

## HIGHLIGHTS

- About 3,300 people have fled their homes in South Kordofan and Blue Nile over the past week following fighting between SAF and SPLM-N and insecurity.
- The Government of Sudan says it is ready to negotiate with SPLM-N on the implementation of polio vaccinations in SPLM-N areas.
- Ministry of Health and WHO report that 36 suspected cases of yellow fever (including 10 deaths) have been registered in West and South Kordofan states.
- Over 50 people have been killed and many others wounded following clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in Abuzar IDP camp in Central Darfur.



Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR)

## In this issue

- New IDPs in S. Kordofan & B. Nile P.1
- 36 yellow fever cases in Kordofan P.2
- Tribal fighting in Central & South Darfur P.3
- 6,600 aid workers in Darfur P.4

## About 3,300 people flee homes following fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile

### Fighting displaces an estimated 1,300 people in South Kordofan

Reports received by the UN indicate that an estimated 1,300 people fled their homes following clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) in the Kordofan region. Clashes started around the Kortala area of Habila locality on 12 November and spread to other parts of South and West Kordofan, including Deleima in Al Qoz locality and Abu Zabad town (approximately 57 km northwest of Delling) in West Kordofan. SRF is an alliance of armed opposition groups, including the Sudan's People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N).

According to the South Kordofan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), some 350 people from villages around the area of Kortala fled to Habila town. According to humanitarian organisations in South Kordofan, an additional 936 people from Kortala and Deleima reportedly fled to Um Alwan, Kenana, and Damira located north of Delling locality. No assessment teams, including teams from HAC, have been allowed to go to the affected areas where hostilities are taking place. Consequently, up-to-date information about the situation of these newly displaced people remains unconfirmed. No emergency assistance has been provided to these newly displaced people.

No movements have been allowed on the Kadugli – El Obeid highway since fighting started on 12 November. This restriction was lifted by SAF on 15 November. Nonetheless, aid organisations have been advised to suspend movements along this road due to security concerns. As of 17 November, these movement restrictions remain in effect for UN staff.

## FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – figures currently being reviewed

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 156,000

Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR) 346,000

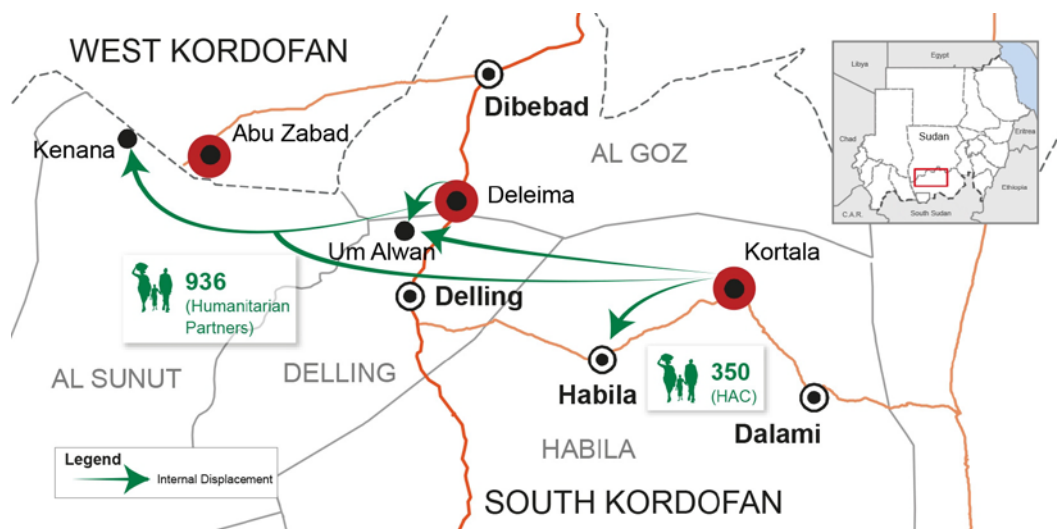
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR) 231,000

## FUNDING

985 million requested (US\$)

535 million reported funding (US\$)

54.3% reported funding



*According to UNHCR, since June 2011 some 231,000 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile have taken refuge in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia*

### **Some 2,000 people from Blue Nile reportedly fled to South Sudan**

On 11 November, an estimated 2,000 people fled their homes in Baldogo village (34km south of Bau town, Bau locality) in Blue Nile State and walked eight days to South Sudan's Albonj area, according to reports received by the UN. According to the reports, people fled their homes out of fear over the possibility of SAF attacks in the area. This information has not been verified independently as there are no humanitarian organisations operating in the area. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), some 231,000 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile have sought shelter in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia since June 2011. This includes over 198,000 refugees in Unity and Upper Nile states in South Sudan and a further 33,000 refugees (mainly from Blue Nile) in camps in the Assosa region of Ethiopia.



Refugees from Blue Nile crossing the border into Ethiopia (UNHCR)

On 15 November, the semi-official Sudanese Media Centre (SMC) news website reported that the office of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees is arranging a visit to camps in Ethiopia hosting Sudanese refugees. The commissioner told SMC that an agreement will be signed between the Sudan and Ethiopian Commissioners for Refugees for the repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia.

### **New date for polio vaccination campaign in SPLM-N controlled areas, HAC**

According to media reports quoting HAC, the polio vaccination campaign in areas controlled by the SPLM-N in South Kordofan and Blue Nile will start on 1 December. The HAC Commissioner expressed hope that the SPLM-N and the Government of Sudan would resolve their outstanding differences regarding the logistics of implementation. The Commissioner has said that the vaccination campaign will be implemented by UN agencies and the Government of Sudan will not be directly participating in its implementation.

On 14 November, Sudan's chief negotiator Ibrahim Gandour told the media that the Sudanese Government is ready for discussions with the SPLM-N over the polio vaccination campaign. Gandour said that the Government is ready to negotiate with the SPLM-N over outstanding technical issues before the campaign can go ahead. However, he said that they did not receive an invitation from the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) for a meeting with the SPLM-N in Addis Ababa.

## **Yellow fever cases in South & West Kordofan**

The number of yellow fever cases reported in South and West Kordofan states continues to rise. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO), a total of 36 yellow fever cases, 10 of which were fatal, were reported in South and West Kordofan between 3 and 10 November 2013. The case fatality rate is 27.8 per cent. To date, suspected cases of the disease have been registered in 10 localities in South and West Kordofan.

A vaccination campaign targeting 100,000 people has started in four out of the 10 affected localities across the two states. These include South Kordofan's Kadugli and Reif Ashargi localities and West Kordofan's Lagawa and Keilak localities. As of 14 November, some 21,000 people have been vaccinated in Keilak and Lagawa localities. Vaccinations for children under 10 years of age are ongoing in Kadugli and Reif Ashargi localities. The MoH is reportedly ready to lead vaccination efforts in the remaining affected localities across South and West Kordofan. The schedule for the campaign will depend largely on the reconfirmation of the yellow-fever diagnosis.

*Ministry of Health and WHO report that 36 suspected cases of yellow fever (including 10 deaths) have been registered in West and South Kordofan states*

Meanwhile, health education campaigns are also underway in South and West Kordofan through local radio stations, schools and mosques as preventative measures. The communicable disease surveillance system has been strengthened in other states, including White Nile, Gezira, Kassala, Gedaref and Khartoum.

## Inter-tribal fighting continues in parts of Darfur

### Over 50 people killed in Misseriya and Salamat fighting in Central Darfur

*Over 50 people have been killed and many others wounded following violent clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the Abuzar IDP camp*

According to reports from humanitarian organisations and residents in Um Dukhun town, over 50 people have been killed and many others wounded following violent clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the Abuzar camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), about 3km from Um Dukhun town in Central Darfur. Abuzar IDP camp mainly hosts people who fled their homes in rural areas during the fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in April 2013. According to the international NGO Tearfund, 104 shelters and two peace-building activity centres were burned down during the fighting. Joint Sudanese and Chadian border police forces reportedly forced the attackers out of Um Dukhun. According to Tearfund, 104 affected families (an estimated 520 people) are in need of non-food relief supplies. Humanitarian actors are due to start distributing these supplies soon.

This is the second time that an armed tribal group has attacked an IDP camp in Um Dukhun. On 28 October, suspected Salamat tribesmen attacked the new IDP camp of Almatar on the outskirts of Um Dukhun town. Joint Sudanese-Chadian forces immediately intervened and arrested two of the attackers. The rest of the attackers fled across the border towards Chad. No casualties were reported in this attack.

According to international humanitarian organisations, some 25,000 people have been displaced across parts of Central Darfur State since April as a result of armed clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat. People have also fled across the border into neighbouring countries. According to UNHCR, around 36,200 Sudanese refugees from Darfur have arrived in Chad since January 2013. In addition, 3,400 new Sudanese refugees (mainly from Central Darfur) have arrived in Central African Republic since January 2013.

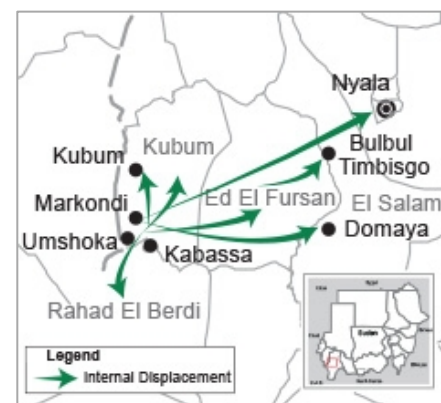
### Government attempting to facilitate dialogue between the two tribes

In response to the escalating conflict between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes, on 17 November the Central Darfur State Government Security Committee and the Wali (Governor) visited Um Dukhun. The purpose of the visit was to facilitate dialogue between the two tribes and encourage them to recommit to the peace agreement they had previously signed. Another Government peace committee from Zalingei is currently visiting a number of areas in the state where Salamat and Misseriya are located. The committee hopes that its visit will help diffuse the rising tension between the two tribes. According to observers, conflict over access to resources, including land, is one of the main factors behind fighting between the two tribes.

### Inter-tribal fighting around Markondi, South Darfur

*WVI reports that an estimated 600 people fled their homes in Kabassa, Umshoka, Aldelaib and Mondoia and took refuge in Rahad El Berdi locality*

According to reports received by the UN, a group of Taisha and Misseriya tribesmen attacked Salamat villages near Markondi (145km west of Nyala) at the border between Rahad El Berdi and Kubum localities in South Darfur. There have been reports of fatalities, injuries and stolen livestock. According to the international NGO World Vision International (WVI), an estimated 600 people have fled their homes in Kabassa, Umshoka, Aldelaib and Mondoia and have taken refuge in Rahad El Berdi locality. Others have fled to Kubum town and Ed El Fursan locality. These numbers are yet to be verified.



According to HAC, fighting has displaced an estimated 3,100 people from their villages in Kubum locality to Kubum town; 2,500 people from Edd El Fursan locality – the majority of whom are women and children – to Bulbul Timbisgo (approximately 30km west of Nyala town); and 400 people from Markondi to Domaya village, approximately 2km west of Nyala town. An inter-agency mission will visit these areas to verify and assess the needs of the newly displaced people. A further 150 people who arrived in El Sireaf IDP camp in Nyala from Markondi have been verified by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and are now being provided with non-food relief items and emergency food rations. According to HAC, some 600 people displaced from Al Huda village – near Markondi – who are now living in El Sireaf IDP camp have yet to be verified. In anticipation of a new influx of newly displaced people into Nyala camps, IOM has established a tracking system for new arrivals to facilitate information gathering and effective humanitarian response.

## 97 per cent of aid workers in Darfur are Sudanese

*There are some 6,600 aid workers in Darfur, of whom 97 per cent are Sudanese nationals*

According to the latest figures compiled by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there are some 6,600 aid workers providing services for hundreds of thousands of displaced and other vulnerable people in Darfur. The vast majority of them – 97 per cent of aid staff are Sudanese nationals, with only 3 per cent being international staff. About three fourths of aid workers in Darfur - 74 per cent (4,862 people) - are employed by international NGOs, with the rest working for UN agencies and other international organisations.

### National and international aid workers in Darfur

|                     | Central Darfur | East Darfur | North Darfur | South Darfur | West Darfur  |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| International Staff | 15             | 6           | 68           | 57           | 84           |
| National Staff      | 1,016          | 300         | 1,780        | 2,048        | 1,210        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>1,031</b>   | <b>306</b>  | <b>1,848</b> | <b>2,105</b> | <b>1,294</b> |

Source: OCHA

## World Pneumonia Day

12 November marked the fifth annual World Pneumonia Day. To mark this day, global health advocates called on leaders to scale up existing interventions and invest in new diagnostics and treatments to defeat pneumonia. According to the WHO, pneumonia is the single largest cause of death in children under five years, killing more children than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. In 2012, 1.1 million children under five years died from pneumonia, the majority of whom were less than 2 years old. Almost 99 per cent of these deaths occur in developing countries, where access to healthcare facilities and treatment is out of reach for many children. According to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Pneumonia Day 2013 will result in a more integrated campaign to combat both pneumonia and diarrhoea, which together account for 26 per cent of all child deaths globally.

In the Sudan context, in 2012, 29 per cent of child deaths in Sudan were due to pneumonia and diarrhoea. Based on UNICEF data, this means some 16,000 Sudanese children die each year from pneumonia and almost 10,000 from diarrhoea.

*Pneumonia and diarrhoea killed 26,000 Sudanese children in 2012, according to UNICEF*

### Causes of deaths of children < 5 years in 2012

Source: UNICEF

