

HIGHLIGHTS

- Yellow fever case fatality rates declining, according to the Ministry of Health and WHO.
- Dinka Ngok protest against Misseriya visit leaves one civilian dead and another injured.
- IOM suspends its airlift of extremely vulnerable individuals from Khartoum to South Sudan following crash landing of one plane.

FIGURES

IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid (WFP)	1,430,000
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	142,000
Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan in South Sudan (UNHCR)	179,080
Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia (UNHCR)	35,000

FUNDING

1.1 billion
requested (US\$)

52% funded



Yellow fever vaccination in Darfur (Gonzalez/UNAMID)

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Deaths from yellow fever reach 110 in Darfur

Sudan's Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO) report that, by 17 November, 116 people had died in Darfur following an outbreak of yellow fever. Since September, 459 cases have been reported in 26 of the 63 localities in Darfur. The overwhelming majority, 67.5 per cent, of reported cases are in Central Darfur State. West, South and North Darfur states accounted for 17.6, 8.7 and 5.8 per cent of the cases respectively.

The case fatality rate (CFR) for yellow fever has declined from 42.9 per cent reported on 31 October to 25.3 per cent on 17 November, according to the MoH and WHO. In Central Darfur, the CFR has dropped to 22.6 per cent from 27 per cent reported two weeks ago. This decline has been attributed to improved surveillance and reporting, public health awareness and improved case management.

According to the MoH and WHO, blood samples were obtained from 13.5 per cent of the suspected cases and 11 tested positive for yellow fever at the Central Public Health Laboratory in Khartoum. The laboratory diagnosis was reconfirmed by the Institut Pasteur in Senegal, the WHO reference laboratory for yellow fever.

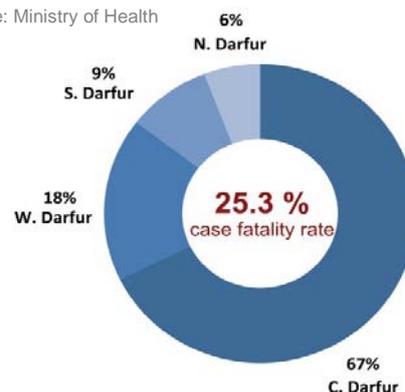
Some 2.4 million people in Darfur targeted for yellow fever vaccination

A 10-day vaccination campaign to mitigate the spread of the yellow fever outbreak will start on 24 November. The campaign will target 2.4 million people in 12 localities in Central, West, South and North Darfur states. On 16 November, the MoH received an initial 800,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine. Funding required for this campaign is US\$5.2 million, of which \$2.6 million will come from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). CERF is a humanitarian fund established by the UN in 2006 to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. Another \$1.7 million has been mobilised at the country level, including operational support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and six international NGOs, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium, MSF-Spain, MSF-Swiss, Merlin, Save the Children, and the International Medical Corps (IMC). WHO is seeking funding for the remaining \$900,000 requirement from other donors.

WHO has supported state Ministries of Health to train health staff and strengthen disease surveillance systems, create new sentinel sites, and conduct vector control and health promotion activities. The MoH has also sent technical support teams to Central, South and West Darfur to detect new cases and has supplied

Per cent of yellow fever cases by state

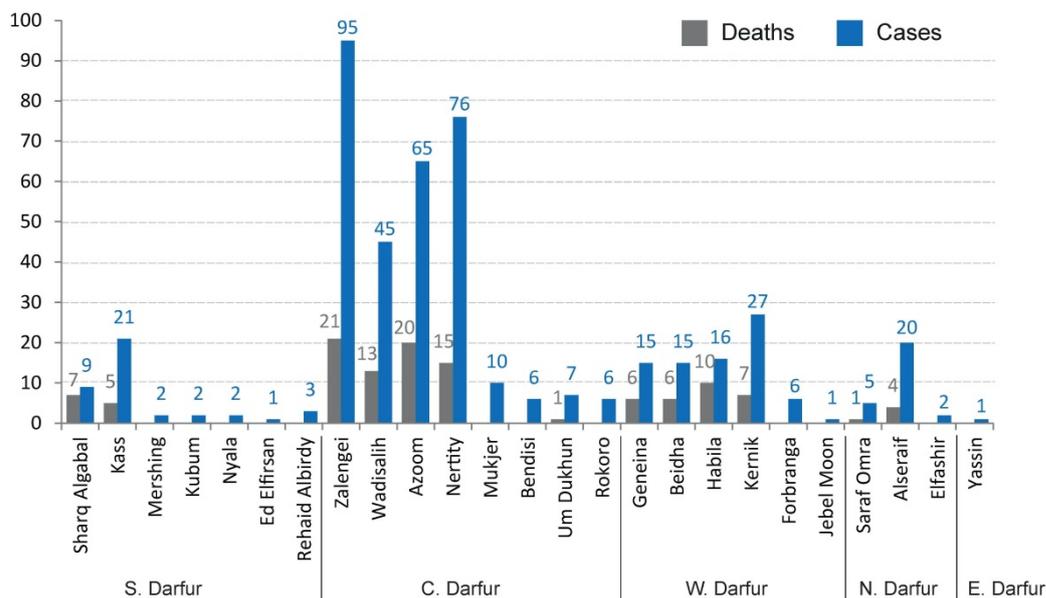
Source: Ministry of Health



local blood banks with blood units and supplies required for blood transfusions as part of case management.

Yellow fever cases and deaths by state and locality as of 17 November

Source: Ministry of Health



In North Darfur, the international NGO MSF – Spain will bear full operational costs for the yellow fever vaccination campaign in Saraf Omra and El Sireaf localities in addition to supporting the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the vaccination campaign.

Humanitarian response to mitigate the yellow fever outbreak

In addition to the vaccination campaign, in North Darfur, about 15,000 mosquito nets have been distributed by the SMoH to pregnant women, lactating women, and children aged under five years old in Zamzam camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Another 10,000 mosquito nets are being distributed in Abu Shouk IDP camp. In Kutum locality, 10,000 mosquito nets are being transported for distribution in Kassab and Fata Borno IDP camps by the SMoH and the international NGO GOAL.

In South Darfur, health awareness messages are being aired on local radio stations, while brochures on hygiene promotion, transmission of yellow fever, and the recognition of yellow fever symptoms are being distributed by the SMoH. Two isolation centres have been established in Nyala and Kass. Vector control, including spraying of pesticides, has covered all of Kass IDP camp which hosts around 82,000 displaced people. Staff members involved in the humanitarian response are also being vaccinated.



Hospital staff in El Geneina being vaccinated for yellow fever (UNAMID)

There are, however, concerns for people living in remote rural locations who have not received assistance due to inadequate supplies, logistics and access constraints. Humanitarian organisations have been unable to access Rokero locality in Jebel Marra in Central Darfur and Hashaba in North Darfur to determine if yellow fever has spread to these areas. Due to security concerns, government authorities have restricted access to

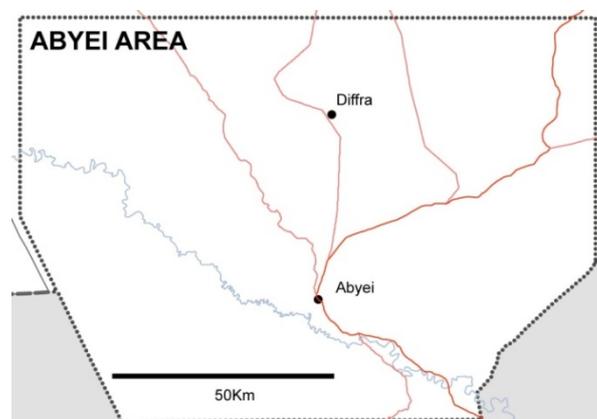
In efforts to control the spread of Yellow Fever about 35,000 mosquito nets have been distributed in North Darfur

Rokero locality and Hashaba areas. The Rokero locality has not been accessed by humanitarian partners since August 2011.

Protest against Misseriya visit leaves one dead

Some 800 Misseriya tribesmen with their 50,000 livestock are currently in the Abyei area

On 12 and 13 November, protests by Dinka Ngok against a visit of Misseriya tribal leaders to Abyei town resulted in the death of one United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) national staff member and injury of another civilian. For a number of days after the incident the movement of UN agencies in and around Abyei town was restricted. UN agencies and international NGOs provide humanitarian aid to some 13,000 returnees in the Abyei area.



On 13 November, UNISFA held meetings with Dinka Ngok and Misseriya representatives to diffuse the tension between the two groups. The Misseriya leaders and other tribesmen in the town agreed to leave and were escorted by UNISFA to Diffra, where they arrived without incident.

The annual southward migration of the Misseriya with up to one million livestock usually starts in October-November and passes through the Abyei area. UNISFA estimates that 800 Misseriya with some 50,000 livestock are currently within the Abyei area. While historically the migration comes with low-level security incidents, there could be tensions during this migration season following the May 2011 crisis in Abyei that displaced tens of thousands of people from Abyei.

More civilian casualties in South Kordofan

In Kadugli town, 18 people killed and 32 injured since shelling started on 8 October

According to a UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) statement issued on 15 November, at least three civilians were killed on 13 November when mortar shells landed 500 meters east of the governor's office and close to the Kadugli bus station. UN national staff living in Kadugli town have been requested to temporarily relocate to the UNISFA base outside of Kadugli following this attack. According to a statement by the Sudan's People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) relayed in media reports, the SPLM-N appealed to civilians in Kadugli town to move away from military installations, as these installations would be targeted. Some reports received by the UN indicate that over 75 per cent of the population of the town has fled and the majority of shops and markets are closed. According to the UNICEF statement, 18 people have been killed and 32 injured since 8 October when SPLM-N forces started shelling Kadugli town.

Reports received by the UN indicate that Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) are continuing aerial bombardment in areas south, east, and southeast of Kadugli town. SPLM-N said in a statement that on 17 November one woman was wounded in Heiban town following aerial bombardment in the area.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) about 2,100 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan have arrived in South Sudan's Yida settlement during the reporting period.

Polio and vitamin A campaign in South Kordofan completed

Meanwhile, a polio vaccination and vitamin A campaign has reached 383,703 children under the age of five years in Government-controlled areas in Kadugli locality. The campaign was held through a collaboration of the SMOH, UNICEF and WHO. About 2,600 volunteers were mobilised to conduct the campaign.

Airlift of South Sudanese suspended

By 18 November, 1,000 extremely vulnerable people had been airlifted from Khartoum to South Sudan

The airlift of 1,370 extremely vulnerable people (EVIs) of South Sudanese origin and their families from Khartoum to Wau and Aweil has been temporarily suspended due to the crash landing of an aircraft in Aweil on 16 November. The airlift is supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR and the Government of Sudan's IDP Centre. None of the passengers aboard were hurt, but the plane "is probably a write-off", IOM told the media.

The airlift, which started on 6 November, has relocated more than 1,000 EVIs and their family members. This group includes unaccompanied children, disabled people and people who have possible health risks due to living in open areas in Khartoum and are unable to make the overland journey to South Sudan.

According to IOM, between 30,000 and 40,000 people of South Sudanese origin are living in open areas in Khartoum awaiting transportation to South Sudan.



IOM assisted returns to South Sudan (IOM)

Displacement from Sigili, Darfur

Following reports of violence in Sigili village in North Darfur earlier this month and a recent African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) mission to the area that found the village deserted, IOM has reported that some displaced people from Sigili, Shawa and other villages have arrived in Zamzam and Abu Shouk IDP camps and to El Fasher town. By 11 November, 86 families had arrived in Zamzam camp, 64 families had arrived in Abu Shouk IDP camp and a few had arrived in El Fasher town, according to IOM. The total number of the newly displaced might change following the arrival of more newly displaced and their subsequent verification.

Update on Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia

Some 35,000 Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia since June 2011

OCHA Sudan reported in earlier bulletins that the total number of Sudanese refugees who fled to Ethiopia since June 2011 was 65,000 people. UNHCR refers to refugees in Ethiopia from Sudan and South Sudan as Sudanese refugees. According to updated information from UNHCR, there are some 35,000 Sudanese refugees, mainly from Blue Nile State, who arrived in Ethiopia since June 2011. In addition, some 30,000 refugees have arrived in Ethiopia from Jonglei State in South Sudan. Almost 10,000 of them were relocated to an existing Pugnido refugee camp in Gambella (western Ethiopia), while some 20,000 refugees are in the border area of Wanthowa.