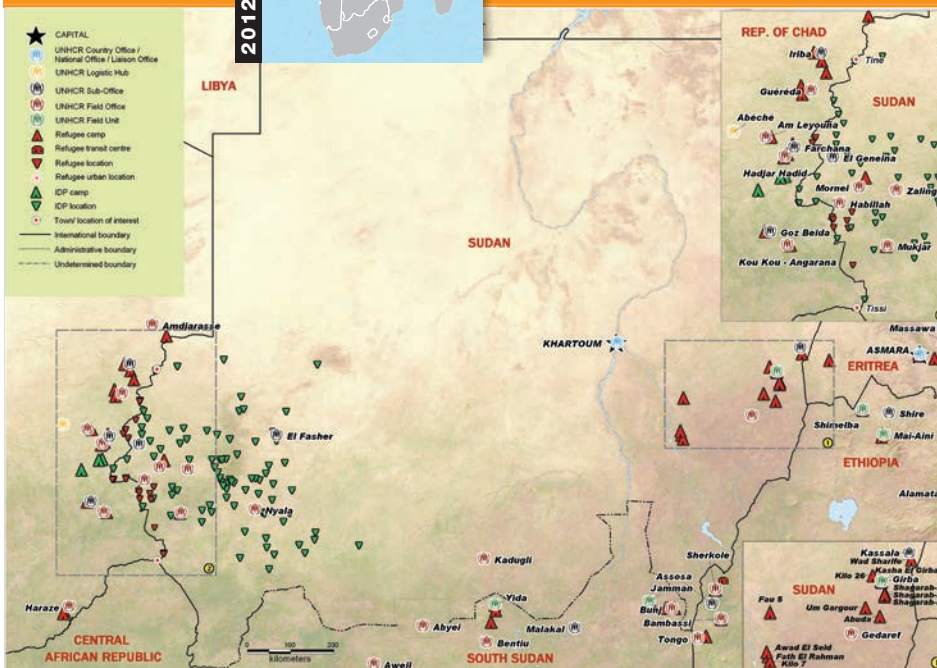


# SUDAN



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
<b>Number of offices</b>	11
<b>Total staff</b>	393
International staff	80
National staff	252
JPO staff	2
UNVs	43
Others	16

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Civil Registry, Commission for Voluntary Humanitarian Works, Commissioner for Refugees, Local Government of Gedaref State, 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:

Al Sharq Centre for Culture and Legal Aid, Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development, *Association de coopération et recherches pour le développement*, 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, INTERSOS, National Forestry Corporation, Nuba Mountains International Association for Development, National Organization for Care and Development, Partner Aid international, Save the Children – Sweden, Sudan Open Learning Organization, Sudan Peace Humanitarian Organization Salam, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, *Triangle Génération Humanaire*, Trust Rehabilitation and Development Organization, War Child Canada, Windle Trust International, World Vision International

#### Others:

IOM, UN-Habitat, UNOPS

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Humanitarian Aid Commission

#### NGOs:

International Medical Corps, Medair

#### Others:

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

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- UNHCR advocated for nationality laws consistent with international standards in order to prevent statelessness among South Sudanese still living in Sudan and assisted the civil-registration authorities to implement fair documentation procedures.
- Despite a difficult operational environment in eastern Sudan, self-reliance interventions under the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) raised income levels. The construction of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers improved education prospects.
- Combating human trafficking and smuggling was given priority in Eastern Sudan in light of reports of an increase in the number of kidnappings of new arrivals, mainly from Eritrea. UNHCR started a joint programme with IOM to address the issue.
- In Darfur, UNHCR improved IDP protection through its widespread presence in the region and ensured that all returns were voluntary.
- UNHCR, which took over coordination and management of the emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs) sector in April 2012, assisted some 191,000 households during the year.

### People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were Eritrean refugees, the majority of whom are hosted in camps in the eastern part of the country, with some living in a protracted situation for up to 40 years; and internally displaced Sudanese.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Eritrea	112,300	81,100	51	41
	Chad	8,400	8,300	56	58
	Ethiopia	4,800	1,700	48	25
	Various	800	400	45	-
People in a refugee-like situation	Chad	23,900	4,800	50	-
	Central African Rep.	2,100	-	52	-
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	3,900	800	48	-
	Eritrea	2,600	230	50	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	800	800	45	45
	Somalia	100	10	50	-
	Various	290	60	47	-
IDPs	Sudan	1,796,000	1,199,000	50	-
People in IDP-like situations <sup>1</sup>	Sudan	77,300	77,300	50	-
Returned IDPs	Sudan	91,600	91,600	50	-
Others of concern	Various	3,400	120	48	35
Returnees (refugees)	Chad	17,700	17,700	50	-
	Uganda	1,700	1,700	-	-
	Egypt	500	-	-	-
	Various	10	10	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,148,200</b>	<b>1,485,630</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Includes people within their country of nationality or habitual residence, who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs, but who could not be reported as IDPs.

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR advocated for nationality laws consistent with international standards in order to prevent statelessness among South Sudanese still living in Sudan.
- The organization assisted the Government to draft its new Asylum Bill and advocated for access to free movement and employment for refugees. It also lobbied for the formulation of an urban refugee policy.
- Capacity-building programmes and advocacy were strengthened to prevent *refoulement* and address statelessness.
- Joint detention-monitoring activities by UNHCR and Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees continued throughout the year and proved important for protection in the East.

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- The verification and registration of camp-based refugees in Darfur was completed.
- UNHCR assisted the civil-registration authorities to implement fair documentation procedures.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- Some 84 per cent of children of concern aged 6-11 in the East and 80 per cent in Darfur were enrolled in primary school. In the East, refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from the construction of three new primary and three secondary schools. As a result of the recruitment of 69 new teachers, the student-teacher ratio improved from 60:1 to 51:1. The provision of additional school supplies improved the textbook-student ratio from 1:5 to 1:2.
- The provision of clean water has increased significantly over the course of the year from 18 litres per person per day to 32 litres in the East, and from 13 to 15 litres in Darfur.
- UNHCR ensured that free and equal access to health care was available for all refugees in the camps and surrounding host areas in Darfur.
- Some 40,000 South Sudanese who were stranded at departure points in Khartoum received humanitarian assistance in the interim. Sanitary kits and mosquito nets were distributed to nearly 7,000 people, and NFI kits to more than 5,500 households.

#### Community empowerment and self-reliance

- UNHCR improved the self-reliance of refugees in Eastern Sudan by helping them gain access to cultivable land. Almost 2,900 households benefited from microcredit and

131 families with special needs were provided with start-up capital. Women were given assistance to establish kitchen gardens and offered seed capital for small businesses. Some 1,100 individuals benefited from vocational training and skills development programmes.

- In Darfur, UNHCR implemented 143 community projects to promote the peaceful coexistence of returnees and host communities, support the livelihoods of 65,000 persons, train 3,400 individuals in vocational skills and provide capital to nearly 1,900 persons who wished to start income generating activities.

### **Leadership, coordination and partnership/logistics and operational support**

- In April 2012, UNHCR took over coordination and management of the emergency shelter and NFIs sector, which included the Common Humanitarian Pipeline in Darfur and the management of contingency stock in the rest of Sudan. The sector provided assistance to some 191,000 households (over 1.15 million people) during the year.

## **Assessment of results**

UNHCR took significant steps to find durable solutions for refugee and IDP populations, including Eritrean refugees in the East. Meanwhile, the TSI began to show results, with an increase in the income level of refugees. Self reliance activities contributed to an increase in income among poor households and the earning of at least minimum wages by 35 per cent of refugees aged 18-59, in addition to helping some 49 per cent of refugees to be self-employed. However, further mainstreaming of basic services is needed in 2013.

The number of returns to and within Darfur was 22 per cent less than in the previous year due to insecure conditions, the economic downturn and a lack of job opportunities. A trend towards urbanization was observed in some places, with 50 per cent of IDPs stating they wished to remain near towns rather than return to places of origin. More interventions are needed to promote peaceful coexistence in mixed communities.

Despite large-scale displacement in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan States, the UN was given only limited access to these areas. UNHCR maintained minimum protection monitoring with the help of national partners and staff. Although the UNHCR-led emergency shelter and NFIs sector was able to assist more than 35,000 households (180,000 people) in those States, it could not reach all those in need.

## **Working with others**

UNHCR participated in UN coordination mechanisms, working closely with UN agencies and partners to provide protection and assistance. It also provided overall leadership in the protection, returns (as co-lead with IOM) and emergency shelter-NFIs sectors, as well as the Refugee Multi-Sector. Agreements were signed with 47 partners, including governmental bodies and national and international NGOs. UNHCR has given priority to strengthening national partnerships; indeed, 30 of its 47 partnerships in Sudan are with national entities.

The Commissioner for Refugees and the Humanitarian Aid Commission are UNHCR's main governmental counterparts. In the East, UNHCR worked with the Government and UNDP to implement the TSI.

## **Constraints**

The drop in Sudan's oil revenue has had a major impact on the economic stability of Sudan, which was evident in soaring inflation of the depreciation of the currency. The Government's restrictions on humanitarian access, combined with security constraints presented by continued conflicts in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, hampered programme implementation in these regions. The Addis Ababa peace agreement with the Government of South Sudan on border disputes has yet to yield results.

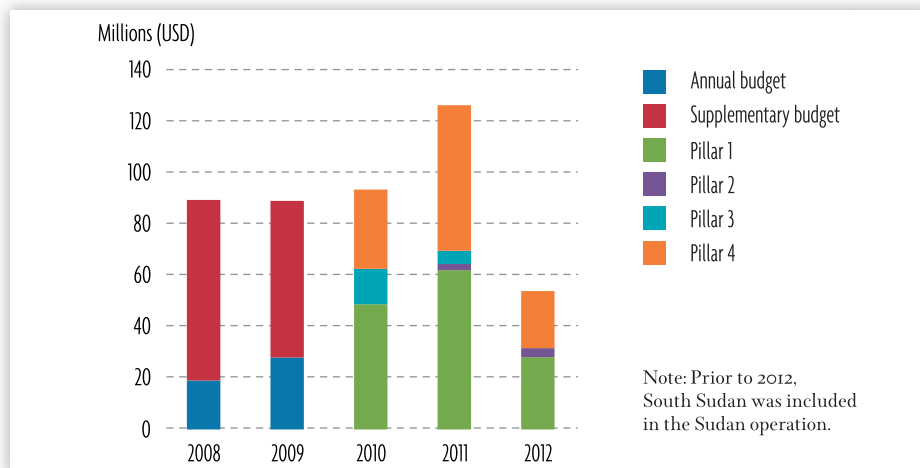
The departure of some international NGOs from the East has made it difficult to find implementing partners for UNHCR's programmes in the region, while existing partners need help to build their capacity. Both in the East and Darfur, the Government's requirement that international staff possess travel and work permits reduced the humanitarian presence for extended periods of time. In addition, ongoing inter-tribal hostilities in Darfur and delayed implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur have affected the overall operational environment.

## **Unmet needs**

- Some 62 per cent of IDPs in Darfur do not have adequate dwellings.
- Only 36 per cent of adolescents out-of-school among the refugee population could participate in skills training such as masonry, carpentry, hair cutting, welding and food processing programmes in Darfur.
- Although there were significant improvements in the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children by the end of 2012, no best interest determination exercises could be undertaken for some 13 per cent of them in the East.
- Only 66 per cent of refugees who fell victim to sexual and gender-based violence received support in the East.
- Shelters could not be improved for the majority of IDPs.
- Some planned interventions for SGBV victims could not be carried out, and the overall health of refugees could only be marginally improved.

## Expenditures for Sudan | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Sudan amounted to USD 133.8 million in 2012. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 54 million. The shift in the humanitarian focus towards competing emergencies in the subregion, particularly in South Sudan, has made it very difficult to replicate the levels of financial support of previous years. In this context, new partnerships were developed with private donors, in particular with respect to the Transitional Solutions Initiative.



## Budget, income and expenditure in Sudan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>76,569,041</b>	<b>5,926,473</b>	<b>51,346,689</b>	<b>133,842,203</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	39,574,173	778,815	12,478,082	<b>52,831,070</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	(10,053,979)	2,778,740	11,681,739	<b>4,406,500</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>29,520,194</b>	<b>3,557,555</b>	<b>24,159,821</b>	<b>57,237,570</b>

### EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

#### Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	0	213,908	183,322	<b>397,230</b>
Law and policy	522,002	506,274	1,903,234	<b>2,931,510</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	0	0	181,390	<b>181,390</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	52,338	186,308	223,723	<b>462,369</b>
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	31,340	0	0	<b>31,340</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	122,755	171,525	56,858	<b>351,137</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>728,434</b>	<b>1,078,015</b>	<b>2,548,527</b>	<b>4,354,976</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	52,490	0	0	<b>52,490</b>
Identification of statelessness	0	187,224	0	<b>187,224</b>
Registration and profiling	320,778	0	148,205	<b>468,983</b>
Status determination procedures	881,586	0	0	<b>881,586</b>
Individual documentation	637,897	206,741	18,953	<b>863,591</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	31,340	268,405	544,170	<b>843,915</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,924,090</b>	<b>662,370</b>	<b>711,327</b>	<b>3,297,788</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	436,505	0	544,169	<b>980,674</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	760,366	<b>760,366</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	957,482	0	905,144	<b>1,862,626</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	259,844	0	0	<b>259,844</b>
Protection of children	1,290,751	0	480,641	<b>1,771,392</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,944,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,690,320</b>	<b>5,634,901</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	2,202,362	0	0	<b>2,202,362</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	377,575	0	544,170	<b>921,745</b>
Nutrition	614,714	0	0	<b>614,714</b>
Water	669,664	0	0	<b>669,664</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	1,175,746	0	634,629	<b>1,810,376</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	231,632	0	221,984	<b>453,616</b>
Access to energy	247,921	0	0	<b>247,921</b>
Basic and domestic items	209,587	0	384,929	<b>594,516</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,296,040	0	834,582	<b>2,130,622</b>
Education	2,652,399	0	0	<b>2,652,399</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,677,639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,620,294</b>	<b>12,297,934</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	102,997	216,334	377,568	<b>696,899</b>
Coexistence with local communities	196,586	0	3,494,843	<b>3,691,428</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	669,478	0	188,225	<b>857,703</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,181,095	0	872,192	<b>3,053,288</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,150,156</b>	<b>216,334</b>	<b>4,932,828</b>	<b>8,299,318</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	1,162	0	0	<b>1,162</b>
Voluntary return	178,931	0	1,450,474	<b>1,629,405</b>
Reintegration	0	0	362,780	<b>362,780</b>
Integration	0	0	919,452	<b>919,452</b>
Resettlement	733,450	0	0	<b>733,450</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>913,544</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,732,705</b>	<b>3,646,249</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	0	171,264	795,557	<b>966,822</b>
Camp management and coordination	166,455	0	619,202	<b>785,657</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	15,670	171,264	181,390	<b>368,324</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>182,125</b>	<b>342,528</b>	<b>1,596,149</b>	<b>2,120,802</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	1,154,583	0	921,582	<b>2,076,165</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	2,629,779	685,057	1,569,839	<b>4,884,675</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,784,362</b>	<b>685,057</b>	<b>2,491,421</b>	<b>6,960,840</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Protection advice and support	85	0	0	<b>85</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	5,072,219	573,251	2,055,815	<b>7,701,285</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,377,236</b>	<b>3,557,555</b>	<b>22,379,387</b>	<b>54,314,178</b>

Note: Prior to 2012, South Sudan was included in the Sudan operation.

<sup>1</sup>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.