

SUDAN

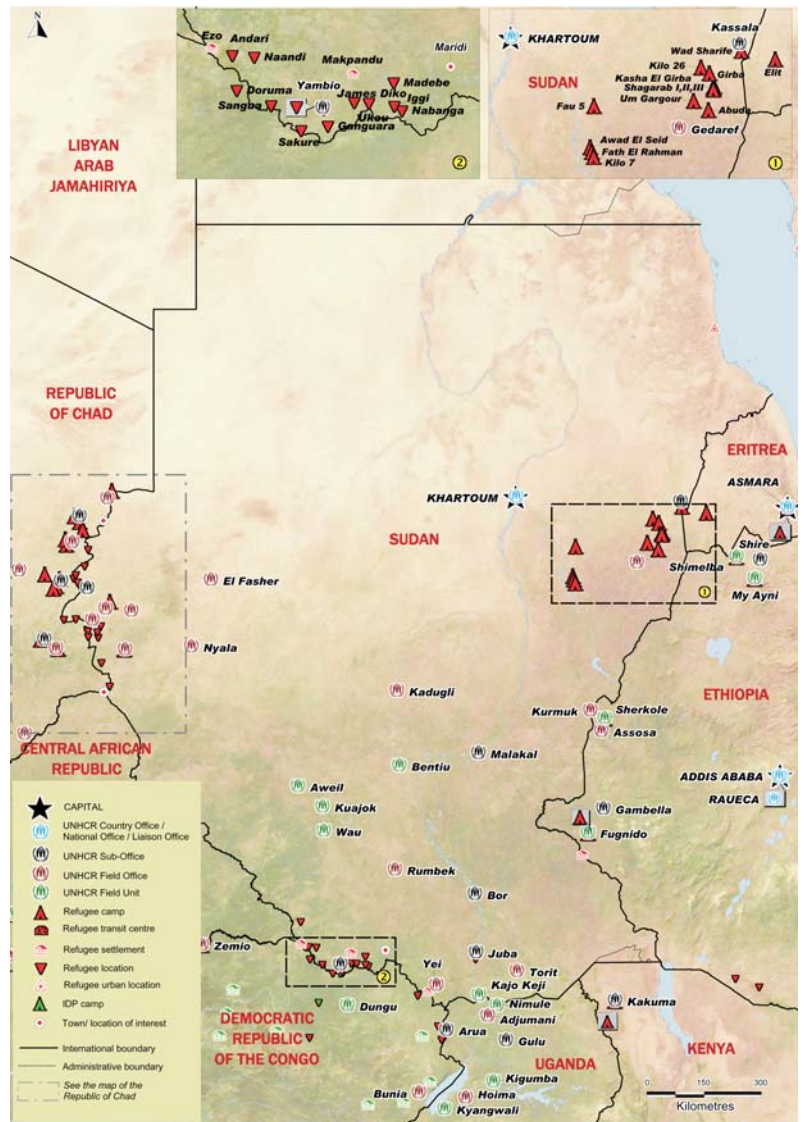
Operational highlights

- UNHCR assisted a small number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who wished to return to western Darfur. It also rehabilitated or constructed basic infrastructure and provided services in the rural areas of Darfur to create conditions for sustainable return.
- More than 90 per cent of refugee and host community children living outside the camps in Darfur were able to attend school, and the enrolment rate met established standards. All refugees, whether in or out of the camps, as well as the surrounding host communities, had access to medical care.
- In Southern Sudan, all refugees received identity documents upon the completion of verification and registration exercises in camps. Land for gardening and farming, equipment and financial support, were also provided to all refugees.
- UNHCR pursued a multi-year comprehensive solutions package for refugees in the east of the country. This included a verification exercise in urban centres; negotiations on the revision of the 1974 Asylum Act; improvements to basic services in the camps; and the pursuit of resettlement for those in need.
- As part of the inter-agency strategy, UNHCR expanded its presence in the three Protocol Areas—the Abyei region and South Kordofan and Blue Nile states—as well another five states in the south to increase assistance to IDPs as well as to monitor the movement, coordinate protection activities and address critical needs of some 95,000 southerners prompted by social pressure and uncertainty about citizenship status to move from the north to the south.
- UNHCR continued to facilitate the reintegration of refugees in Southern Sudan, to which almost 3,000 people returned in 2010. It monitored protection in return areas, provided basic services and implemented community-based reintegration projects. Two teacher-training institutes were established, with the capacity to prepare some 460 teachers every year.

Working environment

The country's first national- and state-level elections in 24 years were held in April 2010. As the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) neared fruition, it was clear that UNHCR's previous decision to disengage from involvement with IDPs in Khartoum had to be reviewed.

The situation in the Three Protocol Areas of the Abyei region and South Kordofan and Blue Nile states remained a cause for concern, with unresolved issues which included



the Abyei referendum; border demarcation; and resource-sharing agreements.

Prior to the referendum on Southern Sudan in January 2011, social pressure, uncertainty about citizenship status, and sometimes violence prompted more than 95,000 southerners to move from the north to the south. UNHCR responded by expanding its field presence and addressing the critical needs of these returnees along the major return routes, as well as in the Three Protocol Areas and Southern Sudan.

The lack of security in the south remained a destabilizing factor. More than 275 incidents of tribal violence were reported in 2010, with almost 1,000 people killed and 223,000 newly displaced. Furthermore, some 140,000 people were affected by seasonal floods.

After a relative lull in early 2010, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) resumed attacks in western Eatoria and western Bahr el Ghazal, paralysing economic activity and food production in the region.

The year 2010 was marked by violent clashes in Darfur, contributing to further displacement and a contraction of the humanitarian space. Unprecedented levels of criminality

targeted aid workers, who were subject to abductions, intimidation, denial of access and expulsion.

The difficult socio-economic conditions in Sudan did not prevent the entry into the country of many people from neighbouring States seeking asylum and economic opportunities. In 2010, an average of 2,000 asylum-seekers per month arrived in east Sudan from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives and targets

One of UNHCR's main objectives was to help the Government of Sudan to fulfil its responsibilities to protect and assist refugees, returnees and IDPs. UNHCR also worked directly with people of concern, protecting and assisting them by building the capacity of local bodies and community organizations, monitoring protection, improving reception and registration systems and providing access to legal and social counselling, basic needs and services. Improving security for people of concern and their host communities and pursuing durable solutions for those in need of them were other priorities.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR consolidated its role as protection cluster lead throughout the country. In Darfur, it focused on creating conditions conducive to durable solutions through coexistence projects and conflict resolution workshops. As north-south returns accelerated, UNHCR contributed to an inter-agency effort to help the Government of Southern Sudan to protect returnees along return routes.
- With citizenship remaining one of the outstanding pre-referendum issues, UNHCR raised awareness about

the situation of southerners in the north at risk of statelessness. Since the establishment of the cluster approach in July 2010, UNHCR has led the protection cluster.

Fair protection processes

- Standards for the registration of newborns and the issuance of birth certificates, as well as refugee registration and reception conditions were improved in all the refugee camps in west Darfur and in the south. UNHCR also assisted with the issuance of identity documents to returnees in Southern Sudan.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Both in the east and in Khartoum, UNHCR advocated on behalf of refugees to prevent *refoulement*, obtain the release of people of concern in detention, and facilitate the access of refugees and asylum-seekers to legal counselling services. UNHCR also participated in an inter-agency study on how to improve responses to sexual and gender-based violence in Southern Sudan.

Basic needs and services

- Rehabilitation systems for malnourished refugee children in western Darfur were improved, with cure rates surpassing minimum standards. More than 90 per cent of both refugee and host population children outside the camps have access to education. Camp and non-camp-based refugees and host communities received medical care. In the east, the supply of water improved, with an average of at least 18 litres per person per day in two camps. All refugees received pesticide-treated mosquito nets.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Eritrea	103,800	66,300	51	45
	DRC	21,000	14,800	51	49
	Ethiopia	9,100	4,700	51	48
	Chad	7,400	7,400	57	58
	Central African Rep.	1,500	130	50	60
	Uganda	1,000	-	50	-
	Various	210	40	51	47
People in a refugee-like situation	Chad	32,200	14,500	50	-
	Central African Rep.	2,200	1,500	50	-
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	3,200	-	50	-
	Eritrea	2,400	10	50	-
	Somalia	110	-	43	-
	Various	320	80	49	-
IDPs	Sudan	1,548,000	1,548,000	50	-
People in IDP-like situations	Sudan	76,100	76,100	50	-
Returnees (IDPs)	Sudan	143,000	-	-	-
Returnees (refugees)¹	Chad	4,000	-	55	60
	Uganda	2,700	2,700	55	60
	Various	400	400	55	60
Total		1,958,640	1,736,660		

¹ Demographic breakdown of refers to the total 7,100 Sudanese returning refugees.



After months of preparations, 1,500 IDPs from Kalma camp in Nyala, southern Darfur, began to return to their homes in western Darfur.

UNAMID / A. GONZALEZ FARRAN

- Refugee verification and registration have been completed in the south, where UNHCR provided for the basic needs of over 27,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. It also offered primary health care to refugees, IDPs and host communities in all the refugee locations (Lologo, Lasu, Makpandu, Ezo and Pochalla).
- In response to the returns from northern Sudan, UNHCR prepositioned emergency stocks of non-food items (NFIs) for 30,000 IDPs with special needs in Juba and Yei, and complemented these stocks with emergency shelter materials. Way stations in Rumbek, Juba and Torit were equipped with health, water and sanitation facilities to accommodate returning IDPs.
- Some 18 social centres for older people in west Darfur provided livelihood opportunities and helped resolve conflicts. More than 5,200 older people benefited from medical referral services, and environmentally sound shelters were constructed for 640 others. Some 4,200 refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs, including older people and unaccompanied minors, received medical care, housing, psychosocial support and financial assistance in Khartoum.

Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR implemented a multi-year self-reliance strategy in eastern Sudan. These activities benefited some 3,200 refugees through vocational training schemes and microfinance facilities. In Darfur, 2,500 mainly female refugee heads of households benefited from livelihood activities. In the south, identity documents were issued to all refugees allowing them to move freely and engage in

self-reliance activities. Plots for gardening and farming and equipment or financing for small businesses were made available to all refugees.

Durable solutions

- In 2010, UNHCR submitted 1,300 cases for resettlement. During the year, 827 refugees departed for third countries, compared to 353 in 2009. Almost 500 individuals were assisted with their return from north to western Darfur.
- UNHCR continued to support the repatriation and reintegration of Southern Sudanese refugees. It facilitated the return of almost 3,000 people (against the 5,000 planned) by providing transport in the countries of asylum and cash grants for onward travel in Sudan. UNHCR also conducted protection monitoring and village assessments in 65 return areas. In addition, some 130 focus group discussions were organized with the participation of some 3,500 returnees and community members.
- Two teacher-training institutes were completed, and had the capacity to train 460 teachers per year. More than 14,000 school-age children and youth benefited from education programmes in return areas. Eight primary schools, one secondary school and two vocational centres were constructed or rehabilitated and equipped, and furniture and sports materials were provided for 51 existing schools. Four public health facilities were rehabilitated and eight were supplied with equipment and drugs, increasing their service capacity to an additional 40,000 people.

External relations

- Efforts were stepped up to increase the attention of donors to the plight of refugees in eastern Sudan. UNHCR continued to advocate through the media about citizenship issues and the risks of statelessness.

Logistics and operational support

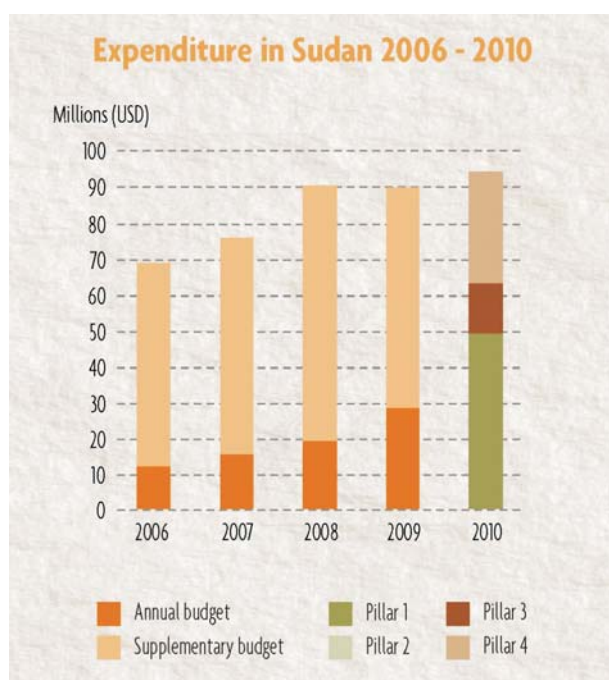
- Logistics and supply supports have reinforced coordination and support functions as protection cluster lead, strengthened protection and capacity-building activities and contributed to the improvement of assistance for people of concern and host populations throughout the country

| Constraints |

In the south, operations were constrained by the limited capacity of the new Government, unclear IDP policies, insufficient law enforcement resources, poverty and the absence of coordinated strategies on land allocation and citizenship. Additional challenges were the vast distances; a prolonged rainy season that made many roads inaccessible; and a lack of experienced partners that led to a corresponding lack of implementing capacity in the deep Field. LRA attacks continued to create insecurity and affect the reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs.

| Financial information |

Overall expenditures in Sudan have remained stable since 2008, after average annual growth of 10 per cent from 2005 to 2008. Activities related to reintegration and IDPs benefited from earmarked contributions. In eastern Sudan, additional resources were made available in 2010 to meet specific needs in health and nutrition.



| Organization and implementation |

In 2010, UNHCR's operation had five hubs—in the south, Darfur, the east, Khartoum and Blue Nile state. The Country Office in Khartoum oversaw activities in Darfur, in the east and in the south, providing strategic direction, quality control and support to those field locations. UNHCR also established a presence in the Three Protocol Areas and opened a field office in Kadugli.

In Darfur, UNHCR has field offices in Habillah, Mukjar, Mornei, Zalengei, Nyala and El Fasher and a sub-office in El Geneina. In the south, UNHCR's presence includes seven offices in five states. In June 2010, the humanitarian community implemented the cluster approach and devised inter-agency responses to possible pre- and post-referendum displacements. UNHCR opened five new field offices in Southern Sudan.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	27
□ Total staff	524
International	86
National	342
JPOs	9
UNVs	77
Others	10

| Working with others |

UNHCR is an active member of all UN coordination mechanisms and cooperates closely with UN agencies and partners in protection and assistance activities. It participated in the contingency planning for the post-referendum period. WFP, UNICEF and FAO remain the main partners in refugee and returnee operations, while IOM is a key partner in IDP operations. On urban situations, UNHCR consulted with UN HABITAT and JICA. The ICRC supports the tracing of children, especially LRA abductees. UNHCR also developed new partnerships with UNDP and the World Bank to respond to the needs of refugees and IDPs in the east. Help Age International managed four mobile health clinics, provided almost 20,000 eye treatments and performed over 3,300 eye operations in Darfur.

| Overall assessment |

In 2010, UNHCR worked to prevent detention, *refoulement* or deportation; supported the revision of the 1974 Refugee Act; facilitated the access of refugees and asylum-seekers to asylum procedures; and strengthened its resettlement capacity. UNHCR was also able, in the context of the referendum on Southern Sudan, to highlight statelessness issues to a wider audience. In Darfur, it supported the voluntary return of IDPs and focused on the creation of conditions conducive to durable solutions. In the east, UNHCR prioritized self-reliance and the provision of health, education, water and sanitation, besides making environmental interventions.

UNHCR advocated with the Government of Southern Sudan for the reinforcement of the national legal framework; issuance of individual documentation; provision of legal and technical advice on citizenship issues; and establishment of traditional courts for improved access to legal remedies.

The major unmet needs include a comprehensive survey of southern IDPs in north Sudan—and issuance of birth registration documents to prevent statelessness for this group. Some standards for camp-based refugees in Darfur and their host communities remain unmet. Weak coping mechanisms and lack of access to land, basic services and infrastructure in rural return areas remain the biggest challenges for IDPs in Darfur.

Shelter and infrastructure improvement for some 2,000 new arrivals per month in east Sudan from neighbouring countries was inadequate, while access to education by people of concern fell far below standards.

In the South, the main unmet needs include access to livelihood support, assistance for vulnerable groups, conflict resolution and mechanisms to address land disputes and youth employment. IDPs and returnees lack shelter, water and education. The strengthening of the Government of Southern Sudan's capacity to protect and assist people of concern requires continued support from the international community.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Commissioner of Refugees (COR), local Government of Gedaref and Kassala, Internally Displaced Persons National Center, Ministry of Social Affairs (Nyala State), Ministry of Social Welfare – Council for Child Welfare (Kassala State), National Forestry Corporation, Southern Sudan Aids Commission, Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

NGOs: African Humanitarian Action, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Al Sharq Centre for Culture, Alshroog for Development and Rehabilitation Organisation, American Refugee Committee, Association of Christian Resource Organisation for South Sudan, Child Development Foundation, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, El Sugya Charity Organisation, German Development Services, Global Health Foundation, Help Age International, Human Appeal International, International Rescue Committee, Intersos, Japan Emergency, National Organization for Care and Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, Partner Aid International, Peace Winds Japan, Plan International, Save the Children, Sudan Health Association, Sudan Open Learning Unit, Sudan Refugee Counselling Service, Sudanese Red Crescent, *Terre des Hommes* Foundation, Triangle, War Child Canada, World Vision International

Others: International Union for Conservation of Nature

Operational partners

Government: Humanitarian Aid Commission, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

NGOs: Catholic Relief Services, International Medical Corps

Others: AU, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), Swedish Rescue Services, FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNJLC, UN Mine Action Service, UMIS, UNV, WHO, WFP

Budget, income and expenditure in Sudan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	129,580,600	15,714,442	38,087,882	183,382,924
Income from contributions ¹	60,450,862	6,616,435	10,874,768	77,942,064
Other funds available	(11,328,225)	7,256,917	20,210,552	16,139,244
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	49,122,637	13,873,351	31,085,320	94,081,308

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN				
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>				
International and regional instruments	55,587	180,603	0	236,190
National legal framework	438,821	106,097	117,372	662,290
National administrative framework	374,340	145,215	62,463	582,019
Policies towards forced displacement	55,587	113,087	448,930	617,605
National and regional migration policy	80,885	0	0	80,885
Prevention of displacement	110,999	161,966	676,925	949,890
Prevention of statelessness	58,042	0	27,785	85,827
Co-operation with partners	616,235	273,716	688,023	1,577,974
National development policies	0	0	54,946	54,946
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	311,662	106,097	62,427	480,186
Access to territory	201,500	0	0	201,500
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	141,743	0	0	141,743
Environmental protection	669,541	0	338,651	1,008,192
Subtotal	3,114,941	1,086,781	2,477,523	6,679,245

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>				
Reception conditions	674,068	0	0	674,068
Registration and profiling	662,590	0	441,516	1,104,106
Access to asylum procedures	382,832	0	0	382,832
Refugee and stateless definitions	148,757	0	0	148,757
Fair and efficient status determination	1,924,297	0	0	1,924,297
Family reunification	407,568	0	0	407,568
Individual documentation	420,992	0	333,901	754,893
Civil status documentation	441,877	0	407,087	848,964
Subtotal	5,062,981	0	1,182,504	6,245,485
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>				
Impact on host communities	320,575	0	1,224,716	1,545,291
Effects of armed conflict	128,002	151,453	285,258	564,713
Law enforcement	543,903	151,453	201,126	896,481
Community security management system	167,050	0	124,593	291,643
Gender-based violence	769,221	167,758	398,981	1,335,959
Protection of children	721,161	151,453	529,410	1,402,024
Freedom of movement	137,382	0	0	137,382
Non-arbitrary detention	214,856	0	124,593	339,450
Access to legal remedies	305,481	288,251	141,887	735,620
Political participation	0	0	124,593	124,593
Subtotal	3,307,631	910,367	3,155,158	7,373,155
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	667,961	88,606	418,937	1,175,504
Nutrition	466,618	0	0	466,618
Water	770,477	334,623	315,922	1,421,022
Shelter and other infrastructure	499,112	190,843	484,877	1,174,832
Basic domestic and hygiene items	521,533	0	1,693,736	2,215,269
Primary health care	2,500,087	291,404	448,773	3,240,263
HIV and AIDS	495,315	171,416	182,298	849,029
Education	1,628,236	4,815,298	383,574	6,827,108
Sanitation services	601,607	107,047	280,970	989,624
Services for groups with specific needs	745,790	88,606	376,525	1,210,921
Subtotal	8,896,735	6,087,845	4,585,611	19,570,192
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	1,133,469	239,716	487,541	1,860,725
Community self-management and equal representation	684,008	258,689	569,118	1,511,815
Camp management and coordination	727,796	0	318,164	1,045,960
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,232,692	412,937	1,809,661	4,455,291
Subtotal	4,777,964	911,342	3,184,484	8,873,790

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Durable solutions strategy	223,859	176,263	383,485	783,606
Voluntary return	1,617,221	355,378	547,157	2,519,756
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	111,855	249,868	893,223	1,254,947
Resettlement	968,215	0	0	968,215
Local integration support	426,241	366,450	229,756	1,022,447
Reduction of statelessness	66,540	0	0	66,540
Subtotal	3,413,932	1,147,959	2,053,621	6,615,511
<i>External relations</i>				
Donor relations	216,373	0	392,725	609,098
Resource mobilisation	582,564	354,425	175,520	1,112,509
Partnership	582,565	354,425	463,385	1,400,375
Public information	375,733	0	331,841	707,575
Subtotal	1,757,235	708,850	1,363,472	3,829,558
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Supply chain and logistics	7,809,053	1,195,670	5,302,998	14,307,721
Programme management, coordination and support	4,150,005	633,003	3,191,329	7,974,337
Subtotal	11,959,057	1,828,673	8,494,327	22,282,058
Instalments to implementing partners	6,821,690	1,191,534	4,587,718	12,600,942
Other objectives	8,467	0	902	9,369
Total	49,120,634	13,873,351	31,085,320	94,079,305

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.