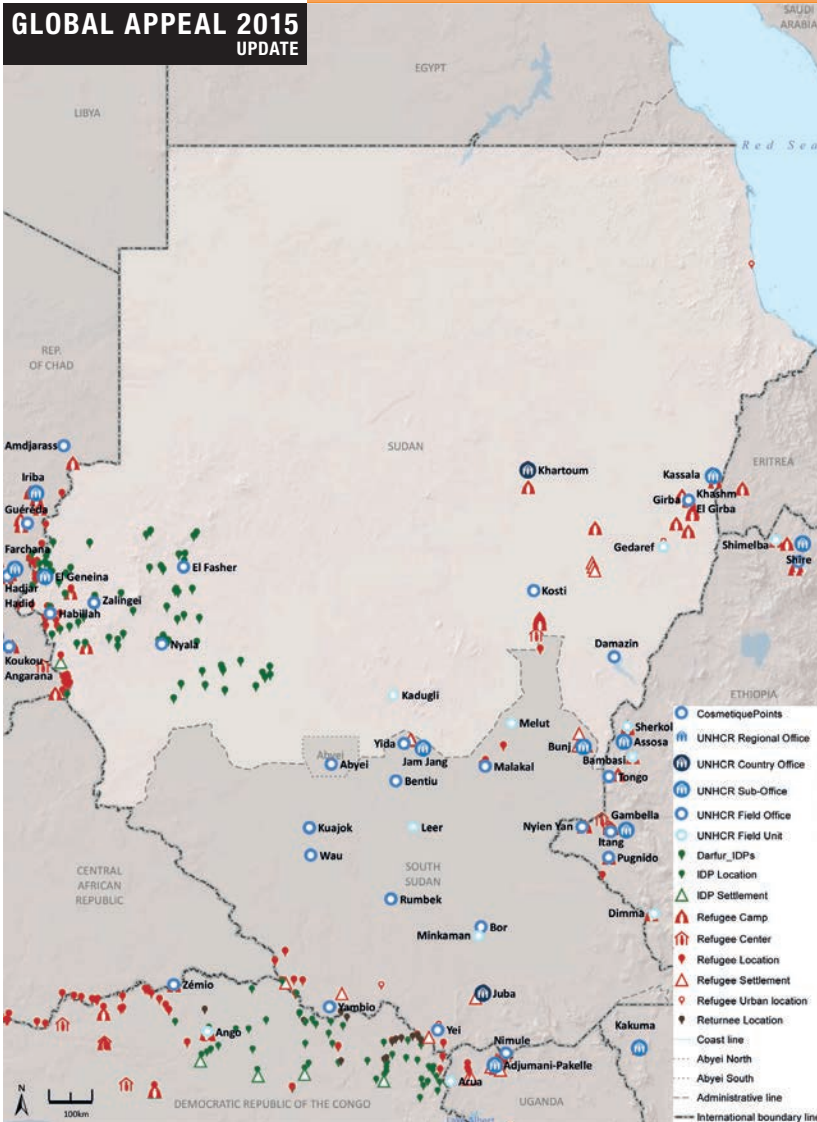




UNHCR

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE**

SUDAN



| Overview |

Working environment

- The humanitarian environment in Sudan has deteriorated over the past two years, with new, conflict-induced internal displacement in Darfur. About 400,000 new internally displaced people (IDPs) were registered between January and August 2014 in the country. According to UN figures, 6.9 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan. Latest estimates suggest that by the end of 2015, there could be up to 460,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in the country.
- Sudan has a longstanding tradition of hospitality towards refugees and asylum-seekers, with 167,000 refugees and asylum-seekers currently hosted in eastern Sudan, Darfur and Khartoum. South Sudanese refugees have been allowed to move freely in the country, with more than 100,000 having sought safety in Sudan as of mid-October 2014; until there is a political solution in South Sudan, this number

Planned presence

Number of offices	10
Total personnel	375
International staff	61
National staff	276
JPOs	5
UN Volunteers	31
Others	2

2015 plan at a glance*

2.6 million**	People of concern (PoC)
USD 130.6 million	Overall funding requirements

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

** N.B. subsequent to planning, the ongoing crisis in South Sudan has raised the overall number of PoC in Sudan significantly (October 2014)

is likely to grow. The refugees' presence places additional pressure on resources, both for the country which is already affected by an economic downturn and for humanitarian partners who are stretched to respond to numerous emergencies.

- Humanitarian access, particularly for international staff, remains restricted in some areas, hampering UNHCR's ability to fulfil its mission.
- An increased number of *refoulement* cases were reported

during the first half of 2014. The authorities suspended a number of activities that had supported the longstanding refugee population in eastern Sudan. A new asylum act was passed in 2014 but its provisions maintain a restricted freedom of movement for refugees.

- Sudan has been playing a proactive role in addressing human trafficking, a phenomenon which concerns the entire Horn of Africa. An anti-trafficking law was passed in 2014 and the number of verified incidents has declined since 2012.

People of concern

Populations of concern to UNHCR in Sudan include: Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly residing in the east and in Khartoum; refugees from South Sudan having fled violence in their country since December 2013; IDPs, of which several hundred thousands were

newly displaced in 2014, overtaking the Office's planning figures; people of South Sudanese origin, who have been living in Sudan since the secession and remain at risk of statelessness.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Chad	8,910	8,830	9,540	9,440
	Eritrea	117,320	89,800	125,530	96,090
	South Sudan	51,340	50,540	101,440	100,580
	Various	5,470	2,340	5,850	2,500
People in refugee-like situations	Central African Rep.	2,280	-	2,430	-
	Chad	35,740	5,140	38,240	5,500
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	930	870	990	930
	Eritrea	2,660	670	2,850	710
	Ethiopia	7,280	1,020	7,790	1,090
	Various	700	350	750	380
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Sudan	12,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Internally displaced	Sudan	1,976,000	1,680,000	2,174,000	1,848,000
People in IDP-like situations	Sudan	85,000	-	93,500	-
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Sudan	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Others of concern	Ethiopia	3,420	3,420	3,660	3,660
	Various	70	70	70	70
Total		2,329,100	1,875,040	2,596,640	2,098,950

* An estimated 300,000-350,000 people of South Sudanese origin were living in Sudan before the conflict that broke out in South Sudan in December 2013. Current information indicates that the majority of these individuals should in principle be able to acquire documentation confirming that they are South Sudanese nationals.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, the influx from South Sudan is expected to continue, with the current estimate at 130,000 South Sudanese refugees by the start of the year. UNHCR will continue to lead and coordinate the response to this, in support of the Government's efforts. It will advocate a predictable legal framework for newly arrived South Sudanese, to ensure they can access the rights and entitlements affirmed in public statements by the authorities.

The influx from Eritrea is also expected to continue in the east, with more than 1,000 new arrivals per month.

Eighty per cent of the new arrivals tend to continue their journey onwards, including unaccompanied minors, and many are facing serious protection risks, such as human trafficking. UNHCR will continue advocating for their access to asylum and will aim to consolidate counter-trafficking achievements. It will pay special attention to people with specific needs, notably by implementing targeted interventions for children.

Following the Government's suspension of activities planned under the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) in 2014, the authorities have reviewed their approach

and are determining strategic self-reliance interventions that will benefit both refugees and host communities.

In Khartoum, a population assessment of urban refugees and asylum-seekers was completed in 2014 and will help determine a strategy to address the needs of around 32,000 urban refugees. This will build on the registration of refugees in Khartoum, carried out jointly by UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees (COR). Key areas for interventions will include livelihoods, education and health.

UNHCR will strengthen national partnerships to respond to new displacement and potential returns from asylum countries, as well as anticipated new arrivals from South Sudan. It will support community-based interventions to avoid conflict between returnees and host populations over scarce resources in highly volatile regions.

The risk of statelessness, mainly for populations at risk following the independence of South Sudan, will be addressed by providing legal advice. UNHCR will support procedures to confirm nationality and documentation for South Sudanese to prevent statelessness and enhance their protection. In parallel, the organization will pursue a large-scale documentation campaign for South Sudanese in Sudan.

UNHCR is reviewing its engagement with IDPs in Darfur owing to access constraints. It will continue to lead the protection and emergency shelter/non-food items (NFI) sectors and focus on enhancing emergency response to new displacement, addressing acute protection needs in selected IDP camps. For refugees in Darfur, the Office will pursue its planned interventions to provide protection and assistance, and to promote durable solutions.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

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 (**2015 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 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Refugees in Sudan will receive adequate shelter assistance, including emergency shelter materials for newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. In the east, UNHCR will provide and maintain long-term shelter for refugees.			
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	South Sudanese refugees	85%	10%
Number of shelters repaired	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the east	8,800	6,800
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
Leading the emergency shelter and NFI sector, UNHCR will aim to maintain emergency response preparedness for IDPs, returnees and disaster-affected people in Sudan. It will strive to provide life-saving assistance through emergency shelter and NFIs, and support the sustainability of returns by providing shelter and NFI assistance to returning communities.			
Number of households receiving core-relief items	IDPs in Sudan	150,000	0 gap
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Level of individual documentation increased			
UNHCR will support a large-scale documentation campaign for individuals of South Sudanese origin who have been living in Sudan since the secession in 2011. Mobile units will be covering remote areas to reach all concerned populations, nationality documents will be issued at no cost, and information campaigns will be carried out.			
Number of identity documents issued for PoC	People at risk of statelessness	175,000	122,500
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection from crime strengthened			
UNHCR will continue building the anti-trafficking capacity of local authorities through training and material support; a safe house for victims of trafficking will be maintained in east Sudan; legal assistance and psychological and social support will be provided; information campaigns will be held.			
Number of security packages, including enhanced policing implemented	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the East	60	10
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased			
Restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement remain in place, exposing PoC to a risk of forced return and detention. UNHCR will continue to maintain a detention monitoring service with lawyers and build the capacity of the authorities through regular trainings.			
Number of detainees monitored	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum	500	50

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR will continue to work closely with its main governmental counterpart, the COR, and relevant governmental entities, in particular the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.

Strong partnerships have also been established with the Humanitarian Aid Commission for internal displacement and issues related to the South Sudanese. In Darfur, the Office liaises with the Darfur Regional Authority and the African Union/United Nations Hybrid

operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and will remain fully engaged in the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team, including through its role in the inter-agency cluster arrangements.

The new Refugee Coordination Model will continue to be applied in response to the South Sudanese emergency situation and UNHCR will be actively engaged in related inter-agency initiatives, including the Regional Response Plan.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commissioner for Refugees, Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Gedaref State authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs (South Darfur), Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (South Kordofan), Ministry of Social Welfare for Child Protection (Kassala), Ministry of Social Welfare and Humanitarian Affairs (Blue Nile), Refugee Counselling Services, South Sudan Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration

NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action, Al Fanar Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre, Al Manar Voluntary Organization, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Danish Refugee Council, El Sugya Charity Organization, Global Health Foundation, HelpAge International, Human Appeal International, Labena Organization for Women's Development, Organization for Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance Programme, People Legal Aid Centre, Save the Children Sweden, Sudan Organization for Development, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Triangle Generation Humanitaire, Windle Trust International, World Vision Germany, World Vision International

Others:

UNOPS

Operational partners

African Union, FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UN-Habitat, UNHAS, UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, WFP, WHO, World Bank

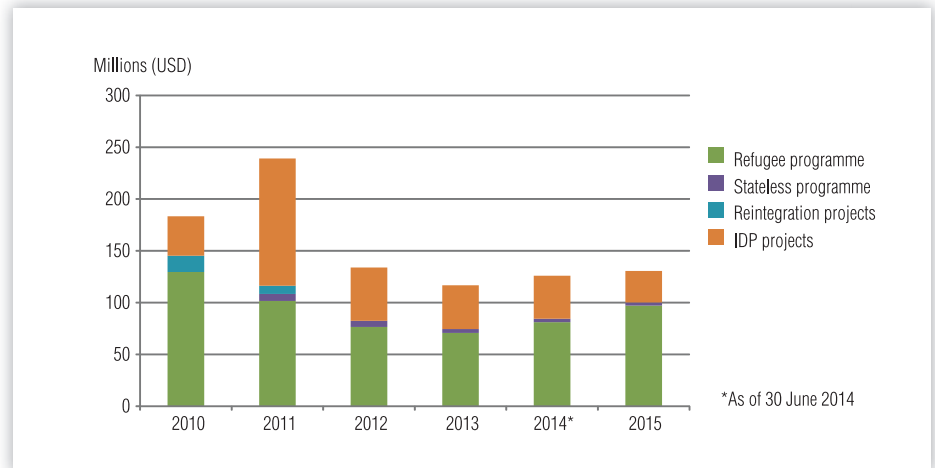
| Financial information |

UNHCR's financial requirements for the programme in Sudan have been going down since 2011. However, the initial 2014 budget of USD 97.4 million has been increased owing to the unexpected level of arrivals of South Sudanese refugees: the corresponding additional requirements of USD 54.4 million for 2014 were presented in a supplementary appeal.

Compared to the initially-approved budget for 2014, the financial requirements for 2015 will be significantly higher, as they include the needs estimated for the South Sudanese refugees. Should the emergency needs for South Sudanese refugees continue to expand in 2015, a supplementary appeal for additional requirements will be issued.

In total, UNHCR's budget for 2015 has been set at USD 130.6 million, including USD 97.1 million for refugee activities and USD 30.5 million for IDPs. Almost USD 3.1 million has been allocated to the stateless programme.

Budgets for Sudan | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Sudan | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	81,101,617	3,360,701	41,473,243	125,935,560
Favourable protection environment				
Law and policy	626,069	516,801	797,460	1,940,329
Access to legal assistance and remedies	419,973	218,507	0	638,480
Public attitude towards people of concern	273,159	0	0	273,159
Subtotal	1,319,200	735,308	797,460	2,851,968
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Reception conditions	4,560,534	0	0	4,560,534
Registration and profiling	1,720,248	0	0	1,720,248
Status determination procedures	2,856,715	0	0	2,856,715
Individual documentation	1,251,559	1,792,007	0	3,043,566
Civil registration and status documentation	699,074	158,507	0	857,582
Family reunification	520,315	0	0	520,315
Subtotal	11,608,446	1,950,514	0	13,558,960
Security from violence and exploitation				
Protection from crime	996,684	0	0	996,684
Protection from effects of armed conflict	471,484	0	1,024,958	1,496,442
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,904,096	0	583,856	2,487,952
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	311,241	0	0	311,241
Protection of children	2,457,768	0	207,394	2,665,161
Subtotal	6,141,272	0	1,816,208	7,957,479
Basic needs and essential services				
Health	9,493,703	0	0	9,493,703
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,896,919	0	0	1,896,919
Nutrition	2,237,272	0	0	2,237,272
Food security	173,926	0	0	173,926
Water	5,091,737	0	0	5,091,737
Sanitation and hygiene	3,855,114	0	0	3,855,114
Shelter and infrastructure	10,151,532	0	3,537,394	13,688,926
Access to energy	1,884,603	0	0	1,884,603
Basic and domestic items	3,322,341	0	9,108,483	12,430,824
Services for people with specific needs	2,363,449	112,507	1,551,889	4,027,846
Education	7,567,931	0	0	7,567,931
Subtotal	48,038,527	112,507	14,197,766	62,348,800
Community empowerment and self-reliance				
Community mobilization	592,735	279,014	0	871,750
Coexistence with local communities	802,825	0	937,394	1,740,219
Natural resources and shared environment	2,164,603	0	0	2,164,603
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	10,196,208	0	1,382,181	11,578,389
Subtotal	13,756,371	279,014	2,319,575	16,354,961
Durable solutions				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	0	531,462	531,462
Voluntary return	2,417,848	0	829,575	3,247,422
Reintegration	1,500,000	0	474,787	1,974,787
Integration	288,476	0	674,787	963,263
Resettlement	971,244	0	0	971,244
Subtotal	5,177,568	0	2,510,612	7,688,180

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Leadership, coordination and partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	377,225	0	1,710,253	2,087,478
Camp management and coordination	3,438,567	0	87,394	3,525,961
Emergency management	551,484	0	287,394	838,877
Donor relations and resource mobilization	177,225	0	214,787	392,013
Subtotal	4,544,502	0	2,299,828	6,844,329
Logistics and operations support				
Logistics and supply	2,619,543	0	2,983,534	5,603,077
Operations management, coordination and support	3,863,001	0	3,541,856	7,404,857
Subtotal	6,482,544	0	6,525,390	13,007,934
2015 total budget	97,068,429	3,077,345	30,466,838	130,612,612