

# Sudan

## Working environment

### The context

Both war and peace prevailed in Sudan in 2006. In South Sudan, an armed conflict which had lasted more than two decades came to an end with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in January 2005. But in Darfur, violence remained widespread, despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006. In east Sudan, a region that has hosted Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees for over 40 years, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement had the unintended effect of heightened demand for power and resource sharing by opposition groups, resulting in increased insecurity and political uncertainty. These scenarios shape UNHCR's responses to the needs of the various groups of concern in the country.

### The needs

The protracted conflict in South Sudan displaced eight million people and destroyed roads, health and education facilities, water supply systems and personal property. The devastation of infrastructure in the area makes the return process a significant logistical challenge. As most of the returnees have been internally displaced or in exile for prolonged periods, their sustainable reintegration will take time. UNHCR's priorities here are to help the refugees return home and address the needs of a destitute region.

In Khartoum, internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in a harsh environment, with frequent police raids on their settlements, forced relocations and human rights violations. Heightened ethnic tensions in 2005, following the death of John Garang, former Vice President of the Republic of Sudan and President of South Sudan, have worsened the situation. Unemployment and limited access to basic services continue to pose problems for IDPs.



Protection is the primary need of IDPs and refugees in Darfur, but most are also heavily dependent on assistance. The effects and causes of sexual and gender-based violence, which is widespread in and around the IDP settlements, urgently need to be addressed. UNHCR will also prepare a contingency plan for spontaneous returns of displaced people, as well as refugees from Chad, if the security situation in Darfur improves.

The national asylum system remains weak. There is only one refugee status determination centre for new arrivals in Kassala Province in east Sudan. An assessment of assistance to refugees shows that it is below minimum standards. Only 33 per cent of refugee households have latrines, only five per cent of refugee women receive sanitary materials, and food aid reaches only 70 per cent of those who need it. It is imperative that the

level of assistance reaches minimum operational standards. Innovative approaches are also needed to improve livelihoods, mobilize refugees' participation in areas that affect them, sustain development and ensure access to other durable solutions.

## Total requirements: USD 13,676,273

(Annual programme only. The financial requirements for two supplementary programmes for Darfur and South Sudan are being finalized.)

## Main objectives

The UNHCR programme in Sudan has three distinct operational areas, namely east Sudan, South Sudan and Darfur. The supplementary programme for South Sudan covers the needs of IDP and refugee returnees and their reintegration, while the supplementary programme for Darfur covers the needs of IDPs and Chadian refugees.

In east Sudan, UNHCR manages a programme for Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees.

## Annual programme

### Refugees in east Sudan

- Advocate institutional reforms to develop the national asylum system and strengthen access to protection and durable solutions.
- Ensure gender equality, paying special attention to the protection and assistance needs of refugees at risk.
- Shift from an assistance programme to self-reliance by improving livelihoods.
- Improve coexistence between refugees and host communities through sustainable area development in partnership with development agencies.
- Pursue durable solutions such as local integration and a multi-year resettlement plan.

### Planning figures for Darfur

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2007		Dec 2007	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Chad	20,000	3,400	23,000	10,000
Returnees (refugees)		10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
IDPs	West Darfur	700,000	400,000	750,000	400,000
Returnees (IDPs)	West Darfur	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>740,000</b>	<b>418,400</b>	<b>783,000</b>	<b>417,500</b>

### Planning figures for East Sudan

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2007		Dec 2007	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	122,000	95,000	128,000	95,000
	Ethiopia	14,810	-	14,810	-
	Uganda	7,900	-	7,900	-
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	-	-	7,000	7,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>144,710</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>157,710</b>	<b>102,000</b>

### Planning figures South Sudan including Blue Nile and IDPs in Khartoum

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2007		Dec 2007	
		Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	DRC	5,000	800	3,000	1,200
Returnees (refugees)		30,400	30,400	102,000	87,000
IDPs		3,765,000	1,976,000	3,707,000	1,956,000
Returnees (IDPs)		12,000	12,000	58,000	58,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,812,400</b>	<b>2,019,200</b>	<b>3,870,000</b>	<b>2,102,200</b>

## Supplementary programme

### Returnees in South Sudan

- Provide protection to persons of concern, especially vulnerable individuals and victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Facilitate voluntary repatriation from countries of asylum and assist returning refugees and IDPs to reintegrate into their communities through inter-agency collaboration.
- Create a protective environment to prevent further displacement and involuntary returns through the established UNHCR presence in the area, protection monitoring and setting up community-based reintegration projects.
- Improve respect for human rights and help victims of abuse get justice.

### Refugees, IDPs and returnees in Darfur

- Ensure that international standards of protection are met.
- Create a protective environment, preventing further displacement and involuntary return.

- Prepare a contingency plan for an influx of refugees as a result of the deteriorating security situation in eastern Chad.
- Support refugees and IDPs who have returned spontaneously to west Darfur through limited community-based projects.

## Strategy and activities

### Refugees in east Sudan

To address the needs of refugees in east Sudan, a multi-year and multi-agency plan incorporating the development of refugee-hosting areas will be introduced. The focus of the programme will be reoriented from providing humanitarian assistance to improving livelihoods and self-reliance. It is envisaged that by 2009 more than 60 per cent of the camp population would be self-reliant. The rehabilitation of the environment and essential infrastructure will continue in parallel.

## Key targets for 2007

### Annual programme

#### Refugees in east Sudan

- 100 per cent of asylum-seekers have access to refugee status determination procedures.
- 30 per cent of reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence are brought to court.
- Under-five mortality and crude mortality rates in all camps are reduced by 30 per cent, while maternal mortality is cut by 50 per cent.
- All camp-based refugees have health care, water and sanitation facilities.
- At least 300 water pumps and 25 health posts are rehabilitated.
- 30,000 women receive sanitary materials.
- 90 per cent of refugee children attend primary school.
- 50,000 individuals engage in income-generation activities.
- 500,000 tree seedlings are raised for plantation in 2,500 hectares of forest plantations.
- 7,500 energy-saving stoves are manufactured and distributed.

### Supplementary programmes

#### Returnees in South Sudan

- A total of 102,000 refugees (Central African Republic: 8,300; Democratic Republic of the

Congo: 5,000; Ethiopia: 20,000; Egypt: 2,500; Kenya: 20,000; and Uganda: 46,200) return voluntarily to South Sudan through organized movements and spontaneously.

- 15,000 IDPs in Khartoum and the Blue Nile region are assisted to voluntarily return to South Sudan; 11,000 Dinka IDPs are helped to return from Yei to Bor.
- 19 health centres and 27 schools are rehabilitated and 280 pit latrines are constructed.
- 85 boreholes are rehabilitated and 93 water bladders tanks are available at way-stations.
- 10 community centres are rehabilitated.
- 420 health workers and 200 teachers are trained.

#### Refugees, IDPs and returnees in Darfur

- 100 protection monitoring missions are undertaken.
- 100 per cent of reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence are followed by remedial action.
- Small-scale reintegration activities are undertaken: 40 wells rehabilitated, 50 latrines constructed, 12 schools and 20 classrooms refurbished, building materials provided for 5,000 shelters and plastic sheeting given for 20,000 shelters.
- 10 new vocational training centres for women and youths and three new community centres are built.



UNHCR will register and profile the refugee population to provide a map of the durable solutions possible for them. For some, a multi-year resettlement programme will be prepared; for the rest UNHCR will advocate for the Government to provide them with land or to allow them to integrate locally. The Office will also ensure that the rights acquired by Ethiopians and Eritreans who lost their refugee status owing to the application of the cessation clause, will be taken into account by the authorities.

### Urban refugees

UNHCR will strengthen the capacity of the authorities to screen and register urban asylum-seekers and refugees. It will advocate for legislative reform to reduce *refoulement* and improve the treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees. While the Office will try to increase assistance, it will emphasize self-reliance activities through income-generation programmes. Success in achieving these priorities would allow UNHCR to review its investment in the provision of legal and social services and the use of resettlement as a protection tool.

### Returnees to South Sudan

UNHCR will facilitate voluntary repatriation for Sudanese refugees who wish to return in 2007. Returns will not be actively promoted for the time being, as the basic services are not adequate in the region, and the presence of mines and armed militia pose a threat to the physical safety of returnees. Nevertheless, UNHCR will continue to support the improvement of basic infrastructure in areas where refugees are most likely to return to build the momentum for repatriation and make it sustainable.

UNHCR estimates that some 100,000 Sudanese refugees have returned spontaneously to South Sudan, while many in asylum countries have expressed their desire to return. The Office will support spontaneous returns and verify departures from camps and settlements. It will also compile information critical to the operation by monitoring returnees, collect country-of-origin data and assess conditions in villages.

### IDPs in Khartoum

IDPs in and around Khartoum have also expressed a strong desire to return to South Sudan. UNHCR will support the IDP return operation jointly organized by the Governments of Southern Sudan and National Unity, and the United Nations agencies to selected areas. As lead agency for the protection working group on IDPs, UNHCR will focus on community-based protection monitoring, strengthening protection networks and ensuring that IDPs have the necessary information to make decisions on return. The provision of protection will be improved through systematic data collection and coordinated advocacy interventions on behalf of IDPs.



South Sudan: Women deminers at work in a seminary area near Yei. The white sticks mark the mine free passages where the team can walk. UNHCR / H. Caux

Pre-departure protection activities will include making sure that return is voluntary, ensuring family unity during the return process, providing updated information to IDPs on conditions in return areas, registration and returnee monitoring. UNHCR will support the reintegration of returnees through targeted provision of assistance and building partnerships with other recovery actors.

UNHCR will also assist in the organized voluntary repatriation of 1,200 refugees residing in Khartoum, and in Juba and other locations in South Sudan.

### Refugees, IDPs and returnees in Darfur

UNHCR will continue to provide international protection and material assistance to Chadian refugees in 2007. New arrivals will be relocated on a voluntary basis to a camp away from the border.

With regard to IDPs, UNHCR will continue to lead and chair the protection working groups in collaboration with other UN agencies. It will cooperate with OCHA to coordinate IDP camp management in west Darfur.

Sexual and gender-based violence will be a priority protection issue. The use of existing women's centres will be maximized, not only to address the specific needs of survivors but also to empower them. Children and the elderly requiring special attention will be assisted and vocational training and literacy programmes for young people will continue.

Protection monitoring missions will be conducted in villages that can be reached. IDPs will be interviewed to identify their needs and strategies to help them will be developed. In view of the security situation in Darfur, border monitoring will be carried out in close consultation with the UNHCR office in Chad so that population movements can be detected at an early stage. By rehabilitating water points, health centres and schools, UNHCR will be able to provide basic services to IDPs, refugees and the local population.

## Constraints

The biggest challenge for the Sudan operation is the security of humanitarian workers, refugees, IDPs and the local population. In 2007, UNHCR will continue to contend with difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources to support existing refugee programmes, repatriation movements and reintegration strategies. As such, it will have to align operational priorities with funding realities. Ethnic tension, armed conflict and militarization of many parts of the country could limit access to persons of concern. Old equipment and infrastructure and a shortage of partners are some of the other constraints faced by the operation in east Sudan.

## Organization and implementation

### UNHCR presence

Number of offices				22
	Headquarters	Khartoum and East Sudan	South Sudan	Darfur
Total staff	7	126	187	103
International	2	19	39	30
National	5	89	112	67
UNVs		14	30	5
JPOs		2		1
Deployees		2	6	

In 2006, the operational requirements for the Sudan operation were reviewed extensively. As a result, the regional return plan for South Sudanese refugees was revised and priority return corridors in South Sudan were identified. The review also included a country-wide assessment of staffing levels and the need for staff to be present in certain locations in light of security conditions. Following the review, the High Commissioner upgraded the post of representative in Khartoum and reintegrated

the Sudan operation into the Africa Bureau to better meet the challenges faced by the operation.

## Coordination

The implementation of activities relating to refugees, IDPs and returnees will be coordinated with the Government of National Unity, UN agencies and local and international NGOs. For the refugee programme in east Sudan, UNHCR will work closely with the Commissioner for Refugees. For IDPs and returning refugees to South Sudan, UNHCR will work with the Humanitarian Aid Commission offices and the South Sudan Relief Commission. UNHCR will continue to operate within the United Nation's collaborative humanitarian framework set out in the UN Work Plan and contribute to inter-agency efforts to develop comprehensive policies, guidelines and standards for the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government:** Commissioner for Refugees, Local Government of El-Gedaref State, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of the Interior, National Forestry Corporation, State Departments for Health, Water, Agriculture and Education (Sinnar, El-Gezira, Kassala), Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

**NGOs:** Action Africa Help International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (South Sudan), African Development and Emergency Organization, *Al-Manaar*, American Refugee Committee, Association of Christian Resource Organization for South Sudan, Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan, CONCERN, Danish De-mining Group, Danish Refugee Council, German Technical Cooperation, Global Health Foundation, GOAL Ireland, Help Age International, Human Appeal International, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Japan International Volunteer Center, Jesuit Refugee Service, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Peoples Aid, ROOF, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children (Spain, Sweden, UK, USA), Sudan Health Association, Sudan Open Learning Organization, Tear Fund, *Terre des Hommes*, Triangle, World Vision International.

**Others:** IOM, UN-HABITAT, World Conservation Union (IUCN).

#### Operational partners

**Government:** Humanitarian Affairs Commission.

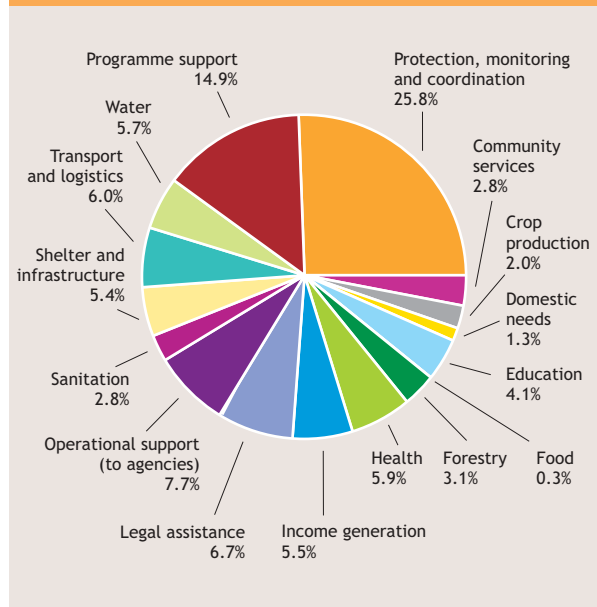
**NGOs:** Amel Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation, Catholic Relief Services (USA), *Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario*, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Medair, Norwegian Refugee Council.

**Others:** AU, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*, FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, United Nations Joint Logistics Cell, United Nations Mine Action Services, United Nations Mission in Sudan, UNV, WHO, WFP.

## Budget (USD)

Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget	
	2006	2007
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,317,160	3,569,268
Community services	354,321	450,000
Crop production	254,361	500,000
Domestic needs	163,592	253,600
Education	530,938	690,000
Food	39,960	22,150
Forestry	398,802	600,000
Health	764,770	990,000
Income generation	702,635	770,000
Legal assistance	857,186	840,000
Livestock	0	150,000
Operational support (to agencies)	994,299	822,732
Sanitation	364,122	300,000
Shelter and infrastructure	693,562	400,000
Transport and logistics	769,970	415,000
Water	738,962	550,000
<b>Total operations</b>	<b>10,944,642</b>	<b>11,322,750</b>
Programme support	1,916,308	2,353,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,860,950</b>	<b>13,676,273</b>

2006 Annual Programme Budget by sector



2007 Annual Programme Budget by sector

