

HIGHLIGHTS

- FEWS NET says that food security is likely to improve with harvests starting in October-November due to above average rainfall this year.
- Since 2011, about 100,000 Syrians have arrived in Sudan, with about 5,500 jointly registered by UNHCR-COR by the end of August 2016.
- Community leaders reported an estimated 1,600 individuals had been displaced from 13 villages and farms near Kosa to Katur in North Darfur's Tawilla locality.

FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 3.2 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 2.6 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 Sep 2016	248,870
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 August 2016	138,311

FUNDING

390 million US\$
received in 2016

41%
Reported funding



Sorghum is a staple crop in Sudan (FAO file photo)

In this issue

- Food security expected to improve P.1
- About 100,000 Syrian refugees in Sudan P.2
- 1,600 new IDPs in Tawilla, N. Darfur P.2
- IOM becomes a UN related organisation P.3

Food security likely to improve starting from October/November – FEWS NET

In its most recent [key messages](#) on food security in Sudan, FEWS NET said that average to above-average rainfall, which is anticipated throughout October, is likely to lead to favourable cropping and pasture prospects that should improve food security outcomes with harvests starting in October/November. The number of people facing Crisis - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or worse acute food insecurity levels will likely decrease significantly in the post-harvest period. Such levels of food insecurity mainly affect conflict-affected people and/or internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and the Darfur region.

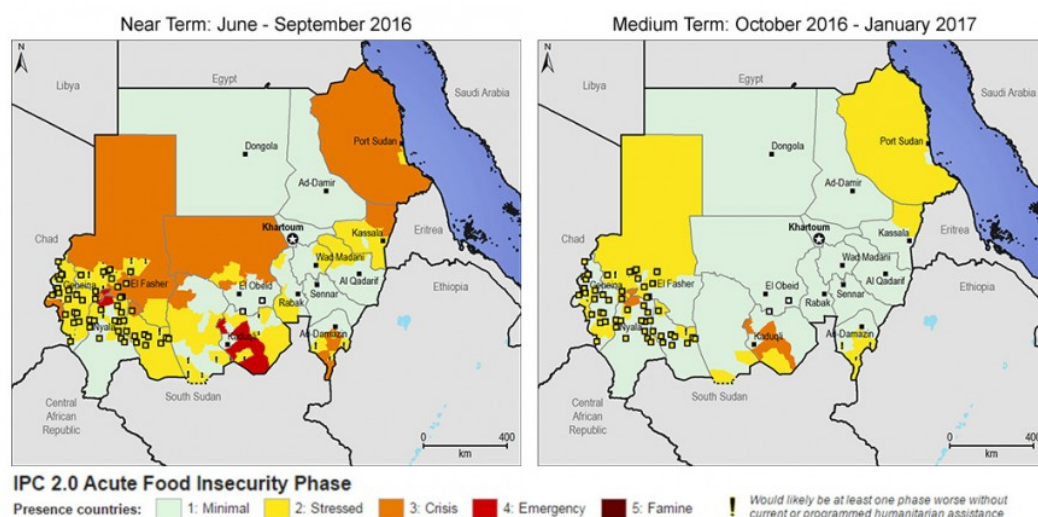
FEWS NET provides projected outlooks on food security across Sudan based on analysis of current national agricultural and food security conditions, climatic evidence and other factors affecting food security.

Meanwhile, heavy rains and flooding since June have damaged infrastructure and houses, destroyed crops, and delayed planting and weeding in localised areas throughout Sudan, according to FEWS NET. More than 204,000 people have been directly affected and over 74,000 hectares of crops destroyed by floods, according to the Government of Sudan and partners. States worst affected by flooding include Al Gezira, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile.

According to FEWS NET, staple food prices showed mixed trends for the different markets between July and August. In Gedaref, the main region supplying markets, sorghum prices decreased by 10 per cent between July and August as traders and commercial farmers began to sell off old stocks. Sorghum and millet prices in August were 24 to 32 percent higher than in August 2015, and 50 to 57 percent higher than the recent five-year average. Staple food prices are likely to begin declining seasonally in most markets with the onset of harvests in October/November, FEWS NET said.

June-September and October-January 2017 food security outlook

Source: FEWS NET



About 100,000 Syrian refugees in Sudan - COR

Since 2011, about 100,000 Syrians have arrived in Sudan, with about 5,500 jointly registered by UNHCR-COR by the end of August 2016

Estimates from the Government of Sudan's Commission of Refugees (COR) indicate that since 2011 Sudan has received a considerable number of Syrian refugees, with the number of arrivals estimated at 100,000 people. The current policy of the Government of the Sudan is to receive all Syrian nationals coming to the country with no visa required for entry. Syrians are granted access to state health and education services. The majority of new arrivals have settled in the wider Khartoum area and have become integrated into urban host communities, including an older pre-existing Syrian community.

The main concerns of Syrian arrivals pertain to economic hardship, including accommodation and living costs, lack of access to income-generating opportunities, and lack of access to psychosocial support particularly for children. Joint UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and COR registration of Syrians at the Refugee Counseling Services (RCS) Centre resumed on 8 November 2015, with 5,515 Syrian refugees being registered by the end of August 2016.

UNHCR provides registered Syrian refugees with access to the same services and assistance as other registered refugees living in Khartoum, including targeted financial assistance issued through ATM cards for those who are identified as extremely vulnerable.

By the end of September 2016, about 4.8 million Syrian refugees sought shelter and assistance in neighbouring countries – Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, according to UNHCR. This figure does not include Syrians in Sudan and other countries.



Training Syrian refugees on running small businesses (2016, Sanad Charity Foundation)

About 1,600 people displaced by inter-communal violence in Tawilla locality, North Darfur

Following reports by local authorities of the displacement of some 7,000 people from the Kosa area to Katur village, both in Tawilla locality, North Darfur State, an inter-agency mission led by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) visited the area from 28 to 30 September to assess humanitarian needs.

Community leaders reported an estimated 320 families or roughly 1,600 individuals who had been displaced from 13 villages and farms near Kosa. The team observed that the people who had been displaced following inter-communal violence between farmers and pastoralists in early September had dispersed in the area.



Community leaders reported an estimated 1,600 individuals had been displaced from 13 villages and farms near Kosa to Katur village in North Darfur's Tawilla locality

Newly displaced and host communities in Katur need water, food, essential household items and access to healthcare, protection and education services

According to community leaders, people are taking shelter in the surrounding hills due to a fear of further attacks. The inter-agency team consisting of a number of UN agencies, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and line ministries was unable to access the IDPs taking shelter in the hills due to inaccessibility, as the terrain is rocky and there are no roads.

The team concluded that people in Katur area, both residents and those newly displaced, are in need of emergency assistance, with the most urgent identified needs being access to healthcare, water, food, essential household items, protection and education services. People in the area surrounding Katur have limited access to existing facilities, which are located in Katur village.

According to the most recent UN Secretary-General's [report on the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur \(UNAMID\)](#), between 15 June and 15 September there was an overall reduction in the number of inter-communal security incidents in Darfur, in particular as a result of the more effective involvement of the native administrations and the impact of security measures taken by the state authorities, including the expedient deployment of security forces, the establishment of buffer zones in hot spots and the prevention of the use of compensation money (diya) as an extortion tool. With the beginning of the farming season in June, however, disputes over access to land resulted in several security incidents, the report said.