



HIGHLIGHTS

96,600

South Sudanese refugees

64,000

South Sudanese refugees assisted

630,280

NFI beneficiaries

75%

UNHCR's funding gap

Population of concern

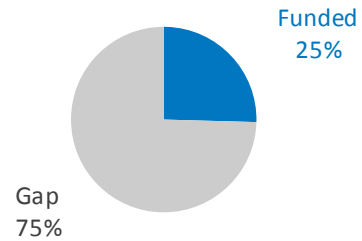
A total of **3.2 million** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Eritrea	108,000
South Sudan	96,600
Ethiopia	12,400
Chad	42,000
Various	4,800
Sudan (IDPs)	2,910,000
Total	3,173,800

Funding

USD 161 million requested



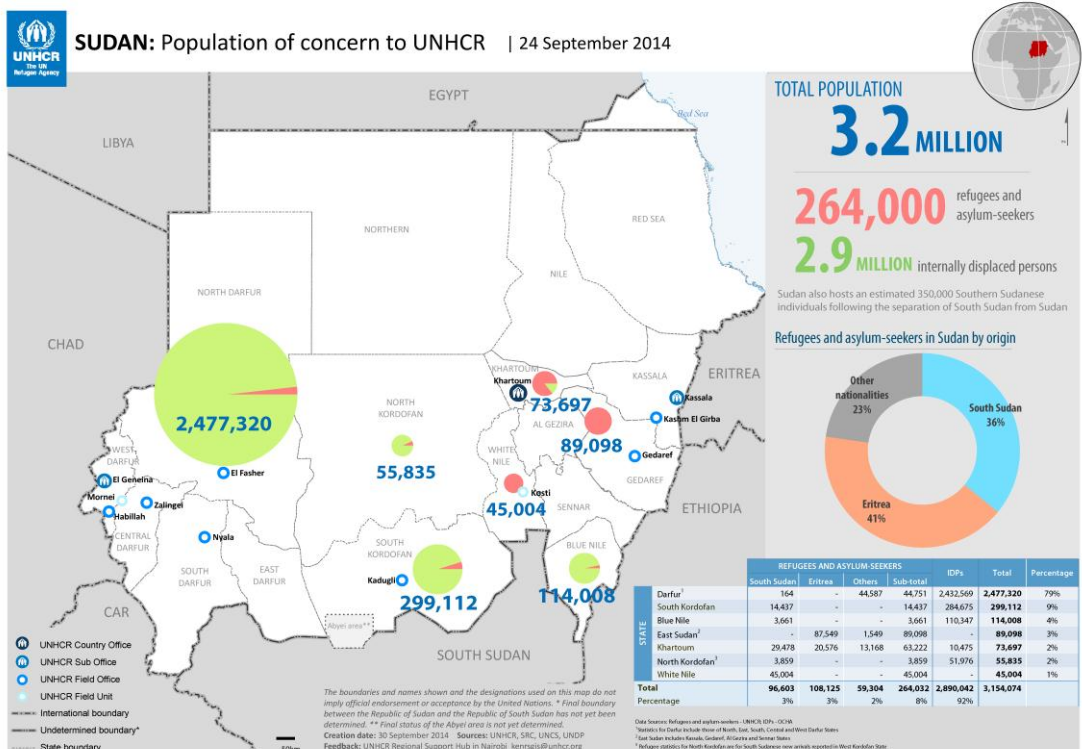
UNHCR Presence

Staff:

276 national staff
66 international staff - 31 UNVs

Offices:

11 offices located in: Khartoum, Kosti, Kassala, Girba, Gedaref, Kadugli, El Fasher, El Geneina, Nyala, Zalingei, Mornei, Habilla



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- In Sudan, UNHCR works closely with the authorities, in particular with the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), and the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA).
- In the framework of the inter-agency response to IDP situations, UNHCR has a leadership role in protection and emergency shelter/non-food items. UNHCR is leading and coordinating the response to the South Sudan emergency through the new refugee coordination model.
- UNHCR works with 29 implementing partners across the country.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan, over 96,000 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Sudan, of whom 70 per cent are women and children. South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive with few resources and are in need of basic emergency assistance. The vast majority are located in White Nile State and Khartoum State. An average of 1,000 South Sudanese has been reported crossing into Sudan every week in September, with a recent upsurge in the new arrivals following the resumption of fighting in and around Renk, Upper Nile State in South Sudan.
- The Government of Sudan has maintained its borders open to welcome South Sudanese refugees, stating they should be treated as “brothers and sisters”. UNHCR continues to advocate for a predictable legal framework for newly arrived South Sudanese to ensure they have access to the rights and entitlements affirmed in public statements by the authorities. The Office supported the relocation of 25,000 South Sudanese refugees from flood-prone areas to safer sites in White Nile State in June before the onset of the rainy season. Planning for the relocation of some 17,000 South Sudanese currently living in inadequate dwelling in Khartoum is ongoing. Registration and documentation remain a priority for the Office, and the recent agreement reached with the authorities to conduct individual registration is a positive development.
- The security situation in Darfur and the Protocol Areas has deteriorated in 2014. Since the beginning of the year, some 400,000 people have been newly displaced in Darfur. As of 30 June, there are an estimated 2.9 million IDPs in Sudan. While UNHCR’s access in Darfur has remained limited for its international staff, the recent approval of travel permits for Central, South and West Darfur should allow the Office to operate in a more predictable way. As Sector Lead for Protection, UNHCR has developed a new Engagement Strategy for Darfur, focusing on enhancing emergency response to new displacement and addressing acute protection needs in selected IDP camps. UNHCR will also continue providing protection and assistance to refugees in Darfur, focusing on the promotion of durable solutions.
- In the East, there has been a significant increase in the number of new arrivals, mainly from Eritrea, compared to 2013. Since the beginning of the year, some 9,200 new arrivals have been registered, which represents an average of 1,150 refugees every month. A new border reception centre was opened earlier this year in Gergef and is now fully operational, and another was built in Shalaloob. Arrivals are often subject to smugglers/traffickers and the main priority for the Office has been to reinforce the security in the camps and assistance to victims of trafficking. The implementation of the joint UNHCR-IOM Strategy Addressing Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Persons and Kidnappings in Sudan has brought positive results with a sharp drop of verified incidents of trafficking between 2012 and 2013 (from 338 to 100). As of 31 August 2014, 73 cases have been verified this year. There have also been important efforts to improve the registration/documentation capacity in order to reduce the time asylum-seekers have to wait to obtain ID cards. In April 2014, joint registration resumed and joint verification is ongoing.
- In Khartoum, a population assessment was completed and will inform the development of an urban strategy to address the needs of urban refugees. This will build on the registration of refugees in Khartoum, carried out jointly by UNHCR and COR. Key areas for interventions will include livelihoods, education and health as well as documentation. The protection environment for refugees has however deteriorated, with mass round-ups and increased numbers of deportations countrywide.
- UNHCR continues to support procedures for confirming nationality and providing documentation for South Sudanese to prevent statelessness. In the first half of 2014, approximately 5,000 nationality certificates were issued.

Education

- UNHCR has supported 2,400 refugee students in Khartoum with school materials. In the East, the distribution of secondary Education scholarship is ongoing and will support 607 students in 31 schools in Kassala, Gedaref and Gezira States.

- The Government of Sudan has confirmed that education for South Sudanese refugees will be conducted using the Sudanese curriculum in the Arabic language. Accelerated learning programmes are under development.
- DAFI scholarships for the academic year 2014-2015 will benefit 67 refugee students in Sudan to pursue university studies.

Health

- In Darfur, refugees have unhindered access to primary and secondary health care. Over 7,100 refugee patients have been treated, 1,248 received anti-natal care and 1,070 under 5 children have been vaccinated. In the East, 1,050 persons have been referred to secondary and tertiary medical care.
- Primary health clinics have been established and are operating in the three relocation sites, which are currently serving an average of 100-150 people per day, including people from local host communities. UNHCR has signed agreements with partners to support health facilities and nutritional centres in White Nile State, West Kordofan and South Kordofan States.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In the East, a recent nutrition survey reported a serious though controlled nutrition situation with GAM levels ranging from 10.3% to 15.1% and decreasing from the previous assessment. Household food insecurity among refugees has deep roots in limited economic opportunities, high market prices and lack of access to adequate land.
- In White Nile State, global acute malnutrition rates in relocation sites have fallen from 20% in March/April to 6.4% at the end of August as a result of ongoing prevention and response interventions. The recent agreements signed between UNHCR and implementing partners to support nutritional centres in West and South Kordofan States will also improve the situation in these locations.

Water and Sanitation

- In the East, refugees benefit from an average of 38 litres of drinking water per day per person. Due to the rainy season, the turbidity was high in some camps and adequate measures were taken to address the situation.
- In White Nile State, the latrine coverage remains inadequate in Al Alagaya site. UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners are working to fill the gaps. While access to water is acceptable in three of the four sites in White Nile State thanks to the establishment of piped water systems, the number of litres per person per day in Al Alagaya site remains at emergency standard level.

Emergency Shelter and NFI Project

- A total of 126,056 households (approximately 630,280 beneficiaries) in Sudan received ES/NFI assistance since January. Of these, 87,265 were affected by floods and 112,500 were South Sudanese (refugees and South Sudanese who had been living in Sudan since the secession) in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile State, and Khartoum.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- While refugee camps in the East and Darfur are managed by the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the sites hosting South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State are managed by the local authorities and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society. UNHCR supports the camp management by these partners in all locations.

Durable Solutions

- At the end of August, a total of 617 individuals have departed for resettlement from Sudan so far in 2014 to Canada (205), Norway (189), Sweden (118), the Netherlands (83) and Australia (22).
- In the East, the activities under the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) have been suspended since the beginning of the year. Following a review by the authorities, UNHCR, UNDP and COR agreed to resume implementation of targeted activities benefiting host communities and refugees.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation:

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