

HIGHLIGHTS

- Beni Hussein and Northern Rezeigat tribal leaders agree to end fighting in the Jebel Amir gold mining area in North Darfur.
- Inter-tribal fighting in South Darfur displaces over 7,000 people in Edd El Fursan and Kateela localities.
- Kassala State parliament urges the National Assembly to amend laws to introduce harsher punishments for human trafficking.

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)	185,000
Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia (UNHCR)	32,500

FUNDING

1 billion
requested (US\$)



A father and a son in El Sireaf in North Darfur (UN)

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Tribes agree to stop fighting in North Darfur

On 2 March, the Governor of North Darfur State, Osman Yousif Kibir, told local media that the Beni Hussein and Northern Rezeigat tribes have agreed to stop fighting following a reconciliation meeting that took place on 1 March in Saraf Omra. In addition, leaders of the two tribes have agreed to open all roads to El Sireaf in the Jebel Amir gold mining area. The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Ali Al-Za'tari, welcomed the reconciliation efforts led by state authorities. The opening of the roads has enabled commercial goods and urgently needed relief supplies to reach the area by road for the first time since 21 February.

The parties have also agreed that the mining area should be under Government control and all mining activities should be suspended pending the outcome of a peace conference scheduled to take place on 15 April. The Government of Sudan will monitor and make sure that all the agreed points are implemented and adhered to.

UNAMID and OCHA assess conditions in El Sireaf

On 27 February, the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) conducted a one-day mission to El Sireaf town. The team met with local authorities and UNAMID

identified a location for a Temporary Base in the town. As soon as the UNAMID Temporary Base is operational, humanitarian agencies plan to establish a temporary humanitarian hub. During the mission, displaced people reported a lack of access to safe drinking water, lack of basic medicines in the local hospital and insecurity when they go out in search of firewood.



Displaced people at a water point in El Sireaf (UN)

Verification of displaced people from El Sireaf in Central Darfur

On 25 February, humanitarian organisations in Zalingei, Central Darfur with support from community leaders, completed the verification of some 1,100 newly displaced people in Teba, Alsalam and Hamediya camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Zalingei. These people came from El Sireaf over the past two weeks. Earlier, humanitarian

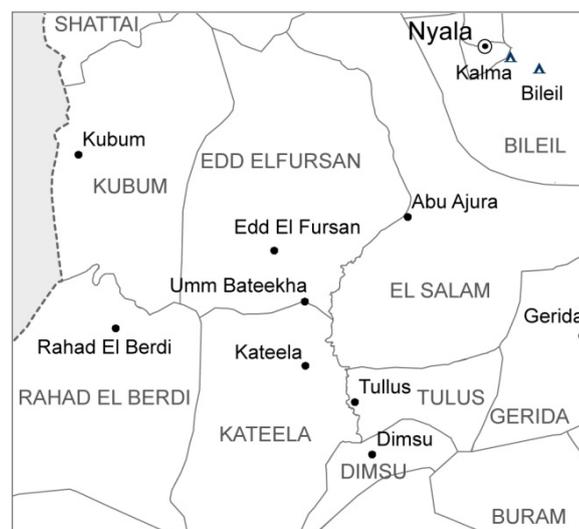
Humanitarian agencies have verified 1,500 newly displaced people from El Sireaf in Teba, Alsalam and Hamediya camps in Zalingei, Central Darfur

agencies verified some 400 displaced people who had also come from El Sireaf. The international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) will start the distribution of non-food relief supplies to the first group of 400 displaced people on 3 March, with the distribution for the second group of 1,100 people scheduled for the following week.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working with the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) and the international NGO ACTED to provide safe drinking water and sanitation services for these new IDPs. The international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) that runs three clinics in Teba and Hamediya camps has boosted its medical staff and stocks of medicine in those clinics to cater for the needs of new arrivals. WFP is planning to provide food rations and nutritional supplies to these new IDPs.

Tribal clashes displace 7,000 in South Darfur

Information received from various sources and confirmed by the South Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) indicates that on 1 March armed clashes took place between Beni-Halba and Gimir tribesmen in areas between Edd El Fursan and Kateela localities. The clashes were reportedly triggered by disputes over ownership of land between Edd El Fursan locality (mainly occupied by Beni-Halba tribesmen) and Kateela locality (home to the Gimir tribe). During the clashes, eight people were reported killed, with another seven wounded from the two tribes, according to local sources. The Government has deployed security forces to control the situation on the ground and leaders of the tribes engaged in efforts to calm the situation.



According to HAC South Darfur, some 1,400 families (an estimated 7,000 people) were displaced from the two villages. Some 1,100 families (an estimated 5,500 people) sought refuge in Kateela town and another 300 families (an estimated 1,500 people) in Edd El Fursan town. Humanitarian agencies will conduct a rapid needs assessment of the newly displaced people in those two towns on 5 and 6 March. On 1 March, a UNAMID patrol on the way to Umm Bateekha village was denied entry to the area by a group of armed men.

Over 2,000 newly displaced seek shelter in Kalma and Bileil camps

Earlier reports received from an international NGO and community leaders in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur State indicate that newly displaced people have been arriving in Kalma and Bileil IDP camps over the past few weeks, following armed clashes between the Government security forces and armed movements near Nyala in South Darfur. An inter-agency assessment team this week carried out a rapid needs assessment in the two camps and observed 311 newly displaced families (an estimated 1,555 people) in Kalma camp and an additional 100 families (an estimated 500 people) in Bileil camp.

In Kalma camp, the team identified access to safe drinking water and protection as the most urgent needs. UNAMID will deploy night patrols in areas where the newly displaced have been accommodated and UNICEF will provide the newly displaced with access to safe water.

In Bileil camp, HAC will allocate land plots within the camp for the new arrivals, while water and sanitation services are reported as adequate. WFP will distribute 15-day food rations to the newly displaced people in both camps.

This week an inter-agency team identified more than 2,000 newly displaced people in Bileil and Kalma IDP camps in South Darfur

Misseriya peace agreement signed in Ed Daein

Awlad Hayban, Awlad Sarour and Matanin clans of the Misseriya tribe signed a peace agreement in Ed Daein on 1 March. Fighting between these clans in El Fula, South Kordofan, in early January displaced some 11,000 people.

On 1 March, a reconciliation agreement was signed in Ed Daein, the capital of East Darfur State, by the leaders of Awlad Hayban, Awlad Sarour and Matanin clans of the Misseriya tribe. The agreement ended the dispute between the feuding clans that flared up in early 2013. As of early February, HAC reported that more than 11,000 people had been displaced from El Fula to Al Sunut, Lagawa and Keilak localities in South Kordofan following fighting over disagreements on grazing rights, land and other disputes. The reconciliation document recommends, among other things, the cessation of all forms of hostilities; the payment of compensation; addressing the needs of the people affected by the tribal fighting in El Fula; and the empowerment of native administrations to play a role in settling disputes.

The clans reportedly committed themselves to the implementation of the reconciliation document. The reconciliation document was endorsed by senior Government officials, including the Vice President of Sudan, the Minister of the Interior, and the Governor of South Kordofan State. The State Governor issued a Decree forming a special committee for the implementation of the reconciliation document and empowering it to carry out all relevant tasks and activities.

Screening for acute malnutrition in S. Kordofan

The International NGO Save the Children-Sweden (SCS) has continued its community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme in 15 health centres located in El Muglad, Lagawa, and Habila localities and in El Farshayi and Debibat towns in South Kordofan. During the months of January and February, a total of 17,346 children aged between 6-59 months



Providing nutritional supplements at a feeding centre in Kadugli (UNICEF)

were screened. Out of the total number of children screened, 1,614 children were identified as suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) while 598 children were identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

In addition, SCS reached 6,800 people, including children under five years old, pregnant and lactating women, through a supplementary feeding programme (SFP) at 15 nutritional centres that saw the distribution of a total of 58 metric tonnes of Corn Soya Blend (CSB), oil and sugar supported by WFP. SCS also conducted 58 nutrition education sessions on breastfeeding, complementary nutrition, and hygiene. Furthermore, 1,200 children and 300 pregnant women in Lagawa, Al Sunut, El Muglad, Al Tadamon, and Abu Jubeiha localities received measles and neonatal vaccinations. A total of 60 midwifery delivery kits were distributed to 60 village midwives to facilitate clean and safe deliveries at the health facilities.

Kassala State urges tougher measures to combat human trafficking

According to local media reports Kassala State Legislative Council has urged the Sudanese Parliament to seek radical solutions to the human trafficking issue, calling for amendments to the law to deter perpetrators. The council warned that the phenomenon

According to UNHCR, over the last two years people have been disappearing from the Shagarab camps in eastern Sudan – some kidnapped, and others having paid to be smuggled elsewhere

might cause trouble among tribes in eastern Sudan if not addressed. The parliament's justice and legislation committee reported in March 2012 a rise in the rate of human trafficking in Sudan, the Sudan Vision newspaper said.

On 25 January, UNHCR reported seeing rising incidents of abductions and disappearances of mainly Eritrean refugees, allegedly involving border tribes, in and around refugee camps in eastern Sudan. UNHCR said that over the past two years people have been disappearing from the Shagarab camps in eastern Sudan – some of them kidnapped, and others believed to have paid to be smuggled



Eritrean refugees arriving at a refugee camp in eastern Sudan (UNHCR)

elsewhere. Those who are kidnapped are often held for ransom or trafficked onwards for the purpose of forced marriage, sexual exploitation or bonded labour.

According to UNHCR, the risk of being kidnapped is highest for Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers as they enter eastern Sudan. Based on numerous reports and individual interviews, the main actors responsible for smuggling and human trafficking from eastern Sudan into Egypt are local tribesmen in eastern Sudan and in the Sinai, as well as some criminal gangs. Some asylum seekers are kidnapped at the border between Eritrea and Sudan, before reaching the camps, while others are kidnapped in and around the camps in eastern Sudan. Those who deliberately resort to smugglers appear to do so either to enter Sudan or for onward movement into Egypt or Israel. In many cases they also end up being abused by their smugglers who sell them to traffickers or detain them for ransom. The Government of Sudan has already deployed additional police and UNHCR is supporting the authorities to improve overall security, including with the construction and rehabilitation of police stations, provision of vehicles and communication equipment.