

HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC announced that the polio vaccination campaign for children under five in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states will commence on 5 November.
- Sudan and South Sudan have agreed to re-open five border crossings between the two countries.
- Some 5,000 people fled Khamsat and Sharqal Muluk villages in East Darfur's Abu Jabra locality due to clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribesmen.
- WES is conducting daily chlorination of water yards in 12 towns in South Kordofan providing some 127,000 people with access to safe water.

FIGURES

IDPs registered in Darfur camps (excluding IDPs outside camps)	1.4 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	159,000
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	346,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	228,000

FUNDING

984 million
requested (US\$)

464 million
reported funding (US\$)

47.1%
reported funding



Children in rural South Kordofan (FAO)

In this issue

- Polio vaccination in SK&BN in November P.1
- Border crossings with S. Sudan to re-open P.2
- New displacement in East & South Darfur P.3
- Malaria on the rise in West Darfur P.3

Government says polio campaign to commence on 5 November in SPLM-N controlled areas

On 3 October, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) told the media that the polio vaccination campaign for children under the age of five in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) controlled areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states will take place in November. The vaccination campaign was originally due to start in October. The announcement followed a meeting between the Government of Sudan, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, and African Union (AU) and the League of Arab States (LAS) representatives in Khartoum. According to the HAC, the Sudanese Ministry of Defence has been informed of the vaccination campaign timetable to enable a cessation of hostilities with the SPLM-N during the campaign. The SPLM-N, meanwhile, reiterated its call for direct talks with the Sudanese government over the modalities of the vaccination campaign.

The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator stressed the UN's readiness to complete the polio vaccination campaign as soon as possible given the confirmed reports of polio in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria states in South Sudan, both of which border Sudan. The vaccination campaign will target 147,000 children in South Kordofan and 7,000 children in Blue Nile who have not been able to access vaccination campaigns since the start of conflict in the two states in 2011.

Hostilities continue to affect civilians in SPLM-N areas

Hostilities have continued in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States throughout September 2013, despite the unilateral cessation of hostilities declared by the SPLM-N on 31 August 2013, according to the latest update released by the South Kordofan and Blue Nile Coordination Unit (SKBN-CU). SKBN-CU said that the Sudanese Air Force aerial bombardments resulted in civilian casualties and displacement in El Buram, Dalami, Delling, Heiban, Kadugli, Rashad, and Um Durein localities in South Kordofan and Bau, Geissan, and Kurmuk localities in Blue Nile. However, SKBN-CU monitors were unable to verify the number of new displacements due to poor road conditions during the rainy season. United Nations does not have access to SPLM-N areas and is unable to verify these reports.

During September, more refugees continued to arrive in Upper Nile State, South Sudan from Talodi and Abu Jubaiha localities of South Kordofan due to aerial bombardments and acute food insecurity, according to SKBN-CU. Although official numbers of the new refugee population from Talodi and Abu Jubaiha are not available, NGOs have indicated that more than 2,800 refugees were located in Fashoda, Malakal and Melut counties in Upper Nile State as of 3 October 2013. Moreover, NGOs reported that refugees from Talodi exhibited emergency levels of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 196,000 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile have sought shelter in South Sudan and some 32,000 refugees from Blue Nile arrived in Ethiopia since 2011.

In SPLM-N-controlled areas of Blue Nile, SKBN-CU monitors reported on-going internal displacement inside Bau, Geissan, and Kurmuk during September. In addition, over 800 fled to the Benishangul Gumuz Region in Ethiopia people and 51 new refugees arrived in Upper Nile State. The SKBN-CU report indicated that aerial bombardment had increased significantly during September, causing damage to civilian buildings and agricultural land. Refugees originating from Bau and Geissan localities had also reported bombing-related fatalities and casualties, as well as attacks against the civilian population due to ground fighting continued between SAF and SPLM-N forces.

Some 2,500 people arrive in Abyei

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These population movements coincide with a suggested referendum on the final status of the area proposed for October 2013. The UN Security Council Resolution 2046 on 2 May 2012 decided that Sudan and South Sudan should reach agreement on the final status of the Abyei area. On 21 September 2012, the African Union High Implementation Panel for Sudan (AUHIP) proposed to hold a referendum in October 2013, in accordance with the endorsement from the African Union Peace and Security Council. The Governments of Sudan and South Sudan are yet to agree on the formation of the Abyei Administrative Area institutions as well as the modalities of such a referendum.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has deployed a registration team from Juba to record these population movements. That registration exercise is almost complete and the profile of new arrivals will be available shortly. This will include information on intended final destinations of these people allowing humanitarian organisations to visit those destinations, assess needs and deliver assistance accordingly. Basic services are available and accessible in Abyei. Humanitarian organisations are committed to provide needs-based assistance to people intending to settle in Abyei. The IOM registration is meant to provide clarity on this.

Initial profiling from IOM suggests small family sizes and a high rate of single-headed households. The majority of the new arrivals are staying with friends and family in Agok. The latest group of arrivals, some 300 people, are temporarily staying in empty government buildings in Abyei town. Heavy rains limit access to most other locations in that part of Abyei.

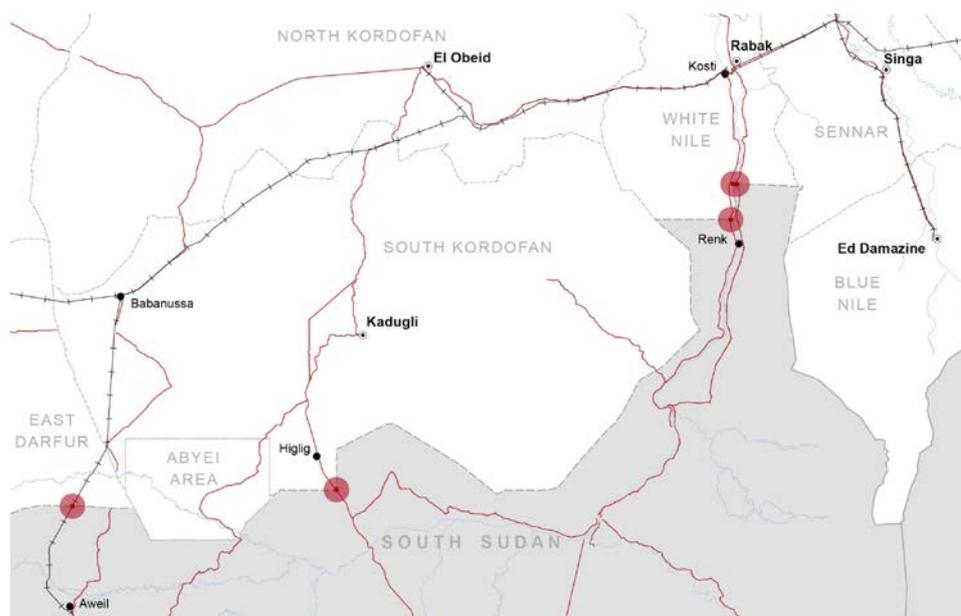
According to humanitarian organisations, some 60,000 people are targeted for humanitarian assistance in the Abyei area, while another 45,000 people from Abyei remain displaced in Agok/South Sudan.

Border crossings with South Sudan to re-open

Sudan and South Sudan reached agreement – in a meeting recently held in Juba – to re-open five border crossings between the two countries

On 4 October, the Rapporteur of the joint Sudan and South Sudan Security Committee announced that Sudan and South Sudan reached agreement – in a meeting recently held in Juba – to re-open five border crossings between the two countries. These crossings include the Kosti – Renk road, the Rabak – Renk road, the Babanusa-Aweil-Wau railway crossing, the Kosti – Juba river transport, and the Heglig – Fariang road.

The Security Committee also recommended that both countries agree on facilitation of delivery of humanitarian assistance and the transport of citizens stranded at the joint borders, the relocation of refugees from the demilitarised zone, and the repatriation of prisoners of war.



Relief aid to people in S. Kordofan & Blue Nile

WES is conducting daily chlorination of water yards in 12 towns in South Kordofan providing some 127,000 people with access to safe water

Clean water for some 127,000 people

The Government of Sudan's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) is conducting daily chlorination of water yards in 12 towns in South Kordofan, providing some 127,000 people with access to safe water. In Rashad, Abu Jubaiha and Delling localities, WES, in conjunction with the UN Children Agency (UNICEF), conducted three cleaning campaigns benefitting some 50,000 people.

WES, supported by the international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) assessed water points that are in need of rehabilitation in Al Qoz locality. The assessment identified 20 water points for priority rehabilitation. To date, one borehole in Awlad Musa village in Al Hamadi administration has been completed. NCA also trained 16 water operators to carry out water quality monitoring at the rehabilitated water points. In Kadugli locality, NCA has signed an agreement with the national NGO SoS-Sahel Sudan and WES for drilling of a new borehole in Al Malakeya area in Kadugli town.

1,600 people affected by floods or conflict receive relief supplies

An estimated 1,600 people affected by the recent floods or conflict in the localities of Delling, Dalami, and Gadeer in South Kordofan have received non-food relief kits provided by the international NGO Concern Worldwide – in collaboration with HAC and the national NGO Sibro Organisation for Development (SOD). According to HAC estimates, the heavy rains and floods in early August affected 3,000 people in South Kordofan. According to the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) sector, 3,165 flood-affected people in South Kordofan have received non-food relief kits so far.

Children receive education assistance in North and South Kordofan

The international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SC-S) – in collaboration with the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) – has distributed textbooks and other educational materials to about 1,800 students in two schools in Al Abbassiya town. SC-S has also provided sanitation equipment to four schools in the town with a total enrolment of 3,000 children. Meanwhile, the SMoE, with the support of UNICEF, has provided 11 emergency classrooms in Kadugli town and El Kuok town (in Reif Asharqi locality), benefitting some 500 displaced children. The national NGO Sudanese Development Call Organisation NIDAA constructed two child-friendly spaces in El Hamad and Dibebad areas in Al Qoz locality to provide children from displaced and host communities with a safe and free learning environment.

Some 5,000 people fled Khamsat and Sharqal Muluk villages in East Darfur's Abu Jabra locality due to clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribesmen

GOAL and Pancare provide health aid to displaced people in Blue Nile State

The international NGO GOAL and national NGO Pancare have completed the training of 20 medical assistants from Kurmuk, Geissan, Ed Damazine, and El Roseires localities on integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI). The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) provided the funding for the project. Pancare has also used CHF funds to provide medicines, train medical cadres, and rehabilitate five health centres in Geissan, El Roseires and Ed Damazine localities.

Displacements continue due to conflict in Darfur

Continuing fighting in East and South Darfur is forcing people to flee their homes, with more than 300 people seeking shelter in Ed Daein and Nyala over the past week.

Over 5,000 people fled two villages in East Darfur due to inter-tribal clashes

In Ed Daein town, East Darfur, HAC has reported the arrival of some 250 people from Khamsat and Sharqal Muluk in Abu Jabra locality last week. These people have taken refuge near WFP warehouse. According to community leaders, the total population of the two villages before the fighting broke was about 5,000 people. Of this number, an estimated 2,700 have fled to Ed Daein and Mina Al Bari towns and 2,300 to Adila and Abu Karinka. The priority needs of these people are food, non-food relief supplies/emergency shelter, water and sanitation, health, and education. An inter-agency needs assessment will be conducted on 7 October.

South Darfur, people displaced due to fighting between SAF and SRF

According to HAC, some 70 people have arrived in Nyala town from Dirbat, Eastern Jebel Marra, following clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) – a coalition of armed opposition movements. These people first fled to Bele El-Serif village in August but decided to move to Nyala town, where they have been since 21 September. The displaced people are living in an abandoned house and will be provided with non-food relief items and three-month food rations.

Malaria on the rise in Beida locality, West Darfur

According to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in West Darfur, an entomological survey completed in the past week suggests a significant increase in the number of malaria cases in West Darfur State, with Beida locality reporting the highest number of cases. According to SMoH and WHO, the number of malaria cases reported in the last week in West Darfur had reached 1,700, compared to 1,400 cases for the same period in 2012. There is an average of 600 cases of malaria per month in West Darfur. The international NGO Merlin has sent antimalarial drugs to Beida hospital in response to the increasing needs in order to control the situation. The health sector partners, led by the SMoH and WHO, have embarked on vector control measures to avert the further spread of malaria.

Low rainfall in 2013 concern for tension between pastoralists and farmers in North Darfur

According to the State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) in North Darfur, most localities in the State received less rainfall this year compared to 2012, except Dar El Salam, El Malha, and Kebkabiya localities, as well as parts of north Kutum locality. This has resulted in poor pastures, especially in north Kutum. According to humanitarian organisations on the ground, there are concerns of possible tension as nomads might move towards the farms before farmers are able to harvest their crops. To prevent possible tension and conflict, the SMoA, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) will establish a pasture protection taskforce at the locality level to address range and pasture issues.

According to SMoH and WHO, reported malaria cases last week in West Darfur had reached 1,700 compared to 1,400 cases in the same period in 2012