

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 100 people from Salamat and Misseriya tribes are feared to have been killed and many others injured in fighting in Central Darfur last week.
- Five aid workers have been released in South Darfur after being held for ten days by an armed movement.
- Leaders of Beni Hussein and Northern Reizegat tribes sign a peace deal in El Fasher, North Darfur.
- FEWS NET reports that food insecurity is likely to deteriorate through September 2013 in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan.

## FIGURES

IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid (WFP)	1,180,000
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	153,000
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	330,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR)	191,900

## FUNDING

**984 million**  
requested (US\$)

**385 million**  
reported funding (US\$)

**39.1%**  
reported funding



Distribution of NFIs in Hassa Hissa camp, Central Darfur (UN)

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## Inter-tribal fighting in Central Darfur continues

According to reports received by the UN and some local sources, over 100 people from Salamat and Misseriya tribes are feared to have been killed and many others injured in fighting in Central Darfur last week. In Um Dukhun locality, fighting between the two tribes was reported in Tijerat and Muradaf (about 25km north of Um Dukhun town) from 24-25 July. The casualty numbers are yet to be verified. The situation is reported to be tense in the area.

More than 20 people were killed and several others injured during clashes between Misseriya and Salamat tribesmen in Garsila (70km southwest of the capital of Central Darfur State, Zalingei) between 22 and 24 July, according to humanitarian actors in the area. The fighting was mainly concentrated in areas around Garsila town, including Mashrou and Jedo. In response, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) donated two dressing kits to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) that can treat 100 patients. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) provided the SMoH with five primary health care kits to serve 50,000 people for three months. The World Health Organization (WHO) will be sending medical supplies from El Geneina. The international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) has been unable to transport emergency shelter and non-food relief supplies for some 1,200 people displaced in Garsila town in May due to insecurity as a result of inter-tribal fighting.

In Bindisi town, humanitarian actors have reported clashes between Misseriya and Salamat tribesmen on 24 July resulting in the killing and injury of an unidentified number of people, including local civilians. Some shops in the local market were reportedly looted and the market was closed by local authorities.

### Impact of inter-tribal fighting on aid operations in Central Darfur

Fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes continues to affect humanitarian operations in Central Darfur. Security concerns have forced some international NGOs to scale down operations in areas affected by the conflict. Relief supplies currently in El Geneina (West Darfur) and Zalingei towns cannot be transported to Central Darfur as commercial transporters are concerned about road security. Insecurity has also forced the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to cancel flights to Garsila since fighting started in the area.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has warned that next year there could be a serious food security problem in the localities of Um Dukhun, Mukjar, and Bindisi as less land has been cultivated due to the ongoing fighting. In addition, the weather forecast issued by the State Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that Central Darfur is expected to receive below average rainfall this year, which will affect crop yields, according to FAO. Um Dukhun has been known as the breadbasket of Central Darfur.

## Humanitarian assistance continues to newly displaced in Central Darfur

Humanitarian actors continue to assist newly displaced people in the state. In Um Dukhun, the international NGO Tearfund has established two new nutrition centres in Kamgar – a settlement near Um Dukhun town – and Abuzar IDP camp. The nutrition centres are providing nutritional supplements and treatment to children under five-years as well as pregnant and nursing mothers. The Tearfund has run out of supplies in their nutrition centres, and is unable to transport supplies from El Geneina and Zalingei due to insecurity on the roads. Tearfund has also suspended activities at their nutrition centres in Kubar, Abugaradil and Salayle, Um Dukhun locality, due to security concerns. In Zalingei, NCA has received emergency shelter and non-food relief supplies to assist some 3,500 people displaced in Kadangara area (approximately 3km southwest of Zalingei town) from Irikom and Terej villages following fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in June. NCA also distributed emergency shelter and non-food relief supplies to over 200 displaced people newly arrived in Hassa Hissa IDP camp.

## Five aid workers released in South Darfur

*Five aid workers have been released in South Darfur after being held for ten days by an armed movement. Since 2003, 47 aid workers have been killed, 139 injured and 71 abducted in Darfur – AWSD.*

On 24 July, the SMOH in South Darfur confirmed that five aid workers who had been held in captivity for almost ten days were released in South Darfur. The aid workers were abducted by an armed movement on 12 July near Hejer Tonio village, about 50km southeast of Nyala town, the state capital of South Darfur. The aid workers were released following negotiations by the SMOH and community leaders from that area with the armed movement. Bielel locality has largely been inaccessible due to fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and an armed movement since February 2013. Many people in the area of Hejer Tonio have been displaced into various IDP camps, including Kalma, El Salam, Dereige and El Sireaf close to Nyala town.

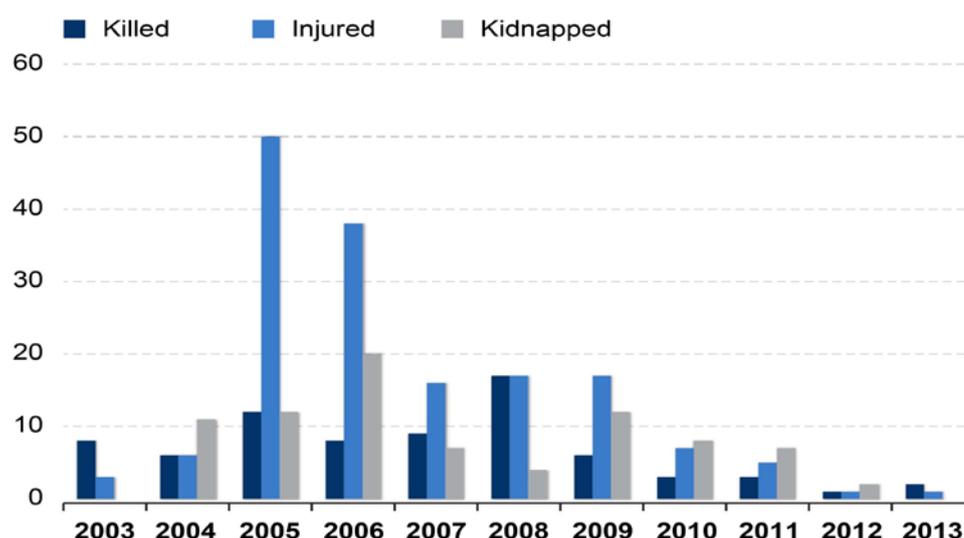
Meanwhile, local authorities in West Darfur reported that on 22 July a commercial vehicle hired by the international NGO Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was hijacked by unknown men in Sanidadi, Krenik locality, about 85 km northeast of the West Darfur State capital, El Geneina. Two staff member of ADRA on board the truck were abducted but were released unharmed on 25 July in Saraf Omra in North Darfur. According to aid organisations, this is the second incident in 2013 where contracted commercial vehicles delivering humanitarian aid have been attacked in West Darfur.

## Over 250 aid workers affected by violence in Darfur since 2003

According to the [Aid Worker Security Database \(AWSD\)](#), since 2003, 47 aid workers have been killed, 139 injured and 71 abducted in Darfur. AWSD is a project by [Humanitarian Outcomes](#), an independent group providing evidence-based analysis and policy consultation on humanitarian issues and response.

## Number of aid workers killed, injured and kidnapped in Darfur (2003-2013)

Source: Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD)



## Beni Hussein and Northern Reizegat peace deal

*Leaders of Beni Hussein and Northern Reizegat tribes sign a peace deal in El Fasher, North Darfur*

According to media reports, the leaders of Beni Hussein and Northern Reizegat tribes signed a peace agreement on 26 July in North Darfur. Fighting between the two tribes erupted in January when they clashed over gold mining rights in Jebel Amir. The conflict displaced an estimated 100,000 people.

The agreement called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and focused on identifying losses and determining compensation

as well as the return of illegally occupied land, the opening of roads, and securing markets and farms. A compensation fund will be set up from the gold revenues of Jebel Amir. Of this fund, 65 per cent will be allocated for compensation for those whose relatives were killed during the conflict, 25 per cent will be used in El Sireaf locality to rehabilitate areas that were damaged during the conflict, and 10 per cent will be used for administrative expenses.



Signing of the peace agreement in El Fasher, North Darfur (UNAMID)

## New fighting in North and South Kordofan

On 23 July, according to reports received by the UN, six civilians were wounded in armed clashes between Kawahla al-Humr and Kawahla al-Zurug clans in the Balula area of Tadamon locality in South Kordofan. The clashes between the two clans were reportedly over long-running disputes. There were no immediate reports of new displacement following these clashes.

On 24 July, the UN received reports of fighting between the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF), an alliance of armed opposition movements consisting of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N), Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM), in Sidrah (El Rahad locality), about 95km southeast of the North Kordofan state capital, El Obeid. According to media reports, some civilians fled their homes following the fighting, but exact numbers were not available at the time of reporting.

On 28 July, the North Kordofan State Humanitarian Aid Commissioner (HAC) told local media that some citizens left the town to Jebel Al-Daer for safety and returned to Sidrah after stability was restored. According to HAC, there was no civilian displacement from the area, denying reports of massive displacement in the region.

On 27 July, SRF attacked a SAF patrol at Al Deleima village 18 km north of Delling town and 150 km from Kadugli on the main Kadugli - El Obeid highway, according to reports received by the UN. Local authorities suspended the movement of vehicles between Delling and El Obeid until further notice. The situation was reportedly tense and the UN has temporarily suspended road movement between Kadugli and El Obeid until further notice.

Earlier in April following the end of the first direct talks since 2011 between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N, the SRF attacked a number of locations in North and South Kordofan, including Umm Ruwaba town (150km east of El Obeid), Allakarim, Simeh, Sidrah villages (90km east of El Obeid), Abu Kershola and Um Berimbata in South Kordofan's Rashad locality. The fighting in April forced about 63,000 people to flee from the Abu Kershola and Um Berimbata areas in South Kordofan and from villages around the Umm Ruwaba area in North Kordofan to various locations in the two states.

*Fighting between Reizegat and Beni Hussein in April forced about 63,000 people to flee from Abu Kershola, Um Berimbata and from villages around Umm Ruwaba*

## Food insecurity in SPLM-N areas, South Kordofan

*FEWS NET reports that food insecurity is likely to deteriorate through September 2013 in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan*

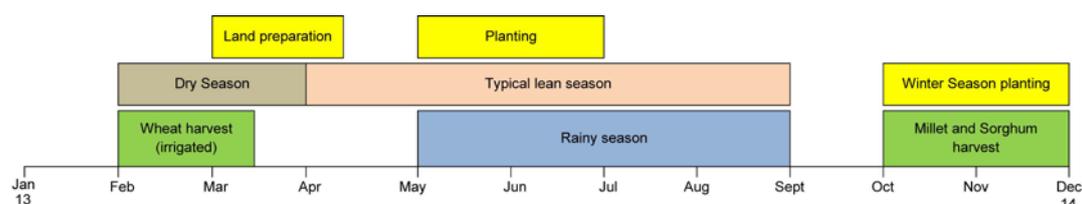
The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that food insecurity is likely to deteriorate from August through September 2013 in SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan State. According to the July 2013 update by FEWS NET, continued lack of access to humanitarian assistance, near-absence of income sources from agricultural production and labour, and progressive stripping of assets over an extended period since June 2011 are pushing poor households in those areas towards emergency levels of food insecurity – equivalent to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 4. In SPLM-N areas, crisis levels (IPC Phase 3) are likely to prevail in Blue Nile and emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) in South Kordofan. Poor, overall local production during the 2012-2013 season combined with the impact of the conflict has caused deterioration in household food access over the past two to three months.

The lean season (hunger season) is expected to continue through September. Poor households in conflicted-affected areas controlled by the Government in Blue Nile and South Kordofan are expected to experience stressed (IPC Phase 2) or crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) through September, depending on their access to land, labour opportunities, and levels of displacement.

FEWS NET reports that heightened tensions regarding the scheduled Abyei referendum in October, coupled with the stalemate over the status of the Implementation Matrix could precipitate additional conflict in border areas of Sudan. This could lead to higher inflation, ultimately constraining the purchasing power of poor households.

### Seasonal calendar for a typical year in Sudan

Source: FEWS NET



### Livelihoods support for 7,500 vulnerable people in South Kordofan

In Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan, the international NGO Japan International Volunteer Centre (JVC), funded by the Japanese government, distributed seeds and agricultural hand tools to some 5,000 people in Kadugli locality and 2,500 people in Reif Asharqi locality last week. Displaced people and members of host communities are amongst those 7,500 people who received the farming inputs assistance amounting some 13.6 metric tonnes (MT). Earlier in May, JVC distributed seeds and tools to some 1,000 families (an estimated 5,000 people) in Gardud, Tilo, and Tafri areas around Kadugli town.

### Food prices remain high in Sudan – FAO

In its latest July 2013 Crops Prospects and Food Situation report, FAO reports that the prices of domestic cereals (mainly sorghum and millet) remain at high levels since January 2013 in most monitored markets in Sudan. The prices are just 10-20 per cent below the record high levels of 12 months earlier when production was halved by a severe drought. Current high levels result mainly from increased production costs, such as labour and fertilisers, high inflation rates and increased informal exports to neighbouring countries (especially to South Sudan).

Prices of wheat, consumed mainly in urban areas and mostly sourced from the international market, are at record high levels. The surge in prices started in mid-2012 mainly due to high inflation, limited foreign currency reserves and the devaluation of the Sudanese pound.

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