

HIGHLIGHTS

- The killing of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in Abyei sparks new tensions between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities.
- Aid agencies mobilise resources to meet the needs of some 40,000 newly displaced people in parts of South Kordofan.
- According to humanitarian agencies, the total number of people displaced from Labado and Muhajeria is estimated at 60,000.
- About 10,000 people flee their homes near Nyala following inter-tribal clashes in the Bulbul Abugazo area.

FIGURES

IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid (WFP)	1,430,000
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	142,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR)	190,000
Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR)	32,000

FUNDING

984 million
requested (US\$)

221 million
reported funding (US\$)

22%
reported funding



New IDPs from Muhajeria without shelter in Kalma IDP camp (UN)

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Tensions rise after killing of tribal chief in Abyei

Tensions between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities in the Abyei area are high following the killing on 4 May of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief of Abyei, Kuol Deng Kuol, in an incident that also led to the death of one UN peacekeeper and injury of three others, as well as to the death or injury of an unconfirmed number of Misseriya.

The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) confirmed that a convoy carrying the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief and the UNISFA Force Commander in the area north of Abyei town was waylaid by over 200 armed Misseriya who attacked the vehicles with sticks, accusing UNISFA of bringing the Dinka Ngok to Diffra. UNISFA reported that despite efforts made by the Force Commander to engage the Misseriya group in dialogue, negotiations broke down when a Misseriya youth shot and killed the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief and the UNISFA peacekeeper who was protecting him. A statement from the Sudanese Ministry of Interior stated that 17 Misseriya were also killed in the incident.

Humanitarian staff have restricted their movements in the Abyei area as a result of the current tensions. Meanwhile, UNISFA reported that on 5 May a large number of Ngok Dinka youth from Agok arrived in Abyei town and burnt down the market, which is normally run by Misseriya traders. No casualties were reported in this incident, but UNISFA reported that later in the same day the youth destroyed a minaret and large parts of the Abyei town mosque.

While no large-scale displacement of civilians has been reported following the violence, humanitarian organizations are monitoring the situation closely. The perception of insecurity was one of the reasons for the slow pace of returns of tens of thousands of people who were displaced from Abyei following the May 2011 hostilities. The renewed tensions add to concerns for the safety of civilians in the Abyei area and underscore the need to ensure their protection.

The Governments of Sudan and South Sudan have condemned the killings and called for restraint, stating that those responsible will be held accountable. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, also condemned the killings and urged the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan and the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities to remain calm and avoid any escalation of the event. He noted that "this proves again how crucially important it is for the two Governments to establish the temporary institutions as stipulated in the 20 June 2011 Agreement and continue discussions on the final status of the Abyei Area".

Access to Abyei from Sudan has been severely restricted for humanitarian organizations since May 2011, apart from one high-level joint visit with a Government delegation in January 2013. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan, Mr. Ali Al-Za'tari, informed the Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a Note Verbale at the end of April that he has no option but to authorize UN personnel in Sudan to travel to Abyei by any means of travel available to the UN, in order to maintain aid operations in the area. The authorization includes travel through South Sudan.

More fighting and displacement in South Kordofan

Aid agencies mobilise resources to meet the needs of some 40,000 newly displaced people in parts of South Kordofan

Civilians continue to flee their homes in parts of South Kordofan as a result of ongoing fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forces. On 5 May, the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) reported armed clashes between SAF and the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF), which includes SPLM-N, in the Abu Kershola and Um Berimbata areas in Rashad locality in South Kordofan, leading – according to the South Kordofan State Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) – to new civilian displacement. Some 7,800 newly displaced people are reported by HAC to have fled fighting in Um Berimbata area and to have sought shelter in Kortala, in Habila locality. In addition, there are reportedly 1,500 new IDPs in Tandik vilage in Rashad locality.

Number of new IDPs in El Rahad from Abu Kershola reaches 29,500 people

Last week HAC, the national NGO Mubadiroon and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reported that some 20,000 people from Abu Kershola had sought shelter in El Rahad town in North Kordofan. This week, the number of displaced people from Abu Kershola in El Rahad has been revised by HAC to 29,500 people and HAC expects more people to arrive in El Rahad in the coming days.

Aid agencies continue to provide relief aid to newly displaced

On 6 May, HAC dispatched 500 cartons of BP5 nutritional supplements, one emergency primary healthcare kit, and one bladder water tank to the new IDPs in Kortala. In Rashad, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) provided the Government's Water and Environment Sanitation Department (WES) with additional humanitarian aid to meet the needs of newly displaced persons. The additional supplies include 15 water bladder tanks with a total capacity of 125,000 litres, 3,000 jerry cans, one generator, water pumps, plastic sheeting, water treatment tablets and other water and sanitation supplies.

UNICEF has also provided resources to WES for the drilling of new boreholes, to carry out water chlorination, to construct 250 emergency latrines, and to conduct environmental clean-up campaigns and disseminate hygiene messages. Save the Children-Sweden (SC-S) has distributed nutrition supplements for children, medicines, and rehabilitated five hand pumps for new IDPs in Tandik, Rashad locality.

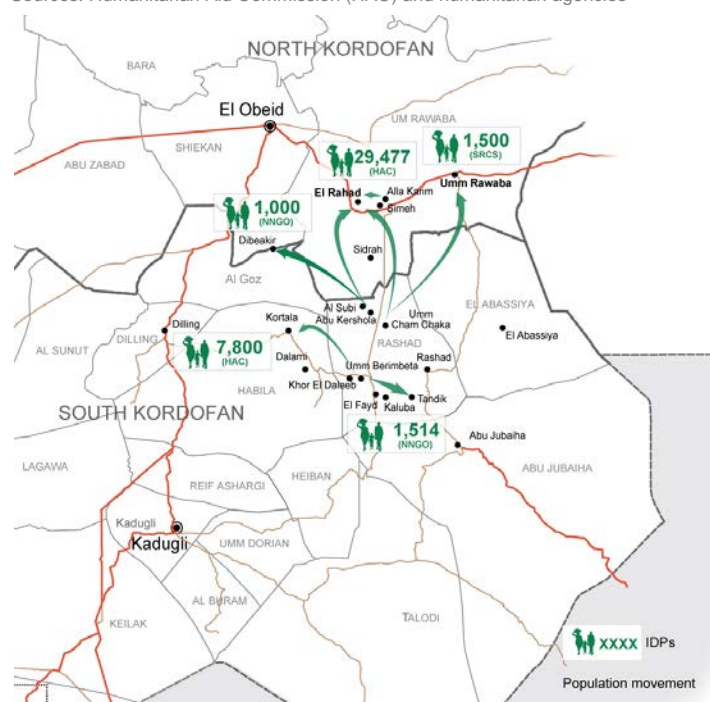
WFP verified some 7,900 new IDPs from Dandur, Bajaaya, Remila and Abu Saififa villages in El Kuok, Reif Asharqi locality

WFP verification of newly displaced in El Kuok, Reif Asharqi locality

On 5 May, the World Food Program (WFP) completed registration and verification of newly displaced people in El Kuok town in Reif Asharqi locality. These are people who fled fighting between the SAF and the SPLM-N in the Dandur area in mid-April. Some 7,900 new IDPs from Dandur, Bajaaya, Remila and Abu Saififa villages were verified. On 6 May, WFP dispatched 136 metric tonnes of food to El Kuok food distribution point.

New displacement in North and South Kordofan

Sources: Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and humanitarian agencies



Many on the move in East Darfur due to insecurity

According to various reports from humanitarian agencies, the total number of people displaced from Labado and Muhajeria is estimated at 60,000

Many people in East Darfur are still on the move following the fighting in Labado and Muhajeria that started on 6 April when rebel forces from the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi faction (SLA-MM) attacked the two towns. The SAF re-took the towns around 20 April, but due to continuing tensions in the area civilians have been moving to other locations, including camps, primarily due to security concerns.



New IDPs from Muhajeria in El Neem IDP camp queuing for water (UN)

According to various reports from humanitarian agencies, the total number of people displaced by the recent fighting in the area is estimated at 60,000.

Civilians still leaving Muhajeria

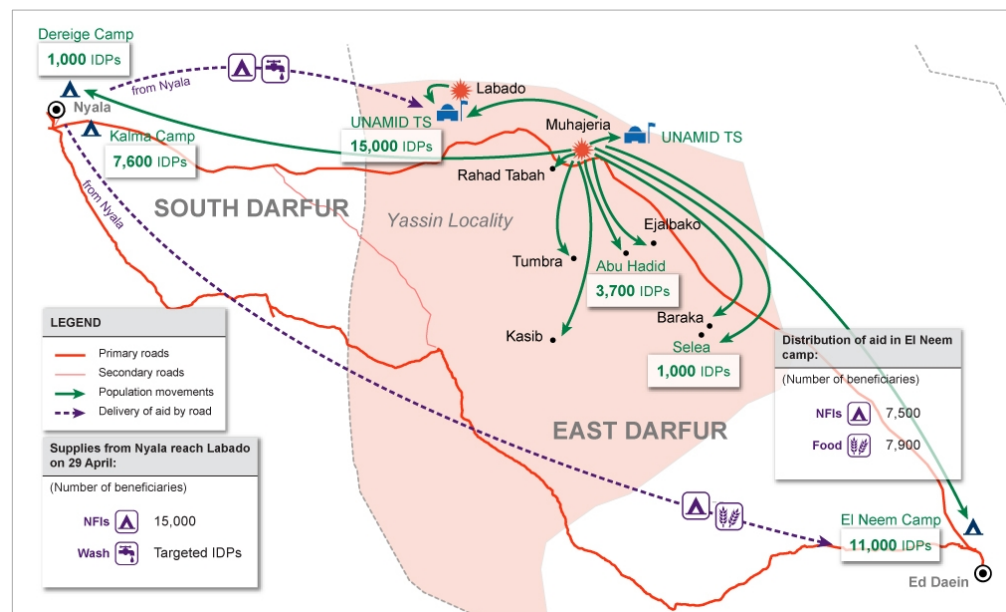
On 29 April, a second inter-agency mission from Nyala, South Darfur delivered emergency shelter, non-food relief, water and sanitation supplies for people displaced from Labado and Muhajeria towns in East Darfur. The mission found out that all displaced people who were sheltering around the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Team Site near Muhajeria had left and moved to various locations, including Kalma, Dereige, El Neem camps and Labado town.

In Labado, the number of newly displaced people has increased to an estimated 15,000 people (2,970 families) from an estimated 7,000 people a week ago. Non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to 3,000 families.

WES and UNICEF delivered assorted water and sanitation supplies items to ensure adequate access to clean water and sanitation for people displaced from Labado and Muhajeria. Protection of civilian remains a major concern in the area. There is a big need for more humanitarian staff, although safety of humanitarian staff and peacekeepers remains a concern due to the unpredictable security situation.

Civilian displacement from Muhajeria and Labado, East Darfur

Sources: Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), UNAMID and humanitarian agencies in East and South Darfur



Some 11,000 people from Muhajeria are in El Neem camp near Ed Daein

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Meanwhile, more displaced people from around Muhajeria continued to arrive in El Neem camp near the East Darfur State capital Ed Daein over the past week. According to the camp population tracking committee, the new arrivals are mostly those family members who have stayed behind to collect their belongings. By 5 May, the total number of newly displaced people from Muhajeria in the camp stood at some 11,000 people. Humanitarian agencies in the camp are scaling up activities to extend the available services to newly displaced people. Some 7,500 newly displaced people have received non-food relief supplies and more supplies are expected to arrive from Nyala in the coming days. WFP and SRCS are continuing the distribution of two-week food rations for some 7,900 people who had arrived by 26 April.

More people flee tribal fighting in South Darfur

Some 10,000 people flee homes after inter-tribal fighting near Nyala

Reports received from local sources indicate that on 2-3 May fighting erupted between some members of the Tarjam and Fur tribes in Miro and Dumbo Dumbo villages in the Bulbul Abugazo area of El Salam locality, about 30 km southwest of Nyala, capital of South Darfur State. The clashes, prompted by a dispute in Miro village market, resulted in the death of two Tarjam and six Fur tribesmen, and injury of four people on both sides. The injured were evacuated to Nyala teaching hospital.

A national NGO reported that an estimated 10,000 Fur tribesmen fled their homes in Bulbul Abugazo area following inter-tribal clashes

A national NGO reported that some 2,000 families (an estimated 10,000 people) from the Fur tribe from the Bulbul Abugazo area fled their homes following the clashes. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was informed by the international NGO Oxfam that some 1,250 newly displaced people from the area arrived in Kalma camp near Nyala and some 500 people have moved into the Salam area of Nyala sheltering with the host community. Some of the displaced people have slowly returned and clustered in Gussa village in the Bulbul Abugazo area having been persuaded to return by their tribal leaders and the Commissioner of El Salam locality. Negotiations for peaceful resolution of the conflict between the two tribes by the local authorities are continuing.

Community leaders say almost 16,000 new IDPs in Kalma camp near Nyala

Following an influx of new IDPs into Kalma camp near Nyala, a rapid inter-agency mission visited the camp to assess the humanitarian needs of the newly displaced people who arrived from different areas southeast of Nyala, including from Um Gonja and other places, as well as those displaced from Labado and Muhajeria areas in East Darfur.

The total number of new IDPs is estimated by community leaders to be about 16,000 people. IOM has started the verification of new arrivals and had verified some



Children displaced from Muhajeria in Kalma IDP camp (UN)

3,000 people by 5 May. The newly displaced people are in the open without any shelter and humanitarian organizations have been calling for UNAMID to do patrols. The long-term IDPs have shared food with the new IDPs, most of whom are women and children. Many IDPs reported looting of their livestock by armed militia during their movement from Labado to Kalma. More IDPs are expected to arrive in the coming days. NGOs have provided assistance to increase water pumping hours and improve sanitation but more funding is needed and humanitarian organizations on the ground report that the overall response remains inadequate to meet the growing needs.

The total number of new IDPs in Kalma camp is estimated by community leaders to be almost 16,000 people