

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting in the Jebel Marra area in Darfur displaces more than 30,000 people, according to HAC.
- SPLM-N humanitarian arm says there are one million people still in SPLM-N areas of South Kordofan & Blue Nile, of whom 800,000 need assistance.
- Two UNAMID peacekeepers released after 136 days.

## FIGURES

IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid (WFP)	1,430,000
Displacements in Darfur in 2012 (UNHCR)	90,000-100,000
Returns to Darfur in 2012 (UNHCR)	120,000-130,000
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	142,000
Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan in South Sudan (UNHCR)	170,500
Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia (UNHCR)	35,500

## FUNDING

**1.1 billion**  
requested in 2013 (US\$)



Children fleeing conflict in South Kordofan (SRRA)

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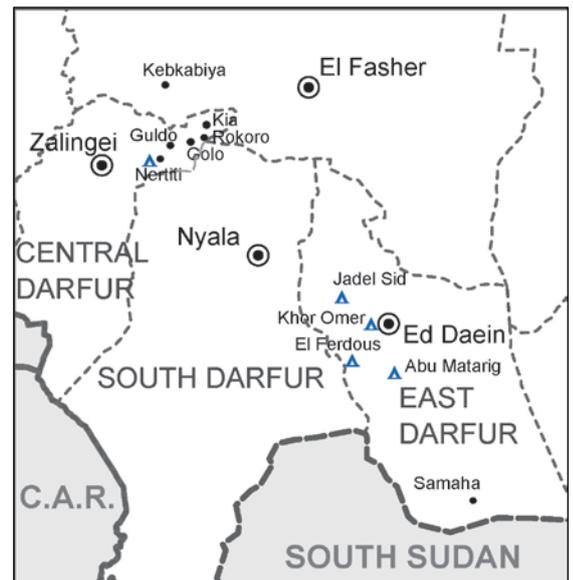
## Over 30,000 displaced in Jebel Marra, Darfur

According to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), about 30,000 people fled their homes in Golo and Guldo towns (about 90km and 23km northeast of Nertiti town respectively) in Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur, and sought shelter in Nertiti town and surrounding villages. This includes some 2,800 people who arrived in Nertiti camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) over the last two weeks, according to IDP community leaders in Nertiti camp. The estimated population of Nertiti IDP camp is 42,000 people. This civilian displacement came after the UN received reports of fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and an armed movement in the area that started on 24 December 2012 and continued during the reporting period.

The newly displaced people need of shelter, food and health services, according to findings from an inter-agency mission to the Nertiti area on 3 January. HAC has declared the situation in Nertiti as an emergency requiring urgent intervention.

Insecurity in the area has also forced the World Food Programme (WFP) to postpone the December 2012 general food distribution to some 6,000 displaced people in Nertiti IDP camp verified by WFP. In addition, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has suspended activities aimed at providing access to safe water in rural areas of Jebel Marra due to insecurity.

There has been no sustained humanitarian access to the Jebel Marra area since 2009 due to insecurity and government restrictions.



## SPLM-N humanitarian arm says over 800,000 people in SPLM-N areas need help

A new report issued on 30 December 2012 by the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA), the humanitarian arm of the SPLM-N, provides detailed information about the humanitarian situation in SPLM-N controlled parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. It mentions that since the outbreak of the conflict in June 2011, "it is believed that at least 128 civilians were killed and 231 civilian persons were injured as a direct

According to the SPLM-N humanitarian arm, there are 436,000 internally displaced people in South Kordofan and 80,000 in Blue Nile

result of aerial bombing” by Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). Concerning numbers of civilians in SPLM-N areas, the report states the following:

“In South Kordofan, the estimated population living in the SPLM-N areas is about 995,200; of which 436,157 are internally displaced. It is assessed that about 736,329 were vulnerable and will be needing assistance between now and the next harvesting season. In Blue Nile, the total population currently residing the SPLM-N held areas is about 80,147, of which 64,550 were IDPs. The estimated vulnerable population in Blue Nile is about 73,781 persons.”

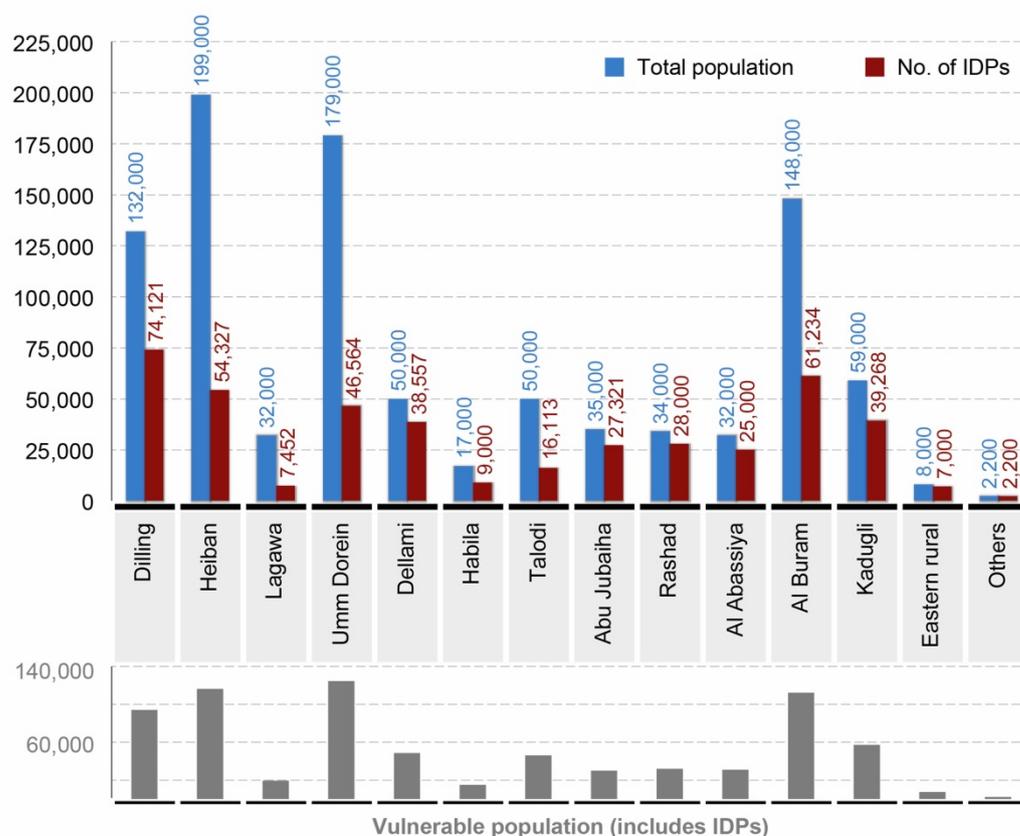
The SRRA report contains alarming information about the humanitarian situation in SPLM-N controlled areas. It states the following:

“A recent assessment conducted by local humanitarian actors reveals high levels of malnutrition. People live of roots collected from the forest, hiding in foxholes daily when an Antonov surveys the area, and are suffering of diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea and skin diseases. The scarcity and the poor quality of the water is also a major cause of illnesses and deaths. No clinic is functioning inside the area, while people use roots for treatment...”

The report mentions that the entire health system in SPLM-N areas has collapsed because of lack of financial and technical support. It highlights the following four main challenges: (1) Serious shortage of drugs and medical supplies; (2) No immunization programmes; (3) Few qualified health cadres, especially medical doctors; and (4) Poor health information and surveillance system.

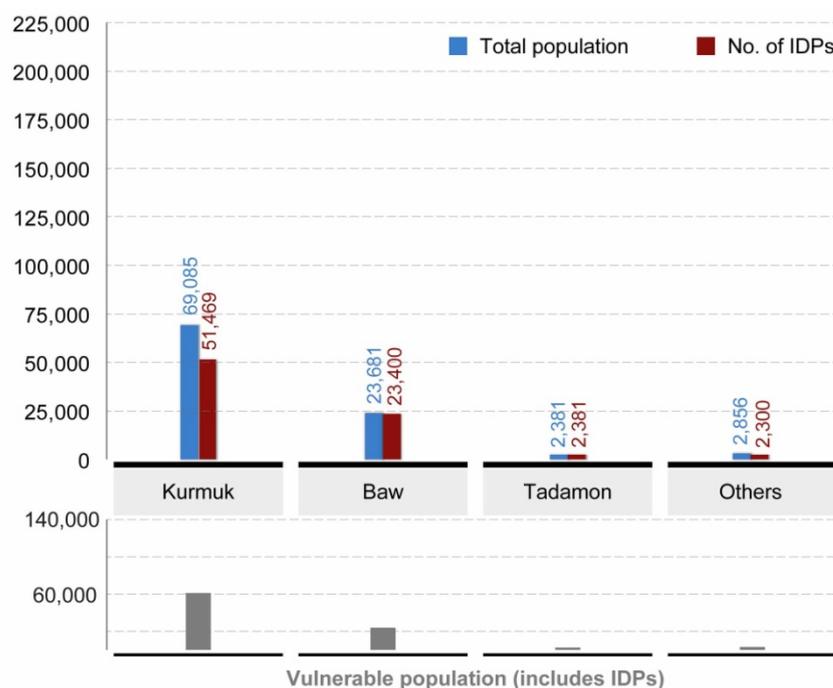
### Estimated population, vulnerable and displaced people in SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan (according to SRRA)

Source: Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA)



## Estimated population, vulnerable and displaced people in SPLM-N controlled areas in Blue Nile (according to SRRA)

Source: Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA)



## SPLM-N ready for a humanitarian ceasefire

*SPLM-N says its main priority is to address the humanitarian situation*

An SPLM-N delegation arrived in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, on 14 December 2012 by invitation from the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) following the meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council, which called on the Sudan Government and the SPLM-N to work for an immediate humanitarian cessation of hostilities. On 19 December 2012, the Secretary-General of the SPLM-N, Yassir Arman, issued a statement saying that the SPLM-N has “expressed its readiness and unwavering commitment for an immediate humanitarian cessation of hostilities and that priorities number one, two and three for the SPLM-N are to address the humanitarian situation and the protection of civilians”.

## Polio vaccination in Government-controlled parts of South Kordofan reaches 400,000 children

The South Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMoH) Department of National Immunization Programme, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, has conducted a polio vaccination campaign in Government-controlled areas reaching about 400,000 children under five years of age. The vaccination campaign covered the 14 localities of Kadugli, Reif Asharqi, Dilling, Al Qoz, Habila, Rashad, Al Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha, Talodi, Al Salam, Babanusa, Lagawa, Keilak and Abyei.

## Fighting continues in Samaha area, East Darfur

The UN has received reports of fighting between SAF and South Sudan’s armed forces – the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) – in the Samaha border area, approximately 100km southeast of Ed Daein town in East Darfur. There have been reports of civilian displacement but humanitarian organisations are unable to access the area due to ongoing fighting. Large troop build-up on both sides of the border has led to increased tension in the areas of East Darfur bordering South Sudan. In an earlier incident in April

*Between 40,000 to 50,000 nomads are currently in the Samaha area, according to the Nomads Union in East Darfur*

2012, following clashes between SAF and SPLA forces, some 19,000 people were displaced from Samaha town to Al Kubu (approximately 20km south of Samaha town), according to HAC.

### **Dinka and nomad communities affected by tensions along the border areas**

Humanitarian organisations are concerned about the impact of this increasing tension on Dinka communities in East Darfur and on nomads who are waiting to cross into South Sudan with their livestock as part of their annual migration during the dry season, which normally takes place between November and April/May. According to a Dinka community leader in Khor Omer IDP camp, some 5,000 Dinka have started to leave both the Samaha area and areas south of Abu Matarig to Khor Omer IDP camp in fear of attacks. UNHCR estimates that there are some 48,000 Dinka people living in 11 camps in East Darfur. Humanitarian organisations have urged the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to increase patrols or presence in and around camps where Dinka are living, including Khor Omer, Abu Matarig and El Ferdous, to ensure their protection.

There have also been some attacks on Dinkas by members of host communities. On 17 December 2012, much of the Dinka IDP camp of Jadel Sid was burnt down leaving its estimated 900 Dinka residents without shelter and personal belongings. The attack was allegedly aimed at stopping alcohol brewing by the Dinka community in the camp.

Furthermore, a national NGO in Ed Daein has reported protection concerns for nomads in the Samaha area migrating to South Sudan. The Nomads Union in East Darfur reports there are between 40,000 to 50,000 nomads with more than 10 million livestock currently in the Samaha area. They have reportedly been advised by their tribal leaders not to cross into South Sudan until the security situation improves and the area is cleared of landmines.

### **Increasing presence and movement of armed groups in East Darfur**

Tension is also increasing in the western and northern parts of East Darfur with the increasing presence and movement of armed groups. On 4 January, UNAMID reported fighting between an armed group and nomads on the road between Shujaira village (approximately 15km north of the UNAMID team site in Shaeria town) and Khor Abeche in South Darfur. The UN also received reports of two other incidents. The same day, an armed group moving through Adila to North Kordofan attacked villages in North Kordofan reportedly looting fuel and food from Geraiban village. On 5 January, a commercial truck bound to El Fasher was carjacked in Shaeria locality. Following these incidents, access to Shaeria and Adila localities for humanitarian organisations has been restricted by the authorities in East Darfur.

## **Peacekeepers freed after 136 days in captivity**

On 2 January 2013, two UNAMID peacekeepers were released after having been held in captivity for 136 days. The peacekeepers were abducted on 20 August 2012 in Kebkabiya town (approximately 140km west of El Fasher in North Darfur) by unidentified assailants while on patrol in the town. Since March 2009, 44 humanitarian aid workers and UN peacekeepers have been abducted in Darfur.

## **1,300 returns to South Sudan in two months**

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the final flight carrying people of South Sudanese origin from Khartoum open areas to Bahr el Ghazal in South Sudan took place on 27 December 2012. In total 1,320 extremely vulnerable individuals and their families, were transported through the movement organised by IOM and UNHCR that started on 6 November 2012.



Airlift to South Sudan from Khartoum (IOM)

*Since May 2009, a total of 44 staff from humanitarian aid agencies and the peacekeeping mission have been abducted in Darfur*