

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile continues to result in deaths and displacement of civilians.
- Still no agreement between the Government and the SPLM-N on the proposed vaccination campaign for SPLM-N areas.
- In Government-held areas of South Kordofan, a 10-day meningitis vaccination campaign was launched this week targeting 1.4 million people.
- In Darfur, armed clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes during the last week resulted in the death of 21 tribesmen and injury of another 55 people, according to reports received by the UN.

## FIGURES

IDPs registered in Darfur camps (excluding IDPs outside camps)	1.4 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	155,900
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	330,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	227,700

## FUNDING

**984 million**  
requested (US\$)

**457 million**  
reported funding (US\$)

**46.4%**  
reported funding



A school for displaced children in Forobaranga, West Darfur (UNAMID)

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## More civilians killed or injured as fighting continues in South Kordofan and Blue Nile

Armed clashes between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile continue to result in deaths and displacement of civilians, according to reports from humanitarian organisations.

In South Kordofan, a new report by Sudan Consortium (a coalition of 50 Africa-based and Africa-focused NGOs) said that since January 2013 at least 23 civilians were killed and another 81 civilians injured by aerial bombardments. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), people from Warni area in Talodi locality of South Kordofan continued to arrive in South Sudan's Upper Nile State during the past week (112 new arrivals reported by one NGO). More than 400 new refugees from Talodi are also reported to have arrived in Malakal County in South Sudan's Upper Nile state during September.

A report by the Independent Expert on the situation of Human Rights in Sudan, Mashood A. Baderin, issued on 10 September, states that reported hostilities between Government forces and the SPLM-N continue to seriously impact the lives of civilians in South Kordofan. There are widespread reports by local and international human rights monitors of aerial bombardment by the SAF in different parts of the state, which has resulted in civilian deaths, injuries, destruction of homes, farmlands and displacement of civilians.

In Blue Nile, heavy fighting was reported in the Tamado Mountain area in Geissan locality on 16 September, as well as fighting and aerial bombardments on 17 September near Dindiro in Bau locality, about 90km from the Blue Nile State capital, Ed Damazine. According to reports received by the UN, an estimated 300 people from Wigo and Madum areas in Bau locality (about 35km southwest of Ed Damazine town) fled their homes because of fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces. The UN does not have a presence in these areas and has not independently verified these reports.

### Still no agreement between the Government and the SPLM-N on polio vaccinations for SPLM-N areas

The vaccination campaign for SPLM-N areas proposed by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) remains blocked, with no agreement reached between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N. The Government has said there will be no two-week cessation of hostilities for the vaccination campaign (as initially proposed by UNICEF and WHO), but only a cessation of hostilities for particular areas on particular days, depending on where vaccinations are being carried out that day. The SPLM-N continues to request a cessation of hostilities for the duration of the campaign. The Government has said it will not engage in direct talks to discuss the cessation of hostilities and other logistical arrangements, while the SPLM-N has said it would like to have direct negotiations. The SPLM-N has also suggested using UNIFA to transport the vaccines, while the Government has not agreed to this. Routine vaccinations for children under five were interrupted when fighting broke out in 2011.

## People in South Kordofan & Blue Nile receive aid

*A 10-day meningitis vaccination campaign was launched this week by SMOH, WHO, UNICEF and the international NGO Care International in parts of South Kordofan targeting 1.4 million people*

### Meningitis vaccination campaign launched in parts of South Kordofan

A 10-day meningitis vaccination campaign was launched this week by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), WHO, UNICEF and the international NGO Care International Switzerland (CIS) in Government-controlled areas in South Kordofan on 14 September targeting 1.4 million people between the ages of one and 29 years (about 70 per cent of the State's population). The programme is being supported by WHO and UNICEF.



Meningitis vaccination campaign in Sudan, October 2012 (WHO)

According to WHO, the vaccine protects children as young as one year of age and young adults, and confers immunity that may last a decade. It reduces transmission and contributes to herd immunity, meaning that even people who were not vaccinated receive some protection. Epidemics of meningitis occurring every 8–12 years and affecting mainly children and young adults are among the most feared of all diseases due to their sudden onset followed by the rapid progression to death in 5–10 per cent of cases and disability such as mental disorders or hearing loss in another 20 per cent of the survivors. The large-scale hospitalisation and disability result in high costs to both the Government and families. WHO estimates that the vaccine is expected to reduce cases of meningitis A between 80 and 85 per cent.

### Health assistance for over 27,000 people in South Kordofan

UNICEF continued to support the SMOH in providing health assistance for people affected by conflict in South Kordofan's Abu Kershola town, Rashad locality in late April 2013. The aid provided includes one Primary Health Care (PHC) kit (enough to cover the needs of 10,000 people for three months), one Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) kit (to cover the needs of 10,000 children under five years for three months) and 1,000 sachets of oral rehydration salts for children with diarrhoea.

Under the project of Enhancing Primary Health Care in Al Goz locality, the national NGO NIDAA has rehabilitated a clinic in Kurkura clinic providing some 7,000 local residents with access to basic health services.

### UNFPA supports post-natal care in Blue Nile

On 19 September, 50 village midwives graduated from the Ed Damazine Midwifery School in a ceremony organised by the SMOH and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) in Ed Damazine town. About 75 per cent of the graduated midwives are from Kurmuk and Geissan localities that have been most affected by the conflict in the State. Maternal mortality rate in Blue Nile is considerably higher than the national rate of 216 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, according to the 2010 Sudan Household Survey.

*Armed clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes during the last week resulted in the death of 21 tribesmen and injury of another 55 people, according to reports received by the UN*

## Tribal tensions continue in East and Central Darfur

### Armed clashes between Rizeigat and Ma'aliya continue in East Darfur

Tension between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes continued in parts of East Darfur despite reconciliation efforts by tribal leaders and local authorities. Armed clashes during the last week resulted in the death of 21 tribesmen and injury of another 55 people, according to reports received by the UN. On 16 September, fighting took place in Al Khamsat village (about 20km south of Bakhit village, East Darfur) reportedly over the theft of cattle belonging to a Rizeigat tribesman. On 18 September, the UN received reports of

*Tension between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes continues to rise due to localised attacks by the latter over the past week in different locations in Central Darfur*

clashes in Bakhit village (60km east of Ed Daein railway station) possibly as retaliation for the earlier clash. The situation remains tense with reports of Rizeigat camping in Shag Altoka village (about 100km south of Adila in Abu Jabra locality).

### **Rising tensions between Misseriya and Salamat in Central Darfur**

Despite the signing of an agreement on 10 September in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur State recommitting to respect the provisions of the peace agreement signed in Zalingei in June, tension between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes continues to rise due to localised attacks by the latter in different locations in the State, according to reports received by the UN. On 19 September, a Misseriya man was reportedly killed by Salamat tribesmen in Amar Gedid in Central Darfur's Wadi Salih locality, according to reports received by the UN. The UN also received reports of the killing of two Misseriya tribesmen and injury to four in Mukhjar locality when they were attacked by Salamat tribesmen during an attempt to rustle their cattle on 20 September. The situation in the area is tense with the Misseriya reportedly preparing for a revenge attack.

There are concerns that there could be a new possible wave of violence between the two tribes. Between April and June this year, fighting between the two tribes forced over 55,000 people to flee their homes. This includes an estimated 22,000 people who were displaced internally, some 30,000 people who fled to Chad and another 3,300 people who crossed into Central African Republic (CAR), according to UNHCR.

### **Inter-agency monitoring mission to Muhajeria town, East Darfur**

A team comprising staff members of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) conducted a joint monitoring mission in Muhajeria town, East Darfur on 16-18 September to assess population movements in and around Muhajeria town. In April, following fighting between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) in the area, all residents of Muhajeria fled the town seeking refuge in various locations in East and South Darfur. According to community leaders and the national NGO Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief (SPCR), there are some 3,500 people currently living in Muhajeria town who have returned from UNAMID team site (2,000 people) and El Neem IDP camp (1,000 people). An estimated 31,500 people remain displaced in different locations in East and South Darfur, including El Neem IDP camp in Ed Daein, Abu Hadid village, Yassin town, Selea town, Abu Dungal village, Sheria town and other small villages in Yassin locality. The total population of Muhajeria town prior to the fighting was 35,000 people. Currently, there are no IDPs near the UNAMID Team Site, and most of the villages in Muhajeria remain empty.



Displaced people from Muhajeria arrive in El Neem camp (UN)

*There are some 3,500 people currently living in Muhajeria town, while some 31,500 people remain displaced in various locations in East and South Darfur*

## **Numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur continue to grow**

### **HAC requests WFP to add 24,000 IDPs in El Neem IDP camp to its lists for general food distribution**

The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in East Darfur has requested WFP to add people displaced from Muhajeria and Labado in El Neem IDP camp in their general food distributions (GFD). These displaced people are unwilling to return to their homes in

*An estimated 2,500 people affected by heavy rains in West Darfur's Mornei IDP camp are in urgent need of shelter materials*

Muhajeria and Labado until the security situation improves. WFP will continue providing these displaced people with emergency food rations up to December 2013 after which they will be re-verified – with the finger printing procedure – before being included in GFD.

Insecurity continues to affect WFP operations in East Darfur. WFP's food for its Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in Adila, which is being implemented by Merlin, has run out. WFP is not able to dispatch any food for this programme as the Ed Daein-Adila road continues to be inaccessible. Consequently, over 1,000 malnourished children, pregnant and nursing women will not receive their supplementary food ration. An additional 2,000 vulnerable people participating in WFP's Food for Work and Food for Training Programme are also affected as dispatch and delivery of food for these activities from Ed Daein remain on hold given road inaccessibility.

### **Some 2,500 people affected by heavy rains in Mornei IDP camp need aid**

Some 2,500 people affected by heavy rains in West Darfur's Mornei IDP camp need shelter materials, according to findings from an inter-agency assessment mission conducted to the camp on 16 September. Assistance to these people will be provided soon. Mornei IDP camp has an estimated population of 81,000 displaced people, according to HAC West Darfur.

### **Over 5,000 people in Central Darfur receive winter replenishment supplies**

UNHCR has adopted a new policy in distributing winter replenishment supplies where only vulnerable households will receive assistance rather than the previous blanket system. In Central Darfur, UNHCR winter replenishment of non-food relief supplies has been distributed to over 5,000 vulnerable people in Tayba, Alsalam, and Khamsa Dagaig and Hassahissa IDP camps by the international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). No distributions took place in Hamediya IDP camp due to the refusal of community leaders to accept this new form of targeting, saying that all displaced people are vulnerable.

## **Protests in Nyala affect humanitarian operations**

*Several aid agencies relocated their staff to Khartoum and Zalingei following public protests and riots in Nyala this week*

Following public protests and riots after a prominent businessman was killed in Nyala, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) relocated their staff to Khartoum and Zalingei. Several international NGOs have moved their staff to UNAMID's Super-camp outside Nyala due to security concerns. The deteriorating security situation has forced agencies to scale down humanitarian activities. The general situation in the town remains tense with the markets partially opened, and minimal movements in town. There have been cases of killings of other prominent businessmen in Nyala town recently. South Darfur has been affected by various different conflicts this year, including fighting between the SAF and SLA-AW forces, fighting between militias and Government security officials, and inter-tribal fighting. The state also faces problems of banditry and criminality. With all this, there are serious concerns about deteriorating law and order in South Darfur state.