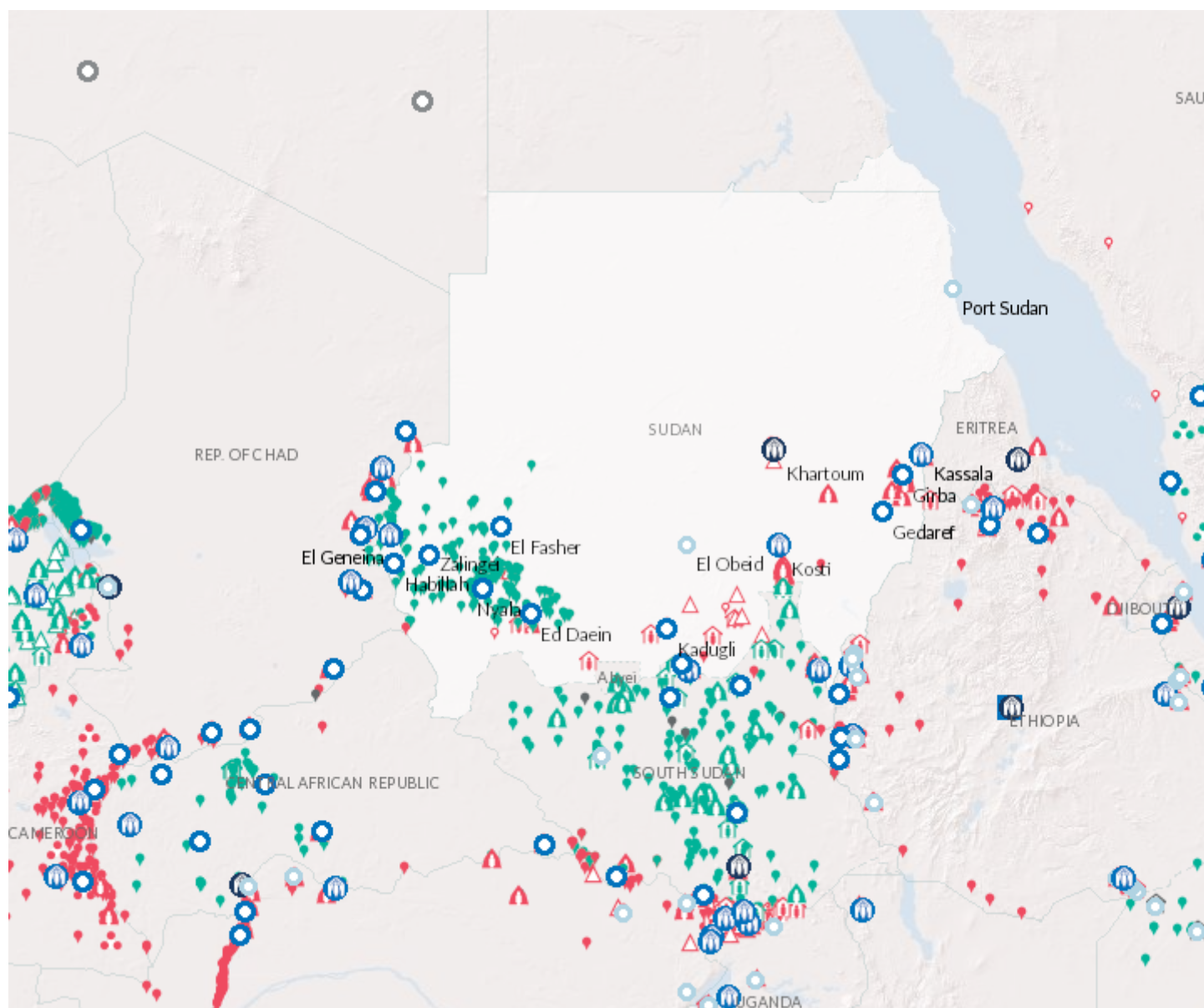


## Operation: Sudan



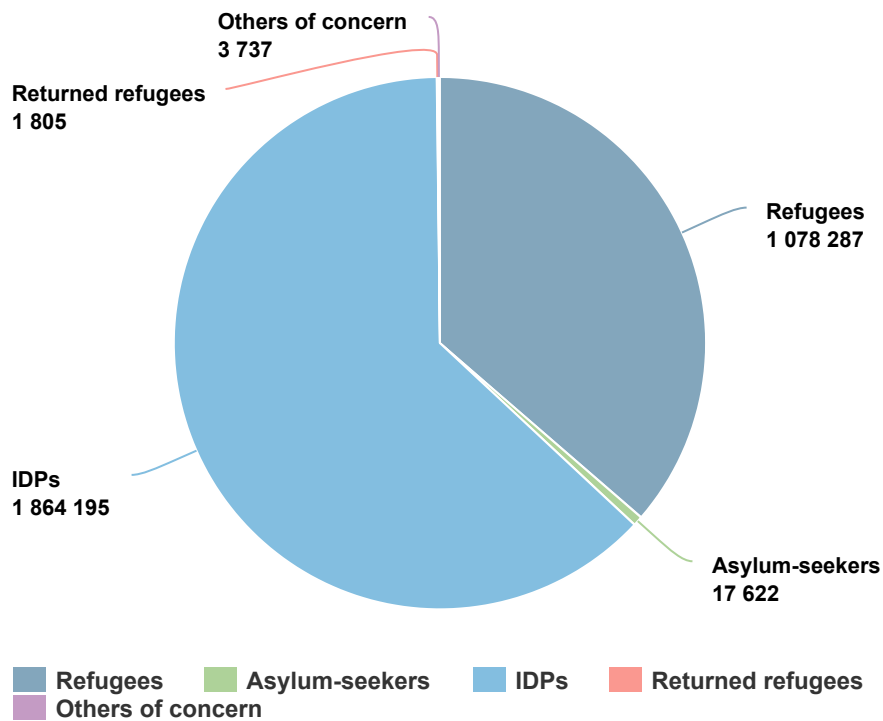
# People of Concern

DECREASE IN  
**11%** 2018

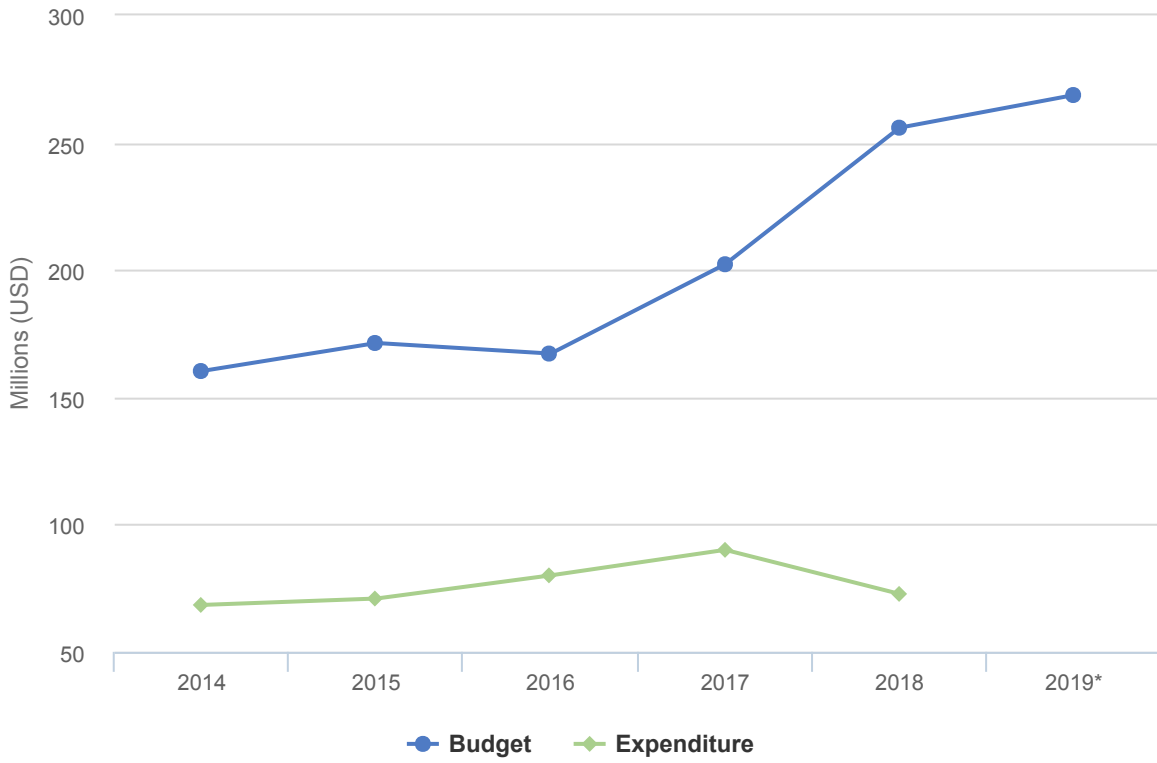
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<b>2018</b>	2,965,646
<b>2017</b>	3,323,629
<b>2016</b>	2,704,048

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# Budgets and Expenditure for Sudan



## Operational context

In 2018, the operational environment in Sudan became increasingly challenging as the economic crisis deteriorated, resulting in significant shortages of bread, fuel and gas, heavily affecting both local and refugee communities. The fuel shortages and record high inflation have also rendered provision of protection and assistance to all UNHCR's people of concern difficult. Shortage of cash in the banks also posed a challenge for project implementation in the second half of 2018.

The influx of refugees from South Sudan continued during 2018 albeit the numbers remained lower than in previous years. The situations in the Arab Republic of Syria and Yemen remained fluid, and refugees continued to arrive in significant numbers, mostly settling in the capital.

Sudan remained the source, transit and destination country for people in mixed movements, including for asylum-seekers and refugees using the East African migratory route to North Africa and further to Europe.

## Population trends

At the end of 2018, Sudan hosted more than 1.1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, including over 850,000 refugees from South Sudan, more than 120,000 from Eritrea and 93,500 from Syria. Other countries of origin include: Ethiopia, Chad, the Central African Republic and Yemen. In addition, some 1.9 million people are internally displaced.

Of more than 850,000 South Sudanese refugees in the country, about 500,000 have sought safety in Sudan since the conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013. This is in addition to some 350,000 South Sudanese who remained in the country after South Sudan's independence in 2011. Some 22% live in two camps in East Darfur and nine camps in White Nile state, and the remaining 78% live in out-of-camp settlements and urban areas among host populations. The influx of South Sudanese refugees continued, however the arrival trends subsided in 2018, with close to 33,120 registered new arrivals.

New arrivals (7,000) from Eritrea continued during 2018 despite high military presence along, and closure of, the Sudan- Eritrea border. However, over 50% (30% lower than in 2017) are estimated to have moved onwards and others stayed in the refugee camps.

In addition 1,767 new arrivals from Central African Republic (CAR) were recorded during the year arriving to El Radom town of the South Darfur state. This is in addition to the 2,445 CAR existing refugees in Nyala town in the South Darfur state.

## Key achievements

Under the Tripartite Agreement governing the return of Chadian refugees from Sudan, UNHCR facilitated the return of 4,804 Chadian refugees from the Um Shalaya and Mukjar camps in Central Darfur state. The remaining 3,500 Chadian refugees in Um Shalaya camp are expected to repatriate in 2019.

Under the Tripartite Agreement governing the return of Sudanese refugees from Chad, some 1,760 Sudanese refugees returned to Darfur/Sudan between April and December 2018. A further 5,000 are expected to return in 2019. Land occupation has affected the ability of some returnees to re-establish themselves in their villages of origin in Darfur. Land occupation is similarly affecting the ability of some IDPs to permanently return to their home villages. Existing mechanisms to address land occupation and disputes are generally weak in Darfur.

In 2018, UNHCR continued advocacy and capacity building efforts to improve the legal environment for persons at risk of statelessness. Some 2,560 persons at risk of statelessness were provided legal aid, including legal

representation and legal advice related to nationality and documentation. UNHCR and partners assisted 2,030 Sudanese and 2,540 South Sudanese people in confirming their nationality. A study conducted on statelessness identified around 3,000 stateless persons in Khartoum State who lost their Sudanese nationality after the secession of South Sudan.

Improvements in the overall security situation in Darfur resulted in the drawdown of UNAMID from four out of the five Darfur states as well as in an increase in IDP returns. As the Protection Sector lead in Sudan, UNHCR coordinated regular Protection sector meetings in Khartoum and at states' level, provided policy advice to the Humanitarian Coordinator, Humanitarian Country Team, Inter Sector Coordination Group and other humanitarian forums. Based on the needs identified, UNHCR distributed NFI packages to more than 16,560 households, and undertook voluntary return verification missions across the Darfur states.

## Unmet needs

Resources available in 2018 were insufficient to cover basic needs and services for the refugee population which continued to largely depend on humanitarian aid due to the lack of possibilities to engage in meaningful livelihoods activities. Funding constraints limited the scope of interventions in the sectors of health, education, WASH, community infrastructure and livelihoods.

The deterioration in the economic situation further impacted provision of health assistance, as the cost of medicine increased by more than 50%. Furthermore, the chronically ill people of concern were not assisted as referrals were only limited to emergency life-saving cases.

Educational assistance was only provided to a fraction of vulnerable children, exposing the remaining ones to various protection risks. With poverty and vulnerability persisting amongst the targeted population, this created a risk of children being engaged in child labour to support their families with basic needs, and more girls potentially being forced into early marriage.

Due to limited funding, provision of assistance to urban people of concern remained challenging throughout the year. Consequently, their access to basic needs and services in Khartoum was affected, leading to further vulnerabilities of these groups and a risk of them resorting to negative coping strategies.

Darfur witnessed a growing trend of returnees, but programming for durable solutions remained limited. Return villages are largely underdeveloped and in need of basic service infrastructure, rule of law institutions, livelihood programming, community capacity building (e.g. conflict management) and shelter to help address competition over scarce natural resources, such as land and water, which continues to impede sustainable return as a durable solution.



# 2018 Expenditure for Sudan | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>218,356,455</b>	<b>2,033,093</b>	<b>11,846,749</b>	<b>23,662,502</b>	<b>255,898,799</b>
Income from contributions*	84,095,152	160,370	250,000	87,285	84,592,807
Other funds available / transfers	-8,975,269	582,759	3,310,440	8,111,083	3,029,013
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>75,119,883</b>	<b>743,129</b>	<b>3,560,440</b>	<b>8,198,369</b>	<b>87,621,821</b>

<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>					
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>					
Law and policy	475,766	277,910	0	0	753,677
Legal remedies and legal assistance	493,454	140,733	0	0	634,187
Access to territory	118,678	0	0	0	118,678
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,087,898</b>	<b>418,643</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,506,541</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>					
Reception conditions	3,344,514	0	0	887,623	4,232,137
Registration and profiling	5,968,814	0	186,696	0	6,155,510
Status determination	824,649	0	0	0	824,649
Individual documentation	118,678	0	0	0	118,678
Civil status documentation	118,678	243,116	0	0	361,794
Family re-unification	122,714	0	0	0	122,714
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,498,046</b>	<b>243,116</b>	<b>186,696</b>	<b>887,623</b>	<b>11,815,481</b>
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>					
Protection from crime	407,744	0	0	0	407,744
SGBV prevention and response	1,685,316	0	0	0	1,685,316
Non-arbitrary detention	97,006	0	0	0	97,006
Child protection	2,102,219	0	0	0	2,102,219
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,292,285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,292,285</b>

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>					
Health	5,853,865	0	0	0	5,853,865
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	290,658	0	0	0	290,658
Nutrition	1,293,386	0	0	0	1,293,386
Water	2,895,770	0	314,037	0	3,209,807
Sanitation and hygiene	2,254,686	0	0	0	2,254,686
Shelter and infrastructure	2,491,248	0	435,136	52	2,926,435
Energy	1,193,973	0	0	0	1,193,973
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	3,568,256	0	0	1,859,335	5,427,591
Services for persons with specific needs	933,759	0	0	0	933,759
Education	5,602,270	0	0	0	5,602,270
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,377,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>749,173</b>	<b>1,859,387</b>	<b>28,986,431</b>
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>					
Community mobilization	893,728	0	256,673	581,289	1,731,690
Co-existence with local communities	0	0	0	729,208	729,208
Natural resources and shared environment	386,977	0	0	0	386,977
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,020,559	0	0	0	7,020,559
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,301,264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256,673</b>	<b>1,310,497</b>	<b>9,868,434</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b>					
Solutions strategy	0	0	0	1,308,433	1,308,433
Voluntary return	1,181,565	0	958,495	0	2,140,060
Reintegration	0	0	1,081,054	0	1,081,054
Resettlement	382,279	0	0	0	382,279
Greater reduction of statelessness	0	81,370	0	0	81,370
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,563,844</b>	<b>81,370</b>	<b>2,039,549</b>	<b>1,308,433</b>	<b>4,993,196</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>					



	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Coordination and partnerships	789,574	0	0	1,263,971	2,053,545
Camp management and coordination	1,540,946	0	0	0	1,540,946
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,330,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,263,971</b>	<b>3,594,491</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>					
Supply chain and logistics	3,205,924	0	0	536,001	3,741,925
Operations management, coordination and support	2,591,851	0	328,349	1,032,151	3,952,352
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,797,776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328,349</b>	<b>1,568,152</b>	<b>7,694,277</b>
<b>2018 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>60,249,503</b>	<b>743,129</b>	<b>3,560,440</b>	<b>8,198,063</b>	<b>72,751,134</b>

*\*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.*