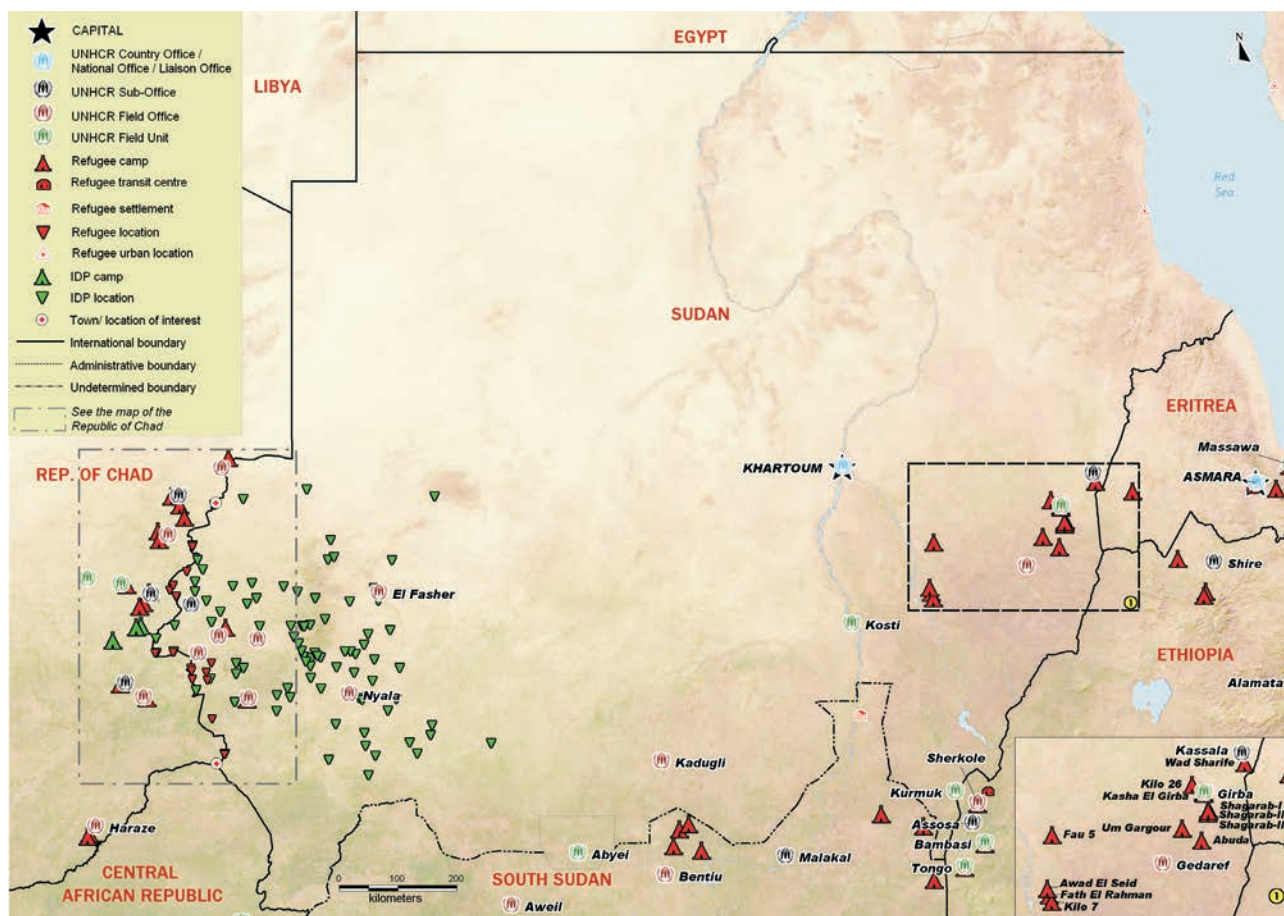


# SUDAN



## Operational highlights

- Some 38,000 South Sudanese returned home in 2011. UNHCR monitored their protection; provided them with food, water and shelter; and made special transportation available for those with specific needs.
- In both Khartoum and Juba, UNHCR gave advice on new nationality laws. Its aim was to reduce the risk of statelessness for South Sudanese still living in Sudan, and ensure fair documentation procedures for Sudanese living in South Sudan, following the latter's independence. UNHCR assisted civil registration authorities in both countries to implement fair documentation procedures, and worked with UNDP to train legal-aid providers to advise South Sudanese on their nationality status.
- UNHCR instituted an effective prison-monitoring system in Eastern Sudan. Strong advocacy persuaded local authorities to permit more legal representation for detained refugees and asylum-seekers.
- The Office exceeded its targets to provide irrigated land and crop-production loans to refugees in Eastern Sudan, reaching 950 households and 1,200 farmers respectively, instead of the 900 planned for both activities.
- In Darfur, UNHCR improved IDP protection through its widespread presence in the region, and the verification of voluntary returns. It also provided vocational training to help young people set up their own businesses. Assistance with school fees, uniforms and other types of aid for

vulnerable families helped raise the school attendance rate of refugees in the region to 100 per cent.

## Working environment

The year 2011 was a historic date for Sudan and South Sudan, with the latter becoming a new nation on 9 July, in application of the results of the referendum held in January. Amendments to Sudan's Nationality Act in August 2011, resulted in the automatic loss of nationality for South Sudanese, with no established procedures in place to appeal or to regularize their civil status. This left 500,000 South Sudanese in Khartoum at risk of becoming stateless.

While the referendum passed peacefully, the lack of agreement between Sudan and South Sudan on pending Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, such as oil-sharing and border demarcation, led to violence in the second half of 2011. Conflict in the disputed area of Abyei in May displaced up to 110,000 people into South Sudan. This was followed by clashes in South Kordofan in June and Blue Nile in September, which forced 60,000 people to flee to South Sudan, 35,000 to Khartoum and a similar number to Ethiopia. Humanitarian access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile was severely curtailed in the course of 2011, making it difficult to protect and assist affected populations.

There was a surge in the number of asylum-seekers and refugees deported by State authorities in Khartoum and in Eastern Sudan. The numbers of deportations rose from 15 in 2010 to 400 in Khartoum, and there were 77 deportations in

Eastern Sudan in 2011. UNHCR prevented a number of other deportations through advocacy, monitoring of prisons and legal representation in court. The drought in the East and Horn of Africa also affected Eastern Sudan, hindering livelihood activities and development.

Violent clashes and government restrictions on access in Darfur severely curtailed humanitarian space. A climate of insecurity after the killing of a prominent political leader also made the operating environment unstable. Some 1.9 million people remained displaced in Darfur.

Attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continued to affect civilian populations in South Sudan, where some 70,000 persons remained internally displaced. Inter- and intra-communal clashes in South Sudan, mostly due to cattle raids and disputes over land, water and grazing rights, were other factors of internal displacement.

## Achievements and impact

### Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's main objective was to help the Governments of Sudan and of South Sudan to fulfil their responsibilities to

protect refugees, returnees and IDPs. It also worked directly with people of concern, protecting them in the wake of the violence that followed South Sudan's independence, and helping them to return to their homes in South Sudan. In cooperation with the Government of South Sudan, UNHCR improved registration processes and access to civil status documentation, while reinforcing the capacity of local bodies to provide assistance, monitor protection and give legal counselling to people of concern. Another major UNHCR objective was to achieve durable solutions through self-reliance, voluntary repatriation and resettlement.

### Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR offered its technical expertise to governmental authorities in drafting nationality laws and implementing regulations. Thanks to UNHCR's training of government officials and lawyers, the South Sudan Nationality Act was largely compliant with international standards. UNHCR also cooperated with legal aid providers in Kassala, Khartoum and Darfur through the UNDP legal aid networks. Activities here included training sessions for paralegals on civil nationality law and its implications,

## Persons of concern for Sudan

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Eritrea	100,500	68,900	51	46
	Chad	8,000	8,000	56	58
	Ethiopia	4,400	500	48	26
	Various	500	110	44	-
<b>People in a refugee-like situation</b>	Chad	23,900	4,800	50	-
	Central African Rep.	2,100	-	52	-
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Ethiopia	3,300	50	50	-
	Eritrea	2,500	30	49	-
	DRC	700	700	45	47
	Somalia	100	-	50	-
	Various	340	90	37	-
<b>IDPs</b>	Sudan	2,339,500	2,339,500	50	-
<b>People in IDP-like situations</b>	Sudan	83,100	-	50	-
<b>Returnees (IDPs)</b>	Sudan	279,300	279,300	50	-
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>	Chad	30,900	14,700	-	-
	Libya	17,800	17,800	-	-
	Uganda	800	800	-	-
	Various	600	500	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,898,340</b>	<b>2,735,780</b>		

## Persons of concern for South Sudan (since July 2011)

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Sudan	76,800	76,800	45	63
	DRC	22,200	17,100	51	52
	Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-
	Central African Rep.	1,000	1,000	51	51
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Various	90	-	-	-
<b>IDPs</b>	South Sudan	350,500	105,100	-	-
<b>People in IDP-like situations</b>	South Sudan	209,700	62,900	-	-
<b>Returnees (refugees)<sup>1</sup></b>	Uganda	900	900	55	53
	Various	20	20	55	53
<b>Total</b>		<b>666,210</b>	<b>268,820</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 920 South Sudanese returning refugees.

thereby helping to strengthen laws and policies regarding refugees, IDPs and asylum-seekers.

- There was an increase in the number of deportations from Eastern Sudan, with 77 cases of *refoulement* of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR helped reduce the number of deportations through advocacy with governmental authorities, judges, prosecutors and the police. It also provided the Kassala prison with basic items: in return, UNHCR staff were allowed to visit refugees and asylum-seekers in the prison.



UN PHOTO / P. BANKS

### Fair protection processes

- UNHCR worked throughout 2011 with IDPs and refugees at risk of statelessness in Eastern Sudan, helping to raise their awareness of birth registration procedures. Birth certificates were issued to more than 8,000 IDP and 1,000 refugee children. In addition, UNHCR helped to strengthen its counterpart, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), so that it could conduct refugee status determination (RSD). UNHCR also supported the registration of IDPs in South Sudan by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government. This improved data collection and information-sharing. Systematic field protection monitoring in all displacement areas ensured effective and systematic delivery of assistance to IDPs.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- In the east, UNHCR made significant improvements to its centre for unaccompanied minors (UAM) by constructing houses, bathrooms and a wall around the compound. The latter improved the children's safety and reduced the risk of abduction by traffickers. Children at the centre received three meals per day, mosquito nets, blankets and support services. UNHCR registered 824 UAMs among the refugees and asylum-seekers in Eastern Sudan.
- The prevention of sexual and gender-based violence was given priority in Darfur through the strengthening of referral mechanisms, the establishment of women's centres and awareness sessions in 25 camps. UNHCR received the cooperation of the Ministry of Social Affairs in its activities in south Darfur. Moreover, 180 women benefited from income-generation activities, enabling them to become more self-reliant and minimizing their risk of exploitation.

### Basic needs and services

- Health indicators for refugees and asylum-seekers in the east improved in 2011, thanks to joint efforts by UNHCR, the Ministry of Health and partners in malaria and tuberculosis control programmes, vaccination campaigns, and the provision of malaria medicines. The crude mortality rate fell from 0.4 to 0.1 per thousand per month in 2011, while the infant mortality rate fell from 28.7 per thousand to 12.9. Neonatal mortality was also reduced, falling from 4.7 to 1.2 deaths per 100,000 live births per month.

- In Khartoum, UNHCR supplied 2,700 school kits and 5,800 textbooks to 2,700 children, resulting in higher school enrolment in 2011. In the east, refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from the construction of 41 new classrooms, five pre-primary schools, two new secondary schools and the recruitment of nine new teachers. This led to the enrolment of 1,000 new children in school, or an increase of some 6 per cent, in 2011. Moreover, UNHCR was able to raise the number of scholarships significantly, so that 500 pupils benefited from financial support.
- In early 2011, when the water supply in the Umgargur and Girba camps in the east was found to be below acceptable standards, UNHCR constructed additional boreholes and elevated tanks, and extended pipelines to new distribution points.
- UNHCR contributed to interagency efforts to assist people returning to South Sudan by providing plastic sheeting and non-food items (NFIs), including blankets, soap, mosquito nets, cooking stoves and sanitary materials. It also made psychosocial support available to returnees and IDPs.
- In west Darfur, UNHCR supported people with specific needs. For instance, it helped the elderly among the IDPs and returnees through a number of income-generating and community management activities in 18 care centres. This scheme targeted 4,200 individuals. Mobile eye clinics provided care to 10,800 people in north and west Darfur.

### Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR supported the multi-year, self-reliance and livelihoods strategy for refugees in the east, as well as IDPs in Darfur. In the east, it carried out literacy and numeracy classes and implemented microcredit schemes. UNHCR also engaged in small-business management training, vocational training for youth, and veterinary classes for refugees with livestock. In addition, it provided farmers with loans for crop production and seed distribution.
- In terms of crop production, 950 households, instead of the planned 900, were able to use irrigated land and were provided with crop production loans. In Darfur, UNHCR offered vocational training to 2,800 individuals, distributed seeds and tools to support 2,000 households, and built three grinding mills in two return sites. These efforts allowed individuals and their families to improve their self-reliance.

- UNHCR made substantial efforts to reduce the impact on the environment by offering alternative sources of energy. It exceeded targets in environmental education, reaching 1,600 individuals in Eastern Sudan. Moreover, it planted 1,400 hectares of land with tree seedlings, while refugees were trained to make mud stoves consuming less wood as fuel.

## Durable solutions

- UNHCR focused on developing the self-reliance of refugees who had been residing in Eastern Sudan for a long time, through access to land, crop production loans, seed distribution, microcredit schemes, literacy and numeracy classes, and vocational training. It launched the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) in October, to support durable solutions for refugees in the east through local integration projects that included the host community. In addition, it has devised a strategy for the resettlement of 10,000 refugees over the next three years, starting in 2012.
- Some 110,000 people of South Sudanese origin in Khartoum who wished to return to South Sudan were registered by UNHCR, which also responded quickly to a significant influx of IDPs in White Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei provinces, by supplying NFIs and food to those in need. UNHCR contributed to interagency efforts to assist the return of 38,000 people to South Sudan from Kosti way station in White Nile State, providing water, shelter, food, protection monitoring and community policing.

## External relations

- UNHCR strengthened its links with external actors through advocacy and dialogue with governmental and local authorities, as well as development-oriented organizations. In the east, UNHCR involved donors in the search for durable solutions for refugees, and mobilized resources for a UNHCR-UNDP sustainable solutions programme.

## Logistics and operational support

- A smoothly functioning logistics and supply system enabled UNHCR to carry out its activities in 2011, including providing NFIs to stranded IDPs fleeing South Kordofan and Abyei, as well as to perform protection monitoring activities.

## | Constraints |

UNHCR could not implement planned activities in parts of Sudan and of South Sudan due to insecurity. In the east, the Government objected to the local integration of refugees, on the grounds that it could seriously affect employment prospects and access to education. In Darfur, unresolved land disputes and the presence of armed elements in rural areas remained primary obstacles to durable solutions. One of the major constraints in South Sudan was the combination of vast distances and a poor road network, posing major logistical challenges. Moreover, the lack of a fully

functioning and independent judicial system, as well as the dearth of humanitarian organizations on the ground, affected capacity in the deep field.

## | Financial information |

Expenditures in Sudan rose significantly in 2011. The Appeal for the Sudan Emergency Response launched in February 2011, received a positive reaction from donors. UNHCR implemented additional activities for IDP movements in Khartoum in 2011, as well as in the Three Protocol Areas and in South Sudan. In Eastern Sudan, additional resources were made available to meet specific needs in health and nutrition, as well as to provide young people with access to sporting and recreational activities. Activities related to self-reliance, education and vocational training for refugees in Eastern Sudan benefited from multi-year, earmarked contributions.

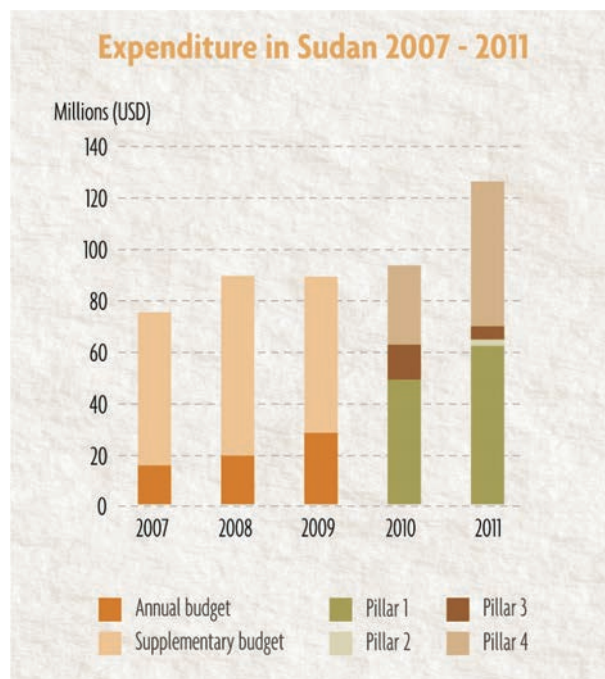
## | Organization and implementation |

The independence of South Sudan in July 2011 brought changes that affected UNHCR's working arrangements.

## | UNHCR's presence in 2011 |

□ Number of offices	<b>28</b>
□ Total staff	<b>700</b>
International	138
National	458
JPOs	8
UNVs	96

Until July 2011, UNHCR's operation had been composed of five hubs: South Sudan, Darfur, the Eastern Sudan, Khartoum and the Three Protocol Areas. Following the independence of South Sudan, the operation split into two separate operations: the Sudan Branch Office continued to be located in Khartoum, and the new Branch Office in Juba served operations in South Sudan. UNHCR has established



semi-autonomous offices in the 10 states of South Sudan, with strong links with State Refugee Commissioners and Governors.

UNHCR presence has been strategically placed along the major axes for refugees, returnees and IDPs. Preparations were undertaken to decentralize the Kassala sub-office in the east, in order to position staff closer to the refugee population. New offices were opened in the Protocol Areas in 2011, but for security reasons staff were evacuated in mid-2011, and again later in the year.

## | Working with others |

UNHCR participated in UN coordination teams, working closely with UN agencies and partners to provide protection and assistance. In 2011, UNHCR prepared to take over the NFI/emergency shelter sector in Sudan in 2012, including management of the Common Humanitarian Pipeline. It continued to lead the protection cluster and co-lead the return and reintegration sector with IOM. Agreements were signed with 64 different partners, including governmental bodies, national and international NGOs.

In Sudan the Commissioner for Refugees has remained the main governmental counterpart for refugees. UNHCR also entered into agreements with three new partners in Khartoum to support civil registration and return movements of South Sudanese by rail to South Sudan. A relationship was forged with UNDP to train paralegals on nationality laws and the prevention of statelessness. In Eastern Sudan, UNHCR, the Government, UNDP and the World Bank began to implement activities under the Transitional Solutions Strategy in 2011 for three selected camps.

## | Overall assessment |

In 2011, UNHCR worked with the Government in Khartoum on nationality laws to reduce the risk of statelessness for Southern Sudanese living in Sudan. Despite advocacy efforts, the lack of procedures to determine nationality remained of concern.

UNHCR focused on durable solutions for all people of concern, strengthening its resettlement capacity and facilitating the voluntary return of 38,000 IDPs from Sudan to South Sudan. Nevertheless, in the Darfur region, ongoing rural insecurity, lack of access to land and changes in livelihoods because of urbanization have hindered sustainable solutions for a large number of refugees and IDPs.

Despite efforts to mitigate the impact of displaced populations on the environment, environmental degradation affected both refugee and host communities in Eastern Sudan in 2011. This has made it imperative for UNHCR to continue investing in alternative energy solutions.

UNHCR improved its child protection programme for IDPs in South Sudan by increasing the numbers of child protection staff, and expanding partnerships with Save the Children and UNICEF.

## | Unmet needs |

- The ability of UNHCR to fulfil its statelessness mandate was curtailed due to lack of funding for statelessness staff in 2011. This reduced the ability of the Office to implement birth registration projects and legal aid programmes.
- UNHCR was unable to provide livelihood activities for 30,000 urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum due to limited resources in 2011. Severe lack of funds for these activities has hampered employment and long-term self-reliance prospects for refugees and asylum-seekers.
- The ratio of children to books remained high (5:1) in primary schools in Eastern Sudan, due to lack of funding for school materials. The student-teacher ratio also remained high (70:1) in 2011, due to limited resources which restricted the recruitment of additional teachers.
- In Eastern Sudan, restricted funds resulted in limited access to microcredit and skills training for refugees. Consequentially, large numbers of refugees were unable to attain a sufficient level of self-reliance in 2011.
- In South Sudan, access to water for refugees was limited to 10 litres/person/day in Makpandu, Ezo, Lasu and Gorom settlements (50 per cent of the minimum standard), and to 8 litres/person/day in Jamam and Doro in Upper Nile state.
- Due to lack of funding, less than 10 per cent of vulnerable families returning to South Sudan from Sudan received transitional shelter support.
- In Darfur, only 18 per cent of IDPs received crop production support due to lack of funds in 2011, hindering their prospects of self-reliance.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government agencies:** Commissioner for Refugees, Department of Social Welfare (Nyala), Local Government of Gedaref State, Ministry of Social Affairs, Refugee Counselling Services (RCS-COR)

**NGOs:** Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Humanitarian Action, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, *Alshroog* Development and Rehabilitation Organization, American Refugee Committee, Association of Christian Resource Organization for South Sudan, Child Development Foundation, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, *El Sharq Centre*, *El Sugya*, *Fondation Terre des Hommes*, Forest National Corporation, German Development Services, Global Health Foundation, Help Age International, *HI/Atlas Logistique*, Human Appeal International, International Relief and Development - USA, INTERSOS, Intra Health International, Japan Emergency NGOs, Japan International Volunteer Centre, National Organization for Care and Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, Partner Aid International, Peace Winds Japan, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children - (Sweden), Southern Sudan AIDS Commission, Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission, Statistics and Evaluation, Sudan Health Association, Sudan Open Learning Unit, Sudanese Red Crescent, *Triangle International*, War Child Canada, World Vision International

**Others:** *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*, International Union for Conservation of Nature, IOM, UN-Habitat

#### Operational partners

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

**NGOs:** International Medical Corps, Medair

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

Budget, income and expenditure in Sudan<sup>1</sup> | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>101,634,350</b>	<b>6,751,513</b>	<b>7,977,786</b>	<b>122,766,529</b>	<b>239,130,178</b>
Income from contributions	57,530,310	992,091	2,082,636	43,170,742	103,775,779
Other funds available	5,971,990	1,433,606	3,086,982	13,870,948	24,363,526
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>63,502,300</b>	<b>2,425,697</b>	<b>5,169,618</b>	<b>57,041,690</b>	<b>128,139,305</b>

## EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
International and regional instruments	0	73,224	0	139,224	212,448
National legal framework	211,689	73,224	81,743	0	366,656
National administrative framework	291,774	0	81,743	139,613	513,130
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	827,968	827,968
National and regional migration policy	192,250	0	0	0	192,250
Prevention of displacement	384,070	0	168,288	1,874,476	2,426,834
Prevention of statelessness	21,120	333,721	0	132,246	487,087
Cooperation with partners	968,916	73,224	81,743	882,863	2,006,746
National development policies	0	0	81,743	139,224	220,967
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	0	81,743	97,673	179,416
Non-refoulement	407,076	0	0	0	407,076
Environmental protection	1,525,929	0	0	139,224	1,665,153
Emergency management strengthened	0	365	0	253,585	253,950
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,002,824</b>	<b>553,757</b>	<b>577,004</b>	<b>4,626,097</b>	<b>9,759,682</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	322,489	245	245,230	0	567,964
Registration and profiling	760,274	0	0	1,160,456	1,920,730
Access to asylum procedures	885,473	0	0	0	885,473
Refugee and stateless definitions	35,921	0	0	0	35,921
Fair and efficient status determination	1,342,185	0	1,485	0	1,343,670
Family reunification	263,917	0	0	0	263,917
Individual documentation	753,312	176,863	283,551	179,525	1,393,251
Civil status documentation	228,256	343,563	0	1,763,370	2,335,189
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,591,827</b>	<b>520,671</b>	<b>530,266</b>	<b>3,103,351</b>	<b>8,746,115</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Impact on host communities	177,220	0	131,667	3,180,033	3,488,920
Effects of armed conflict	243,024	0	0	232,027	475,051
Law enforcement	546,183	0	122,615	486,968	1,155,766
Community security management	89,576	0	0	4,727	94,303
Gender-based violence	549,069	0	122,615	827,602	1,499,286
Protection of children	668,996	0	122,615	472,010	1,263,621
Freedom of movement	165,225	0	0	0	165,225
Non-arbitrary detention	355,154	0	565	162,428	518,147
Access to legal remedies	118,606	0	0	594,324	712,930
Political participation	0	0	0	232,026	232,026
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,913,053</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,077</b>	<b>6,192,145</b>	<b>9,605,275</b>

<sup>1</sup> South Sudan will be reported as a separate operation as of 2012.

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Food security	225,222	0	98,092	97,457	420,771
Nutrition	826,898	0	0	318,015	1,144,913
Water	755,650	0	0	181,639	937,289
Shelter and other infrastructure	8,739,692	0	287,521	4,955,292	13,982,505
Basic domestic and hygiene items	943,335	0	0	1,831,816	2,775,151
Primary health care	2,753,895	0	0	300,090	3,053,985
HIV and AIDS	513,474	0	135,381	589,409	1,238,264
Education	1,671,048	0	293,144	480,791	2,444,983
Sanitation services	775,746	0	0	176,232	951,978
Services for groups with specific needs	488,257	0	98,092	1,377,692	1,964,041
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,693,217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>912,230</b>	<b>10,308,433</b>	<b>28,913,880</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment	658,645	0	245,230	1,443,799	2,347,674
Community self-management	791,141	0	0	1,130,532	1,921,673
Camp management and coordination	420,504	0	0	400,083	820,587
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,358,514	0	353,583	2,335,694	6,047,791
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,228,804</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>598,813</b>	<b>5,310,108</b>	<b>11,137,725</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	211,059	0	0	698,372	909,431
Voluntary return	1,213,873	0	257,721	1,261,984	2,733,578
Rehabilitation and reintegration	166	0	245,337	1,090,189	1,335,692
Resettlement	667,118	0	0	9,135	676,253
Local integration	721,192	0	0	326,573	1,047,765
Reduction of statelessness	0	0	0	46,942	46,942
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,813,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,058</b>	<b>3,433,195</b>	<b>6,749,661</b>
<i>External relations</i>					
Donor relations	247,567	0	0	384,469	632,036
Resource mobilisation	513,459	146,448	245,230	243,643	1,148,780
Partnership	247,567	0	245,230	243,643	736,440
Public information	663,328	146,448	0	249,083	1,058,859
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,671,921</b>	<b>292,896</b>	<b>490,460</b>	<b>1,120,838</b>	<b>3,576,115</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	9,991,127	237,067	604,623	8,378,338	19,211,155
Programme management and coordination	4,240,889	611,004	215,313	3,166,805	8,234,011
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,232,016</b>	<b>848,071</b>	<b>819,936</b>	<b>11,545,143</b>	<b>27,445,166</b>
Other objectives	3,054	0	0	0	3,054
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	9,348,415	210,302	237,775	11,402,378	21,198,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,498,539</b>	<b>2,425,697</b>	<b>5,169,619</b>	<b>57,041,688</b>	<b>127,135,543</b>