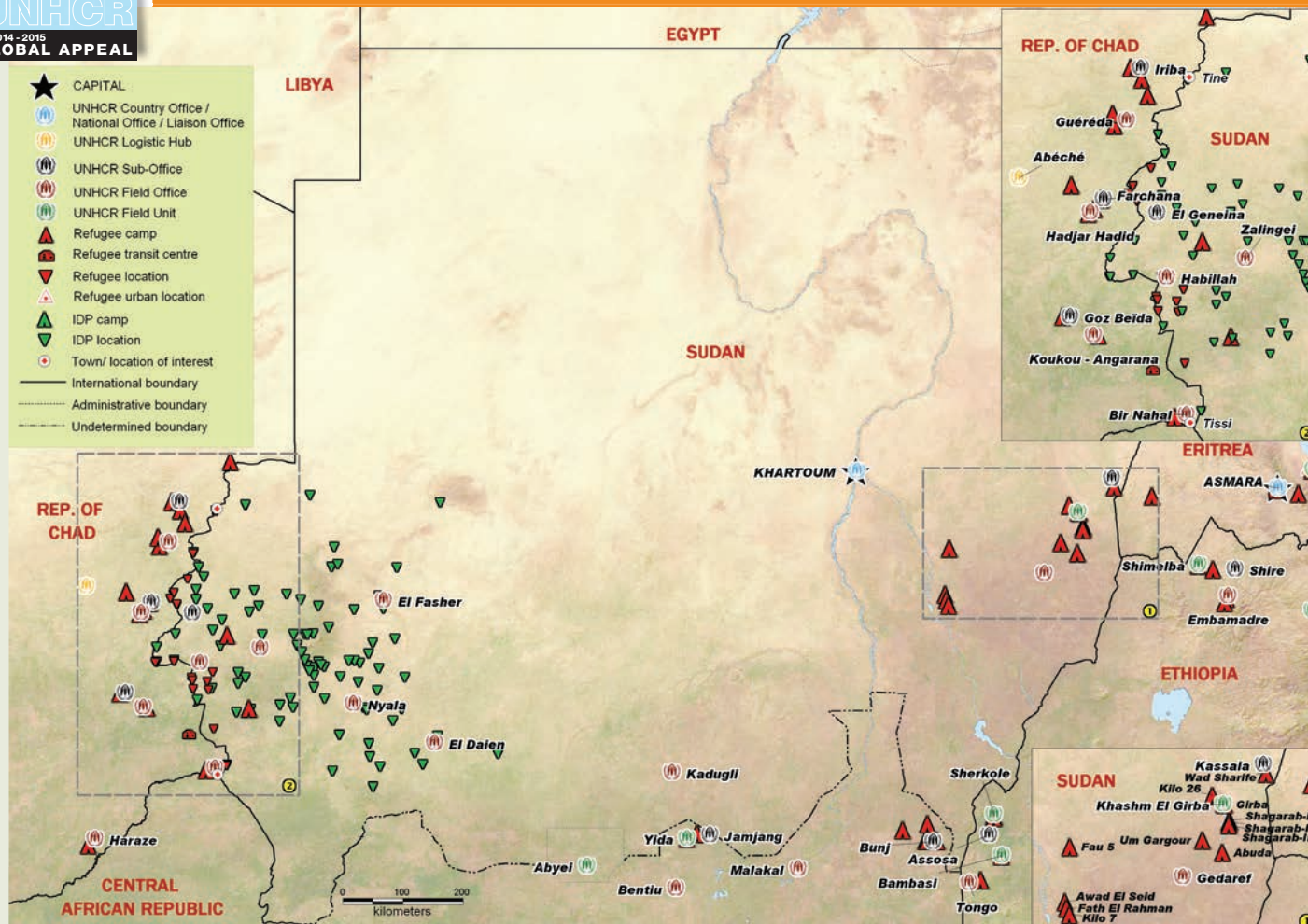




SUDAN



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Number of offices | 10 |
| Total personnel | 336 |
| International staff | 46 |
| National staff | 238 |
| JPOs | 7 |
| UN Volunteers | 33 |
| Others | 12 |

Overview

Working environment

- Sudan's economy has been affected by falling oil revenues, resulting in rising inflation and the devaluation of the currency.
- In the Darfur region, as well as in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, Government restrictions on humanitarian access, combined with continued insecurity, hamper UNHCR's activities. In Darfur in particular, delays in the issuance of travel permits for staff negatively affect the implementation of UNHCR's programme.
- The security situation in Darfur has also further deteriorated with ongoing and renewed inter-tribal hostilities. Some 300,000 people were newly displaced in the first six months of 2013.
- In the east, trafficking and abduction of asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as the continuous arrival of unaccompanied children, remain major protection concerns, although significant progress in combatting this phenomenon has been achieved in 2013.
- Between 300,000 and 350,000 South Sudanese live in Sudan and are at risk of statelessness. The "Four Freedoms" agreement signed between Sudan and South Sudan in September 2012, which allows citizens of both States to enjoy freedom of residence, movement, economic activity and property ownership, has yet to be fully implemented.
- Sudan has a longstanding tradition of hospitality towards refugees. The Government has made available land for some 90,000 refugees who live in camps. Moreover, the authorities are committed to finding durable solutions to the plight of refugees, an example of which is a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed in March 2013 by UNHCR and the authorities for the hand-over of the infrastructure and facilities of the three Suki camps after their closure.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Sudan are: refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, who have sought asylum for the last 40 years due to human rights abuse or forced conscription in their countries of origin; Sudanese internally displaced people (IDPs) who moved inside Sudan to escape fighting in Darfur and in the Protocol Areas; and South Sudanese individuals who are at risk of statelessness (see footnote to table below).

Planning figures

| Type of population | Origin | Dec 2013 | | Dec 2014 | | Dec 2015 | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR |
| Refugees | Chad | 8,720 | 8,650 | 9,070 | 8,970 | 9,420 | 9,290 |
| | Eritrea | 118,280 | 82,940 | 124,280 | 84,740 | 130,280 | 86,540 |
| | Ethiopia | 5,100 | 2,890 | 5,440 | 4,090 | 5,780 | 5,280 |
| | Various | 1,080 | 700 | 1,350 | 990 | 1,620 | 1,280 |
| People in refugee-like situations | Chad | 23,850 | 4,800 | 23,850 | 4,800 | 23,850 | 4,800 |
| | Various | 2,130 | - | 2,130 | - | 2,130 | - |
| Asylum-seekers | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 890 | 890 | 960 | 960 | 1,040 | 1,040 |
| | Eritrea | 2,010 | 410 | 1,430 | 590 | 850 | 770 |
| | Ethiopia | 5,380 | 1,500 | 3,900 | 1,080 | 2,400 | 780 |
| | Various | 180 | 50 | 20 | 20 | - | - |
| Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees) | Sudan | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | - | 50,000 | - |
| Internally displaced | Sudan | 1,800,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,250,000 |
| People in IDP-like situations | Sudan | 78,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs) | Sudan | 100,000 | - | 110,000 | - | 150,000 | - |
| Others of concern | Ethiopia | 3,380 | 120 | 3,380 | 120 | 3,380 | 120 |
| Total | | 2,189,000 | 1,352,950 | 2,125,810 | 1,356,360 | 2,180,750 | 1,359,900 |

Note: An estimated 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin live in Sudan. Existing information indicates that the great majority of these individuals are likely to be able to acquire documentation confirming that they are South Sudanese nationals.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2014, UNHCR will continue engaging closely with local authorities and central Government entities to maximize the protection response for affected populations; prevent *refoulement*; ensure a smooth transition of services within the framework of the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI); and thus strengthen the capacity of line ministries. In this context, UNHCR will also expand its joint programme with UNDP and further develop cooperation with the World Bank in the east of the country. The Office will continue to promote self-reliance activities for Eritrean refugees living in a protracted situation through livelihoods, education, health, shelter and protection activities. New arrivals will receive shelter and basic services.

Priority will be given to the implementation of the joint UNHCR-IOM Strategy to address human trafficking, kidnappings and smuggling of persons, in close collaboration with the Sudanese Government, since many Eritrean asylum-seekers and refugees have been targeted. In addition, the strategic use of resettlement will remain an important protection tool.

The protection strategy in Sudan will also prioritize the strengthening of access to legal assistance and remedies, and better protection for children and women, for both refugee and IDP populations. UNHCR will provide legal advice and technical support to the Sudanese authorities, while advocating for the establishment of legal procedures to allow individuals to confirm their citizenship status. The prevention of *refoulement* will also remain a central objective in 2014 and the Office will provide support to its Government partners to improve the documentation of the refugee community, including in Khartoum.

In Darfur, the shift of the IDP programme towards durable solutions will continue and UNHCR will further focus on promoting the return and reintegration of IDPs, while providing basic services and protection.

UNHCR will also continue to assume responsibility for the emergency shelter and non-food items sector throughout Sudan.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | PEOPLE OF CONCERN | 2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET | POTENTIAL GAP |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Basic needs and essential services | | | |
| Population has optimal access to education | | | |
| In 2014, within the framework of the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI), the education services in the camps will be mainstreamed into the national system in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and in full partnership with the Commissioner for Refugees (COR). | | | |
| Number of children enrolled in primary school | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 12,000 | priority area |
| Number of teachers with professional teaching qualifications | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 151 | 60 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | | | |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods provided | | | |
| In 2014, within the framework of the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI), UNHCR will work closely with UNDP and other international organizations to improve the livelihood conditions of refugees in protracted situations, through the mainstreaming of basic services into the national system. Interventions will include: supporting crop production and livestock, as well as enterprise development; enhancing technical and business-related skills; facilitating access to microfinance; empowering women; and strengthening the capacity of the Government. Supporting the self-reliance of the new arrivals and urban refugees will also be among the main priorities for UNHCR. Partnerships between key development actors and other international agencies, as well as with the Government and line ministries will be strengthened as an important platform of cooperation for programme sustainability. | | | |
| Number of people of concern receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture and livestock activities. | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 1,200 | 800 |
| Number of people of concern participating in community-based group savings/loans/insurance scheme | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 1,000 | 750 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | | | |
| Protection of children strengthened | | | |
| In 2012, over 400 newly-arrived unaccompanied minors were registered in east Sudan. They are at risk of being smuggled, trafficked or sexually abused. Best-interest assessment and determination processes remain a priority and UNHCR will continue building the capacity of refugee community members and partners on child protection issues. | | | |
| Percentage of unaccompanied or separated children for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 100% | priority area |
| Protection from crime strengthened | | | |
| Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants from Eritrea have been subjected to kidnapping, extortion, torture and other forms of abuse by criminal groups involved in the smuggling of people and in human trafficking. In 2014, UNHCR will implement a joint strategy with IOM and in collaboration with the Government, aiming at building the capacity of law-enforcement bodies, raising awareness, improving security at the camp level and providing assistance to survivors. | | | |
| Number of UNHCR staff and partners trained | Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the east | 200 | 120 |

Favourable protection environment

Law and policy developed or strengthened

If access is granted, UNHCR will expand protection response mechanisms through increased partnerships for identified protection gaps, including legal aid and SGBV-response mechanisms. Further efforts will be made to expand and improve the protection environment for those people of concern living outside of Khartoum, especially in eastern Sudan, as well as in south and east Darfur.

| | | | |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Number of advocacy interventions made for the inclusion of people of concern in local, national and regional development plans | Internally displaced people (IDPs) in Khartoum, the east and the border areas | 100 | 50 |
|---|---|------------|-----------|

Fair protection process and documentation

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

UNHCR will support the Government in the implementation of birth registration in remote areas of the territory and among populations at risk of statelessness, as well as in monitoring registration processes through advocacy, technical advice and information campaigns.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of instances of expert and technical advice provided | People at risk of statelessness | 40 | 20 |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|

Level of documentation increased

UNHCR, together with the COR and the Civil Registry, will continue working on a joint registration project to improve the level of documentation of the refugee community in Khartoum. Subject to available resources, the Office will provide technical support to its Government partners.

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|
| Number of identity documents issued for people of concern | Urban-based refugees in Sudan and asylum-seekers in Khartoum | 25,000 | 10,000 |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|

Durable solutions

Potential for voluntary return realized

UNHCR will continue to monitor the return and reintegration of IDPs in Darfur, provide return assistance to IDPs as appropriate, and also provide assistance to individuals with specific needs.

For Chadian refugees, UNHCR will make preparations for engaging refugees in relation to voluntary return as a durable solution in 2014 by organizing go-and-see visits and disseminating information on the areas of return.

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Number of people of concern receiving return packages | IDPs in Darfur | 100,000 | 80,000 |
| Number of go-and-see visits conducted | Chadian refugees in Darfur | 2 | 1 |

Implementation

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Civil Registry, Commission for Voluntary Humanitarian Works, Ministry of Interior, Commissioner for Refugees, Local Government of Gedaref State, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Labour Forces (Kassala), Ministry of Health (Gedaref), Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Social Welfare (Nyala), Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (South Kordofan), Ministry of Social Welfare for Child Protection (Kassala), Ministry of Social Welfare for Child Protection (Singa), Refugee Counselling Services

NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action, Al Sharq Centre for Culture and Legal Aid, Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development, Child Development Foundation, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Danish Refugee Council, El Sugya Charity Organization, *Fondation Terre des Hommes*, Global Health Foundation, Help Age International, Human Appeal International, Kassala Social Development Foundation, National Forestry Corporation, National Organization for Care and Development, Nuba Mountains International Association for Development, People's Legal Aid Centre, Rural Community Development Organization, Save the Children – Sweden, Sudan Open Learning Organization, Sudanese Organization for Education Development, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, *Triangle Génération Humanitaire*, Trust Rehabilitation and Development Organization, War Child – Canada, World Vision - Germany

Others:

IOM, UN-Habitat, UNOPS

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Darfur Regional Authority, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice

Others:

AU, FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UN Mine Action Services, UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, WFP, WHO, World Bank

Coordination

UNHCR will continue to engage with local authorities and central Government entities, in particular with: the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Justice and the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) for all refugee matters; the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) for internal displacement; and the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA).

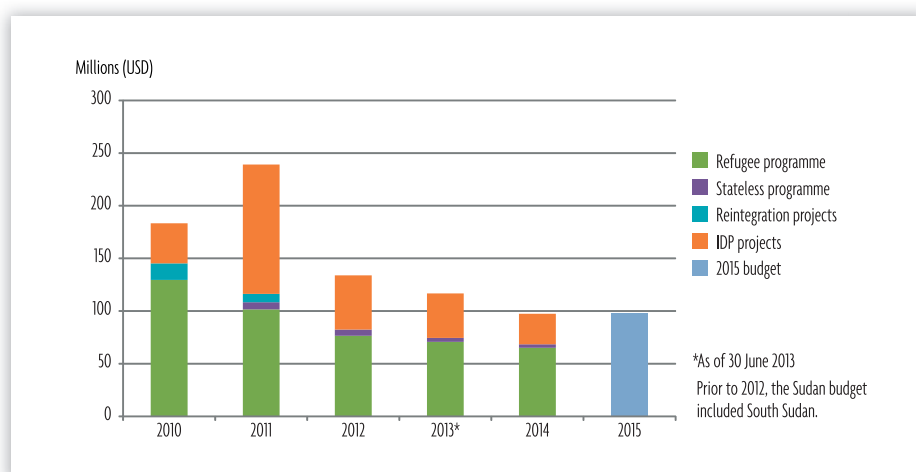
The Office will remain an active participant in the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team, taking leadership roles in protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, and return and reintegration activities.

UNHCR will also maintain close partnerships with its traditional humanitarian partners, such as IOM, OCHA, UNICEF and WFP, and expand its engagement with UNDP and, potentially, the World Bank. The Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) continues to be the principal inter-agency programming and resource mobilization tool in Sudan.

Financial information

From 2010 to 2011, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Sudan increased due to the massive displacement of people within the country. Since South Sudan's independence in 2011, there has been a significant drop in the operation's budget, mainly due to the separation of the South Sudan budget in 2012 as well as limited access to the Protocol Areas and the Office's involvement in activities related to internal displacement in that region. The 2014 financial requirements for the operation are set at USD 97.4 million, a decrease of USD 19.3 million compared to the revised 2013 budget of USD 116.7 million, mostly due to restriction of access. Within the 2014 budget, USD 65.1 million is allocated to the refugee programme, USD 29 million for the protection and assistance of IDPs and USD 3.4 million for the prevention of statelessness.

Budgets for Sudan | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Sudan | USD

| Budget breakdown | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 2 Stateless programme | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013) | 70,712,283 | 3,809,253 | 42,208,158 | 116,729,694 |
| Favourable protection environment | | | | |
| International and regional instruments | 0 | 342,678 | 0 | 342,678 |
| Law and policy | 701,900 | 730,498 | 982,439 | 2,414,837 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 243,467 | 319,678 | 0 | 563,145 |
| Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced | 266,205 | 0 | 0 | 266,205 |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | 156,888 | 0 | 0 | 156,888 |
| Subtotal | 1,368,460 | 1,392,854 | 982,439 | 3,743,753 |

| Budget breakdown | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 2 Stateless programme | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Fair protection processes and documentation | | | | |
| Reception conditions | 1,872,788 | 0 | 0 | 1,872,788 |
| Identification of statelessness | 0 | 342,678 | 0 | 342,678 |
| Registration and profiling | 1,131,046 | 0 | 0 | 1,131,046 |
| Status determination procedures | 2,014,968 | 0 | 0 | 2,014,968 |
| Individual documentation | 533,322 | 693,178 | 0 | 1,226,500 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 825,012 | 539,314 | 0 | 1,364,326 |
| Subtotal | 6,377,136 | 1,575,169 | 0 | 7,952,305 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | | | | |
| Protection from crime | 2,322,948 | 0 | 0 | 2,322,948 |
| Protection from effects of armed conflict | 0 | 0 | 1,773,139 | 1,773,139 |
| Prevention and response to SGBV | 1,605,981 | 0 | 802,626 | 2,408,607 |
| Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced | 363,776 | 0 | 0 | 363,776 |
| Protection of children | 1,751,557 | 0 | 501,861 | 2,253,418 |
| Subtotal | 6,044,263 | 0 | 3,077,626 | 9,121,889 |
| Basic needs and essential services | | | | |
| Health | 6,496,736 | 0 | 0 | 6,496,736 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 1,454,362 | 0 | 0 | 1,454,362 |
| Nutrition | 1,493,714 | 0 | 0 | 1,493,714 |
| Food security | 503,956 | 0 | 421,861 | 925,816 |
| Water | 3,370,446 | 0 | 0 | 3,370,446 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 3,441,336 | 0 | 0 | 3,441,336 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 4,210,860 | 0 | 876,861 | 5,087,721 |
| Access to energy | 1,562,220 | 0 | 0 | 1,562,220 |
| Basic and domestic items | 1,062,763 | 0 | 1,193,722 | 2,256,484 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 1,579,900 | 0 | 2,184,630 | 3,764,530 |
| Education | 6,843,376 | 0 | 0 | 6,843,376 |
| Subtotal | 32,019,669 | 0 | 4,677,073 | 36,696,742 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | | | | |
| Community mobilization | 435,024 | 392,678 | 431,861 | 1,259,563 |
| Coexistence with local communities | 642,148 | 0 | 1,361,861 | 2,004,009 |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 543,213 | 0 | 0 | 543,213 |
| Self-reliance and livelihood activities | 6,693,414 | 0 | 2,430,582 | 9,123,997 |
| Subtotal | 8,313,799 | 392,678 | 4,224,304 | 12,930,781 |
| Durable solutions | | | | |
| Voluntary return | 2,489,146 | 0 | 2,852,443 | 5,341,589 |
| Reintegration | 1,750,508 | 0 | 3,066,068 | 4,816,577 |
| Integration | 184,296 | 0 | 1,671,864 | 1,856,159 |
| Resettlement | 2,066,364 | 0 | 0 | 2,066,364 |
| Subtotal | 6,490,314 | 0 | 7,590,375 | 14,080,689 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | | | | |
| Coordination and partnerships | 0 | 0 | 2,096,960 | 2,096,960 |
| Camp management and coordination | 72,148 | 0 | 401,861 | 474,009 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 0 | 0 | 743,722 | 743,722 |
| Subtotal | 72,148 | 0 | 3,242,543 | 3,314,691 |
| Logistics and operations support | | | | |
| Logistics and supply | 666,786 | 0 | 1,355,582 | 2,022,369 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 3,762,951 | 0 | 3,823,301 | 7,586,252 |
| Subtotal | 4,429,738 | 0 | 5,178,883 | 9,608,621 |
| 2014 total budget | 65,115,527 | 3,360,701 | 28,973,243 | 97,449,471 |