

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 1,250 people have reportedly returned from Chad to Habila locality, West Darfur, according to HAC.
- 2016 harvest in Sudan is expected to be above-average levels, as the 2016 rainy season has been favourable, according to FAO.
- On 23 November, SPLM-N signed an Action Plan with the UN to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in conflict.
- The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign has started in Sudan.

FIGURES 2016 HRP

people in need in Sudan (as of Dec 2015) 5.8 million

people in need in Darfur (as of Dec 2015) 3.3 million

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 Nov 2016 263,245

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016 140,626

FUNDING

427.7 million
US\$ received in 2016

44%
Reported funding



Returnee registration in Habila locality, West Darfur (IOM, 2016)

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Sudanese refugees return from Chad to Habila locality, West Darfur - HAC

The Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in West Darfur State has received reports that about 1,250 people (250 families) have returned from Chad to Sisi village in Gobe administrative unit, Habila locality in recent weeks. HAC and humanitarian partners are planning to visit the area to verify these reports and assess the number and needs of returnees.

On 25 November, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) said in a [joint statement](#) that 43 per cent of refugee households in the camps in Chad are food insecure. The statement also noted that due to lack of resources, WFP had to reduce food rations by more than half. Camps in the east of Chad host some 310,000 refugees from Darfur, according to UNHCR.

In West Darfur, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) started a return monitoring exercise to improve the tracking of refugee returnees. The exercise was completed in 20 return villages in El Geneina locality. IOM plans to complete the exercise in the remaining seven localities by the end of 2016.

Reasons for refugee returns from Chad

An inter-agency team assessing the needs of returnees from Chad in several locations in North Darfur [in May 2016](#) reported that the returnees cited the following reasons for their return: shortage of food and lack of livelihoods opportunities due to limited movements outside of camps, education challenges in camps and improvement in security situation in their areas of origin.

IOM [reported](#) that an estimated 66,000 refugees returned, mainly from Chad, to West Darfur State in 2015. According to IOM, 61 per cent of all the returnees are children and the three localities of Jebel Moon, Habila and Forobaranga have the largest number of returnees.



Above-average 2016 grain production expected in most agricultural areas - FAO

2016 harvest in Sudan is expected to be above-average, as the 2016 rainy season has been favourable, according to FAO

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) stated in its latest Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) update for Sudan that while official estimates are not yet available, crop production is expected to be at above-average levels, as the 2016 rainy season (June-September) has generally been favourable. Sorghum and millet harvesting is underway and will be complete by the end of the year. Rains, which started on time in June, were above-average. Rains continued until mid-October, favouring crop development, according to FAO's update.

However, some dry spells in September affected crops in South Kordofan and North Darfur states. Some crop losses were caused by localised flooding in Al Gezira, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Sennar and White Nile states due to torrential rains between June and August. Outbreaks of locust and migratory birds were reported in parts of South Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan and North Kordofan states, but crop losses as a result of this are minimal as local authorities undertook appropriate control measures, FAO reported.

In addition, since October, food security conditions have started to improve as newly harvested crops became available for local consumption, according to the FAO GIEWS report. The ongoing harvest is also providing additional labour opportunities and income for households. The demand for agricultural labour is likely to increase due to the expected above-average production, in turn increasing local wage rates.

Sudan Cereal Production

	2011 - 2015 Average	2015	2016 Estimate	Change 2016 / 2015
	000 Tonnes			Percent
 Sorghum	3,465	2,388	5,500	130
Millet	540	518	850	64
Wheat	348	485	450	-7
Others	69	57	58	2
Total	4,422	3,448	6,858	99

Percentage change calculated from unrounded data
Source: FAO / GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Despite good harvests, food insecurity remains among IDPs and refugees

Despite this improved food security, about 3.6 million people in Sudan are estimated to be severely food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) levels 3 and above), according to the results of the latest [IPC analysis](#) (October - December 2016). According to the report, this includes IDPs and refugees residing in camps in the Greater Darfur Region, as well as IDPs and refugees in South Kordofan State, according to the GIEWS report. High levels of food insecurity are also reported among most vulnerable households in Kassala, Red Sea and North Kordofan states. IPC is a set of standardised tools that aims at providing a "common currency" for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity.

Grain prices declining as newly harvested crops increase supplies

Prices of locally produced sorghum and millet—the main staple grains—began to decrease recently in most monitored markets with the start of the 2016 harvest. For instance, prices of sorghum declined in October by about 12 per cent in the capital, Khartoum, and in Gedaref markets, located in a key-producing area. Prices of millet—mainly grown and consumed in western regions—decreased in El Fasher market (North Darfur) by 7 per cent between August and October.

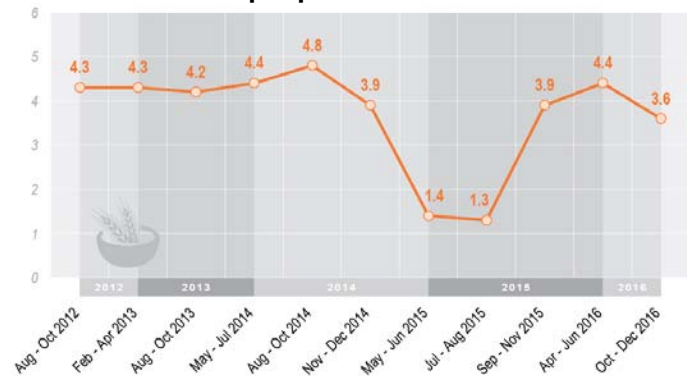
However, despite the recent declines, prices of sorghum and millet in October remained well above earlier levels this year in several markets, reflecting tight domestic availabilities following the 2015 drought-reduced harvest.

According to the FAO GIEWS update, the estimated sorghum production for 2016 is 130 per cent higher compared to the 2015 harvest and 59 per cent higher than the 2011-2015 average

According to FAO, the 2016 estimated sorghum production is 130 per cent higher compared to the 2015 harvest and 59 per cent higher than the 2011-2015 average. As for millet, the ratio is 64 and 57 per cent higher respectively. The wheat harvest is 2 per cent higher compared to 2015 and 17 per cent lower than the 2011-2015 average.

Sorghum, wheat and millet are the three main staple foods in Sudan. Sorghum is the staple food for most people living in Sudan, except for the northern areas (River Nile and Northern states) where wheat is more common. Millet is the preferred staple food in Darfur.

Food insecure people in Sudan 2012-2016 *



Source: IPC (*in IPC phases 3 and above)

SPLM-N signs action plan to end child recruitment

On 23 November, SPLM-N signed an Action Plan with the UN to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in conflict

On 23 November, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) signed an Action Plan with the United Nations (UN) to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in conflict. A [joint press release](#) by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Leila Zerrougui, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Sudan and Ms. Marta Ruedas, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, outlined a series of measures within the Action Plan aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment, use and association of all children under 18 with the SPLM-N.

The SPLM-N committed to ensure the release of children in their ranks and to take the necessary measures to halt child recruitment and use, including through the issuance and dissemination of military orders and the appointment of a high-level officer to act as focal point to coordinate and collaborate with the UN to ensure the full implementation of the Action Plan. They also pledged to facilitate the reintegration of the children in their communities.

In March 2016, the Government of Sudan signed an [Action Plan](#) with the United Nations to prevent the recruitment and use of children by Sudan Government security forces.

Orange the world: 16 days of activism against gender-based violence campaign launched in Sudan

The 16 Days of activism against gender-based violence campaign calls for action to end violence against women and girls around the world. The campaign runs from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, until 10 December, Human Rights Day.

On 27 November, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), Ministry of Welfare and Social Welfare, Combating Violence against Women and Children Unit (CVAW), United Nations agencies, international NGOs and Sudanese Parliamentary Women Association, launched the 16 days of activism campaign to eliminate violence against women in Sudan under the theme "Together for finance education and health for protecting women against violence".

The CVAW unit will coordinate nationwide outreach activities during the 16 days to raise awareness in communities on issues of violence against women. The campaign uses various media channels to disseminate messages along with exhibitions installation, art and sports competitions.

On 27 November, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign started in Sudan

The 16 Days of Activism campaign activities, which will be implemented across Sudan including in North and South Kordofan and White Nile states, aims to affirm the political will to combat violence against women through effective policies and mobilize resources to provide funds for health and education programmes targeting women and children.

As part of efforts to end violence against women and children, the Sudanese Parliamentary Women's Association is working to include an article in Sudan's Criminal Act that bans Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).



One of the major challenges affecting efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls worldwide is the substantial funding shortfall. Frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, which includes a specific target on ending violence against women and girls, offer huge promise, but must be adequately funded in order to bring real and significant changes in the lives of women and girls.

4, 000 refugees from South Sudan arrive in White Nile in October, the highest monthly number in 2016

October marked the highest monthly arrival rate of South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State in 2016, with 3,962 individuals (1,552 households) registered at the three main border reception centres of Jouda, El Keweik and El Mquiens, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The majority of new arrivals (73 per cent) arrived through Jouda, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees arriving in the state in 2016 to 22,000. As of 15 November, about 263,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013. With continuing insecurity in South Sudan, a steady influx of new refugees is expected throughout December and into next year, UNHCR says.

Joint WFP-UNHCR assessment in eight refugee camps in White Nile

The United Nation World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR's Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) is currently underway across all eight camps in White Nile hosting South Sudanese refugees. JAM is a months-long process to assess whether the basic needs of South Sudanese refugees are being met by humanitarian partners. As part of the JAM's initial stages, UNHCR and WFP have completed a series of assessments, including a food security assessment, a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), a livelihoods assessment and a Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) market and supply chain capacity assessment. Preliminary findings are currently being reviewed. The aim of the JAM and the validation exercise is to improve the food security and self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State for the coming years. A final report is expected in February 2017.

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