

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12- 13 June 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 15 June 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Fighting has continued in parts of South Kordofan and a growing sense of panic is reported among civilians are trapped by the violence.
- More than 60,000 people have been displaced and many more are still hiding in mountainous areas.
- Despite ongoing access restrictions, humanitarian partners are scaling up the response with limited food and NFI distributions take place in few locations.

II. Situation Overview

Security situation

Fighting has continued in various parts of the state during the reporting period, including in known areas of displacement such as around Dilling, Umm Durein, Heiban and Lake Jaw. Aerial bombardments have continued. While Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) reinforcements are taking place, reports indicate that the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North) combatants are also advancing towards Kadugli.

There is a growing sense of panic among some of the displaced populations who find themselves trapped by the ongoing violence and the ethnic fault lines. Reports of sectarian violence against civilians targeting members of the different ethnic groups as well as wide spread looting of property are inhibiting returns to villages and towns of origin, even after the fighting has ceased.

In Kadugli, the security situation and movement restrictions imposed by SAF have confined the humanitarian community to the UNMIS compound, thus limiting needs assessments and verification of the numbers of displaced populations in the area. On 13 June, the relocation of 30 UN international staff from the UNMIS compound to El Obeid was completed. UNMIS has informed that the food stock available for the remaining UN staff residing at its compound will only last 5 days, unless the air space is opened by SAF to allow for restocking.

The Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has reported that its Emergency Action Team is collecting dead bodies in Kadugli town, with 25 dead bodies collected, managed and transferred to the hospital. Local sources in the state indicate that 64 people have been killed in aerial bombardments since fighting broke out.

Population movement

It is estimated that more than 70 percent of the population of Kadugli town have been displaced and many of the 1,4 million residents of the 11 localities where fighting has been reported have been affected. Estimates to date indicate approximately 60,000 people have been displaced. Unknown numbers of people are believed to be hiding in the area of the Nuba mountains. Reports indicate that, after spending several days in the open, with little or no food and water, the health of the vulnerable displaced is deteriorating. Families hosting displaced people are running out of basic goods as commercial supplies have been disrupted, compounding the effects of the current lean agricultural season.

As of 13 June, an estimated 10,000 people were displaced in Talodi locality, 3,500 in El Salamat within Kadugli locality, 5,000 people in Rashad, more than 3,000 people in Kurchi and over 7,000 people in Abu Karshola. Moreover, WFP reported that 3,000 IDPs have been verified in Heiban, with reports of some 2,000 people in Um Dorein.

An NGO and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that up to 27,000 people have fled from Kadugli town to **Kauda**, of which some 2,500 are living with host communities. An estimated 1,500 people were reported to have moved to North Kordofan, including Dibebat, El Obeid and El Rahat. Humanitarian partners in El Obeid are reporting that most displaced people arriving in the town and its surrounding are only in transit, proceeding almost immediately towards Kosti and Khartoum.

IOM has sought government support to transport 84 southern returnees, previously moved from the IOM way station to the UNMIS compound, to Kosti to facilitate their onward travel to southern Sudan.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The movement of staff of international humanitarian organizations remains severely limited because of the security situation and restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict. As a result they are relying on national organizations and networks in order to increase the scale of the response. The SRCS, in coordination with WHO, has deployed 435 trained volunteers in all localities to provide First Aid services. The OCHA team in Kadugli town reported that the SRCS and a local NGO are the only operational humanitarian actors in the area. These organizations are providing humanitarian assistance in collaboration and support from UN agencies.

The SRCS, in collaboration with WFP, has provided food rations for seven days to 6,000 displaced people around the UNMIS compound. In addition, with support from WHO and UNICEF, the SRCS and a local organization are operating two primary health care centers for the displaced population around the UNMIS compound and are screening children for malnutrition. As of 12 June, the total number of consultations recorded in the two PHC clinics is 4,887. The threat of disease outbreaks among the displaced population around UNMIS base is growing, due to the limited supply of clean water, lack of hygiene and insufficient sanitation facilities. The installation of pit latrines is ongoing, with 20 latrines dug as of 13 June. Hygiene promotion activities are also ongoing.

On 13 June, UNICEF reported that 20,000 liters of water was supplied to support the displaced population and the host community. UNICEF is scheduled to install three water bladders of 5,000 liters each, on 14 June, to facilitate water supply and storage. Also on 13 June, the State Ministry of Health (MoH) reported that Kadugli hospital had been open, with limited personnel and service capacity.

The Protection Working Group led by UNHCR and comprising of UNICEF, OCHA, UNMIS (Human Rights/Child Protection/Gender unit) have established a mobile protection monitoring team. OCHA staff reported the presence of large numbers of armed men, dressed in military uniforms and civilian cloths, outside the UNMIS compound. Reports indicate serious threats to the security of the displaced population clustered around the compound. A meeting with elders from the site revealed that women fear going beyond the perimeter. On 13 June, the UNMIS Bangladesh Battalion established 11 posts surrounding the area to increase its ability to protect the displaced population around the UNMIS compound.

Regarding Child Protection, SRCS started registration of separated/unaccompanied children and tracing activities. Two unaccompanied children (7 and 9 years old) have been found in the perimeter around the UNMIS compound near Kadugli and have been reunified with their families. In Heiban locality SRCS reported one separated child. A local NGO is providing recreational activities for children at the UNMIS compound area with UNICEF's support. The value of child protection assets items looted from warehouses in Kadugli and Kauda is estimated at over USD 1,500,000.

In Kauda, on 11 and 12 June, NGOs pre-positioned 48 MT of WFP food, NFIs from NGO pipelines, and medicines from UNICEF. Distribution, targeting between 6,000 and 8,000 people, is scheduled to take place shortly, prioritizing areas expected to be cut off soon, due to rains. **In Talodi**, 20 MT of food aid was distributed to 11,000 people for three and half days.

IV. Coordination

On 13 June, the Humanitarian Coordinator briefed donors on the humanitarian situation and response. During a follow-up meeting between OCHA and the core donor group, donors requested that the humanitarian community provides a comprehensive status update for South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, in terms of existing stocks, funding and human resource requirements.

From 14 June, daily inter-sector coordination meetings will be held at OCHA in Khartoum. The OCHA Juba Office will participate via teleconference. Strengthened information sharing forums, have already increased the humanitarian community's understanding of humanitarian needs and response gaps. This is being used to feed into the development of contingency plans for South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

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