

HIGHLIGHTS

- The World Humanitarian Summit concluded on 24 May in Istanbul, with over 9,000 participants attending the first ever event.
- There are 20,000 returnees from Chad in Kornoï, North Darfur who need support, according to an inter-agency mission.
- The lean period in Sudan began unusually early in March due to the impact of El Niño, according to Sudan's Federal Food Security Technical Secretariat.
- Almost 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan since January 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan.

FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) - as of 31 March 2016	231,652
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	130,000

FUNDING

135 million* US\$
received in 2016

* This will be tracked against the 2016 HRP once finalised.



The first ever WHS took place in Istanbul, Turkey

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World Humanitarian Summit concludes in Istanbul

The first World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul on 23-24 May convened 9,000 participants from 173 Member States, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of private sector representatives, and thousands of people from civil society. The United Nations in its 70 years has never come together at this scale, with this many different stakeholders, to discuss pressing humanitarian challenges.

The Summit brought to the forefront of global attention the scale of the changes required to address the magnitude of challenges in the humanitarian sphere and beyond. The participants made it clear that humanitarian assistance alone can neither adequately address nor sustainably reduce the needs of over 130 million of the world's most vulnerable people. A new and coherent approach is required based on addressing root causes, increasing political diplomacy for prevention and conflict resolution, and bringing humanitarian, development and peace-building efforts together.

Some of the key commitments and achievements of the World Humanitarian Summit and UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity are as follows:

- I. **POLITICAL LEADERSHIP TO PREVENT AND END CONFLICT**
Global leaders recognised the centrality of political will to prevent and end conflicts, address root causes, reduce fragility and strengthen good governance.
- II. **UPHOLD THE NORMS THAT SAFEGUARD HUMANITY**
Enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict was at the very heart of the Summit, recognising that the fundamental norms embodied in international humanitarian and human rights law provide a universal safeguard to ensure the protection of civilians in armed conflict.
- III. **LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**
The Summit demonstrated the international community's resolve to live up to the pledge to leave no one behind in the quest for sustainable development for all.
- IV. **CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES: FROM DELIVERING AID TO ENDING NEED**
The Summit reinforced support from all stakeholders to go beyond meeting humanitarian needs, by changing people's lives through ending needs.
- V. **INVEST IN HUMANITY**
The Summit reinforced the crucial role of financing as the key enabling and catalytic factor towards both meeting and reducing needs.
- VI. **WAY FORWARD**
The World Humanitarian Summit was a wake-up call for action for humanity. It generated global momentum and political will to move forward on the Agenda for Humanity and the five core responsibilities to deliver better assistance for people across the globe.

About 20,000 people have returned to Kornoï, North Darfur from Chad since 2014

There are 20,000 returnees from Chad in Kornoï, North Darfur who need support, according to an inter-agency mission

An inter-agency mission led by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) visited four locations (Boba, Forawiya, Haramba and Miski) in Kornoï locality, North Darfur State on 9-12 May. Community leaders reported to the inter-agency team that there are 19,700 returnees in 157 villages in these four locations. An additional 37,000 returnees from Chad were previously reported by UNHCR in other Kornoï locality villages in December 2015. The returnee community and their leaders claim that in 2003 they were mainly displaced to five refugee camps (Karyari, Toloum, Irdimi, Meleh and Konogo) in Chad. All of the returnees told the mission team that they have World Food Programme (WFP) ration cards from the camps. WFP ration cards or UNHCR ID cards are needed to verify the populations' refugee status in Chad. Therefore, all returnees in the locality must be verified through registration for response and assistance planning. UNHCR is planning a registration exercise jointly with the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) in North Darfur.



Women at a water point in Forawiya, Kornoï locality (I-A team 2016)

While many report returning to their areas of origin, some have not returned to their villages of origin as their shelters were reportedly destroyed. The returnees cited the following reasons for their return: shortage of food and lack of livelihood opportunities due to limited movements outside of camps, education issues in camps and improvement in security situation in their areas of origin. While the return movement started in 2009, the majority returned during 2014, 2015 and 2016, with the most recent returns having taken place in April.

The inter-agency team said that access to safe water is one of the main priorities, as the area traditionally suffers from a shortage of water, especially during the summer period prior to the rainy season. There is only one functioning health facility in Forawiya run by the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). While farming and animal husbandry are the main livelihood activities in the assessed areas, farmers have been affected by insufficient rains and poor harvest last year and require livelihood and food assistance during the lean season until the next harvest. Non-food items and the rehabilitation of classrooms/schools were also identified as priority needs for the communities. For more information, please see the mission report available at this [link](#).

New update from the Sudan Federal Food Security Technical Secretariat

The lean period in Sudan began unusually early in March due to the impact of El Niño, according to FSTS

Sudan's Federal Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) issued an update on food security for April 2016. FSTS is an inter-ministerial body between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Nutrition of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. The report said that the estimated area to be cultivated for the 2016-2017 agricultural season is 42.1 million feddans (approximately 17.7 million hectares), of which about 91 per cent is in rain-fed agricultural areas. According to preliminary readings of rainfall prediction, rainfall is expected to be above average to average (latest forecast) in some areas.

Cereal prices were higher by 25 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year, while the prices of animals decreased by 20 per cent, according to FSTS

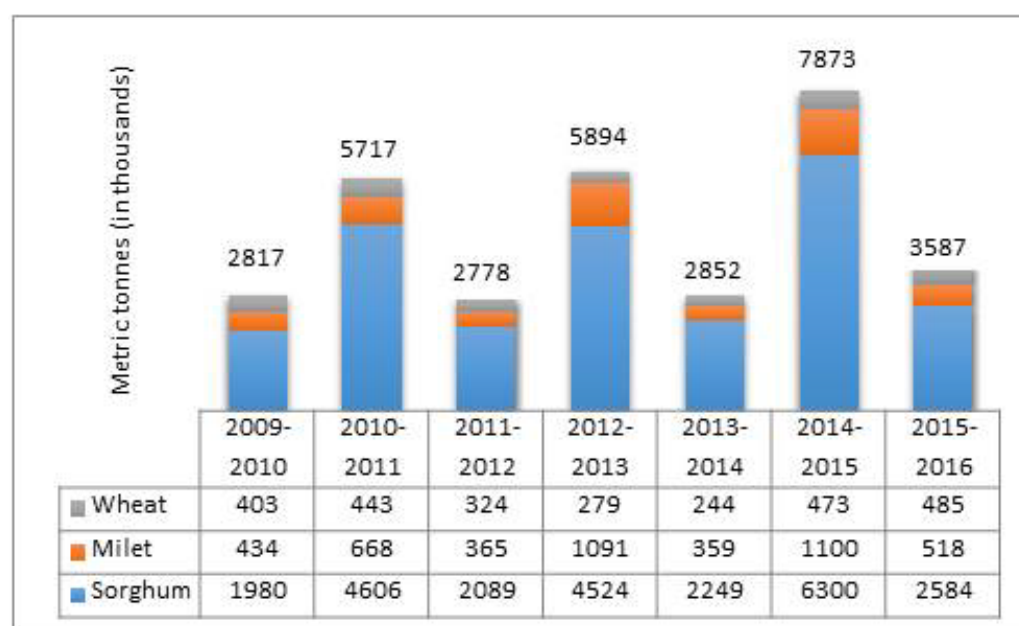
The FSTS update indicated that the lean period began unusually early in March due to the impact of El Niño. Cereal prices were higher by 25 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year, while the prices of animals decreased by 20 per cent, the report stated.

The report also noted that there is an increasing pressure on the provision of humanitarian aid in a timely manner as a result of the influx of arrivals from South Sudan. Since December 2013, 221,652 South Sudanese arrivals have been registered in Sudan, according to UNHCR.

FSTS said that there is high incidence of malnutrition in some states. According to FSTS, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in South Kordofan is 14.17 per cent, while in North Kordofan the GAM rate ranges between 2.6 and 15.5 per cent. In Central Darfur, the rate ranges between 5.5 and 25.3 per cent. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification, the GAM threshold rate for emergency is 15 per cent

Production of Sorghum, Millet and Wheat from 2009 to 2015

Source: ACFSAM April 2016



About 70,000 South Sudanese arrive in 2016

Almost 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan since January 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan. The majority of new arrivals from South Sudan are in East Darfur, which is hosting close to 47,000 people (please see the table on page 4 for details). This includes 29,192 people in Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur: 25,548 people initially registered by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and verified by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and an additional 3,644 registered by SRCS since 24 April. The rate of arrivals in Khor Omer during the past few weeks has decreased compared to March and April, according to the data provided by SRCS and IOM. WFP's mission to Adila and Abu Jabra in East Darfur from 1-5 June 2016 was approved by the authorities provided that the mission is escorted by government security forces. The purpose of the mission is to assess the food security situation of the South Sudanese in Abu Jabra and Adila localities.

In South Kordofan, the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that during 13-27 May 234 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Darbati in El Leri locality. IOM has registered these new arrivals and HAC says that they urgently need non-food essential supplies.

Almost 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan since January 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan

While response is underway to meet the needs of the new South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2016, agencies are facing funding gaps

Funding gaps are a major challenge for response

While response is underway to meet the needs of the new South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2016, agencies are facing funding gaps. On 24 May, WFP said in its regional update that food stocks are stretched and WFP requires \$117 million for the next six months to meet the needs of new refugee arrivals and existing refugees, particularly in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. WFP's 6-month shortfall for Sudan is \$73 million.

The resource situation is critical, according to WFP. In particular, food stocks for nutrition interventions are low, which will most likely compromise WFP's ability to sustain prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities. Additional funding is required urgently to avert possible pipeline breaks, which are expected to start as early as July. Inter-agency requirements for the South Sudan response, as outlined in the 2016 Regional Response Plan, amount to \$141.2 million. As of 6 May, only 13 per cent of this requirement has been met.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 29 May 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	29,192	IOM, SRCS
	Abu Matarig	800	IA mission
	El Ferdous	75	IA mission
	Abu Jabra	6,193	IA mission
	Other locations	10,515	SRCS/HAC
Sub total		46,775	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,381	COR
Sub total		5,381	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,321	HAC
Sub total		7,241	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Refugee sites	9,000	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		9,000	
TOTAL		69,633	

Response to Jebel Marra IDPs ongoing

Aid agencies continue to provide Jebel Marra IDPs in North, Central and South Darfur with humanitarian aid and basic services

Humanitarian organisations continue to provide internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Jebel Marra in North, Central and South Darfur states with humanitarian aid and basic services. In North Darfur, humanitarian response continues for an estimated 56,500 newly displaced people at four locations: 22,600 in Sortony, 31,000 in Tawilla, 2,900 in Kebkabiya town and 3,182 in Shadad camp. In Sortony, North Darfur the security situation was relatively calm over the past week, following inter-communal tension and violence earlier this month. HAC in North Darfur designated the national NGO Kebkabiya Small Holders Charitable Society (KSCS) to play the role of supervision/coordination for Sortony IDP site, replacing the national NGO ANHAR.

In South Darfur between 17-23 May, IOM registered 6,159 Jebel Marra IDPs in El Malam town, Mershing and Manawashi. Since March 2016, IOM has registered 17,607 IDPs

from Jebel Marra out of 28,000 people reportedly displaced to Kass, Otash, Mershing, Manawashi, and El Malam town. An inter-agency mission to Kass has been cleared by the authorities and will take place on 31 May.

Government-led return movements in Central Darfur

In Central Darfur, HAC in Western and Central Jebel Marra localities led a mission to Guldo to facilitate returns from Nertiti, Thur and Guldo to IDPs' villages of origins. According to HAC, the return process is ongoing since 21 May and the authorities have hired transport for an estimated 15,000 returnees from Guldo to Golo. The authorities have also prepared miscellaneous food supplies and non-food supplies to support the returns.