HI GHLI GHTS

Thousands of people fled their homes in the Um Gunya area in South Darfur following fighting between Government security forces and SLA-MM last week.

HAC has reported that about 10,000 people fled their homes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur and moved to South Darfur or crossed into Chad following clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the area last week.

As of 26 February, between some 40,000 and 42,000 people had arrived from South Sudan, according to aid organisations.

The AU announced on 2 March that talks between the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N in Addis Ababa had been adjourned and referred to African Union Peace and Security Council.

FIGURES

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<th>IDPs in Darfur</th>
<th>Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)</th>
<th>Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)</th>
<th>Sudanese refugees in South Sudan &amp; Ethiopia (UNHCR)</th>
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<td>156,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
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FUNDING

995 million requested in 2014 (US$)

1.4 % reported funding

Thousands of people displaced in South Darfur

On 27 February, the United Nations received reports from humanitarian partners on the ground and other local sources that between 30,000 to 40,000 people fled their homes following armed clashes between the Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). Fighting took place in and around the Um Gunya area, about 50km southeast of Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State. Clashes were also reported on 26 February in the vicinity of Galdi village, about 24km southeast of Nyala. Since 26 February, violence increased dramatically in the area when the Rapid Support Force (RSF), a Government-allied militia that recently redeployed to South Darfur from North Kordofan, joined the fight against armed movements in support of SAF.

Following the fighting, civilian displacement was reported from the villages of Um Hegair, Barka Tolly, Bashhma, Donkey Diraisa, Gureiga and surrounding villages. An estimated 14,000 people sought shelter in Al Salam camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), an estimated 5,500 people in Kalma IDP camp and between 10,000 and 20,000 people in Sania Deleiba village, according to the Government’s Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local sources. According to inter-agency rapid needs assessment conducted in Sania Deleiba, the main needs of the displaced people are food, non-food relief items, access to clean water and sanitation, health services and protection. Aid agencies are mobilising resources to meet their needs. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is registering and verifying the newly displaced people in Sania Deleiba and their exact numbers will be available later. IOM also received reports of an additional 7,800 people who arrived in Belei IDP camp. The people in Sania Deleiba and Belei IDP camp have yet to be verified. The African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) reports that some 250 displaced people from Hegair village have arrived in Labado town, East Darfur. In addition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has reported that an estimated 250 displaced people left Al Salam IDP camp and have arrived in Nyala town.

Humanitarian organisations are providing relief assistance to the newly displaced people.
in Kalma and Al Salam IDP camps. In Kalma IDP Camp, the international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) is extending water pipes from the water yard to the areas where the newly arrived displaced people have taken refuge. ARC and Care International Switzerland (CIS) will provide two additional water bladders to increase water supply and CIS will provide 24 communal latrines. For health services, the clinics run by the international NGOs Merlin and International Medical Corps (IMC) will provide the new arrivals with assistance. ARC has started operating an additional clinic in the camp. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided the additional clinic with medicine, reproductive health equipment and dignity kits for women.

In Al Salam IDP camp, there is not enough water to cover the needs of all the people in the camp, including people who have newly arrived. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Government’s Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) have intensified efforts to repair four broken hand pumps, to increase the pumping hours from other water yards and to bring in additional water with by tankers. There is a nutrition center operated by IMC in the camp and discussions are underway to see if an additional mobile clinic is required to meet the needs of new arrivals.

Once verified, the new arrivals to the camp will receive a one-month emergency food ration from the World Food Programme (WFP) and a full package of emergency household items from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

People flee to South Darfur or Chad after inter-tribal clashes in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur

On 26 February, HAC reported that about 10,000 people from the Salamat tribe fled their homes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur and moved to South Darfur or crossed the border into Chad following clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the area between 17 and 20 February. At least 17 people were reportedly killed, following clashes in Sali village, about 40km northeast of Um Dukhun town, according to humanitarian organisations.

The clashes occurred after an estimated 20,000 people returned to Um Dukhun town and surrounding villages over the past three months due to improved security in the area, according to HAC. Most of the returnees were from the Salamat tribe who fled their homes in the area due to fighting between the two tribes that started in April 2013.

According to HAC, the situation in Um Dukhun locality is still volatile and humanitarian actors have been advised to postpone any field missions in the coming week. A Government-led reconciliation committee is currently negotiating with the two tribes to stop tribal mobilisations, disburse gatherings of armed tribesmen and to open up the roads. During the past week no clashes were reported and on 1 March the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) resumed flights to Um Dukhun, which were cancelled from 19 February due to the insecurity. Humanitarian operations also resumed in Um Dukhun town and IDP camps.

Misseriya-Dinka Ngok clashes in the Abyei area

Local media reported on 2 March that several people were killed in the northern part of the Abyei area following clashes between members of the Misseriya and Dinka Ngok
This report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

Tribes area over the weekend. Different reports cite different casualty numbers, ranging from three to more than 14 people killed and many more injured.

Complicated by a complex history of relations between the Misseriya nomads and the Dinka Ngok farmers, Abyei is a potential flashpoint between Sudan and South Sudan with the status of the area still unresolved following the secession of South Sudan in 2011.

The UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) said in a statement that it "considers the recent clashes, in which an unspecified number of people were reportedly killed and several others wounded, as a blatant violation of the weapons-free status of Abyei Area". UNISFA states that it has intensified patrols around flash-point areas in order to ensure that the tense security situation returns to normal.

**Influx from South Sudan continues**

More South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan's border states of over the past week due to ongoing fighting and insecurity in parts of South Sudan. As of 2 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated to be between 40,000 and 42,000 people, according to UNHCR and other organisations. On 26 February, the World Health Organization (WHO) established a health forum in Khartoum for response to the new arrivals in White Nile. This forum is held on a weekly basis and is attended by all health partners involved in the health emergency operations, including the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), and the international NGOs MSF Spain and Plan International. Overall as of 2 March, some 19,500 people who arrived from South Sudan since December have received humanitarian assistance.

![Map of Sudan showing number of people arrived from South Sudan and UNHCR assistance](image)

**Talks between the Government and SPLM-N suspended**

On 2 March, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) on Sudan and South Sudan adjourned negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) on the conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. The suspension of talks was due to a deadlock between the parties over a proposal made by AUHIP in line with previous directives of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the United Nations Security Council. SPLM-N
AU said on 2 March that talks between the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N in Addis Ababa had been adjourned and referred to AUPSC.

Presented a fundamentally different proposal, which rendered an agreement unattainable, AUHIP said in a statement. “The Panel [AUHIP] is of the view that as matters stand, it is impossible to bridge the chasm between the Parties and will therefore refer the matter back to its mandating principal, the AUPSC, for further guidance,” the AUHIP statement said.

According to humanitarian organisations, some 1.2 million people in South Kordofan and Blue Nile require humanitarian assistance. In SPLM-N controlled areas in the two states, the SPLM-N says that some 800,000 people have been either internally displaced or severely affected by the conflict. The UN cannot report on the needs of these people however, as it does not have access to SPLM-N held areas. In addition, some 242,000 refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile are hosted in refugee camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia.

**Capacity building workshop for HAC and national NGOs in Kadugli, South Kordofan**

On 26 February, HAC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) concluded a four-day workshop in Kadugli, South Kordofan, to build the capacity of HAC and national NGOs. Jointly organised by HAC and OCHA, the workshop was attended by over 85 participants from HAC, national NGOs, line ministries, and international NGOs. The main objective of the workshop was how to deliver humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan in a more effective and efficient way. Workshop facilitators were drawn from HAC, OCHA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IOM and UNICEF. OCHA supplemented the workshops with contributions from UNDP and IOM.

The topics covered included humanitarian principles, the criteria for accessing funding from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Sudan Humanitarian Work Planning process (HWP), existing government directives governing the delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan, as well as existing national humanitarian coordination arrangements at the federal, state and locality levels.

This is the first such workshop in South Kordofan. Next steps will include workshops for national NGOs involving coordinated needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management. These upcoming workshops will be facilitated by the international NGO RedR-UK.

Representatives of the South Kordofan State Government called on national NGOs to acquire skills and knowledge, as they will be expected to take a more active role in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and in the transition towards early recovery, peace building and conflict resolution.

The joint HAC-OCHA capacity building workshop for HAC and national NGOs was aimed at effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan.

Participants at the workshop in Kadugli, South Kordofan (IOM)