

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA New York. It covers the period of 9 June 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 11 June.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Between 30,000 and 40,000 people are believed to have fled Kadugli since the outbreak of fighting on 6 June
- Heavy fighting has continued throughout the day in parts of South Kordofan, hindering humanitarian access to conduct needs assessments

II. Situation Overview

Security situation

On 9 June heavy fighting, including SAF aerial bombardments, between northern Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and elements of southern Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA), continued in several parts of South Kordofan State. The fighting has spread to the disputed border area of the northern most tip of Unity State in southern Sudan.

In Kadugli, the South Kordofan State capital, fighting subsided today with only sporadic gunfire reported. The SAF has declared that it is in control of the city. Systematic controls and searches are conducted at heavily armed check points on main roads inside and around the city. Large scale looting of property reportedly continued, including of UN agencies and NGO offices. Despite the growing security concerns, humanitarian agencies have agreed that staff should remain to ensure provision of aid when and where possible.

Population movement and response

The number of people displaced by the fighting cannot be verified due to ongoing insecurity. Commencements of assessments and delivery of assistance is likewise subject to improvements in the security situation.

Of The Kadugli population, estimated at 60,000, between 30,000 to 40,000 people are now believed to have fled the town. Dilling town and a number of villages in areas surrounding Kadugli are also reported to be deserted. Some civilians are arriving on vehicles in El-Obeid, in North Kordofan, some 250 kms north of Kadugli. Others are reportedly moving to the north and into the Nuba Mountains on foot.

According to IOM, the number of people who have taken refuge outside the UNMIS compound on the outskirts of Kadugli has decreased to approximately 1,800 people, mostly women, children and elderly. However, as previously reported, according to WFP figures, the number of displaced people along the main road between the UNMIS compound and the airport is between 6,000 and 10,000 people. Distributions of food aid and non-food items (NFIs), scheduled for 9 June have been postponed to 10 June due to security concerns. UNMIS erected six tents with the capacity to accommodate 400 people and distributed water to the displaced people around the compound using water tankers.

Most of the local staff of international NGOs has fled the Kadugli area, while the majority of the international staff has been relocated outside South Kordofan State.

According to the 2010 population census, the number of people living in localities affected by the outbreak of violence is as follows:

Localities	Population of localities based on 2010 census
Kadugli	135,054
Dilling	197,477
Al Buram	149,208
Talodi	124,443
Um Dorein	109,805
Habila	64,698
Heiban	211,474

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

In preparation for the referendum and the upcoming succession, the humanitarian community undertook a comprehensive contingency planning process. As the cluster system has not been rolled out in South Kordofan State, the planning was undertaken through operational sectors. Based on the planning figure of an estimated 300,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, sectors had begun pre-positioning aid items when the fighting between the SAF and SPLA intensified, resulting in an operational shift from preparedness to response. In collaboration with Sector Lead Agencies, OCHA is reviewing available amounts and identifying gaps.

Initial pre-positioning figures indicate that the World Health Organization (WHO) pre-positioned sufficient supplies to provide the basic health needs of 20,000 people for three months. These include 17 rapid response kits, four diarrhea disease kits, three trauma kits A + B, in 17 hospitals and primary healthcare centres in South Kordofan. In addition, essential drugs and medical supplies have been pre-positioned at seven primary healthcare centres in Kadugli, Alreef Alsharky and Alburam localities in anticipation of a possible Abyei crisis spillover into Kadugli and neighboring localities.

WFP has sufficient food pre-positioned to support 100,000 people with one-month emergency rations. WFP has delivered 49 metric tones of food from these stocks to the displaced people at the UNMIS compound on 10 June. The allocation amounts to a 7 day ration. WFP could not access 4.2 metric tones of CSB in storage at the WFP Kadugli warehouse, which has been secured by SAF.

IV. Coordination

A delegation from Khartoum led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and composed of representatives from UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA and UNDSS visited Kadugli this day. The delegation met with the State Governor for South Kordofan State, the Humanitarian community and also met with displaced people outside the UNMIS compound. The main aim of the mission was to secure state authorities commitment to provide the necessary protection of humanitarian emergency relief stocks. OCHA has deployed two additional staff members to Kadugli to strengthened humanitarian coordination.

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