

## Key Points

- Thirty-two people – including the Sudanese Minister of Guidance and Religious Endowments – were killed when a plane crashed in Talodi, South Kordofan, on 19 August.
- Flash flooding in many parts of the country is reported to have affected more than 100,000 people since the beginning of July, according to the Government-led Floods Task Force.
- In South Kordofan, humanitarian assistance has been distributed to some 3,000 people displaced a week ago following an SPLM-N attack in El Abassiya locality.
- In Abyei, the distribution of food and other relief aid is continuing both north and south of the Bahr al Arab/Kiir River.
- Some 670 extremely vulnerable individuals of South Sudanese origin who have been living in departure points in Khartoum have been registered.
- In North Darfur, according to unverified reports, some 50 to 80 per cent of the 25,000 people who fled Kassab IDP camp in Kutum have now returned.

## Thirty-two people killed in plane crash in Talodi, South Kordofan

On 19 August, 32 people – including the Sudanese Minister of Guidance and Religious Endowments and other Government officials, media personnel and crew – died when their flight from Khartoum to Talodi crashed in the Talodi area. According to media reports, the plane was unable to land on its first approach to the Talodi airstrip and hit a nearby mountain whilst making a second attempt to land.

## Flash flooding affects more than 100,000 people

The Government-led Floods Task Force reported that, by 16 August, over 100,000 people had been seriously affected by flooding throughout Sudan. The Darfur region is the most affected area, with significant flooding also reported in Gedaref, Kassala and Blue Nile States. The Floods Task Force, co-chaired by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is meeting regularly in Khartoum. It is composed of Government entities as well as national and international humanitarian organizations.

### Heavy rains hamper humanitarian response

According to humanitarian organisations, at least 26,000 people in Darfur have been affected by flash flooding, with their houses either damaged or destroyed. This includes some 5,500 people in the Rahad el Berdi and Rehaid el Fursan localities in South Darfur; an estimated 1,000 people in the El Ferdous locality in East Darfur; almost 4,700 people in the El Kuma locality in North Darfur; and some 12,300 people in the Bindisi, Wadi Salih and Nertiti localities in Central Darfur.

The primary needs of those affected are shelter and non-food relief supplies, such as plastic sheeting. However, the delivery of humanitarian assistance is challenging due to flooded or damaged roads. In some areas, the water supply systems require repair, and some water-logged areas need to be drained to reduce the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, such as cholera and malaria.

In West Darfur, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) reports an increase in the number of malaria cases reported in the Mornei and Krenik localities and the SMoH will do an assessment to investigate the increase. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports it will distribute 250,000 mosquito nets to vulnerable people in the state, mainly pregnant women and children under five years.

In Central Darfur, the floods response is facing a number of challenges, including impassable roads and limited relief stocks. UNICEF has provided water testing kits and chlorine supplies for water treatment in areas affected by the flooding. The World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed food rations for the entire Bindisi locality, 97 per cent of whom are people who were already displaced. WFP has also provided food rations to displaced people in Garsilla and Um Kheir and to some 6,000 people in the Nertiti locality. The SMoH has sent a medical response team to the Bindisi locality. According to humanitarian organisations, the situation in Bindisi requires long-term disaster reduction solutions, including the relocation of displaced people from flood-prone areas as well as other flood mitigation measures.



*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.*

## Aid reaches 3,000 people previously displaced by fighting in S. Kordofan

HAC reported last week that an estimated 3,000 people had been displaced from El Moraib village (about 60km north-west of El Abassiya town) following an attack by Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forces. On 16 August, HAC reported that some 500 people from El Moraib who sought shelter in Alla Karim and El Semaih areas in North Kordofan are likely to move to Khartoum. HAC also reported that some 2,300 displaced people from El Moraib were expected to remain in El Gerdod village in South Kordofan and another 450 displaced people will remain in the Taiyiba area in North Kordofan State.

HAC has provided a one-month food ration to the 3,000 displaced persons, including sorghum, pulses and vegetable oil. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has provided non-food items for 3,000 people. UNICEF has supported these new IDPs with 1,000 mosquito nets, sleeping mats, five children recreation kits, 150 cartons of BP5 nutritional supplement, and four Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) drugs kits. The World Health Organization (WHO) has supported the new IDPs with essential drugs and rapid response kits. Humanitarian assistance has been transported from Kadugli to the newly displaced people by the South Kordofan state HAC and distributed by HAC in collaboration with local community leaders. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Kadugli has provided 2,400 bars of soap, 600 mosquito nets, 150 blankets, and 280 sleeping mats for the new IDPs, which will be transported by HAC.

## Assistance to displaced people and returnees in Abyei area continues

WFP and the national NGO Abyei Community Action and Development (ACAD) continued food distributions for some 70,200 people, both north and south of the Bahr al Arab/Kiir River in the Abyei area. UNICEF continued providing potable water to displaced people, the host community and returnees, while the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) delivered trucks of water to return areas where hand pumps and water yards have not yet been rehabilitated.

The international NGO Save the Children conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) to some 1,200-school children in Agok. Save the Children rehabilitated two water hand pumps in Agok and Madingjokthing village, benefitting 1,600 people of whom at least 900 are children. The international NGO, INTERSOS, completed distribution of non-food relief supplies to 200 people with special needs in Mayan Achok village in Agok, including people with disabilities, single parent caregivers, child headed families, and the elderly.

## Returns to South Sudan continue

People of South Sudanese origin continued to return from Sudan to South Sudan during the reporting period. IOM estimates that some 113,300 people have returned to South Sudan since 1 January 2012. Meanwhile, the Protection Sector reports that reverse movements are also taking place from South Sudan to East Darfur, with an estimated 300 people having arrived from the South Sudanese state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal to Abu Jabrah IDP camp in East Darfur over the past two weeks. Lack of viable livelihood opportunities was cited as the main reason for moving back to Sudan.

### Heavy rains affect South Sudanese living out in the open at departure points in Khartoum

UNHCR reported last week that heavy rains in Khartoum affected many people of South Sudanese origin who are living out in the open in departure points in Khartoum. Heavy rains and flash flooding damaged many shelters, led to the collapse of pit-latrines and accelerated outbreaks of diarrhoeal illness. Over the past week, UNHCR and the Government's Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works (CVHW) provided plastic sheeting to the most vulnerable people. UNHCR and IOM have finalised the registration of 670 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) for relocation by air to South Sudan. Arrangements are underway to extend this registration process to South Darfur and Gedaref.

## New outbreaks of violence in Darfur

### Inter-tribal clashes in Mellit, North Darfur, result in civilian casualties

According to reports received by the UN, on 15 August disagreements between the Ziyadiah and Berti tribes led to violent clashes in which shops were looted and destroyed in the main market area of Mellit in North Darfur. Six people were reportedly killed and 12 injured. According to reports, Government security forces secured Mellit following the attack. Displaced people in Abassi camp, near Mellit, have said that they are afraid of more attacks taking place, similar to the attack on Kassab IDP camp near Kutum that took place earlier in the month. As a result of the recent violence, UNAMID has strengthened its presence in Abassi camp.

### Carjacking incidents in East Darfur

The UN has received a number of reports of carjacking incidents in East Darfur and the UN Department of Safety and Security has alerted humanitarian staff to remain cautious. On 13 August, a WFP vehicle was carjacked by unidentified armed men. The vehicle was recovered two hours later in an area 15km northeast of Ed Daein. On 16 August, a vehicle belonging to the SMOH was carjacked from the El Neem IDP camp.

## Displaced people return to Kassab camp as UNAMID deploys peacekeepers

In the Kutum area of North Darfur, some 50 to 80 per cent of the 25,000 people who fled Kassab IDP camp following violence earlier in the month have now returned. The returns began after the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) deployed additional troops to Kassab camp to protect civilians. The

Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) began repairing hand pumps in the camp and is planning to replace the generators at the water plant that have been damaged or looted. WES will conduct a hygiene promotion campaign and will distribute chlorine tablets to the affected people. WFP has started preparations for the September/October food distributions for camp residents who have ration cards and UNHCR is planning for the distribution of non-food items.

After a community leader reported two cases of rape of women who had gone to cultivate land outside the Kassab IDP Camp, UNAMID has started to escort vulnerable groups when they are outside the camp area. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is working with the international NGO GOAL and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish medical and psychosocial services for survivors of gender-based violence in Kassab camp.