

HIGHLIGHTS

- In South Kordofan, 21 civilians reported killed following renewed fighting.
- In Central Darfur, the number of people affected by recent floods has risen to 26,000, according to humanitarian organisations on the ground.
- In Kutum town, North Darfur, two international NGOs relocate staff following resumption of violence.



Food victims receive assistance in Bindisi, Darfur (TGH)

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FIGURES

# of refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	139,000
# of Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia (UNHCR)	38,470
# of Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan in South Sudan (UNHCR)	168,553

FUNDING

1.1 billion
requested (US\$)

48% funded

Fighting continues in South Kordofan

SRCS reports 21 civilians killed following fighting near Kalogi

According to international media, on 6 September armed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLM-N forces occurred near Hajar Al-Dom village, about 30km northeast of Kalogi town in South Kordofan. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reported 21 civilians killed. Access to areas around Kalogi has been hindered by poor road conditions due to recent rains and flooding. Media reports also indicated that there was fighting between SAF and SPLM-N on 7 September near Doka village, 13 km south of the provincial capital, Kadugli and on 9 September between the Darfur-based Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and SAF between El Muglad and El Dibb, in northwestern South Kordofan, near the Darfur border. The UN has not received any reports of civilian casualties or displacement following the fighting in the two areas.

Humanitarian response for people displaced by fighting in El Moreib

On 5 September, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in collaboration with SRCS and local communities distributed Government-supplied food assistance to some 7,800 people displaced by the fighting between SAF and SPLM-N near El Moreib in the Al Abbasiya locality in mid-August. HAC reported additional food supplies will be dispatched to meet the remaining needs as soon as road conditions improve. According to HAC, the total number of people still displaced as a result of the recent fighting stands at some 11,000 people. The displaced people have sought refuge in various locations in the Rashad and Al Abbasiya localities. With support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) provides basic services to the displaced people through mobile clinics and provided 250 cartons of BP5 nutritional supplement adequate for over 1,000 children aged under five for two weeks.

Tripartite (AU/LAS/UN) initiative

Following the agreements reached in Addis Ababa on 4-5 August, assessment teams operating under the auspices of the Tripartite initiative have not yet deployed to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states to assess humanitarian needs of war-affected civilians, including those in SPLM-N controlled areas. The Government has requested further discussion regarding implementation modalities before Tripartite assessment teams are authorised to deploy to South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Intense negotiations are underway to try to achieve a break-through in the coming week.

Renewed violence in Kutum, North Darfur

The international NGOs German Agro Action (GAA) and GOAL relocated their staff from Kutum town, North Darfur following the resumption of violence in the area. The UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) has reported a number of civilian casualties following an alleged assassination attempt against the Kutum locality commissioner on 4

The Governor of North Darfur visited Kutum and put in place a town curfew from 18.00hrs to 07.00hrs

September. The Commissioner was not harmed, but six people were injured as a result of the attack on the convoy in which the Commissioner was travelling.

According to media reports, another incident occurred in the Kutum area in which three border guards were allegedly killed by nomadic militia. Markets, schools, major public service facilities are reportedly closed and a high concentration of nomadic militia were observed north of the town. On 6 September, the Governor of North Darfur ordered a curfew in Kutum from 18.00hrs to 07.00hrs. The SAF commander was appointed as commissioner of Al Waha and Kutum localities. In early August, the entire population of Kassab IDP camp – 25,000 people – fled and sought shelter with host community in Kutum town because of inter-tribal violence that came after the killing of Al Waha commissioner in the area. Some 95 per cent of those who fled have since then returned.

Assistance to flood-affected people

More people are affected by floods in Central Darfur

According to international NGOs and the HAC, the number of people affected by floods in the Bindisi, Wadi Salih and Nertiti localities in Central Darfur has increased to 26,000 as more affected people have been identified. In Zalingei's Hamediya and Hassahissa IDP camps, community leaders report that some 9,000 people have been affected by recent heavy rains and are in need of relief aid. Some areas in the Wadi Salih and Nertiti localities are inaccessible due to poor road conditions, making the airlifting of supplies the only option. Due to limited relief supplies, only displaced people are being targeted for assistance, leaving many members of the host community without humanitarian relief.



A family affected by floods in Bindisi locality, Central Darfur (TGH)

Floods have affected up to 26,000 people in Central Darfur.

Floods damage houses in Khartoum State

A multi-sectoral mission led by the Government's Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) to the localities of Jebel Aulia, Sharq El Nil, and Um Bada in Khartoum State found that 919 houses were completely destroyed and 2,518 were partially damaged following recent rains and flooding. CVHW distributed 510 plastic sheets, 1,120 blankets, and 27 tents to the affected people. There are concerns of possible disease outbreaks due to the presence of stagnant pools of water, contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation systems. The Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) and the SMoH, with the support of UNICEF, chlorinated water sources in the affected areas.

Meanwhile, following a rapid needs assessment of people of South Sudanese origin stranded in open areas in Khartoum, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the CVHW distributed non-food relief supplies to some 2,200 families. A further 1,300 vulnerable individuals will receive assistance in the coming days.

Measure to mitigate malaria following rains and flooding

A recent survey conducted by the SMoH in West Darfur indicated that there is a significant increase of mosquitoes (vectors of malaria) in El Geneina town. This increase has been attributed to seasonal rains and poor drainage systems, which have led to the development of stagnant pools of water, a breeding ground for mosquitoes. The SMoH has started an anti-malaria campaign using 1,200kg insecticides donated by the Federal

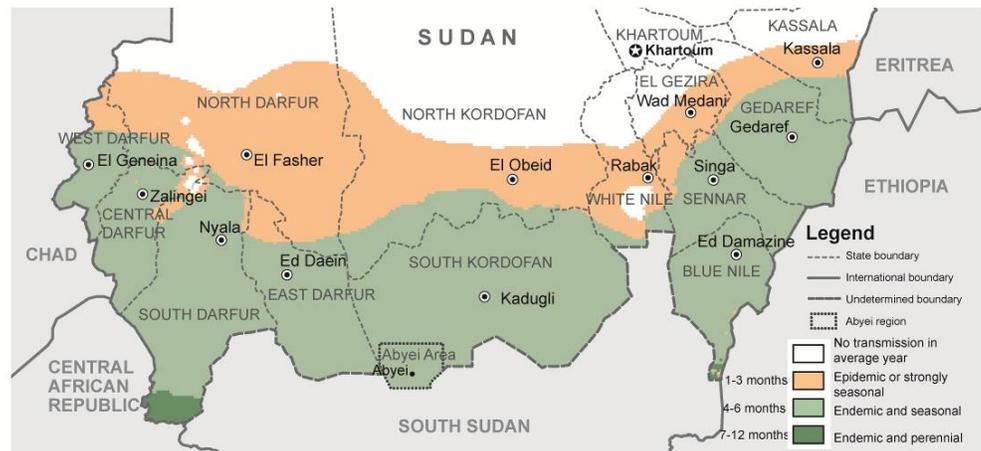
Malaria control measures are underway in Darfur and South Kordofan to mitigate seasonal outbreaks following rains and floods.

In Sudan, 16 per cent of all hospital deaths are attributed to malaria, according to NSPRBM.

Ministry of Health to mitigate the disease, especially among women and children. The campaign also includes raising awareness on the use of treated bed nets. According to the Protection Sector partners, people of South Sudanese origin in Abu Jabrah camp, East Darfur, require non-food relief supplies and health services due to the outbreak of malaria and measles among children, women and elders. In the Abu Gubeiha locality in South Kordofan, the SMOH distributed 114,000 treated bed nets to mitigate malaria outbreaks.

According to Sudan's National Strategic Plan to Roll Back Malaria (NSPRBM) 2007-2012, many areas in the southern part of Sudan are endemic to malaria, while areas further north are prone to epidemics during and after seasonal rains and floods. Sudan's rainy season usually lasts for three months from July to September. According to the NSPRBM, malaria represents 21 per cent of outpatient consultations and around 30 per cent of inpatient admissions in Sudan, with 16 per cent of hospital deaths attributed to the disease. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Malaria Prevention and Control project in Sudan, 35,000 people die every year because of malaria in the country.

Duration of the Malaria Transmission Season



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Plans to airlift more South Sudanese to Juba

UNHCR reports that the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) plans to assist some 2,000 stranded returnees in Khartoum to move from Sudan to South Sudan by air. The RRC also plans to provide road transportation for returnees stranded at the Shagara railway station in Khartoum State to Aweil within a month, due to increased tensions between the returnees and the local community.

According to UNHCR, the Government IDP Centre has stated that all return operations from Sudan to South Sudan should focus on returnees stranded in Khartoum open areas and the Kosti railway station. The movement will start within the next two weeks with the airlifting of some 700 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNCHR are also advocating that EVIs of South Sudanese origin in Darfur and East Sudan also be prioritised for return to South Sudan.

Meanwhile, according to local media, the Sudanese president Omer Al-Bashir on 5 September approved the credentials of South Sudan's first ambassador to Sudan, Mayan Dut Wol, and agreed to resume direct flights between Khartoum and Juba by mid-December.

All operations assisting returns to South Sudan should focus on returnees stranded in Khartoum and the Kosti railway station – IDP Centre.

'Four freedoms' agreement ready for endorsement by Presidents

The "four freedoms agreement" allows citizens of each country to enjoy the freedoms of residence, movement, to undertake economic activity and to own property in the other country.

On 4 September, Sudan and South Sudan resumed negotiations in Addis Ababa on outstanding issues following the secession of South Sudan in July 2011, including disputes on oil, border demarcation, security and the Abyei area. The two countries are expected to resolve all outstanding issues by 22 September or face potential UN Security Council sanctions.

On 7 September, Sudanese media reported that Sudan and South Sudan finalised discussions on the status of nationals from the other country, with the text of the agreement ready for signing by the Presidents of the two States by late September. The "four freedoms agreement", which was initiated by the two countries in March, allows citizens of each country to enjoy "freedom of residence, freedom of movement, freedom to undertake economic activity and freedom to acquire and dispose property" in the other country. The agreement is crucial for resolving the status of tens of thousands of people of South Sudanese origin who remain in Sudan and thousands of Sudanese in South Sudan.

Positive crop outlook stabilises food prices

According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), good crop prospects in Sudan have encouraged traders to release more grain stocks onto the market, thereby causing prices between June and July to stabilise. However, grain prices increased in Darfur due to trade disruptions from ongoing conflicts and high transport costs associated with impassable roads. The nominal retail price of sorghum decreased by 9 per cent in El Obeid, 5 per cent in Gedaref and 4 per cent in Kadugli but remained stable in Ed Damazine and Port Sudan. Millet prices also decreased in several markets. FEWS NET reports that a favorable crop outlook may continue to give traders incentives to release more stocks, thereby decreasing and stabilising prices in most markets in Sudan in the next two months. However, high prices compared to previous years will persist due to high inflation and instability due to ongoing civil unrest.



This report was prepared by OCHA Sudan office in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

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