

# SUDAN

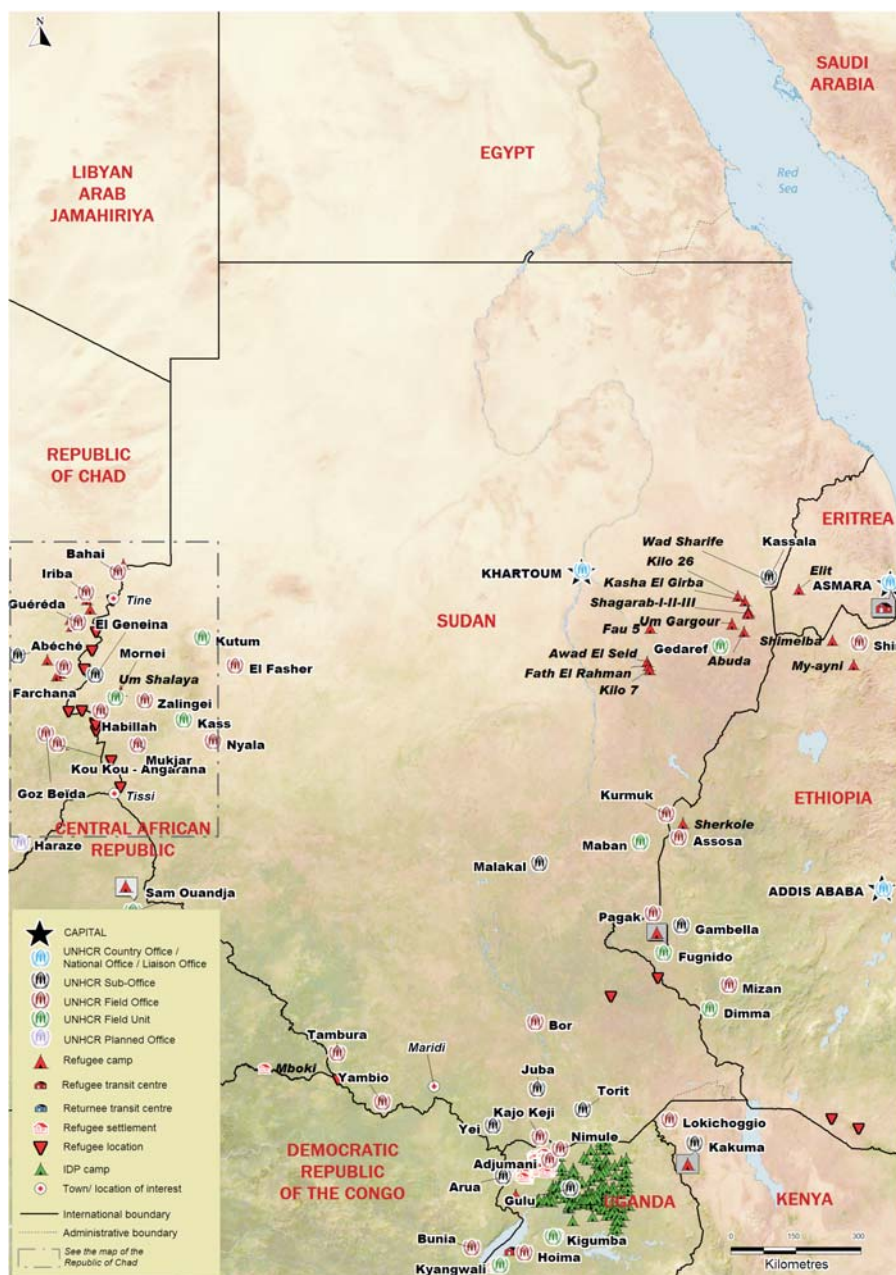
## Working environment

### The context

UNHCR's operation in Sudan – Africa's largest country – extends over four distinct sub-operations. In the east, a decade of civil conflict has led to political, economic and social marginalization, resulting in chronic poverty and under-development. Within this context UNHCR remains concerned about a protracted refugee situation spanning more than 40 years, aggravated by the continuing flow of new arrivals from Eritrea.

In Darfur, some 2.6 million people are internally displaced, while another 250,000 have sought refuge in Chad. Prospects for return are affected by fighting between state and non-state factions, and political complications. Changing land-use patterns add pressure on, and competition for, land and renewable resources. Moreover, the consequences of sporadic fighting in Chad often spills over into Darfur. Limited access to the region due to extremely insecure conditions has also affected operations, with civilians, including humanitarian workers, exposed to violence by various militias.

Khartoum is host to some 30,000 urban refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Eritrea and Ethiopia. Khartoum State also has some 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), about 400,000 of whom reside in four sites recognized by the authorities, while the rest live in informal squatter areas in and around the city. Most of the displaced find themselves in a protracted urban situation, enduring same hardships as



## Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		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	Eritrea	148,790	82,000	168,790	102,000	180,790	192,790
	Chad	40,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
	DRC	20,000	20,000	20,000	13,000	15,000	10,000
	Various	12,000	10,500	12,000	10,500	12,000	10,500
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>		54,000	54,000	32,000	32,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Internally displaced</b>		4,100,000	1,250,000	4,150,000	1,500,000	4,200,000	1,520,000
<b>Returnees (IDPs)</b>		15,000	15,000	50,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,389,790</b>	<b>1,451,500</b>	<b>4,472,790</b>	<b>1,692,500</b>	<b>4,467,790</b>	<b>1,773,290</b>

the urban poor—in addition to lacking access to documentation and livelihood opportunities.

In Southern Sudan, the dynamics are shaped by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), trans-national insecurity and tense co-existence. Since 2005, more than 320,000 refugees have returned from exile to Southern Sudan, where decades of conflict have destroyed even the most basic infrastructure. Some 50,000 IDPs have also returned home. Since late 2008, Southern Sudan has also been receiving refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Despite the obvious differences, some common threads unite these sub-operations. Country-wide, unresolved issues such as the inconclusive national census, the postponement of national elections and the implementation of the “award” of the Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration with respect to the Abyei boundary, have the potential to derail the peace initiatives. Relations between the Government and the humanitarian community have been affected by the decision taken by the Government to expel thirteen NGOs following the indictment of Sudan’s President, issued by the International Criminal Court in March 2009.

### ● *The needs*

In **east Sudan**, the Government’s encampment policy requires asylum-seekers and refugees to remain in the 12 designated camps. A comprehensive solutions strategy is being implemented to address this protracted refugee situation. A verification and registration exercise, the first phase of which was completed in 2009, will pave the way for a targeted effort to improve the living conditions in the camps and enhance basic assistance. At the same time, the east will probably continue to receive new arrivals, mainly from Eritrea and Somalia, with significant numbers moving towards Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt en route to Europe. More effort will be needed to improve the quality of asylum in east Sudan in order to reduce secondary movements.

Refugees from the Central African Republic and Chad in **Darfur** continue to require protection and assistance, while the possibility of new arrivals is not excluded. Lawlessness and impunity, sexual abuse and the recruitment of children by armed militias, generates insecurity in IDP and host communities, and internal displacement is expected to

persist. Gaps in health, education, water, sanitation, and shelter will continue to be exacerbated by conflict and rivalries over natural resources. At the same time, self-reliance and self-management will need to be encouraged so as not to foster dependence on aid. Given the growing emphasis on IDP returns, a comprehensive-solutions strategy is required.

In **Khartoum**, asylum-seekers and refugees do not have access to asylum procedures or documentation and are at risk of detention, deportation and *refoulement*. The protracted IDP situation is more akin to that of an urban poverty problem and requires development and human rights responses. The expulsion of a number of NGOs involved in protection, if not reversed, will leave gaps that the remaining humanitarian community may not be able to fill.

After decades of civil war, **Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State** remain dramatically under-developed. Investment and aid have only begun to fill some of the enormous gaps in the major services and in the authorities’ capacity for governance. These gaps affect the local population, including those who have returned from exile, as well as displaced people. Security is hampered by inter-tribal tensions and the wide availability of weapons, as well as cross-border clashes. Southern Sudan also hosts refugees from the DRC and Ethiopia, for whom UNHCR provides protection and assistance and pursues durable solutions.

## | **Main objectives** |

### Favourable protection environment

- Help the Government to fulfil its responsibility to protect and assist refugees, returnees and IDPs.
- Protect and assist refugees from Chad and the Central African Republic in Darfur, and Congolese and Ethiopian refugees in Southern Sudan.
- Coordinate protection activities and advocate on behalf of IDPs in Khartoum.
- Conduct returnee and protection monitoring and intervene with the authorities and other actors in case of protection violations.

### Fair protection processes

- Improve the reception, registration, protection and tracking of newly-arrived refugees in east Sudan.
- Strengthen the capacity of Sudan’s Commission for Refugees to conduct

## Key targets for 2010

- All asylum-seekers have access to registration, legal and social counselling, documentation and RSD procedures.
- Some 50 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers are registered on an individual basis.
- All survivors of sexual and gender-based violence who seek UNHCR’s assistance have access to medical and psychological assistance, as well as legal representation.
- UNHCR has access to persons in detention.
- The basic needs of asylum-seekers and refugees are addressed.
- Livelihood and self-reliance activities for refugees in east Sudan increase by at least 20 per cent.
- The durable solutions strategy for IDPs in Darfur is strengthened.
- Some 32,000 refugees are assisted to return to Southern Sudan.
- Approximately 350,000 returnees benefit from reintegration activities in Southern Sudan.

refugee status determination (RSD), provide documentation and protect asylum-seekers and refugees, in line with international standards.

- Ensure that urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum have access to UNHCR, legal and social counselling, social and medical services and freedom from arbitrary detention, and that refugees in need have access to resettlement.

- Build the capacity of the authorities to intervene on behalf of displaced people.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- Contribute to a safer environment for refugees and IDPs in camps, settlements, areas of return and rural communities.

### Basic needs and services

- Continue to improve living conditions for the camp-based population related to the water supply, food security, and health, education and sanitation services.

### Community participation

- Implement community-based rehabilitation projects in return areas in South Sudan, as well as in locations with high concentrations of IDPs in Darfur.

## UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	23
□ Total staff	668
International	150
National	462
JPOs	8
UNVs	48

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Commissioner for Refugees, Local Government of Gedaref State, Refugee Counselling Services (RCS-COR)

#### NGOs:

Association of Christian Resource Organization for South Sudan, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Humanitarian Action, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, *El Sugya*, Fondation Terre des Hommes, Forest National Corporation, German Development Services, Global Health Foundation, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*, Help Age International, HI/Atlas Logistique, Human Appeal International, International Relief and Development-USA, INTERSOS, IntraHealth International, Japan Emergency NGOs, Japan International Volunteer Centre, Jesuit Refugee Services, Partner Aid International, Peace Winds Japan, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children (Sweden), Southern Sudan AIDS Commission, Sudan Health Association, Sudan Open Learning Unit, Triangle International, Sudanese Red Crescent, World Vision International

#### Others:

IOM, UN-Habitat, International Union for Conservation of Nature

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Humanitarian Aid Commission, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

#### NGOs:

International Medical Corps, Medair

#### Others:

AU, Swedish Rescue Services Agency, FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNJLC, UN Mine Action Service, WFP, UNMIS, UNV, WHO



UNHCR and partners assist returnees to settle after years in exile.

UNHCR

### Durable Solutions

- Pursue durable solutions for the refugees in east Sudan, with a view to shifting from care and maintenance towards livelihood activities and self-reliance, and seek resettlement opportunities for those in need.
- Facilitate the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs in Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State, and support programmes aimed at sustaining returns.

### Strategy and activities

The strategy to address the protracted refugee operation in **east Sudan** will be three-pronged: continue to improve living conditions in the refugee camps; implement livelihood activities; and pursue targeted resettlement for vulnerable groups. The latter two activities will be based on the results of the registration and verification exercise.

UNHCR will seek to provide the timely delivery of critical protection and assistance to new and existing refugee populations in **Darfur**, as well as to affected host communities. Activities towards this end will include border monitoring, provision of basic services in the camps and improving registration and civil documentation. Furthermore, UNHCR will advocate for enhanced legal and physical protection and help the Government to build its protection capacity.

With regards to IDPs in Darfur, UNHCR will focus on its operational readiness to assist potential voluntary returns; targeted assistance in camps and in

rural areas, with attention to conflict-affected communities; supporting self-reliance of IDPs, returnees, and local communities; and encouraging community or government assistance interventions to ensure sustainability.

In **Khartoum**, UNHCR will work to strengthen the Government's capacity to carry out its international obligations and provide protection to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR will conduct RSD for those who are in urgent need of a durable solution and where Government procedures are not accessible. To help IDPs in Khartoum, UNHCR will focus on protection and targeted advocacy campaigns with development and humanitarian actors.

The operation in **South Sudan and Blue Nile State** will focus on the reintegration of returnees, so as to ensure the sustainability of returns, in cooperation with other UN agencies. At the same time, UNHCR will continue to assist Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries who may wish to return home. It is expected, however, that the level of returns in 2010 will be much lower than in previous years. An estimated 50,000 IDPs residing in close proximity to returnees in South Sudan will receive assistance in the form of community-based reintegration projects. Refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Ethiopia and the DRC, will continue to receive life-sustaining humanitarian assistance.

#### Constraints

Voluntary repatriation will remain elusive for refugees in eastern Sudan. In general, limited durable solutions are expected in 2010 for Chadian refugees in Darfur,

Congolese refugees in South Sudan, and IDPs in Khartoum and Darfur. Rather, these areas may receive new influxes. In addition, insecurity and logistical and weather conditions will hamper access to some areas of Southern Sudan and Darfur.

Refugee returns to Southern Sudan will continue, though at a slower pace than in previous years. The number of IDP returns from the north is expected to rise prior to the elections and referendum.

## Organization and implementation

### Coordination

UNHCR collaborates with the Government of Sudan, IOM, ICRC, UN agencies, NGOs and the two UN missions in the country (UNMIS and UNAMID). The Humanitarian Aid

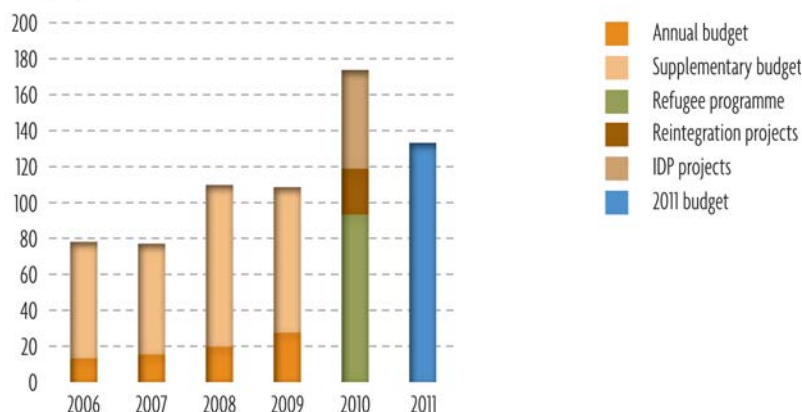
Commission and the Commissioner for Refugees remain UNHCR's main Governmental partners.

## Financial information

Between 2005 and 2009, the budget for Sudan grew by 64 per cent. The growth is due to an increase in the number of refugees assisted by UNHCR; efforts to improve the living conditions for refugees in eastern Sudan and find solutions for them; reintegration needs in Southern Sudan, (which have increased in line with the number of refugees who have returned since 2005); and the continuing requirements of IDPs in Darfur. For 2010, a budget of USD 174 million is being presented, based on the comprehensive needs assessment. The bulk of this amount is to cover the needs of refugees and returning refugees in the four locations in Sudan.

## UNHCR's budget in Sudan 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



## 2010 UNHCR Budget for Sudan (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
National legal framework	1,198,653	301,546	297,813	<b>1,798,012</b>
National administrative framework	823,559	361,546	238,725	<b>1,423,830</b>
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	643,080	<b>643,080</b>
National and regional migration policy	338,041	0	0	<b>338,041</b>
Prevention of displacement	0	1,879,546	2,037,717	<b>3,917,263</b>
Prevention of statelessness	175,753	0	0	<b>175,753</b>
Cooperation with partners	1,518,623	431,546	1,757,717	<b>3,707,886</b>
National development policies	0	0	74,088	<b>74,088</b>
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	747,260	316,546	188,725	<b>1,252,531</b>
Access to territory	645,694	0	0	<b>645,694</b>
Non-refoulement	975,637	0	0	<b>975,637</b>
Environmental protection	1,141,525	0	1,818,992	<b>2,960,517</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,564,745</b>	<b>3,290,732</b>	<b>7,056,857</b>	<b>17,912,333</b>

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Activities to improve the legal status of refugees in the East will not take place.
- Activities to improve access to territory and to asylum procedures, including RSD, will be reduced in eastern Sudan.
- Access to basic services, including health, water and sanitation, domestic items, and education will be reduced by up to 50 per cent for refugees in eastern Sudan.
- The self-reliance strategy for the protracted refugee situation in eastern Sudan will not be fully implemented.
- Environmental protection activities will be reduced, causing additional pressure on local energy resources.
- Services for groups with specific needs in the Darfur refugee and IDP camps, such as single-parent families, women, the elderly and disabled will be suspended.
- More than 80 per cent of the emergency or longer-term shelter needs of IDPs in Darfur will not be met.
- Livelihood and self-reliance activities for IDPs in Darfur will be reduced.
- IDPs in Khartoum will not be assisted.
- Resettlement processing in Khartoum will be reduced.
- Access to basic services, including health, water and sanitation, shelter, domestic items, education, and self-reliance opportunities will be limited in the areas of return of Sudanese returnees and IDPs, as well as in the refugee camps in Southern Sudan.
- Only 50 per cent of people of concern in Southern Sudan will be properly registered or profiled.
- Activities to improve access to legal remedies in the areas of return of Sudanese refugees and IDPs will be limited.
- Services for groups with specific needs including the population at risk from gender-based violence in the refugee camps and the areas of return of Sudanese refugees and IDPs in Southern Sudan will be limited.
- Food security in the areas of return in Southern Sudan will not be adequately addressed.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Reception conditions	5,024,338	0	0	5,024,338
Registration and profiling	1,752,633	0	863,333	2,615,966
Access to asylum procedures	1,311,218	0	0	1,311,218
Refugee and stateless definitions	637,975	0	0	637,975
Fair and efficient status determination	1,152,907	0	0	1,152,907
Family reunification	1,377,834	0	0	1,377,834
Individual documentation	1,065,074	0	0	1,065,074
Civil status documentation	1,118,353	0	735,047	1,853,400
Subtotal	13,440,331	0	1,598,380	15,038,711
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Impact on host communities	440,014	0	0	440,014
Effects of armed conflict	852,509	651,964	590,475	2,094,948
Law enforcement	970,729	441,964	795,583	2,208,276
Community security management system	367,673	0	439,384	807,057
Gender-based violence	2,095,664	741,964	1,341,674	4,179,302
Protection of children	1,927,205	1,871,964	572,719	4,371,889
Freedom of movement	347,526	0	0	347,526
Non-arbitrary detention	1,323,986	0	209,384	1,533,370
Access to legal remedies	941,532	0	239,384	1,180,916
Political participation	0	0	209,384	209,384
Subtotal	9,266,839	3,707,857	4,397,987	17,372,683
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Food security	870,318	682,997	766,597	2,319,911
Nutrition	1,110,198	0	0	1,110,198
Water	1,519,125	932,997	3,251,042	5,703,164
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,312,144	0	2,701,597	4,013,741
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,046,743	0	1,946,597	2,993,340
Primary health care	1,878,310	1,837,997	626,042	4,342,349
HIV and AIDS	1,183,159	562,997	446,042	2,192,198
Education	3,200,857	3,947,997	6,462,687	13,611,541
Sanitation services	781,885	592,997	0	1,374,882
Services for groups with specific needs	1,554,284	492,997	1,281,396	3,328,678
Subtotal	14,457,024	9,050,977	17,482,000	40,990,001
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>				
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	1,679,436	708,074	1,130,970	3,518,480
Community self-management and equal representation	1,214,695	0	508,877	1,723,572
Camp management and coordination	857,675	0	6,865,876	7,723,551
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,362,492	4,118,074	1,303,877	13,784,443
Subtotal	12,114,298	4,826,148	9,809,600	26,750,046
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Durable solutions strategy	4,858,715	0	493,131	5,351,846
Voluntary return	7,687,921	0	479,535	8,167,456
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	1,374,535	1,374,535
Resettlement	2,167,100	0	0	2,167,100
Local integration support	2,100,399	0	384,535	2,484,934
Reduction of statelessness	227,291	0	0	227,291
Subtotal	17,041,426	0	2,731,736	19,773,162

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>External relations</b>				
Donor relations	502,011	0	703,745	1,205,756
Resource mobilization	1,096,210	694,922	347,725	2,138,857
Partnership	1,476,210	689,922	1,048,809	3,214,941
Public information	633,659	0	488,084	1,121,743
Subtotal	3,708,090	1,384,843	2,588,363	7,681,296
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Supply chain and logistics	10,666,577	1,627,300	5,292,385	17,586,263
Programme management, coordination and support	5,093,433	1,922,300	4,173,925	11,189,659
Subtotal	15,760,010	3,549,601	9,466,311	28,775,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,352,763</b>	<b>25,810,157</b>	<b>55,131,234</b>	<b>174,294,154</b>

<b>2011 Budget</b>	<b>133,453,000</b>
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<b>2009 Revised budget</b>	
Annual budget	27,939,442
Supplementary budget	80,804,716
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,744,158</b>