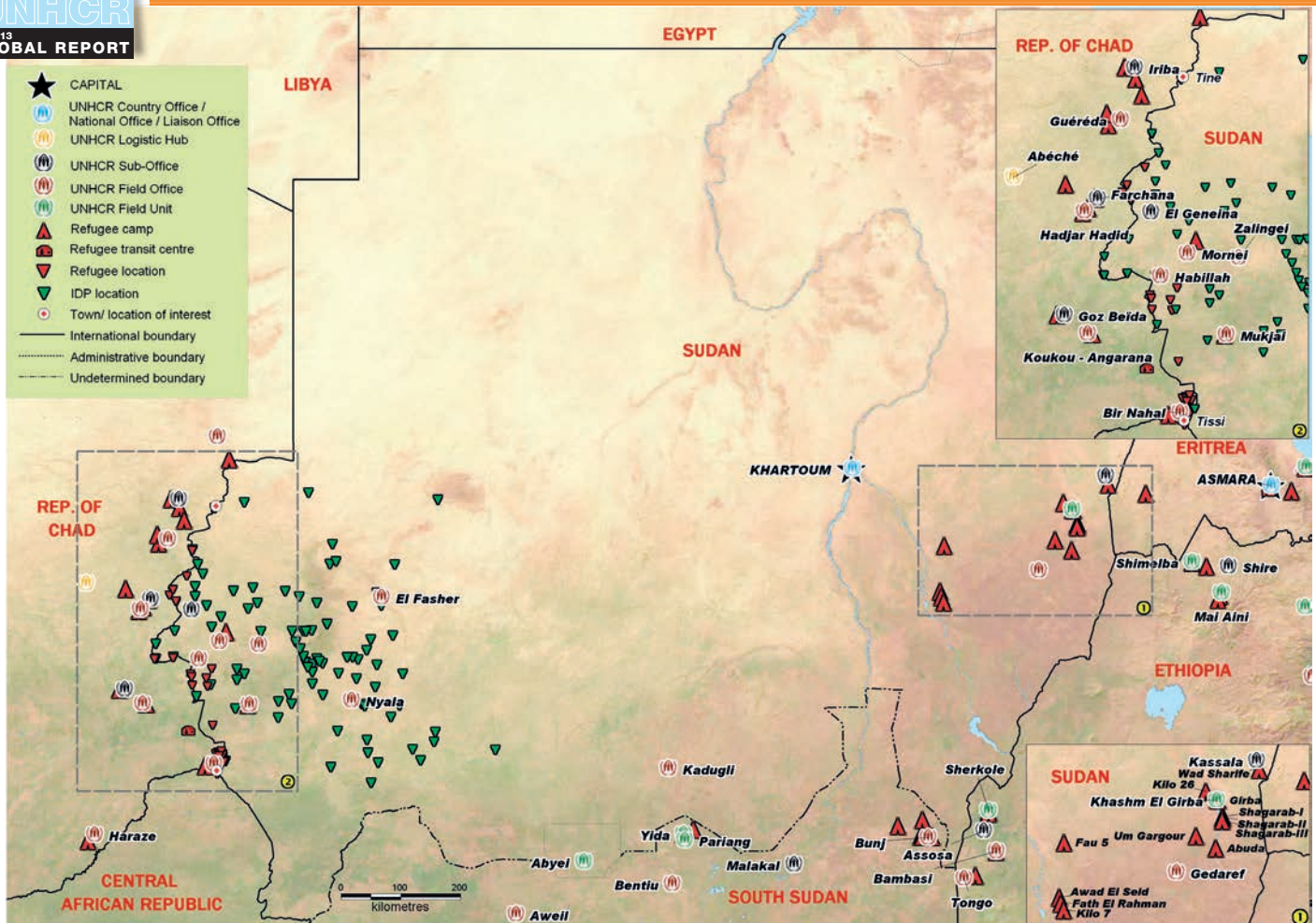


SUDAN



Overview

Operational highlights

- Reported human trafficking and kidnapping incidents dropped significantly following UNHCR, IOM and Government measures, with 100 cases reported in 2013 compared to 338 in 2012.
- In eastern Sudan, 53 per cent of refugees were self-employed by year-end, thanks to various small business ventures. The number of refugees earning a minimum wage increased from 35 to 40 per cent.
- In total, 1,374 refugees were submitted for resettlement and 538 individuals departed, compared to 374 in 2012.
- A joint registration/verification exercise implemented by UNHCR and the authorities in Khartoum aimed to facilitate access to asylum and related documentation.
- In Darfur, the organization provided medical services to more than 17,300 refugees and asylum-seekers and enabled refugees in Um-Shalaya camp to access essential services. The Office also supported over 15,000 IDPs, with activities to improve the well-being of people of concern, including the quality of education, access to water and medical care for the elderly.
- Sudan has a tradition of hospitality towards refugees, and made land available in the east and Darfur region for camps. Despite an encampment policy, the authorities acknowledged refugees' presence in urban areas, and took positive measures to counter human trafficking, people smuggling and kidnapping.

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	10
Total personnel	345
International staff	50
National staff	235
UN Volunteers	35
Others	25

People of concern

There were an estimated 160,000 refugees and people in a refugee-like situation in Sudan. Most resided in the east, originating from Eritrea and Ethiopia, but others were in Darfur and Khartoum. Refugee figures rose by 7,700 in 2013 due to new arrivals, predominantly in the east, with a peak rate of 600 individuals per month.

In Sudan, 350,000 South Sudanese were considered at risk of statelessness. Of particular concern were 40,000 people living in open areas of Khartoum and other South Sudanese communities living in similar

circumstances throughout Sudan, including in the east, the three Protocol Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, and parts of Darfur.

Another 390,000 people were internally displaced in Sudan during 2013, at least 310,000 of them as a result of conflict in Darfur. Ongoing violence in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States also displaced an estimated 250,000 and 230,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) respectively by year-end.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Eritrea	109,600	83,900	51	38
	Chad	8,300	8,200	56	58
	Ethiopia	5,100	2,200	48	26
	Somalia	800	110	47	-
	Various	600	410	45	35
People in a refugee-like situation	Chad	33,400	4,800	50	-
	Central African Rep.	2,100	-	50	-
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	6,800	900	50	-
	Eritrea	2,500	600	50	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	900	800	45	39
	Syrian Arab Rep.	220	220	44	35
	Somalia	100	10	49	-
	Various	320	90	50	-
IDPs	Sudan	1,796,000	1,525,000	50	-
People in an IDP-like situation	Sudan	77,300	-	50	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Sudan	19,500	19,500	50	-
Others of concern	Various	3,300	3,300	48	33
Returnees (refugees)*	Chad	16,900	16,900	50	-
	Various	20	20	50	-
Total		2,083,760	1,666,960		

* Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to all returnees

Note: An estimated 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin live in Sudan. Existing information indicates that the great majority of these individuals are likely to be able to acquire documentation confirming that they are South Sudanese nationals.

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to primary and secondary education			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR met its education targets for Darfur refugee camps, with over 1,500 children enrolled in primary school (including those from host communities), and 70 teachers trained on teaching techniques. In east Sudan, greater numbers of newly-arrived school-aged children (6-13 years), of whom over 17,000 at year-end, meant the school enrolment rate was 81 per cent.</p> <p>Gap: In Darfur, a lack of qualified teachers and materials limited schools' capacity to provide a curriculum similar to those in the countries of origin. In the east, the percentage of refugee children enrolled in secondary education remained low.</p>			
% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	100%	100%
Health status of the population improved			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR ensured all refugees in Um-Shalaya camp had free access to primary health services, which were also available to 25 surrounding villages. More than 17,300 patients received treatment and some 700 cases were referred for secondary and tertiary health care.</p> <p>Gap: Drugs were available for one semester only.</p>			
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population/month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	1.3	0.35
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: In Darfur, over 7,500 camp-based refugees accessed 15 litres of safe drinking water per person, per day, following the rehabilitation of six hand pumps and the maintenance of 46 water taps. In the east, UNHCR and partners rehabilitated boreholes, constructed elevated tanks, replaced electromechanical equipment and built partners' capacity in this regard, providing 38 litres of potable water per person, per day. Sudanese villages near refugee camps received adequate water for drinking and cleaning purposes.</p> <p>Gap: In Darfur, the amount of water remained below standard.</p>			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	20	35
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for voluntary return realized			
<p>Result/impact: While no organized returns took place in Darfur, UNHCR monitored over 19,400 spontaneous returns. The Office supported the Nyala Voluntary Return Conference in March 2013.</p> <p>Gap: Darfur's deteriorating security situation prevented the organization of return or monitoring activities.</p>			
% of IDPs with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Darfur	40%	12%
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
<p>Result/impact: Through the Transitional Solutions Initiative, the income of refugees in east Sudan increased by 32 per cent. The adoption of comprehensive livelihood programmes helped raise crop yields and livestock production for farmers and pastoralists. It also increased access to market-oriented vocational training and entrepreneurship, as well as to sustainable microfinance services. Some 4,000 households benefitted from microfinance services that boost agriculture and livestock production and support small businesses. More than 900 households received vocational training. A women's development centre was constructed in Fau 5, enabling 240 women to engage in community skills training programmes.</p> <p>Gap: Income increases were offset by high inflation. More robust capacity building was required to effectively deliver microfinance services in both refugee and host communities. Following an agreement signed with the authorities foreseeing the provision of 30,000 work permits to refugees in Kassala State, in 2013, 100 were granted.</p>			
% of PoC (18-59 years) earning at least minimum wages for more than six months per year	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the east	30%	40%
% of PoC (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the east	80%	53%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted			
<p>Result/impact: Some 150 peaceful coexistence projects were implemented in Darfur, benefitting IDP and host communities. UNHCR helped rehabilitate six classrooms and construct 63 more, plus 70 blocks of latrines, eight teachers' offices, 300 latrines with cement slabs, 100 disposal pits and 27 new hand pumps. It also upgraded four water yards, rehabilitated 34 hand pumps, provided seedlings for over 108,000 people and 720 goats to vulnerable families, constructed two child-friendly spaces and provided seeds and tools for 8,800 households.</p>			
Extent to which local communities support continued presence of PoC	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	90%	70%
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: In Darfur, a verification exercise confirmed the presence of some 8,000 refugees in Um-Shalaya and Mukjar. In east Sudan, as agreed, UNHCR gradually handed over registration activities to the Government, while maintaining a verification role. On April 29, UNHCR and the national Commissioner for Refugees signed a memorandum of understanding regarding the registration of asylum-seekers and refugees.</p> <p>Gap: UNHCR's verification activities in the east were suspended, negatively affecting the quality of registration data in the ProGres database.</p>			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	100%	97%
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Law and policy developed or strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR monitored nationality verification and access to nationality procedures and documentation for Sudanese and South Sudanese nationals in Sudan. A workshop on nationality rights was organized in November with the Sudan National Human Rights Commission, aimed at raising awareness and promoting public dialogue on nationality and statelessness in Sudan.</p> <p>Gap: Limited resources prevented the mainstreaming of activities aimed at preventing statelessness in Darfur and east Sudan.</p>			
Extent to which law and policy are consistent with international standards	All people at risk of statelessness in north Sudan	70%	65%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection from crime strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR worked to combat trafficking and improve protection for refugees in eastern Sudan, implementing a joint UNHCR-IOM project from August 2012 to December 2013. This resulted in a marked improvement in the situation and culminated in Government endorsement of a joint strategy to address human trafficking, people smuggling and kidnapping.</p> <p>UNHCR also increased assistance to survivors, providing food, shelter and medical assistance, as well as legal counselling for trafficking victims who testified in court. It ensured that undocumented survivors were not deported for illegal entry.</p> <p>Gap: Most new arrivals, who were more exposed to trafficking risks, did not stay in Sudan but continued onwards.</p>			
Extent to which security management system is effective in ensuring security of PoC	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the east	45%	30%
Protection of children strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: In 2013, special-care arrangements for 404 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) saw them placed at an UASC centre in Shagarab refugee camp. By year-end, 111 children were still residing at the centre.</p> <p>Gap: The onward movement of UASC from the centre remained a protection challenge. They travelled to Khartoum and other towns, including to seek job opportunities, which exposed them to risks. In 2013, more than 151 UASC left the centre.</p>			
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees and asylum-seekers in the east	100%	58%

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Civil Registry, Commission for Voluntary Humanitarian Work, Commissioner for Refugees, Gedaref State authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Social Welfare (Nyala), Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (South Kordofan), Ministry of Social Welfare for Child Protection (Kassala), Ministry of Social Welfare for Child Protection (Singa), Refugee Counselling Services

NGOs:

Al Sharq Centre for Culture and Legal Aid, Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development, *Association de Coopération et Recherches pour le Développement*, Child Development Foundation, Cooperazione Internazionale, Danish Refugee Council, El Sugya Charity Organization, *Terre des Hommes*, Global Health Foundation, HelpAge International, Human Appeal International, Intersos, National Forestry Corporation, Nuba Mountains International Association for Development, National Organization for Care and Development, PartnerAid International, Save the Children – Sweden, Sudan Open Learning Organization, Sudan Peace Humanitarian Organization Salam, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, *Triangle Génération Humanitaire*, Trust Rehabilitation and Development Organization, War Child Canada, Windle Trust International, World Vision International

Others:

IOM, UN-Habitat, UNOPS

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Humanitarian Aid Commission

NGOs:

International Medical Corps, Medair

Others:

AU, FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNMAS, UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, WFP, WHO, World Bank

Assessment of results

Despite challenges in accessing affected populations, particularly IDPs, there were positive developments. A registration exercise for refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum was a step closer to developing an urban refugee policy.

The Office also developed a three-year child-protection policy and strengthened its response to trafficking by involving the Government in a strategy developed by UNHCR and IOM.

Access to displaced people in Blue Nile and South Kordofan improved but remained limited, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas. UNHCR maintained a minimal protection monitoring and response capacity through local partners and national staff.

To prevent statelessness, negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan on nationality issues and the status of South Sudanese in Sudan were supported by providing technical advice to the African Union High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan. With the help of UNHCR's advocacy, the birth registration of South Sudanese children was prioritized by the national committee on birth registration.

A survey conducted in six IDP camps in west Darfur led to the development of a durable solutions strategy for refugees in Darfur. For the first time, documentation was issued to verified refugees there. UNHCR led the Darfur Protection Cluster, to ensure that protection concerns were addressed by inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

The Office led the emergency shelter/non-food items (ES/NFI) sector and played an essential role in the coordination, planning, reporting and tracking of distributions of shelter and NFI assistance. More than 271,600 households received assistance in 2013, 75 per cent comprising women and young children.

Working with others

The organization participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Country Team, UN Country Team, Security Management Team and various sector working groups, with other UN agencies, international and national partners, and the Government. It led the protection and ES/NFI sectors, the refugee multi-sector, and co-led the returns sector with IOM. UNHCR also helped implement the 2013 UN and Partners Humanitarian Work Plan.

The Office's ES/NFI project managed the NFI Common Pipeline (CP) for Darfur, a partnership comprising the ES/NFI project, OCHA, and national and international NGOs. The Office managed CP warehouse operations in El Obeid, El Fasher, Nyala and Geneina.

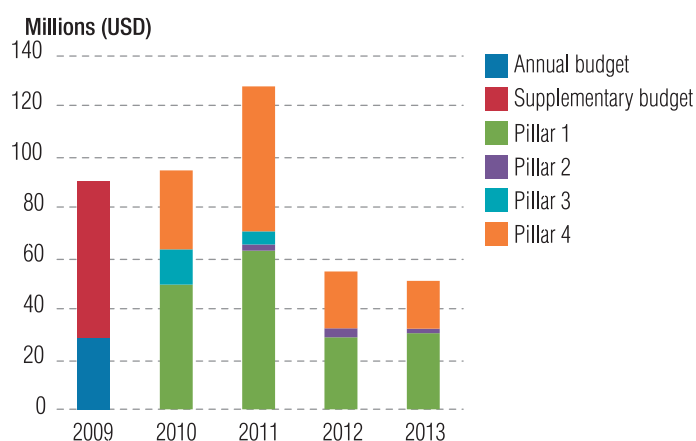
Financial information

Expenditure in Sudan | 2009 to 2013

The final 2013 comprehensive budget for Sudan amounted to USD 116.7 million. Available funding allowed for total expenditure of USD 50.6 million.

In addition to the regular programme, the Sudan operation managed the Common Pipeline for emergency shelters/non-food items (ES/NFI), with total requirements of USD 16.3 million. A total of USD 7.4 million in funding was available for this special project in 2013.

In Sudan, in 2013 UNHCR benefitted from three pooled funds: CERF, CHF and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund set up for the Transitional Solutions Initiative. These were significant funding sources for the operation.



Budget, income and expenditure in Sudan | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	70,712,283	3,809,253	42,208,158	116,729,694
Income from contributions ¹	35,674,867	708,950	12,632,464	49,016,281
Other funds available / transfers	-5,582,908	1,232,671	9,645,009	5,294,772
Total funds available	30,091,959	1,941,621	22,277,473	54,311,053

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	0	172,421	0	172,421
Law and policy	587,404	310,726	452,172	1,350,302
Access to legal assistance and remedies	180,057	177,857	214,109	572,022
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	190,630	0	0	190,630
Subtotal	958,092	661,003	666,281	2,285,375

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	557,047	0	0	557,047
Identification of statelessness	0	172,421	0	172,421
Registration and profiling	429,666	0	0	429,666
Status determination procedures	1,538,790	0	0	1,538,790
Individual documentation	328,536	271,948	0	600,484
Civil registration and status documentation	128,399	220,318	427,414	776,131
Subtotal	2,982,439	664,687	427,414	4,074,539

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	758,681	0	0	758,681
Protection from effects of armed conflict	362	0	560,130	560,492
Prevention and response to SGBV	543,907	0	790,733	1,334,640
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	143,656	0	0	143,656
Protection of children	1,154,074	0	741,951	1,896,025
Subtotal	2,600,680	0	2,092,814	4,693,493

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	2,723,650	0	706	2,724,357
Reproductive health and HIV services	606,400	0	427,414	1,033,814
Nutrition	1,146,178	0	0	1,146,178
Food security	67,077	0	0	67,077
Water	704,675	0	0	704,675
Sanitation and hygiene	1,084,975	0	153,334	1,238,309
Shelter and infrastructure	242,708	0	272,286	514,994
Access to energy	377,365	0	0	377,365
Basic and domestic items	298,110	0	1,084,024	1,382,134
Services for people with specific needs	589,776	0	836,008	1,425,784
Education	2,795,653	0	0	2,795,653
Subtotal	10,636,566	0	2,773,772	13,410,339
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	257,882	184,517	495,422	937,820
Coexistence with local communities	107,327	0	2,791,941	2,899,268
Natural resources and shared environment	832,627	0	213,707	1,046,333
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,705,440	0	1,079,730	3,785,170
Subtotal	3,903,276	184,517	4,580,800	8,668,592
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	0	0	0
Voluntary return	175,336	0	650,393	825,729
Reintegration	0	0	427,413	427,413
Integration	133,940	0	641,120	775,060
Resettlement	522,016	-6	0	522,010
Subtotal	831,292	-6	1,718,926	2,550,212
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	11,933	0	959,537	971,470
Camp management and coordination	57,193	0	213,707	270,899
Donor relations and resource mobilization	26,481	0	213,706	240,187
Subtotal	95,607	0	1,386,950	1,482,556
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	504,009	0	1,050,439	1,554,448
Operations management, coordination and support	2,106,456	175,114	2,659,172	4,940,742
Subtotal	2,610,465	175,114	3,709,611	6,495,190
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Policy development	0	0	104	104
Subtotal	0	0	104	104
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	5,389,399	53,077	1,471,048	6,913,525
Total	30,007,815	1,738,391	18,827,719	50,573,925

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.