

# Sudan

## Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



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## 1.1 Executive Summary

The political, security, socio-economic, and operational context in Sudan has dramatically changed since the start of the conflict in April 2023. Since the onset of the conflict, more than 8 million people have been internally displaced in Sudan and 3 million people have fled to neighbouring countries and beyond, including some 600,000 South Sudanese refugees who returned despite the challenging conditions in South Sudan. An additional 909,000 refugees and asylum-seekers remain within the country, with 257,000 forced to flee from conflict zones to find safety in more secure areas of the country.

These staggering numbers make Sudan the largest displacement and protection crisis in the world. There is no end to the conflict in sight and multiple attempts at facilitating a ceasefire or initiating peace negotiations have not been successful.

The impact of the conflict in Sudan is immense. The socio-economic situation has drastically worsened, leading to drastic shortages in essential services and commodities. The conflict has been characterised by violence against civilians including a surge in gender-based violence, injuries, maiming, deaths, and the forced recruitment of civilians into the fighting. Schools and hospitals in conflict-affected areas have been destroyed, and public infrastructure damaged. This situation is further exacerbated by the overall deteriorating security situation, breakdown in law and order, and an associated increase in criminal activities.

The Office has readjusted its Offices in Sudan by maintaining a presence in eastern Sudan, White, and Blue Nile, while opening new Offices in Khartoum and Wadi Halfa. It has also established support hubs in Chad, South Sudan, and Kenya, and implemented remote management mechanisms for areas with limited accessibility.

The Office collaborates closely with the UN common system, and is re-establishing its presence in hard-to-reach areas following a “Hubs and Spokes” approach to enable more efficient access to people most in need. The Office has also steadily expanded the scope of its IDP programme across the country, leading the inter-agency coordination and response under the IASC framework for internal displacement within the Protection, Shelter and Non-food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters at national and sub-national levels. At the same time, the Office continues to co-lead the refugee response coordination with the Commission of Refugees (COR) via the

Refugee Consultation Forum and associated sector technical working groups at national and sub-national state levels.

The final year of the 2023-25 strategy will use appropriate programmatic approaches based on the most likely planning scenarios considering the unique situations and dynamics in the various regions of the country. It is foreseen that internal displacement and the outflow of Sudanese and other nationality refugees and asylum-seekers to neighbouring countries will continue at a similar pace, with spikes and ebbs as the conflict dynamics change. Overall, humanitarian needs will grow due to increased insecurity, lack of access, inflation, basic service and commodity shortages, disease outbreaks and weather-related disasters. Despite the conflict, it is expected that people from neighbouring countries will continue seeking international protection and asylum in Sudan, though this may occur, albeit at a slower pace and be dependent on the security situation in those countries. To date, Sudan has maintained its open-door policy, providing access to the territory for those seeking asylum. Although the conflict has strained resources and the ability of forcibly displaced people to achieve durable solutions, certain parts of the country still present opportunities for peaceful co-existence and self-reliance activities, which will be pursued as conditions allow. Efforts will be made to leverage sustained evidence and advocacy for improved protection outcomes, based on the analysis of the protection situation for forcibly displaced populations at the state and national levels.

## 1.2 Situation Analysis

The situation in Sudan is highly complex and unpredictable, with political instability, conflict, inter-communal violence, high inflation, disease outbreaks, and climate-induced disasters causing large-scale displacement. In 2025, it is estimated that 29.5 million people (63 per cent of the total population) will require humanitarian assistance, a 16 per cent increase from 2024.

The conflict in Sudan, which started in April 2023, has displaced some 8 million people internally and forced 3 million people to seek safety in neighbouring countries and beyond. By the end of August 2024, the total number of internally displaced population reached 10.8 million, which includes about 3 million who were displaced prior to the conflict. It is estimated that about 28% of the previous IDP caseload have been displaced multiple times. As of the end of June 2024, Sudan hosted over 909,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. 257,000 of these refugees and asylum-seekers were living in Khartoum State and have relocated to the eastern and southern regions in search of safety. Despite the ongoing conflict in Sudan, the country continues to receive refugees and asylum-seekers, with

over 5,000 individuals arriving in Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, and White Nile States between January and August 2024. Projections indicate that by the end of 2025, Sudan will host approximately 849,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, and the Office plans to assist about 640,000.

UNHCR maintains its presence in accessible areas and has recently re-established a presence in Khartoum State. Support hubs have been established in Farchana, Chad, Renk, and South Sudan for cross-border assistance and in Nairobi, Kenya, to provide for overall country support. UNHCR is aligned with the UN's 'hubs and spokes' approach to re-establish its presence in Central Darfur, South Kordofan, and White Nile States.

The Office has adopted a community-based approach to enhance and strengthen community capacities and self-reliance across the country, aiming to maximize outreach and programming efficiency. This approach also aims to foster social cohesion between the various communities and mitigate tensions over limited shared resources. Despite many development and peace-building programmes being disrupted by the conflict, the Office will continue to invest in self-reliance and area-based interventions whenever opportunities arise. In Sudan, UNHCR, in collaboration with COR, takes the lead in managing the refugee response through the Refugee Consultation Forum. Additionally, UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter/Non-Food Items and Camp Coordination, and Camp Management Clusters at both national and sub-national levels for the IDP response. An enhanced tri-sector coordination role is set to support the IASC humanitarian system-wide efforts, scaling-up the response to efficiently address the scale and complexity of the emergency and displacement in Sudan in the coming years.

### 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

The Office's strategic direction in Sudan focuses on strengthening critical life-saving humanitarian efforts to ensure forcibly displaced, stateless people and host communities can safely access vital services. Given the complex and unpredictable environment, Office will adopt a flexible and pragmatic approach that can be adjusted as the context evolves and new opportunities arise.

The Office aims to enhance the efficiency of protection systems, improve its strategic partnerships, and strengthen coordination with the Government of Sudan, and national and international partners. Strengthening national and local capabilities will be crucial for a coordinated response. Additionally, the Office will strive to leverage the implementation of pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum. In view of the ongoing conflict, it is essential to maintain robust data and information by registering and verifying refugees and asylum-seekers.

Office will pursue the transition from refugee camps to settlements by integrating services into national systems, following the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus and adopting solution-oriented programmes when conditions improve. The Office will enhance community-based protection measures and increase community participation to encourage improved social cohesion. Where feasible, the Office will shift from in-kind support to cash assistance, providing forcibly displaced greater financial flexibility.

The processing of new cases for resettlement, family reunification, and private sponsorship to third countries was suspended when the conflict started in April 2023. Many refugees and asylum-seekers either returned to their countries of origin under difficult circumstances or fled to neighbouring countries. Nevertheless, resettlement and complementary pathway cases that were submitted prior to the conflict can still be processed. Thus, these options remain a viable durable solution, albeit for a smaller number of the most vulnerable individuals or those needing urgent protection measures.

It is projected that some 83,000 refugees will require resettlement in 2025. Given this significant demand for resettlement as a sustainable solution, the Office will continue to advocate for resettlement countries to increase their allocated quota of resettlement places for refugees in Sudan. Office will also advocate with resettlement countries like Canada, the USA, and Australia to continue processing existing applications while also addressing new, extremely vulnerable, and emergency cases. The Office will work with the Commission of Refugees, the Civil Registry and other partners to ensure that children of refugees, IDPs, and host communities have timely access to birth registration procedures as a primary measure to prevent statelessness.

Office will further strengthen its coordination role across the Protection, Shelter, Non-Food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters for the inter-agency response to internal displacement. A community-based approach will be used to prioritize communities in the inter-agency response, building upon previous investments in community-based protection networks and protection desks, and expanding these networks across the country.

To address the inconsistent access hampering the effective delivery of protection services and assistance, Office is aligned with the common UN guidelines to ensure improved presence in hard-to-reach areas in line with the Hubs and Spokes approach. It will continue its engagement with authorities and the UN to maintain cross-border and internal Offices in Sudan through inter-agency mechanisms.

## 1.4 Fair Access and Representation

In line with the common framework on accountability to affected populations (AAP), the Office has developed tools to identify and refer people with specific protection needs. In

addition, in the last quarter of 2024, the Office introduced the revised toolkit designed to enhance participatory assessment processes in field Offices. Refugee communities will participate in programme planning and implementation following the Age, Gender, and Diversity approach (AGD) and aligned with existing inter-agency AAP structures. This will ensure that feedback from forcibly displaced communities informs sustainable programming. The AGD approach will be integrated to all areas of the Office's interventions. Despite the complaints and feedback mechanisms being disrupted by the conflict, community-based structures and outreach volunteers have been indispensable in maintaining communication with communities, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. The Office will therefore strengthen its engagement with existing community-based protection networks and organizations led by forcibly displaced people and will establish new community structures across Sudan. Within the limitations of connectivity, the Office will invest in improving and introducing innovative mechanisms to achieve accountability to affected people and increase communication with communities through digital and social media platforms.

Office will strengthen and standardize data collection and reporting systems on AAP, providing AGD disaggregated data analysis to enable effective and coherent response planning. Partnership agreements include AAP and AGD reporting and monitoring frameworks, and the Office will enhance partners' capacity in these areas.

## 2. Impact Statements

### ***Impact statement***

***Refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons in Sudan enjoy their rights in line with national, regional, and international pledges, standards and fair protection procedures.***

*Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments*

*Outcome statements*

*Risks of statelessness are reduced, and statelessness is resolved equitably for both men and women (OA3: Policy/Law).*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Refugees and asylum seekers have unhindered access to territory, are biometrically registered, receive relevant documentation, and reception services are in line with Government and UNHCR standards (OA1: Access/Doc).*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*



*Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse among forcibly displaced people are reduced, prevented, and victims are supported (OA4: GBV)*

*Outcome area: Gender-based violence*

*The Sudanese government's civilian protection mechanism is supported and strengthened for better results in the protection of civilians (OA1: Access/Doc).*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*Refugees and asylum seekers involved in mixed migration flows have access to asylum procedures and related services (OA3: Policy/Law)*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Forcibly displaced and stateless people with specific needs benefit from targeted services, including best-interest procedures (OA8: Well-being)*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*The national refugee framework is aligned with the GRF commitments (OA3: Policy/Law).*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Individuals granted international protection must be able to access fair and efficient asylum procedures in line with both international and regional standards (OA2: Status)*

*Outcome area: Refugee status determination*

*The national for managing and coordinating refugees is Officeal and well-equipped (OA3: Policy/Law).*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Refugees and IDPs have better access to legal assistance and remedies (OA6: Justice).*

*Outcome area: Safety and access to justice*

*By 2025 80% of separated refugee children have access to national childcare systems (OA5: Children).*

*Outcome area: Child protection*

### **Impact statement**

***Refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs progressively achieve self-reliance through gradually increased socioeconomic inclusion and access to multi-sectoral services to meet their needs and improve their wellbeing.***

*Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments*

*Outcome statements*

*The shelter and housing provided for refugees and IDPs is more appropriately tailored. (OA9: Housing)*

*Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements*

*A greater number of refugees and IDPs report that their basic needs are adequately met (OA8: Well-being).*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*Enhanced and adequate WASH facilities and services are available for refugees (OA12: WASH).*

*Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene*

*Increased self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and host communities promoted (OA13: Livelihood).*

*Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods*

*Health and nutrition services for refugees are strengthened and health systems are enhanced (OA10: Health).*

*Outcome area: Healthy lives*

*Safe and renewable energy services are provided to refugees through innovative programmes. (OA8: Well-being)*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*Strengthened education services for refugees and improved educational facilities (OA11: Education)*

*Outcome area: Education*

### **Impact statement**

***Refugees, IDPs, and returnees actively participate in informed decision-making and processes that affect their lives and create a positive living environment for themselves and host communities.***

*Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality*

*Outcome statements*

*Camp coordination and camp management mechanisms and systems are efficient and functioning in all formal and informal collective sites (OA7: Community)*

*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

*By 2025, mechanisms for accountability to all forcibly displaced people in Sudan will be in place and functioning. (OA7: Community)*

*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

*Peaceful co-existence and access to basic services and other essential needs improved in areas of origin and in areas hosting IDPs/refugees (OA7: Community)*



*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

**Impact statement**

***Refugees, IDPs, and returnees benefit from improved conditions in areas of potential local integration or return and an increasingly enabling environment towards solutions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.***

*Impact area: Securing solutions*

*Outcome statements*

*Displaced populations and their host communities are progressively included in multisector development, peacebuilding, and nexus programmes, as well as in national service delivery systems, and benefit from gradually increasing policy shifts towards solutions (OA16: Integrate)*

*Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions*

*Improved reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs facilitated through practical community-level interventions in areas of origin (OA16: Integrate).*

*Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions*

*Voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity is actively facilitated for refugees and IDPs. (OA14: Return)*

*Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration*

*Use of resettlement and complementary pathways as lasting solutions for refugees hosted by Sudan and expand protection and humanitarian support for those who remain in the country. (OA15: Resettle)*

*Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways*

### 3. Sudan 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population_Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Sudan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44%	Not applicable
Sudan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	Not applicable
Sudan	Impact	IA3:	3.2a Proportion of children	Refugees and	29%	Not

		Empower	and young people enrolled in primary education	Asylum-seekers		applicable
Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6%	Not applicable
Sudan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	241	Not applicable
Sudan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18%	25%
Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	40%
Sudan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32	32
Sudan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	50%
Sudan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	95%
Sudan	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Sudan	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	To be confirmed	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people	IDPs	94%	95%

			who know where to access available GBV services			
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	95%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	90%	95%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	100%	100%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	100%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Returnees	100%	100%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	66%	78%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41%	65%
Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Returnees	66%	80%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	9%	25%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	80%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Returnees	To be confirmed	15%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child	IDPs	29%	45%

			protection programmes			
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59%	75%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Returnees	To be confirmed	22%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	IDPs	9%	25%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89%	40%
Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Returnees	To be confirmed	15%
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Returnees	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	27%	36%
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88%	85%

			feedback and response mechanisms			
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	To be confirmed	76%
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	14%	30%
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23%	30%
Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Returnees	To be confirmed	50%
Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	6%	26%
Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27%	60%
Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	3%	7%
Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	IDPs	To be confirmed	30%
Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23%	33%
Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	30%	45%
Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19%	30%

Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	41%	55%
Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	30%
Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Returnees	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16%	90%
Sudan	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73%	100%
Sudan	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Returnees	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	30%
Sudan	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Returnees	To be confirmed	40%
Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	IDPs	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72%	70%
Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	IDPs	12%	45%
Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28%	45%



			household toilet			
Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Returnees	50%	65%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	To be confirmed	40%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6%	15%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Returnees	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2%	2%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Returnees	To be confirmed	2%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	37%	60%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61%	70%
Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Returnees	To be confirmed	10%
Sudan	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	366	To be confirmed
Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	8%	10%

Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77%	85%
Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Returnees	To be confirmed	15%
Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	IDPs	To be confirmed	50%
Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	15%
Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Returnees	To be confirmed	15%