

Annual Results Report

2024

Sudan

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, Sudan was marked by an escalation in conflict, political instability, economic decline, and a deepening humanitarian crisis, which created new challenges negatively affecting programmes. There was widespread internal displacement, and famine was declared in several areas.

By the end of 2024, over 9 million people were displaced from April 2023, some multiple times, and over 3.2 million fled to neighbouring countries. Another 3 million people were already internally displaced prior to this conflict. Most internally displaced people were outside camps, mainly in South Darfur, North Darfur, and Gedaref States. By the end of 2024, Sudan hosted 837,966 refugees and asylum-seekers, a 13% drop since January. About 265,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were displaced internally within Sudan. Female refugees accounted for 51 per cent of the refugee population. South Sudanese comprised 73 per cent followed by Eritreans and Ethiopians. Almost half of refugees and asylum-seekers are hosted in White Nile State. Despite the crisis, over 11,700 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Eritrea and Ethiopia arrived in Sudan in 2024.

The protection situation deteriorated sharply, with civilians being attacked and subjected to grave human rights violations. Basic services like education and health care collapsed, while agricultural production and supply chains were disrupted, exacerbating food insecurity. According to the International Monetary Fund, the Sudanese economy contracted by 18 per cent in 2024, following a 12 per cent decline in 2023. The financial system was unstable, with recurrent liquidity issues affecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

While bureaucratic impediments reduced slightly, access to conflict-affected areas was inconsistent due to insecurity, flooding and other logistical constraints. Despite these challenges, the Office had a permanent presence in seven states, with regular field missions and cross-border operations from Chad and South Sudan. Remote monitoring modalities were used in hard-to-reach areas.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.13%	76.01%

Sudan upheld an open-door policy for refugees and asylum-seekers in 2024, hosting 837,996 refugees and asylum-seekers by year-end including 35,647 new registrations (11,718 asylum-seekers, 20,500 in situ and 3,429 births). In 2024, 13,269 individuals received prima facie recognition while individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) was conducted for 1,756 asylum-seekers.

Most of the registration backlog is of South Sudanese who remained in Sudan following South Sudan's secession, and they mainly reside in out-of-camp locations, in White Nile State. This population was included in the registration plans but was not processed due to recurring emergencies and insecurity. Additionally, in White Nile State, new arrivals in 2024 underwent additional profiling and screening by the government (COR) before being permitted to register and as a result some were not registered.

In the Kordofan states, new arrivals have not yet been processed as UNHCR and COR are yet to re-establish a physical registration presence due to ongoing insecurity. As a result, the reported registration backlog is an estimate that will be validated once humanitarian access permits.

In Eastern Sudan—specifically Gedaref, Kassala, and Red Sea States—most new arrivals were registered within the same year.

Protection risks increased significantly with 528 cases of refoulement recorded, alongside reported arrests, detentions, and deportations. Freedom of movement for refugees remained restricted under the encampment policy and emergency laws across the country. To address these challenges, the Office scaled up registration and documentation, issuing over 90,000 documents. Protection systems were reinforced through incident monitoring, border monitoring, and direct engagement with affected communities, while messages on the civilian character of asylum were disseminated to reduce risks.

Through consistent advocacy with authorities, incidents of arrests and detentions of refugees declined. The Office and its partners provided legal aid to over 16,300 forcibly displaced people. Additionally, more than 84,000 people benefited from awareness-raising campaigns, training, and referrals to protection services. The authorities and local actors were also sensitized on refugee protection using direct and community-based communication channels.

The Office prioritized life-saving protection services for the most vulnerable refugees, IDPs, and host communities using an area-based approach. In 2024, about 32 multi-purpose community centres and outreach teams served approximately 700,000 refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable host community members, improving access to protection services, and reinforcing resilience

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	1.80%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.72%	19.55%

In 2024, the Office's multi-sector assistance sought to mitigate the crisis's impact and lay the groundwork for early recovery and self-reliance. Through policy advocacy and partnerships, the office focused on enhancing livelihoods, economic empowerment, and access to essential services for forcibly displaced people and host communities. Some 68,000 people, mostly women, received livelihood support, contributing to increased household income and an improved quality of life. Women reported increased self-confidence and empowerment, positively affecting their social and family roles. Investments in small businesses and infrastructure projects strengthened local economies.

The Office distributed USD 5.4 million in multi-purpose cash to 104,745 people, a 31 per cent increase from 2023, enabling them to meet essential needs and gain financial autonomy. Another, 461,900 people received relief items through enhanced cross-border aid deliveries, 207,600 people benefited from shelter assistance and 25 community buildings were established to enhance service delivery. Flood mitigation measures like desilting canals and repairing footbridges helped protect communities from displacement due to flooding.

The Office supported over 1.2 million outpatient consultations benefitting both refugees and Sudanese nationals. Efforts to combat malnutrition included therapeutic feeding for 11,139 children and supplementary nutrition for 22,684 children and mothers. Communicable disease outbreaks were contained through the deployment of emergency health kits, treatment centres, and vaccination campaigns.

Refugee school enrolment dropped to 16 per cent from 21 per cent in 2023, despite investments in school repairs and teacher incentives. The Office advocated for schools to reopen in time for 2025 national exams.

Water, health, and sanitation services reached 710,300 people, improving access to clean water, hygiene awareness, hygiene kits and latrines, which significantly reduced public health risks in displacement settings.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.33%	23.41%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.07%	4.38%

In 2024, the Office established 14 forcibly displaced people-led organizations, empowering communities to provide complementary protection, referrals, and emergency responses. This approach increased

community ownership and empowerment and contributed to long-term self-reliance and resilience. Over 13,602 households (62 per cent women) received livelihood and economic support through agriculture activities, business training, and startup kits. Informal saving mechanisms reduced women's economic dependency while also creating safe spaces to raise awareness on gender-specific issues.

The inclusion of host community members helped alleviate tensions over scarce resources, fostered social integration and strengthened community resilience.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	241	328
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	437
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	837,996

In 2024, conditions in Sudan were not conducive for durable solutions. The situation in countries of origin was equally challenging and non-return advisories remained in effect. However, some people chose to return spontaneously. The Office did not facilitate these returns but provided information on return conditions and counselled those wishing to return. Cross-border coordination and information-sharing meetings were held to update on return conditions, analyse trends, and develop common messages. An increase in spontaneous returns of refugees from the Tigray region in Ethiopia led to the re-establishment of coordination with Ethiopian authorities.

In 2024, the Office undertook an intentions survey for South Sudanese refugees. By the end of 2024, internally displaced people also started returning to areas of origin, but pre-requisite conditions were absent, prompting the Protection Cluster to issue an aide-memoire outlining key concerns.

The national Durable Solutions Working Group, co-chaired by the Office and UNDP was revitalized toward year-end Strategic engagement with partners supporting solutions, inclusion, and stabilization increased. In relatively stable states such as White Nile, Port Sudan, Kassala, and Gedaref, the Office implemented livelihood and economic inclusion programmes, benefitting 68,000 people and improving their livelihoods and well-being.

Despite the ongoing conflict and the complex operational environment in Sudan, 328 refugees departed on resettlement. Another 437 refugees benefited from complementary pathways including family reunification and private sponsorships. The numbers benefiting from this may be higher as some individuals left without the Office's involvement in the process.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Insecurity significantly impacted the presence of humanitarian organizations in Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile, Sennar, and Al Jazira States, hindering the overall protection and humanitarian response.

In Khartoum, the Office resumed registration, documentation, and community-based protection activities, but many partners had limited access. While government entities, including line ministries, the judiciary, police, and the Directorates of Civil Registry and Immigration, resumed work in several parts of the country, a shortage of human resources reduced efficiency and outreach, affecting the delivery of protection services.

The prevailing negative perception of foreigners, including refugees, combined with the authorities' enforcement of the encampment policy and emergency laws, hindered progress on protection, solutions, and inclusion efforts. Continuous forcible displacement strained community and social structures, making consistent and comprehensive service delivery and assistance challenging.

Weak and unreliable telecommunication systems disrupted hotline services and reduced communication with communities.

The socio-economic decline, high inflation, ongoing disruptions to international and national supply chains further hampered the Office and its partners' ability to deliver aid smoothly.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2024 the annual programme was developed together with the government, partners, and representatives of forcibly displaced people. The Office signed 45 partnership agreements with 6 government entities, 15 international non-governmental organizations, 11 national NGOs, and 1 UN agency. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme, United Nations Children Fund, International Labour Organisation, International Organisation for Migration, International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations Development Programme.

The Office led the Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters. It co-chaired the Refugee Consultation Forum with the Commission of Refugees. The Office led efforts under the Protection of Civilians, Human Rights, and Rule of Law pillars within the Joint UN Workplan and UN Cooperation Framework.

With limited access to some states, the Office worked with partners to maximise resources, focusing on protection, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services for refugee responses. Partnerships were strengthened with national and international organisations, line ministries, and other government counterparts. The Office supported 14 forcibly displaced people-led organisations, enabling them to implement small-scale projects such as community mobilisation and health awareness initiatives.

The Office also strengthened its engagement with donors, attracting new funding from public and private entities. Catalyzed by the first Development Partners Group meeting on the Sudan Regional Refugee Crisis, development partners like the World Bank and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau integrated forcibly displaced people into their development programmes.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

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).

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.04%	100.00%	75.93%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.48%	90.00%	87.34%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31,958
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89,965

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Sudan is the third-largest refugee-hosting nation in the region, with 837,996 refugees and asylum-seekers recorded in the Office database by year-end down from 961,000 at the start of the year. Majority are from South Sudan (73 per cent), followed by Eritreans (16 per cent), and Ethiopians (8 per cent), with 69 per cent of refugees living in camps, 51 per cent of whom are female. In 2024, over 265,000 refugees and asylum-seekers self-relocated to safer locations mainly to White Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala States. Also, 11,718 people primarily from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and South Sudan sought asylum in Sudan. Over 3.2 million people fled Sudan to neighbouring countries, mainly Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda, creating a complex transboundary refugee crisis. While the majority were Sudanese seeking international protection, a large number were South Sudanese returning home in adverse conditions. Joint registration with the Commission for Refugees (COR) was conducted throughout the year in Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea States. Registration resumed in August in Khartoum and September in White Nile and Blue Nile States but remained a challenge to resume in the rest of the country. Over 90,000 documents were issued to refugees and asylum-seekers in 2024 enabling access to protection and assistance.

A registration workshop was held to introduce new approaches to registration staff, followed by training sessions. Population movements of refugees and asylum-seekers who had suffered multiple displacements were mapped using household-level data, followed by verification exercises to identify unregistered people. Considering the importance and benefits of documentation, the Office and COR introduced temporary procedures to issue paper identity cards and proof of registration. To ensure continuity of protection and assistance, the Office coordinated with neighbouring country offices to identify refugees who had been registered in Sudan but had fled to neighbouring countries after April 2023, enabling the update of records and data transfers.

For the IDP response, the Sudanese government advocated for the implementation of an IDP enrolment system. In close coordination with WFP, efforts were made to enrol forcibly displaced individuals for humanitarian assistance.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.00	32.00	126.70
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.85%	45.00%	44.15%
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	75.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Government of Sudan maintained an open-border policy, allowing people to seek international protection. However, the ongoing conflict significantly disrupted Refugee Status Determination (RSD) activities, particularly affecting asylum-seekers from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In June 2024, the Office and the Commission of Refugees (COR) resumed RSD processing in Shagarab, Kassala State, and Port Sudan, Red Sea State, after a 14-month suspension, enabling asylum-seekers to access RSD procedures. During the year, RSD teams adjudicated 622 cases involving 1756 people in Kassala and Port Sudan.

The RSD processes varied based on arrival time and nationality. Eritrean nationals who arrived directly in Sudan underwent simplified individual RSD, while those previously recognized as refugees in Ethiopia

qualified for accelerated procedures. Ethiopians from the Tigray region who arrived after November 2020 were granted prima facie status. Non-Tigrayan asylum-seekers and those who arrived earlier underwent individual RSD. South Sudanese and Central African Republicans were granted prima facie refugee status upon arrival. Syrian and Yemeni nationals were not subject to RSD but were registered as "others of concern" by the Government and issued assistance cards. All other nationalities underwent individual RSD assessments.

The refugee recognition rate was within expected thresholds of above 80 per cent recognition rate. Sudanese authorities conducted first-instance decision-making, with the Office providing quality assurance, training, and procedural guidance. The Office also supported complex case analysis and supplied technical and office equipment to enhance case management. The Office trained COR staff in legal frameworks, interview techniques, country-of-origin information, and the use of ProGres, the Office's case management database. Additionally, a capacity mapping of COR and assessment of the RSD backlog were completed, leading to the development of a work plan for future capacity-building.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

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

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The 2014 Asylum Act grants refugee status on individual and prima facie bases, but its application is inconsistent. The Office worked closely with the Commission of Refugees (COR) which coordinates refugee affairs, to promote a standard and fair status determination process; and provided technical guidance to influence policies, laws, and regulations using policy analysis, advocacy notes and protection reports.

The Office coordinated with COR on the civilian character of asylum and adjudicating cases of ex-combatants and were confirmed at a workshop for senior officials from Gedaref and Kassala States. Standard Operating Procedures were drafted to process ex-combatants and implement of the Asylum Act. The Office held six workshops and sensitization sessions for authorities on refugee protection and mixed movements to improve the response to the protection needs of refugees.

Sudan has adopted the Great Lakes Region Pact and drafted The National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 2009 but has neither ratified the Kampala Convention nor established legislation to prevent forced displacement or regulate protection, assistance, and durable solutions. The Transitional Constitutional Declaration, Juba Peace Agreement, National Plan on Protection of Civilians and draft National Durable Solutions Strategy has directives on internal displacement, but Sudan still lacks a comprehensive legal framework on IDP protection. The Humanitarian Aid Commission is responsible for IDP protection and assistance

The Protection Cluster issued 19 Protection of Civilians Advocacy Notes, briefed Member States and the Human Rights Experts for Sudan and contributed to high-level discussions. The Office drafted the Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy and its implementation framework. The first progress report was presented in November 2024 showing how to promote the protection of civilians and integrate protection considerations into responses which were reflected in the UN Secretary-General's recommendations on Security Council Resolution 2736.

The Sudan Mixed Movements Working Group co-led by UNHCR and IOM was re-established to support refugees and migrants in detention and strengthen community awareness on trafficking risks. Joint border monitoring at borders with Egypt and Libya and awareness campaigns took place. Sudan is not a signatory to the statelessness conventions. The Nationality Act 1994 states that blood ties are the main criteria to acquire Sudanese nationality and allows residents since 1956, but this is difficult to prove. Mothers can pass nationality to their children but only on application and it is subject to conditions. The law doesn't guarantee nationality to children who would be stateless and doesn't have sufficient safeguards against statelessness in cases of loss or deprivation of nationality. There is a progressive civil registration system but it has limited outreach, and the lack of birth certificates remains a statelessness risk factor.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	94.23%	32.00%	32.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.45%	4.46%	4.46%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	8,365
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28,700

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Sudan, gender-based violence (GBV) is under-reported because survivors can't access services due to fear of stigma, retaliation, and insecurity. The number of people needing GBV services has increased due to conflict, but there are few GBV response services available because of the destruction and looting of health care centres and hospitals.

The most reported GBV risks were physical assault, intimate partner violence, child marriage and psychological abuse. The Office strengthened lifesaving, survivor-centred GBV response services, like health interventions, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and referral mechanisms. In areas where the health sector works, facilities are overwhelmed with the number of people needing medical services. Over 37,065 forcibly displaced people received a range of GBV services including psychosocial counselling, life skills training and comprehensive case management support. Community sensitization campaigns took place using outreach volunteers to equip communities with knowledge and skills to prevent and reduce GBV. International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism were used to increase awareness and engagement with communities.

Despite gaps in specialized mental health and psychosocial support services, most survivors of violence who approached the Office received support. Over 11,350 survivors and people at-risk took part in income-generating activities, vocational training, and business entrepreneurship programmes to mitigate the risk of exposure to further harm like exploitation and enhance resilience.

Knowledge and capacities of community-based protection networks, partner staff, and authorities were strengthened through training on core GBV concepts, disclosure processes, referral pathways, guiding principles, and case management. Focal points were trained on the inter-agency GBV information management system to improve data collection and case management. To help mitigate risks of GBV and reduce vulnerabilities across sectors, women were prioritised for livelihood and income generation projects.

The Office implemented a project with UNFPA on conflict-related sexual violence in Central and West Darfur which focused on capacity building of frontline responders like humanitarian service providers and community-based protection network members, supported survivors with vocational and business entrepreneurship training. Information campaigns addressed GBV-related issues like harmful social practices, female genital mutilation, early and forced marriage, and stigmatisation of survivors. These campaigns aimed to challenge attitudes which normalise sexual violence and harmful cultural practices, prevent future occurrences, and reduce the stigma faced by survivors. The Office and UNICEF had a training of trainers where three members of a women-led organization attended to fully train others in the roll out the Child survivor guidelines in 2025

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.76%	78.00%	52.80%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.14%	70.00%	5.31%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.28%	68.00%	67.19%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,317

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The conflict in Sudan has made it difficult for separated refugee children to access national childcare systems. This challenge persists at all levels, including in non-active conflict states in the North and East, where many forcibly displaced people have sought refuge. The memorandum of understanding between the Office and the Civil Registry to provide civil documentation for separated refugee children was discontinued at the start of the conflict, leaving many refugee children without access to birth registration services. In 2024, the Office and its partners initiated best interest procedures (BIP) for 52.8 per cent of children at risk, referring them to specialised service providers for targeted support such as in-kind assistance, cash support, legal aid, and medical care.

Early in 2024, the Office conducted training-of-trainers sessions on child protection case management, BIP, child protection strategy, and the monitoring and reporting mechanism. This training equipped child protection practitioners and government partners with the knowledge and skills to effectively deliver protection services. This has enabled the Office to harmonise and improve the application of BIP guidelines and standardise child protection case management tools. Alternative care arrangements were provided for 67% of unaccompanied and separated children.

To prevent, respond to, and mitigate risks to children, the Office along with child protection partners, established community-based protection networks in areas where these services were non – existent. Members of these networks were trained in their roles and responsibilities, including how to identify, report, and refer child protection cases to specialised service providers. This initiative has promoted community empowerment and strengthened community networks to address the needs of children. Additionally, the Office and its child protection implementing partners collaborated with community-based networks to raise awareness on child protection issues, equipping communities with knowledge and skills to protect children from abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other forms of violence

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	6,677
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,624

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Due to the State of Emergency in Sudan, the Government imposed stringent controls on the presence of foreigners in the country. This led to a surge in arrests and detention of foreigners, including refugees and

asylum-seekers, in mid-2024. More than 4,800 individuals were arrested in White Nile, Al Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala and River Nile, and Khartoum States. The Office's partners intervened in some cases, securing the release of 847 refugees and asylum-seekers. Reports also indicated the deportation of 500 refugees and asylum-seekers in White Nile, Blue Nile, and Northern States. Partners appealed deportation decisions on behalf of 116 refugees and asylum-seekers.

The Commission of Refugees (COR) complemented legal assistance by advocating on behalf of forcibly displaced people with national and local authorities, contributing to a decline in reported arrests, detentions, and deportations in the latter part of 2024. In Kassala State, the Office facilitated mobile courts in remote areas, enabling access to justice for people in hard-to-reach areas. The lack of awareness among legal professionals and state authorities regarding refugee protections remains a key challenge, limiting equitable access to justice. Additionally, the lack or loss of civil and identity documents during displacement has further restricted mobility and increased the vulnerability of refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs.

The Office provided legal assistance, counselling, sensitisation, and awareness-raising sessions on various legal and protection issues for forcibly displaced people, law enforcement bodies, and the judiciary. Over 16,300 forcibly displaced people benefitted from legal aid services, including representation and counselling on immigration-related cases, civil and legal documentation, and criminal and civil matters. These services supported forcibly displaced individuals to navigate complex legal processes, challenge wrongful detention, and address violations of their rights. Additionally, more than 84,000 individuals benefitted from a range of legal interventions such as awareness raising sessions, training, referrals to protection services.

A community-based legal aid support system was established through the training of community paralegal networks, each comprising 10 paralegals, in Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, and Blue Nile States. These community paralegals provided first-hand legal advice, counselling, and facilitated referral of cases to the legal aid lawyers. For IDPs, the primary focus was on legal awareness-raising, with ad hoc legal aid interventions where needed. Ensuring that IDPs can access civil status documents is critical to securing their legal identity, strengthening their sense of belonging, and enabling access public services.

7. 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)

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

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
Others of Concern		Limited	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
Returnees	Extensive		Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	27.48%	80.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.72%	90.00%	90.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.39%	43.00%	42.90%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	13,342
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29,455
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	37,867
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	202,808

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the Office strengthened the identification and mapping of women-led organisations (WLO) and forcibly displaced people-led organizations. This included supporting WLOs in identifying and referring cases for targeted mental health and psychosocial support. In the last quarter, the Office identified and nominated organisations led by forcibly displaced women to take part in a Digital Gender Inclusion and Innovation Bootcamp, which aimed to strengthen the knowledge, skills, and capacities in digital gender inclusion, safe and innovative technology use, digital skills training in forced displacement contexts, and holistic project management.

Additionally, the Office initiated discussions to establish a regional coordination platform for WLOs responding to the Sudan crisis with UN agencies and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). WLOs from Sudan were nominated to contribute to and participate in the establishment of this platform. In 2025, the Office plans to adopt a gradual and systematic approach to strengthening WLOs, supporting community-led initiatives, and building the capacity of community-based organisations.

Two-way communication with forcibly displaced people was strengthened through 32 multi- purpose community centres across Sudan. Displaced people received updated information on available service providers and the overall situation. Accessible complaint and feedback channels were established, including participatory assessments, confidential email addresses, toll-free hotlines, and protection desks. In mid-2024, a joint call centre with WFP resumed operations following a system upgrade, enabling wider outreach and providing an additional channel for forcibly displaced people to share feedback and concerns.

These communication mechanisms improved community engagement, enabling the Office and its partners to identify and respond more quickly to protection concerns. The Office is in regular contact with community-based structures, volunteers, and community leaders in hard-to-reach areas for outreach, information dissemination, and follow-up on community issues.

To maintain communication links even after displacement, new community-based protection networks were established in the new displacement areas like Red Sea, Al Jazirah, and Northern States. These networks, comprised of community members, facilitated the exchange of information between and affected populations, the Office, authorities, and partners. Through enhanced communication efforts, forcibly displaced communities accessed timely information on available assistance and protection services.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Host Community		10.00%	0.05%
IDPs	5.89%	20.00%	2.81%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.04%	55.00%	33.79%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Host Community	Unknown	10.00%	7.14%
IDPs	Unknown	30.00%	7.55%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.97%	30.00%	0.96%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	85,809
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65,050
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	238,170
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	223,720
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,745

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 104,745 forcibly displaced people across Sudan meet their basic needs with multi-purpose cash assistance provided by the Office, a 31 per cent increase from 2023. In coordination with the Sudan Cash Working Group and in line with the “Do No Harm” principle cash transfer values were aligned with the standard of USD 450 per family with an average of six members for three months, covering 70 per cent of Sudan’s 2024 Minimum Expenditure Basket. To enhance coverage, the Office worked with humanitarian organisations and private sector financial service providers, using multiple modalities to reach the most vulnerable, including those in hard-to-reach areas. To achieve financial and digital inclusion, the Office advocated for forcibly displaced people to open bank accounts and receive digital money. Third-party monitoring results indicated that over 85 per cent of recipients reported that cash assistance helped improve their living conditions and reduced financial burdens, with the majority preferring cash to in-kind

assistance.

Throughout the year, 461,900 people in 16 states received non-food items assistance, over half of whom were internally displaced and vulnerable host community members. Non-food item kits contain sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, and solar lamps, which provided immediate life-saving relief, improved well-being in displacement, mitigated protection, health, and food security risks. Recipients included newly displaced, secondarily displaced people, and people affected by fires or floods. Compared to 2023, non-food items support for IDPs increased, prioritizing states with large numbers of displaced populations and limited humanitarian access. The Darfur and Kordofan States received assistance via cross-border convoys from Chad. In the last quarter, Blue and White Nile States became accessible, allowing for the distribution of assistance to IDPs. The Office contributed about 39 per cent of the country-wide IDP response, working alongside other partners.

Also, 2,160 households (5,745 individuals) received energy-efficient stoves, and 5,600 refugees and asylum-seekers in Gedaref State received fuel assistance to reduce deforestation and the risks associated with collecting firewood. The decline in clean cooking usage by refugees and asylum seekers to 1.3 per cent in 2024 could be attributed to the conflict and family income levels. To promote environmental sustainability, approximately 16,000 tree seedlings were planted by refugees and host communities, thus helping to restore degraded land, generate income, and improve nutrition.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Host Community		43.00%	42.29%
IDPs	29.67%	40.00%	15.98%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.23%	40.00%	39.35%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Host Community		40.00%	38.71%
IDPs		35.00%	84.73%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.01%	34.00%	71.54%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	60,460
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	147,140

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the Office provided shelter assistance to 207,600 forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host

community members (approximately 41,520 households) in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, River Nile, West Darfur, and White Nile States. Shelter assistance comprised distribution of emergency shelter kits and plastic sheets, providing cash or vouchers for shelter repairs or emergency shelter, tent pitching, and support for the repair or construction of transitional shelters (rakoubas). Shelter assistance was provided to IDPs, newly arriving and secondarily displaced refugees, vulnerable host community members, and people affected by fires and floods.

Shelter support was critical for protection, allowing displaced communities to protect themselves from extreme weather, environmental hazards, and security threats. It also contributed to mental and physical well-being, providing a sense of stability essential for livelihoods and education outcomes.

To ensure quality, cost-effectiveness, and compliance with international standards, tents and plastic sheets were procured through global procurement arrangements, while emergency shelter kits were sourced locally. These kits included wooden poles, bamboo, grass mats (shargania), plastic sheets, and rope.

In addition to individuals shelter support, the Office constructed and rehabilitated 25 communal infrastructures in Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, and White Nile States, including markets, community centres, communal kitchens, and multi-purpose halls. These facilities played a crucial role in improving access to services and fostering social cohesion among displaced and host communities.

The Office also undertook flood mitigation activities in Blue Nile, Gedaref, and White Nile States. These actions comprise desilting of drainage canals and culverts, rehabilitating access roads and dykes, constructing footbridges, pre-positioning excavators in camps, distributing disaster preparedness tools to communities, and training communities on disaster risk reduction.

In 2024, the Office along with other shelter actors, contributed more than 90 per cent of the overall shelter response for refugees and asylum seekers and covered over 32 per cent of the IDP shelter response through direct implementation or through implementing partners. The Office's efforts complemented the shelter work of other humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities. Additionally, the Office maintained its leadership role in the Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster at the national and sub-national levels

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.92%	88.00%	26.86%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.18%	100.00%	57.62%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,009,405
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,244

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to primary health care services and nutrition support was provided to forcibly displaced and host communities in refugee camps located in accessible areas. In 2024, over 1.2million outpatient consultations conducted, with 76 per cent for refugees and 23 per cent for Sudanese nationals, with a health facility utilization rate of 0.9 consultations per refugee per year. The number of consultations per clinician per day was 85, which is above the standard of 50 consultations per clinician per day.

The leading causes of morbidity were upper and lower respiratory tract infection (25.3 per cent) and malaria (17.5 per cent). About 3,240 refugees were referred to secondary health care facilities outside the camp. No referrals to tertiary health care services took place in 2024. Over 12,160 mental health consultations were provided, including 4,500 new cases. Additionally, over 410 cholera cases were treated at isolation facilities, with 18 cases of dengue fever and over 5,400 conjunctivitis cases treated in Kassala, Gedaref, and Darfur States.

Health and nutrition services were provided by health partners including the Ministry of Health with support from UN agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA. This assistance included emergency health kits, vaccines, reproductive health kits, and nutritional commodities. Operational partners also supported health service provision.

Working with other UN agencies and NGO partners, the Office provided sexual and reproductive health services, including antenatal care, family planning, postnatal care, basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and HIV treatment and care for refugees and surrounding host communities. Over 9,800 births were recorded, but only 57.6 per cent were attended by skilled personnel, a significant drop from 73 per cent in 2023 and well below the standard of 90%. The drop was largely due to lack of midwives and service disruptions. Immunization coverage among children was below 50%, mainly due to supply chain disruptions affecting vaccine availability. HIV counselling and testing services, like testing and treatment for pregnant women, were available but faced operational challenges.

Together with WFP and UNICEF, the Office supported therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for acute malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Close to 13,195 children were admitted to the outpatient therapeutic programmes and over 1,553 children required stabilization care. Additionally, 17,884 children with moderate acute malnutrition and over 5,140 pregnant and lactating women received targeted supplementary feeding. Nutrition screening activities were conducted in camps and cases identified were referred to specialised nutrition centres for further support.

11. Outcome Area: Education

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.31%	1.00%	0.08%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.36%	30.00%	15.83%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61,419

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The conflict had a lasting impact on the education system in Sudan, with refugee children's education falling far below optimal levels in 2024. More than 20 months since the start of the conflict, education services for refugees were limited or non-existent. Low access to primary and secondary education was evident in consistently low enrolment rates, further reversing the pre-conflict progress in enabling educational access and refugee inclusion. By the end- 2024, over 300,000 school-aged refugee children were out of school. The worst-affected locations were Kordofan, Darfur, Al Jazirah, and Khartoum States. In 2024, access to refugee primary education dropped from 23 per cent in 2023 to 16 per cent, while secondary education dropped from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, and higher education enrolment dropped from 0.3 per cent to 0.1 per cent. The decline in the number of students receiving education was not only due to school closures caused by the conflict, but also repeated internal displacement, returns to countries of origin, or displacement to neighbouring countries.

Refugee education resumed in line with the Ministry of Education's directive. The Office rehabilitated school infrastructure, provided teacher incentives, and offered psychosocial support to children. However, an uncoordinated academic calendar and uncertainty over unified national exams hindered effective education planning.

Together with the Protection and Shelter Clusters, the Office sought alternative shelter solutions for internally displaced people who were accommodated in schools, to enable schooling to resume in time for the 2025 national examinations, ensuring that children who missed previous exams could participate. The Office also provided learning materials, training for parent-teacher associations, and mobilized community support for "back to school" campaigns.

At the state-level, the Ministry of Education and the Education Cluster were instrumental in restoring education services by mobilizing additional partners, government teachers, and providing policy guidance on the partial payment of teachers and education personnel. At the higher education level, the Office funded monthly stipends for enrolled youth via the DAFI scholarship programme, supporting continued access to education for refugees

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Host Community		82.00%	80.90%
IDPs		75.00%	47.47%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.91%	76.00%	51.10%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Host Community		75.00%	72.90%
IDPs	11.69%	80.00%	18.71%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.86%	42.00%	14.01%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	710,299

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Office provided water, sanitation, and hygiene services to close to 710,300 forcibly displaced and host communities. An average of 14.5 litres of water per person per day was provided in all refugee camps. Water treatment chemicals to improve the water quality were procured and water quality was monitored to ensure safe consumption. Water supply systems were maintained, and four supply systems were solarized in Gedaref, White Nile and East Darfur States. Water trucking continued in Camp 6, Blue Nile State, with plans to phase this out by mid-2025. Other partners provided additional support such as 700 household water treatment kits, 10,000 sachets of chlorine tablets, and 7.2 cubic metres of alum to improve water quality at the household level and communal points. These interventions largely contributed to minimizing the spread of cholera, water-borne diseases, and other communicable illnesses in refugee camps.

Hygiene promotion activities took place in 24 refugee camps and settlements across Sudan, reaching close to 585,000 people, and covering about 70 per cent of all refugees and asylum-seekers. Hygiene interventions like vector control activities, solid waste collection, and safe waste disposal were done with community participation and together with partners. Hygiene promotion and clean-up campaigns as well as home visits raised awareness on good hygiene practices and disease prevention. This was combined with soap distribution, reaching almost 275,000 forcibly displaced people.

To promote menstrual hygiene, some 102,440 women and girls of reproductive age received menstrual hygiene management kits comprising soap, underwear, disposable sanitary pads, and buckets, along with targeted menstrual hygiene messaging. Also, the Office and its partners supported a baseline survey by AFRIPADS (U) Ltd., gathering insights into forcibly displaced women preferences on reusable sanitary pads, with participants receiving samples for feedback.

The Office improved latrine access by constructing 371 shared latrines, with another 130 under construction by other partners by year-end. The Office rehabilitated 539 latrines in various camps and over 2,500 latrines were desludged ensuring safe waste disposal in White Nile, Kassala, Blue Nile, and Gedaref State refugee camps. Latrine cleaning and disinfection campaigns were conducted to reduce public health risks, especially after heavy rainfall, flash floods, and cholera outbreaks in 2024. By year-end, approximately 350,000 refugees and asylum-seekers had access to a safe household latrine, increasing coverage from 37 per cent at the start of the year to 41.6 per cent.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs		30.00%	15.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.79%	10.00%	9.50%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			

IDPs			17.51%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.01%	3.00%	18.56%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	5,426
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18,310

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Using the “solutions from the start” approach, the livelihoods and economic inclusion initiatives have improved the lives of forcibly displaced and host communities in Sudan. Climate-smart agriculture, business entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion programmes have fostered self-reliance, economic empowerment, and promoted social cohesion between different groups.

Over 13,600 households received training in business entrepreneurship, livestock production, and financial literacy, which has helped recipients engage in sustainable income-generating activities. Participants received startup kits, tools, and inputs for them to establish small businesses, improve agricultural productivity, and reduce aid dependency. The Office provided 1,500 households (7,500 people) with climate-smart agricultural, livestock, and fisheries interventions to address food insecurity and build resilience to climate change. These actions improved productivity and economic stability, moving families towards long-term self-reliance.

Prioritizing 62 per cent women in livelihood activities helped address gender disparities, enhance financial independence and strengthen decision-making in households and communities. Vulnerabilities were reduced and resilience improved, enabling women to take on leadership roles in their communities.

To strengthen financial inclusion and access to microcredit facilities, village savings and loan associations were set up for 425 households (2,125 people). These initiatives enabled investment in small businesses and agricultural ventures, collective savings, and improved community-based financial literacy, increasing resilience to future economic shocks.

The Office worked with FAO to integrate refugees into agriculture projects to address disruptions in food production and strengthen local food systems. This has promoted inclusive economic development and stability. State administrative units have expressed interest in replicating such projects, highlighting their scalability and impact on fostering economic resilience. The private sector has shown an interest in working with refugees in agricultural projects. The Office provided essential inputs, while the private sector partners offered access to land and provided technical training in advanced agricultural technologies. Such initiatives reflect the Office's strategy of engaging with private sector partners to develop transformative solutions to address challenges faced by displaced people.

Livelihood interventions have reduced vulnerabilities and aid dependency, improved self-reliance, and decreased pressure on shared resources leading to improved community relations. To sustain this momentum, further investment is needed in capacity-building programmes, market linkages, and gender-sensitive programming to drive long-term positive change and contribute to sustainable development for forcibly displaced people and host communities.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the protection environment in Sudan remained un conducive for voluntary repatriation or sustainable reintegration of Sudanese refugees and IDP returnees. The conflict had a significant impact on the population, including refugee returnees from previous years, many of whom faced internal displacement including a high likelihood of flight to neighbouring countries.

The conflict forcibly displaced more than 3.2 million Sudanese to neighbouring countries, with the majority seeking safety and international protection in Chad, Egypt, Libya and South Sudan. Within Sudan, refugees and asylum-seekers were displaced both internally and across borders due to insecurity. Some forcibly displaced people returned to their countries of origin, albeit in adverse circumstances.

There were reports of spontaneous returns of Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia to Blue Nile State, but due to security concerns, the Office was unable to reach them. Field monitoring in Wadi Halfa, Northern State, indicated that over 10,000 Sudanese spontaneously returned from Egypt during the year. To improve tracking and response, the Office worked with IOM and border authorities to strengthen border monitoring mechanisms.

Towards year-end, significant IDP returns were observed in Al Jazirah and Sennar States. However, since the preconditions for safe and sustainable return were not in place in most of these areas, the Office emphasized the need for a principled approach in engaging with authorities. Ensuring protection-centered solutions will be a priority in 2025 to discourage premature or unsafe returns

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	366	3,500	122

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement is a key component of the Office's Strategic Road Map, which promotes durable solutions for refugees in Sudan. However, new resettlement case processing was suspended due to the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023. As such, the Office focused on prioritizing the departure of refugees with existing resettlement cases, and supporting applications for family reunification and private sponsorship in coordination with the resettlement countries and with operational partners to advocate for expedited processing and alternative third country solutions

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

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)

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	7.81%	60.00%	58.43%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.05%	80.00%	60.26%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Limited
Others of Concern	Limited
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Returnees	Limited

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite limited prospects for local integration and naturalization, the Office invested in multi-sector development, peacebuilding, and nexus programming to promote resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable solutions. Although legal frameworks exist, authorities have been reluctant to translate policy into action, resulting in a negligible number of refugees successfully naturalizing or securing long-term legal status. For South Sudanese refugees, the focus has been on enhancing their documentation status and advocating for socio-economic inclusion. The Office also advocated for forcibly displaced people to enjoy freedom of residence, work, movement, and property ownership, in line with the 2012 Framework Agreements following the secession of South Sudan from Sudan.

The inclusion of refugees into multi-sector programmes shows a growing recognition of their role in supporting socio-economic systems which reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen community relations. The Global Compact on Refugees, Sudan's National Durable Solutions Strategy, and the pledges reaffirmed at the 2024 Global Refugee Forum underscore a collective push towards solutions. A key next step will be to integrate forcibly displaced people into national health and education systems.

Peacebuilding initiatives like community dialogues, joint agricultural production, fisheries initiatives, business entrepreneurship, and micro-credit schemes have helped reduce inter-communal tensions, increase trust, and create collaborative economic opportunities.

In 2024, the Office expanded its support to refugee-led, women-led, IDP-led, and community-led initiatives by providing financial and capacity-building support to strengthen local community structures and promote sustainability and self-reliance

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

As part of its accountability to affected populations, the Office designed and implemented its programmes with the participation and feedback of forcibly displaced people and host communities. This approach enabled the Office to assess their situation, identify specific protection risks, provide assistance, and reduce risk of marginalization or vulnerabilities. To ensure inclusive and targeted protection responses, the Office collected and analysed gender and age disaggregated data, enabling better identification of population needs and ensuring that interventions catered to all groups.

Community engagement was strengthened using various community consultation methods like multi-sector needs assessments, structured focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and community meetings. These platforms provided forcibly displaced people with direct channels to voice their protection concerns.

Community feedback has been critical to identify protection risks, gaps in services and community capacities, which enabled the Office to effectively plan responses and support community-led initiatives

Section 3: Resources

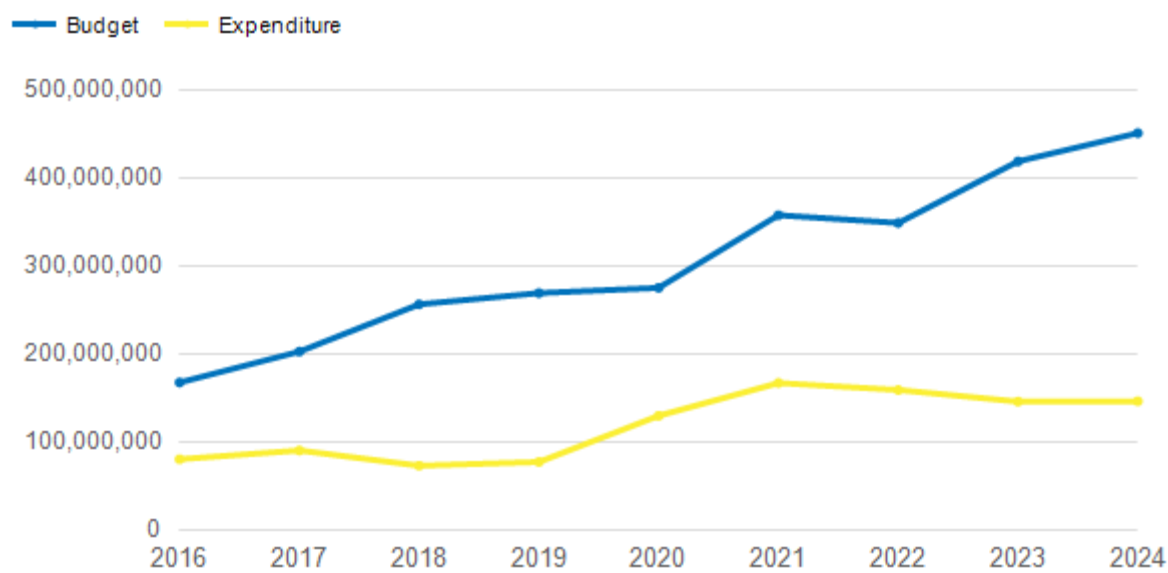
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

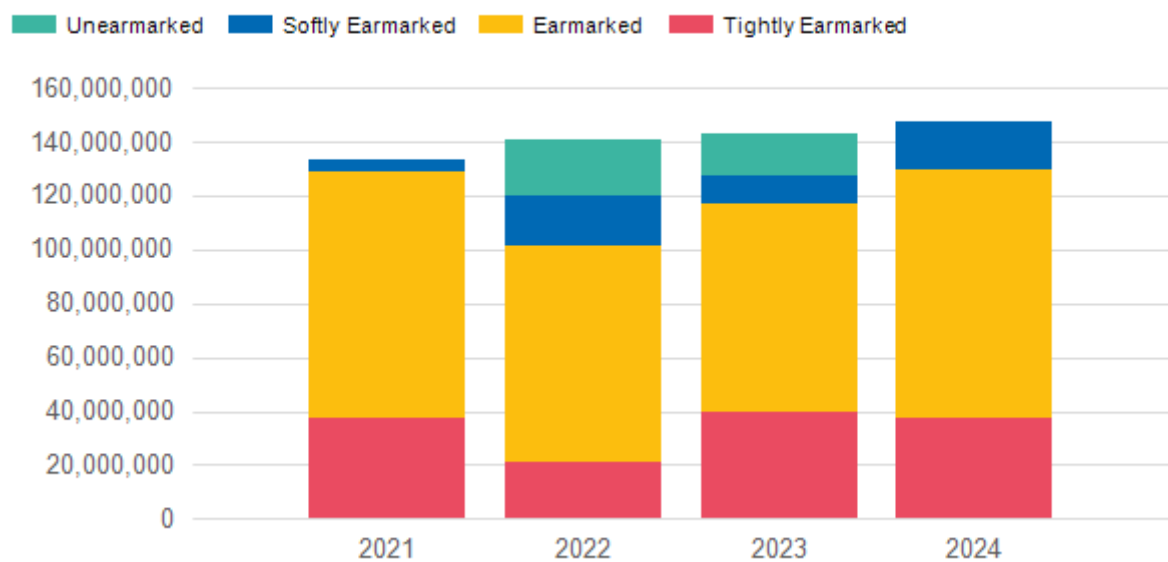
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	168,674,933	53,759,112	31.87%	53,506,421	99.53%
IA2: Assist	215,268,292	82,492,998	38.32%	78,358,830	94.99%
IA3: Empower	35,743,277	10,561,087	29.55%	10,519,693	99.61%
IA4: Solve	30,669,675	3,535,159	11.53%	3,535,159	100.00%
All Impact Areas		17,314,553			
Total	450,356,176	167,662,908	37.23%	145,920,103	87.03%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	39,292,110	22,691,076	57.75%	22,691,076	100.00%
OA2: Status	5,278,212	3,574,791	67.73%	3,574,791	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	24,564,127	5,633,709	22.93%	5,633,709	100.00%
OA4: GBV	30,938,830	6,435,062	20.80%	6,435,062	100.00%
OA5: Children	14,905,661	5,007,505	33.59%	5,007,505	100.00%
OA6: Justice	26,826,703	3,703,051	13.80%	3,703,051	100.00%
OA7: Community	35,743,277	10,561,087	29.55%	10,519,693	99.61%
OA8: Well-being	111,750,845	31,012,609	27.75%	26,770,002	86.32%
OA9: Housing	54,888,368	15,596,439	28.41%	15,596,439	100.00%
OA10: Health	26,962,798	25,784,461	95.63%	25,784,461	100.00%
OA11: Education	18,263,950	2,601,939	14.25%	2,601,939	100.00%
OA12: WASH	26,367,118	11,973,679	45.41%	11,973,679	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	3,904,503	2,093,536	53.62%	2,093,536	100.00%
OA14: Return	15,411,936	89,317	0.58%	89,317	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,883,141	189,242	3.88%	4,208	2.22%
OA16: Integrate	10,374,598	3,441,634	33.17%	3,441,634	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		17,273,771			
Total	450,356,176	167,662,908	37.23%	145,920,103	87.03%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, the Office’s financial requirements were USD 423 million. Active donor engagement and resource mobilisation efforts helped achieve key financial milestones and by mid-year, USD 58 million (13% of the overall requirements) were raised. By end-2024, USD 152 million (36% of total requirements) were raised a 39% growth from the beginning of the year.

With the lifting of the evacuation and relocation status in 2024, the number of staff in the country increased. Staff safety, security, and welfare were top priorities given the critical security situation. To address the access challenges, UN-wide Hubs and Spokes approach was established in Zalingei Central Darfur State and Karari, Khartoum State with similar models adopted in other hard-to-reach areas. Cross-border

arrangements were in place from Farchana, Chad and Renk, South Sudan.

No new offices were opened but with an increased staffing footprint, resources were prioritized to re-establish offices and security risk mitigation activities. Business continuity plans were strengthened adopting lessons learned from previous years. To promote staff health, two office-clinics were opened in Kassala and White Nile State, in addition to an existing clinic in Gedaref State.

The Office employed a hybrid model combining physical presence, remote management, and field missions to implement its programmes. Priorities were protection service delivery, lifesaving and emergency response, and laying the foundation for solutions and resilience programming. Due to the volatile security situation, the Office adopted flexible and agile approaches for effective protection and assistance delivery, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Operational and administrative impediments did not allow for physical presence in Darfur and the Kordofan States, while a minimal presence in Khartoum was established in August. A four-corridor administrative structure was set up under the oversight and coordination of the Representation Office in Port Sudan. The Office also expanded its footprint for the internal displacement response while strengthening its tri-cluster leadership.

The Office reinforced its efforts in coordination, adopting area-based approaches and multi-sector integrated programming. It leveraged complementary resources and capacities from other stakeholders, including forcibly displaced populations. Aligned with the broader humanitarian coordination system, the Office strengthened protection and assistance efforts in areas at risk of famine and with access challenges. The Office relied on remote management mechanisms to ensure the delivery of critical protection and assistance interventions.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Lessons learned:

The programme needs to remain flexible and responsive, ensuring that financial and human resources can be rapidly shifted to areas with greatest needs in a fast-paced context. The programme was largely lifesaving and aligned with the needs of people who have been forced to flee.

Advocate with authorities to promote greater rights and freedoms for refugees and asylum-seekers, the removal of the encampment policy and the adoption of a settlement approach. Promote solutions to expand access to life-saving documentation for forcibly displaced people.

Critically evaluate existing programmes and develop phase-out plans where appropriate. Shift towards sustainable responses, enhancing engagement in protection, inclusion, and durable solutions.

Strengthen engagement with organisations led by forcibly displaced people and other vulnerable groups. Expand community-based protection responses, especially in hard-to-reach areas where local actors play a critical role but remain underfunded.

Strengthen engagement with inter-agency coordination mechanisms, provide guidance, and advocate for forcibly displaced people. Improve preventative interventions and foster integrated responses with partners.

While inter-agency efforts are essential, some agency-specific mechanisms have proven effective in overcoming access challenges in 2024.

Maintain adaptable partnership arrangements flexible to ensure rapid, effective delivery of assistance and protection, especially in hard-to-reach locations.

Strengthen external communication and visibility on achievements and impact. Acknowledge donor contributions, fostering stronger engagement for long-term inclusion, early recovery, and development planning.

Expand cash-based assistance to enhance community resilience and promote social cohesion. Integrate market-based approaches into programming to promote self-reliance and economic inclusion



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