

# IOM Sudan 2016

## Annual Report



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

# Foreword

For Sudan as a country of origin, transit, and destination, geographically positioned along the main migratory routes from West and East of Africa to Europe, the year of 2016 was once again a year of several migration challenges. These challenges centre not only on addressing the protracted humanitarian situation and recurring crisis that result in new IDPs but also striving to achieve progressive resolutions to displacement and recovery and tackle acute migration challenges affecting Sudan.

IOM works with and for a diverse set of beneficiary groups – international migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and diaspora groups, but also communities of origin and return, communities hosting migrant and displaced populations, and communities affected by human mobility crises. Youth and children constitute an important demographic in Sudan in general, and for IOM in particular. IOM takes care to recognize the strengths and respond to vulnerabilities related to gender, age, health, sexual orientation, gender identity and other diversity characteristics within the populations it works with.

IOM in Sudan supports government institutions in realizing their national priorities in the area of migration, displacement and mobility and in fulfilling their international commitments, in particular obligations under international law, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the emerging Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

In 2016, IOM continued to assist people on the move across the country and beyond. With a commitment to improve the lives of migrants, IOM provided emergency humanitarian assistance to more than 1.8 million people among the 4.6 million affected population identified in the [UN's 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) for Sudan. The year was also marked by new innovative programming that supported recovery, strengthened stability, and promoted peace as a main factor for development and building social cohesion to avert future conflicts.

As part of the Government of Sudan's efforts to curb irregular migration, reinforce its migration management and governance, IOM strengthened its support to the Government on border management through capacity building of immigration officers. In addition ongoing capacity enhancement activities were organized for the benefit of civil society and concerned authorities on the growing phenomenon of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In a bid to minimize onward irregular migration, through Migrant Response and Resource Center, IOM intensified its awareness raising campaigns that reached thousands of migrants in need of assistance through the outreach activities. IOM also worked in engaging Sudanese media in shaping public opinion on the added value of migration if managed effectively and regularly is a benefit to society. The Government of Sudan is also generously hosting a large number of refugees, mainly from

neighbouring countries. Through its resettlement activities, IOM Sudan contributed to durable solutions for thousands of refugees hosted in Sudan facilitating their safe and orderly resettlement to third country destinations. In 2016, through its resettlement programme, increase in caseloads bound for resettlement from Sudan as compared to the previous five years.

IOM continued to be engaged in regional consultation processes, partnering with relevant stakeholders as well as actively supporting the implementation of the Khartoum Process agreed outcomes by transferring them into relevant activities aimed at addressing migration challenges. These partnerships and engagements are aimed at supporting Sudan institutions in positioning itself as a leader in the region to ensure that migration management and governance is further strengthened.

The IOM Mission in Sudan has expanded activities in 2016 to meet the surging migration related needs in the country, thanks to the collaborative efforts and generous financial support from donors and the Member States. These partnerships have enabled IOM Sudan to support the Sudan institutions to continue to address significant migration challenges.

Most importantly, all this progress could not have been realized without the commitment and diligence of IOM staff members throughout Sudan through our network of sub-offices. IOM Sudan has a solid and historical presence in the Country and sub region, 6 field offices and operational outreach to East region. IOM has a proven record of high operational capacity, delivering directly and efficiently in a variety of complex situations through network of over fifty NGOs.

Organizationally, 2016 was also an important year for IOM globally; marked by the [UN General Assembly's](#) September 19 High-Level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants formal signature Agreement between UN Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon and IOM Director General William Lacy Swing confirming IOM as a related agency of the United Nations System.

As a mission, IOM Sudan remains committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and societies alike, and will continue its efforts to support and promote orderly, safe and dignified human mobility in cooperation with government counterparts and partner agencies.

Sincerely,

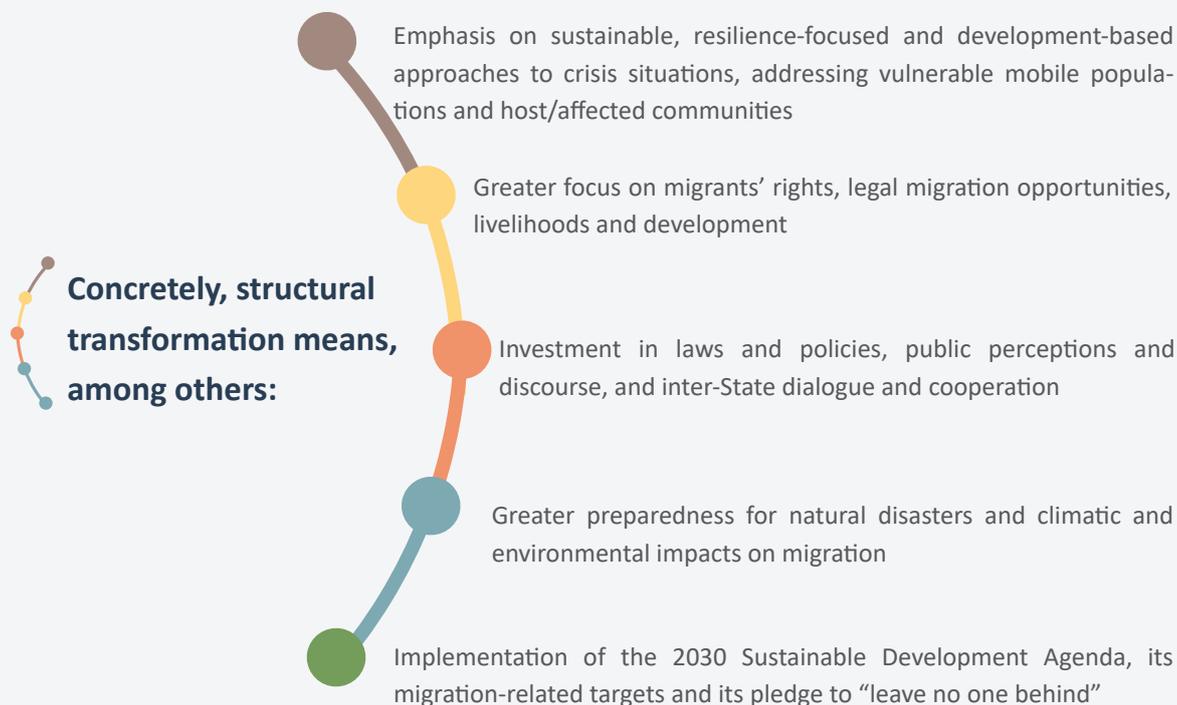


Mario Lito Malanca  
Chief of Mission  
IOM Sudan

# Overall IOM Sudan vision

IOM's Sudan overall vision is to enhance good governance of migration throughout the Sudan states and sub-region, ultimately aspiring towards migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and that benefits migrants and societies.

IOM Sudan will do so by addressing the mobility dimensions of crises affecting several states region and by contributing to structural transformations in the way in which migration is approached, addressed and discussed in IGAD sub region of horn of Africa.



*The Mission strategy outlines priority areas for action to improve the conditions and impacts of migration for individuals and Sudan societies, address acute and structural challenges in migration governance and contribute to meeting international commitments and standards.*

# MANAGING MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

IOM assists and fosters the Government of Sudan's (GoS) efforts to establish an orderly, safe and responsible migration governance system within stronger legal and policy strategies and frameworks that will help manage regular and irregular migration flows into, through and from Sudan, as well as to assist all migrants to the benefit the country's development. This is achieved through the provision of support services to facilitate better migration management, increasing awareness of migration issues, and through the development of Sudan's national capacity.



## FACILITATING SAFE, DIGNIFIED MIGRATION SERVICES

### Safe and Dignified Resettlement Delivers a Durable Solution

Working alongside the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Commission of Refugees and other relevant Sudanese authorities, IOM Sudan facilitated the safe, humane and dignified movement of 4,409 refugees to 14 countries of resettlement through specifically dedicated refugee admission and family reunification programmes. This represents a significant increase of over 2,000 refugees when compared with 2015 results as well as a 130% increase in the last five years. The top five major resettlement destinations were Canada, which absorbed 57% of the refugee caseload, while UK, Sweden, US and Australia, together account for 94.8% of the entire resettlement caseload from Sudan for 2016. The remaining nine countries represent 5% of the total facilitated admissions. IOM's resettlement activities include the facilitation of travel documents, transportation, medical assessments and protocols, cultural orientation activities and family reunification procedures.

### IOM helps migrants to voluntarily return home

IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme aims to facilitate the orderly and dignified return and reintegration of migrants who are unable to remain in Sudan and are willing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin;

or Sudanese living in other countries who wish to be supported in safely returning home. AVRR provides a durable solution for stranded migrants, migrants in an irregular situation, victims of trafficking, and unsuccessful asylum seekers.

In 2016, IOM assisted 336 Sudanese from 18 countries to voluntarily return home. The majority returned from Egypt (55% of the total); with Indonesia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway each sending between 17 and 37 Sudanese returnees. Other countries of departure included Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, Tunisia, and Turkey. Upon arrival, IOM's migrant reception team works to counsel and assist returnees to develop their socio economic reintegration plans that is conceived to help individuals and families restart their lives in Sudan.

In the case of voluntary returns from Sudan to countries of origin, IOM assisted the voluntary return of a total of 181 migrants; 89 returned to Ethiopia and the rest to 14 other countries, namely Cameroon, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Uganda. Migrants were provided with pre-departure counselling and medical assessment, transportation and post-arrival assistance, including counselling and the provision of socio economic reintegration support, which is primarily designed to initiate income generating activities to help enhance the sustainability of returns.

## Top countries of resettlement from Sudan in 2016



### Medical Assessments and Services to Promote Migration Health

**Pre-departure Migration Health Assessment and Travel Health Assistance** is provided by IOM upon the request of countries of refugees' admission. This assistance aims to ensure that refugees are healthy by conducting preventative and curative interventions for conditions that could have a negative impact not only on the refugees traveling on resettlement grounds but also on the public health of the host communities. During 2016, 3,676 comprehensive health assessments were conducted in preparation for refugees to resettle from Sudan to Canada, Italy, and the United States. All refugees being resettled also received pre-departure medical screenings to assess fitness to travel and ensure they are given appropriate medical referrals upon arrival.

**IOM's Medical Health Department in Sudan** conducts special medical services upon the request of third countries of migrants' destination, including for resettlement, family reunification, student and other temporary or permanent travel. The most common of these services are Tuberculosis (TB) screenings, with 2,270 examinations accomplished in 2016, under the United Kingdom Tuberculosis Programme (UKTB). UKTB medical certificates are issued for all UK visa applicants who intend to stay in the UK for a period longer than six months. In addition, IOM administered 62 Yellow Fever vaccinations for migrants traveling to Australia and New Zealand and collected 22 DNA samples to support family reunification to Italy and the UK during 2016.

**Cultural Orientation** is provided for refugees bound for resettlement to Australia, Canada, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, and United States of America to prepare them for their new life and speed up integration in a new socio-economic and cultural context. This is conducted either by IOM trainers or by specialized agencies appointed by the country of resettlement. In 2016, IOM Sudan delivered 53 sessions to a total of 2,166 participants. Each session takes three days, and attendants are ten years of age and above. Over 81% of the participants were resettled to Canada.



## INCREASING MIGRANT ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE

### Migrant Resource and Response Center Offers a Service Hub for Migrants

IOM Sudan established the Migrant Resource and Response Center (MRRC) in October 2015 in Khartoum. The MRRC, the first of its kind in Sudan, became operational with the generous funding support of the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security to bolster GoS efforts to respond effectively to complex migration flows and strengthen protection measures for migrants. The MRRC provides different services such as medical assistance, psychosocial counselling to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants, information on risks of irregular migration, as well as assisting in the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants who are stranded in Sudan and voluntarily choose to return to their countries of origin. The Center also provides awareness sessions to migrant communities on the risks of irregular migration intended to better inform choices and options available to migrants. A total of 1,545 migrants benefited from the direct assistance provided through the MRRC and its mobile response team; including medical assistance, counselling and emergency support in 2016.

### Outreach Activities and Awareness Raising on Risks of Irregular Migration

In order to sensitize communities on irregular migration through behaviour change initiatives, using awareness raising activities and public theatre, IOM reached a total of 2,298 migrants and Sudanese. To emphasize the importance of raising awareness about the real struggles and dangers facing a multitude of irregular migrants around the world, the plays encouraged discussions between live audiences and migration practitioners when possible to positively change perceptions. IOM supported the mobile theatre group to perform in nine different locations in Khartoum and in El Geneina, West Darfur in high areas of mobility or returnees, university campuses, youth clubs and where social cohesion is a challenge. Messaging through public performances is a pilot activity for IOM in Sudan and was produced by IOM in collaboration with the GoS National Committee for Combatting Human Trafficking (NCCT) and the generous support of the Government of Norway. The play was directed by the Sudanese Mobile Theatre Workshop Group.

### Engaging Public Opinion and Creating Positive Narratives around Migration

The topic of migration in Sudan has been somewhat absent in local and national media and when covered migration is usually portrayed in a negative context with limited familiarity of the basic concepts associated with migration. Consequently, in 2016, IOM Sudan worked on offering positive alternatives to this narrative aiming to shed light on stories and messages



highlighting resilience and opportunities for migrants in Sudan; hence strategically humanizing the current “crisis” narrative of migration.

To effectively address negative public opinion and increase awareness on migration, IOM proactively improved its relationship with the media through two media forums held in 2016. The two media forums collectively convened over 30 journalists working in print, TV, radio and social media who have key influence on public opinion. Topics discussed in the forums included media technical skills training on social media use and ethical reporting, as well as orientation on migration terminologies.

Additionally, this year in Khartoum, in commemoration of the International Migrants Day, IOM conducted a five day Stories of Migration Art Workshop with the participation of over 30 migrants from 8 different countries. The artwork produced during the workshop was showcased in an exhibition. During the exhibition, [a short documentary film](#) that was produced about the workshop and its participants was screened. With participants coming from Kenya, Nigeria, Eritrea, DRC, Syria, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan; the art workshop and exhibition created a space for them to share their experiences, especially with regard to the risks often faced in cases of irregular migration.

## STRENGTHENING MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

### A Holistic Approach to Migration Governance in Sudan

To advocate a holistic approach to effective migration management and governance, as well as promote policy and institutional coherence, IOM has been closely coordinating with GoS institutions to establish the National Coordination Mechanism for migration (NCM) in Sudan. In this regard, in 2016 IOM conducted and facilitated several consultations with relevant line ministries and provided technical and financial assistance for GoS officials to participate in regional and international fora. Namely, the 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on June 2016; as well as the 6th Regional Committee Mixed Migration Meeting in Addis Ababa on September 2016. This support has culminated in the GoS embarking on the process of developing migration policy and the establishment of the Sudan NCM in line with IGAD's regional initiative for enhancing migration management and governance. Consequently, the NCM was committed by Sudan's delegation in the 7th IGAD Regional Consultative Process with the theme "Migration Governance in the IGAD Region" hosted by the GoS in May 2016.

### Knowledge and Institutional Development

IOM in partnership with UNHCR, UNODC, UNFPA and UNICEF, developed the 2015 - 2017 Strategy to Address Human Trafficking, Kidnappings and Smuggling of Persons in Sudan: Strengthening Alternatives to Onward Movements. The Strategy has been endorsed by the GoS and builds on the achievements of 2013-2014, taking a step forward by placing an emphasis on strengthening alternatives to onward movements for asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants in Sudan. A core element of the Joint Strategy focuses on strengthening the expertise of the Sudanese authorities to manage mixed migratory flows, receive asylum seekers, and counter trafficking, smuggling, and kidnapping crimes. With this purpose, IOM is providing technical guidance and advice to the National Committee for Combatting Human Trafficking (NCCT) on developing strategic and operational planning to combat trafficking in persons as well as on implementing the provisions of the Anti-trafficking Act and coordinating initiatives to counter trafficking.

IOM is also coordinating the design and delivery of training targeting multiple key institutions such as the criminal justice system, law enforcement, and civil society organizations on international migration law and the national legal framework referring to counter trafficking focusing on investigation, prosecution, protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. Consequently, 45 representatives from institutions (law enforcement and criminal justice system) and 35 members of civil society organizations were trained in 2016.



### Capacity Building and Cooperation

IOM provides technical support to enhance the capacity of the GoS to manage its borders in a way that delivers benefits for the country and migrants. This support includes assistance in legal and policy framework and the assessment of needs in the areas of infrastructure, human resources and border management information systems. With this aim, IOM partnered with the Ministry of Interior's Passport and Civil Registration Corporation for the delivery of a training programme to enhance the professional skills of border management staff. Multiple training sessions were conducted in 2016, including a series of training on document examination and impostor recognition. A total number of 110 migration senior officials and front-line officers were trained in 2016.

## HELPING MIGRATION BENEFIT SUDAN'S DEVELOPMENT

### Sudanese Diaspora transferring knowledge and benefits to Sudan

The Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals Project (TRQN) promotes the return of Sudanese experts from other countries to build the capacity of government and non-government institutions by providing the necessary skills and opportunities which takes advantage of skilled Sudanese living abroad through knowledge transfer. The TRQN project is demand driven as national institutions approach IOM for particular capacity building support; IOM then conducts needs assessments and links the institution with the suitable experts. The transfer of knowledge is facilitated through trainings, workshops, research, and development as well as practical projects/action plans and consultancy services. In 2016, 13 assignments were completed by Sudanese experts through the TRQN, supporting areas such as water management, education, corporate governance, project management, counter trafficking and smugglings, training of visually impaired individuals, and media development.

## ACCELERATING RECOVERY, TRANSITION AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IOM is dedicated to strengthening the critical interface between humanitarian action and socio economic development, an area that is often under prioritized and underfunded. Forced migrants often suffer from secondary or cyclical displacements, causing a greater burden on already strained humanitarian actors and resources. IOM's recovery and transition initiatives help to promote stability and self-reliance by: empowering populations in their transition to durable peace, recovery and development solutions; rehabilitating affected areas; and, addressing drivers of displacement to prevent forced or irregular migration. Priority needs are identified and addressed at the local and state level to enhance social cohesion, sustainable community stabilization and promote relationships amongst communities. IOM's recovery and transition projects also address basic infrastructural needs, deliver livelihood activities and support local organizations and government authorities to assist communities in reducing conflict and facilitating cross-border movement.



### Community Stabilization

#### Promote Peaceful Coexistence by Improving Community Infrastructure and Resources

Pastoralist and sedentary communities co-exist in different areas of Sudan and its neighbouring countries. Human mobility patterns across borders are affected by factors such as climate change and different social and economic structures and rules that can affect peaceful coexistence. IOM has supported more than 57,000 people with 31,355 heads of livestock by strengthening the resilience of communities in South and East Darfur. Through a community-based participatory approach, basic infrastructural needs were provided along migratory pastoral corridors; livelihood activities, such as livestock programming and provision of agricultural inputs were delivered in addition to small businesses trainings conducted for various community members. Local authorities were also provided training to build their capacity to assist communities in reducing conflict and facilitating cross-border movement to enhance social cohesion while promoting peaceful coexistence.

#### Social Cohesion through Improving Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in support of transition, reintegration and recovery are an integral part of projects that aim to promote social cohesion and community stabilization. IOM supports communities towards peaceful coexistence and development, by increasing access to limited resources and livelihood opportunities in the most underdeveloped regions in the country. IOM promotes durable solutions by constructing solar powered mini water yards, conducting targeted community trainings, and directly involving the community throughout the process in the design of the intervention, location selection, and construction work.

In 2016, 122 activities under community stabilization for over 3,000 households were realized; such as the formation of experimental farms with irrigation systems, installation of grinding mills and oil press facilities, construction of latrines, perimeter fences and police posts in markets; were implemented in Abyei PCA Box, Red Sea State, South Kordofan and West Kordofan.

Most community stabilization WASH activities were carried out in Abyei with the aim to decrease the likelihood of reoccurring disputes between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka tribal communities, and to increase livelihood opportunities and water availability to foster future self-reliance and sustainability through the formation of management committees. WASH activities were carried out with both communities in the volatile Abyei area. Among the activities conducted, vegetable farms and solar mini water yards were constructed, as well as the construction of various infrastructure interventions to improve toilet facilities, hospital rooms, police posts, and education facilities.

In other states IOM's transitional recovery support in 2016 also included the construction of 5 water points, 1 water network, 31 hand pumps, 1 slaughterhouse, public latrines in markets, and in schools, in 14 different locations. These interventions aimed to mitigate and prevent community level conflicts by addressing some of the main root causes of tension in order to contribute to long-term conflict resolution and peace building in Sudan's Southern States of South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile. With initiatives that increased and maintained access to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene outreach services, IOM supported 125,130 (58,930 men, 66,200 women and 21,528 children) conflict-affected populations and new Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the eastern states of Kassala, Gedaraf and the Red Sea.

IOM has been a partner in the Joint Programme for the UN Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur Project, funded by Qatar for the Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur.



The Joint Programme supports the recovery and stabilization of 150,000 war-affected persons by providing sustainable WASH services, contributing to the Darfur Development Strategy reconstruction pillar number two i.e. providing sustainable and safe water supply in Darfur and improving hygiene and sanitation practices.

Finally, the implementation of a community stabilization project in Kassala to improve water services for communities living in Kassala and Kashm al Girba and health facilities began in 2016, and another project that aims to increase economic diversification through improved livelihood opportunities in North Darfur, South Darfur and Red Sea State are in the initial implementation stage.

## **SPEEDING RECOVERY, BOOSTING SELF-RELIANCE**

### **Skills Training Increases Livelihood and Income Generation Opportunities**

IOM Sudan works towards building resilience amongst affected populations, reducing aid dependency, promoting returns, and preventing secondary displacement. Through the livelihood component of the Cross Border Peace and Cooperation Project (CBPC) funded by the European Union, 50 men and women in El Radoam, South Darfur State were trained in bee-keeping and honey production; hence promoting sustainable management of indigenous honey bees and contributing to the overall conservation of biodiversity as well as enhancing food security and income generation for local bee-keepers. To address the needs of the pastoral community, vaccination campaigns were conducted reaching 19,355 head of livestock in four villages in Buram locality, South Darfur.

In East Darfur, 100 women (40 from IDP camps, 40 host community members, and 20 South Sudanese) were trained in small businesses and provided with start-up kits to increase self-reliance as well as to strengthen the capacities of the community in generating income. Additionally, under the CBPC Project important communal institutions in East Darfur were rehabilitated including one women and youth centre, one health facility, one primary girls' school and the main cattle market. The improvements at the main cattle market facilitated trade and commerce, developing strong ties between cross-border tribes from Sudan and South Sudan.



## **STRENGTHENING CONFLICT RESOLUTION, FOSTERING SOCIAL COHESION**

### **Strengthening Institutional and Community Capacity to Promote Peace**

One of the many approaches to promote social cohesion is through providing peace dividends and improving relations through capacity building to representatives of fundamental institutions such as government, civil society as well as communities at the grassroots level in conflict reduction, conflict sensitivity and ensuring the inclusion of all stakeholders in the planning and implementation processes.

Under the CBPC Project, committees were established comprised of community representatives, local leaders, IOM staff members and other partners (such as local NGOs) in the area; for the management and maintenance of project interventions to ensure sustainability and instil ownership. IOM has also contracted two national NGOs, Global Aid Hand and El Radoom Charity Organization, the latter a locally selected NGO, with the intent of solidifying the community approach by promoting participation and inclusion, in particular for youth, women and pastoralist communities.

In close coordination and in consultation with GoS State Water Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WES) on water interventions in South Darfur and through three private companies in East Darfur, water infrastructure and rehabilitation works were completed. These infrastructural interventions employed local labour and were complemented by the assistance of state authorities such as with the case of the rehabilitation of the main cattle market in East Darfur where the State Ministry of Finance contributed by installing perimeter fences.

### **Community Capacity for Peaceful Dialogue and Engagement**

IOM Sudan has also enhanced community stabilization by supporting local and state authorities through capacity building, as they play a prominent role in the decision-making process. A meeting with over 77 participants from different segments of the South

Darfur communities (community police, state police, rural courts judges and representatives, influential tribal leaders and civil society) was organised in a joint platform through a six-day workshop where participants addressed issues such as cross-border dynamics, proactive conflict resolution issues amongst pastoralist and sedentary communities. Through identifying problems and solutions using an interactive, participatory approach, open dialogue, transfer of knowledge and exchange of experiences from different areas and fields; participants received positive feedback and were enabled as community members to pave the way forward in implementing and developing communal cohesion and peaceful coexistence.



# ADDRESSING MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

In line with IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) which was adopted by IOM member states in 2012, IOM operates in collaboration with the interagency system, UN Humanitarian Country Team and cluster approach and other international frameworks to identify humanitarian needs and generate a coordinated, multi-sector response. In addition to drawing upon IOM's operational experience to respond to the acute humanitarian needs and address the mobility dimensions of crisis in Sudan; IOM also recognizes the imperative to achieve a progressive resolution to displacement situations.

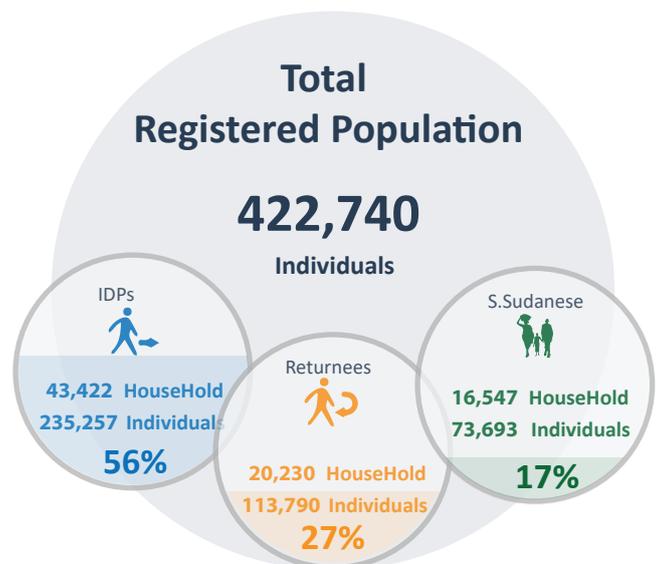


During 2016, to respond to Sudan's protracted humanitarian crisis with an estimated 4.6 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance across the country IOM continued to work with agencies, government departments and organizations at all levels to build institutional capacity in emergency preparedness and response, and expanded its geographic coverage in displacement tracking, and in the delivery of emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and emergency shelter and non-food items. IOM also applied its experience in field data collection and information management to conduct Third Party Monitoring exercises in Darfur.

## PROVIDING TIMELY, RELIABLE DATA

Displacement data guides rapid, coordinated response and assistance

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global system designed to track population displacement during crises, providing essential, timely data on the scale and profile of vulnerable mobile populations and the conditions in which they are living thus enabling swift, targeted and coordinated humanitarian response. The DTM is deployed on behalf of and in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) at the state and/or federal levels.



The majority of new arrivals were displaced from the Jebel Marra area to South, Central and North Darfur states. 33,627 cases were registered in different locations of South Darfur State, including Otash camp in Nyala, Kass and Menwashi. The main caseloads in North Darfur State were registered in Tawilla and Sortoni, an area which IOM has limited access to.

No IDP registrations took place in Central Darfur State. DTM biometric exercises were carried out in three different IDP camps in Tawilla locality in North Darfur State; namely Argo, Dali and Rwanda, targeting older caseloads in order to update the population data in these camps. In South Kordofan State, the IOM-HAC DTM team conducted a re-registration exercise of all the old IDP caseloads. The data collected through the exercise showed a 22 percent reduction in the number of IDPs, except Kadugli locality. Tracking and registering of new IDP arrivals took place in more than 13 localities and locations in the State and enabled the humanitarian community to gain a more accurate understanding of the IDP population and where to target assistance.

### Darfur Monitoring Project Data Informs and Improves Humanitarian Programming

In 2016, IOM Sudan continues its second consecutive year of the Darfur Monitoring Project (DMP) as a Third Party Monitoring (TPM) entity for USAID's OFDA-funded humanitarian efforts in Darfur, to help inform and improve OFDA programming through an evidence based approach with increased access to data on the existence, quality, progress, and lessons learned from ongoing projects. Monitoring in 2016 included data collection and verification for 215 OFDA funded project sites across South and West Darfur States focusing on health, and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes.

DMP also conducted a data quality assessment (DQA) for one OFDA WASH indicator common to five implementing partners to help OFDA understand how confident they should be in data and data collection procedures. In addition, DMP also produced two Lessons Learned Reports. These reports document lessons learned by the DMP team related to the design, preparation, and execution of this third-party monitoring programme, as well as lessons learned about the situation on the ground in Darfur, drawing from data collected in order to adjust programming and improve delivery.



### DELIVERING ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES TO MEET CRITICAL NEEDS

#### Rapid Response Fund Assists Hard To Reach Populations through Local Partners

Supported by USAID/OFDA and managed by IOM, the RRF is a unique emergency funding mechanism, which provides grants to national and international NGOs for critical, life-saving activities in the immediate aftermath of a natural or man-made disaster. Covering Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, South and West Kordofan, the fund provides urgent support to IDPs within six sectors: NFIs; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH; Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlement. Through RRF outreach to National and International NGOs, the RRF mechanism is able to respond quickly to reach underserved populations that are often excluded from other funding streams.

In 2016, the RRF responded to humanitarian emergencies in five States across four sectors. RRF grants totalled 1,110,162 USD, and reached approximately 523,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. Emergency shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) were delivered to vulnerable, newly displaced households in Central Darfur and West Kordofan States. Urgent water and sanitation assistance was provided to IDPs and returnees in North Darfur and Central Darfur States and emergency health assistance reached remote villages in West Darfur State.



## Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Restore Human Dignity

IOM's Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs) assistance continued to provide life-saving support to 78,418 vulnerable, crisis and disaster affected people across three Darfur states in 2016. ES/NFI response is directly linked to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which supports the assessments on households' needs, verifies affected populations and generates beneficiary lists. The DTM process ensures that ES/NFI assistance reaches the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including IDPs, vulnerable returnees, disaster affected communities and primary school aged children and teachers.

During 2016, IOM Sudan organized 32 ES/NFI missions which included needs assessment visits, distribution missions and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). A total of 10,833 households were assisted through the provision of life-saving ES/NFI assistance; 1,656 households were provided with enhanced protection through the construction of Improved Emergency Shelters (IES). IOM also constructed 24 communal spaces of which 14 are used as temporary classrooms for primary school aged children and 10 benefited local communities.

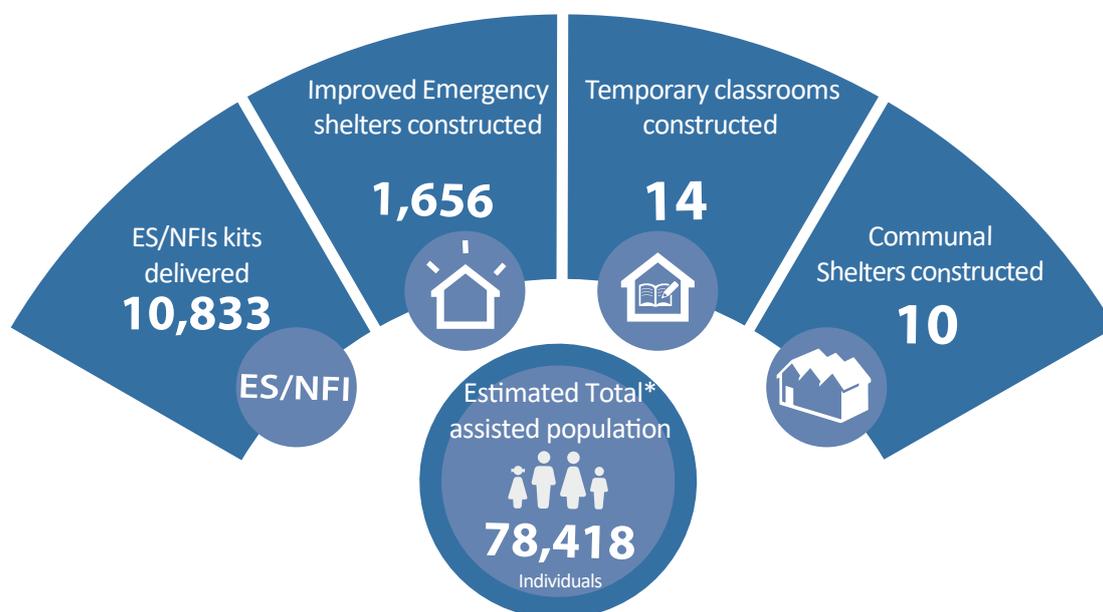
Of the assisted beneficiaries, 72% were IDPs most of which were newly displaced as a result of conflict and natural disasters. The majority of the IDPs assisted were displaced as a result of the conflict in Jebel Marra into IDP sites in Tawilla (10,392 individuals), Sortoni (9,561 individuals) and Kass (355 individuals). Returnees comprised of 27% of the assisted caseload, most of which were Sudanese returning from camps in Chad into North and West Darfur states, followed by returnees in West Darfur state returning to places of origin. As a part of durable solutions, IOM assisted returnees through enhanced IES, although some of the latest arrivals were assist with ES kits while funding for durable shelter solutions is sought.



Finally, 1% of the 78,418 assisted individuals were vulnerable members of the host community who got displaced as a result of the disasters, such as higher than average amount of rainfall in 2016 which resulted in flash floods in North and West Darfur.

IOM's ES/NFI teams provided temporary classrooms benefiting 879 primary school children and 20 teachers in Borgo IDP camp and Malha IDP site in North Darfur State. This assistance was extended at the request of the Education sector lead and based on request for assistance received from the State Ministry of Education.

To ensure adequate coordination and planned response in the delivery of ES/NFI assistance, IOM coordinates with the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the ES/NFI sector and partners in Sudan. Assistance is delivered jointly and in coordination with HAC and NGO partners based in each locality after coordination has occurred at the sector level.



## WASH Emergency Response Brings Life-Saving Water and Sanitation Services

During 2016, IOM's emergency WASH support worked with national counterparts and communities, bringing vital life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services to over 650,000 beneficiaries through a total of 12,589 emergency response activities in North Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur, Blue Nile, Kassala, West Kordofan and South Kordofan states.

In South Kordofan (SKS) and West Kordofan (WKS), IOM provided life-saving WASH assistance to the most vulnerable populations in localities affected by conflict and imminent humanitarian response situations through enhancing supplies of safe drinking water and improving hygiene knowledge and behaviours. Programming mainly targeted the populations displaced by the conflicts in SKS and WKS, engulfed by the ongoing civil conflict in the Nuba Mountains, intra-tribal conflict in SKS, tribal clashes in East Darfur, and the conflict in South Sudan. IOM also provided assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the reception centre in Kharasana, West Kordofan, enhancing access to safe water, sanitation services and increasing awareness through hygiene campaigns.

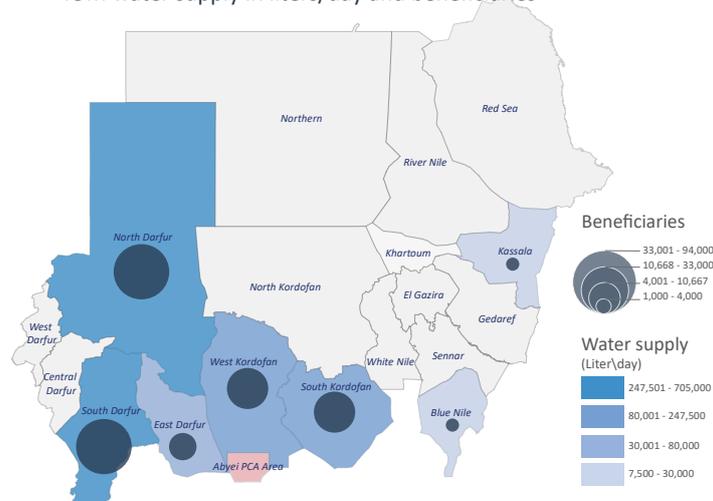
In North Darfur, life-saving WASH assistance was delivered to IDPs in Tawilla following the Jebel Marra crisis through the rehabilitation and construction of latrines, mini water yards, and hygiene and sanitation campaigns. IOM was able to respond to the increasing needs and gaps in water availability by providing water trucking services delivering 240,000 litres of water a day for a total of 75 days to 31,000 beneficiaries. In East Darfur, targeted activities in various localities were designed in response to the sudden influx of South Sudanese refugees. Assistance included the construction of 350 latrines in Kario, the distribution of 3,000 sanitation kits, and the construction of one water yard in Khor Omer reaching a total of 16,713 beneficiaries.

In South Darfur, IOM responded to the influx of new IDPs in Otash Camp by delivering WASH assistance to a total of 91,904 beneficiaries. Through a separate project in Otash camp water availability is being augmented, while improving hygiene practices through training and establishing autonomous water committees to assure sustainability.

Emergency funding in Sudan is decreasing and one of the aims of the WASH Sector and IOM is to decrease dependency on humanitarian aid for the operational costs of water facilities in IDP camps that have existed for years. IOM is conducting a WASH Study, with the objective to understand and analyse the current tariff systems in place, if any, to map out the current water sources available, and to conduct a water usage study in a number of IDP camps in Darfur. The aim is to adopt a market-based tariff system strategy in IDP camps with IDPs in protracted situations in order to reduce dependency on humanitarian funding and slowly change the attitude towards more self-sustainable practices.

Finally, the sudden on-set emergency at the end of 2016, as a result of the floods and heavy rains in a number of states, caused various degrees of damage, as well as contributing to the outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). IOM responded by distributing 750 water purification kits in West Kordofan, 1,160 in Kassala, 1,160 in Blue Nile, 1,500 in South Kordofan and 2,600 in North Darfur. In addition, IOM is currently carrying out emergency interventions in Kassala and Blue Nile in response to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak by enhancing access to safe water, improving hygiene practices and increasing knowledge of water-borne diseases.

IOM water supply in liters/day and beneficiaries



## Emergency Health Assistance Reaching Vulnerable Displaced Populations

In 2016, 52,232 beneficiaries were assisted through direct medical consultations as part of the Minimum Basic Health Package (MBHP) that includes treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, basic maternal and child care and health promotion on various health topics. These IOM managed clinics (fixed and mobile) are located in El Sereif IDP Camp, South Darfur, in Allait, Al Sayah, Gallab and Abbassi IDP Camps, North Darfur, in Alfirmous, East Darfur, and in Muli, West Darfur. In addition, IOM provided training courses for 40 midwives, and 40 doctor/medical assistants on updated treatment protocols about infectious diseases with special attention to Sexually Transmitted Infections and management of HIV/ AIDS. In addition 140 Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained in general health; covering topics including the importance of safe drinking water, good practices in personal hygiene and food handling, awareness of water borne diseases, correct water storage practices, and the importance of immunization as a prevention against infectious diseases.

As part of the emergency response to the outbreak of severe malaria, 20 CHW were trained on prevention and treatment protocols and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) activities such as house-to-house fog spraying, vector surveillance, vector source reduction and mechanical larvae control, reaching 3,759 households in El Sereif, South Darfur. 8,596 IDPs and members of the surrounding community were also mobilized to participate in these vector and source reduction activities.

Finally, IOM was responsible for the establishment of an outpatient (OTP) nutrition centre in Umbaru, North Darfur, which has assisted 1,657 beneficiaries with 1016 U5 screened for malnutrition. IOM delivered a number of training and awareness programs on health and nutrition. Sixty Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained on specific nutrition related topics, 330 caregivers undertook promotion activities on Infant Young Child Feeding (IYFC) while three peer learning groups have been formed and six sessions have taken place.



**52,232** beneficiaries were assisted through direct medical consultations in the IOM



**11,039** children, as well as pregnant and lactating women, were screened on a regular basis for severe malnutrition using a number of screening methods including a mass MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) campaign and weight for height.



**6,238** pregnant women attended Anti-Natal Care (ANC) visits.



**317** births were assisted by skilled attendants (with additional 51 referrals for obstetric complications and/or emergencies).



**5,000** girls and women received education about good reproductive health practices, and were provided with feminine hygiene kits and information on how to improve their personal hygiene habits.



**10,745** children were vaccinated through routine EPIs (Expanded Programme for Immunisation) and against polio.

**140**  
(CHW)

Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained on general health topics including safe drinking water, good practices in personal hygiene and food handling, awareness of water borne diseases, correct water storage practices, and the importance of immunization as way of preventing infectious diseases.

**1,000**  
Estimated Beneficiaries  
reached via CHWs

**60**  
(CHW)

Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained on nutrition related topics.

**1,145**  
Estimated Beneficiaries  
reached via CHWs

**20**  
(CHW)

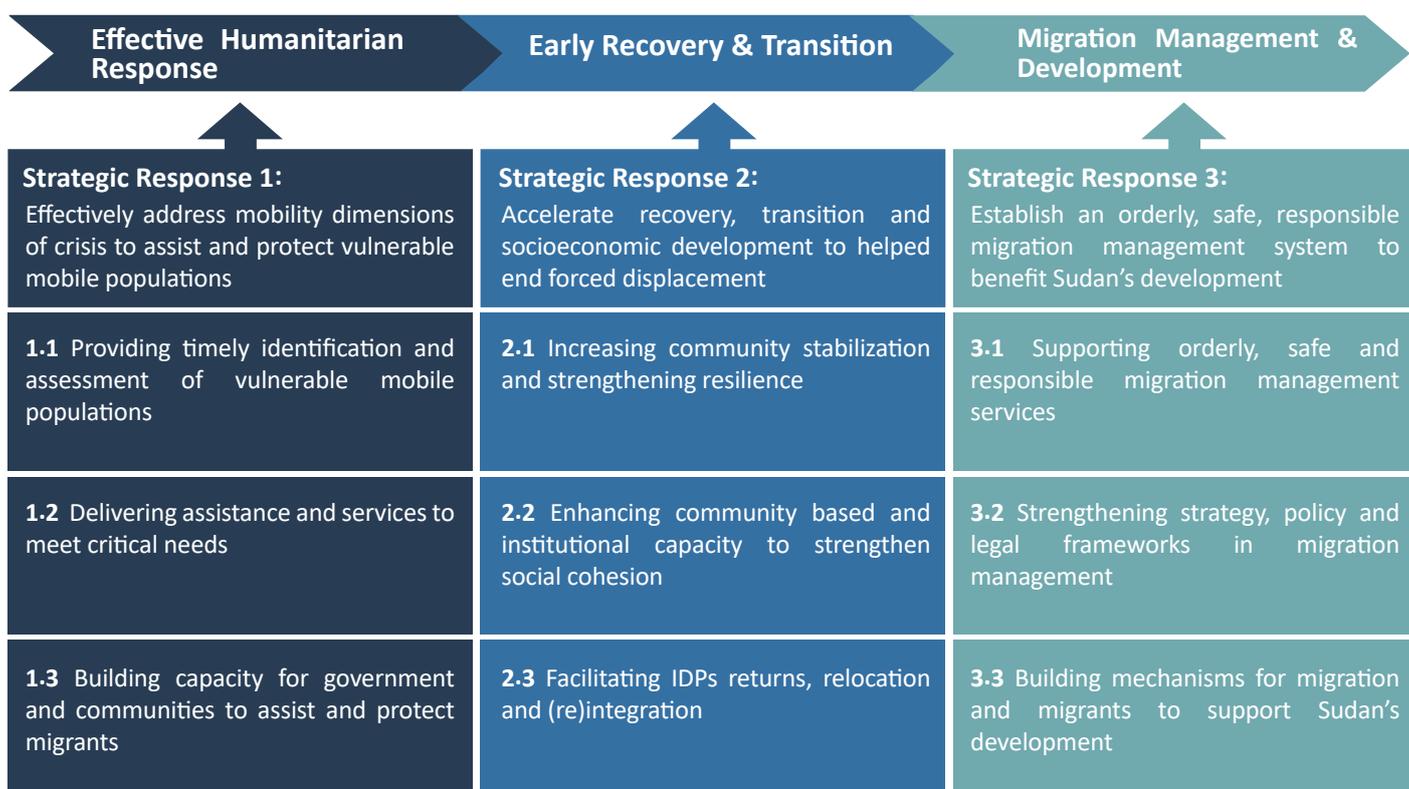
Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained on prevention, early detection, treatment and emergency response to severe malaria outbreaks.

**3,759**  
Households benefited in  
El Sereif, South Darfur

## CREATING ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

Following IOM Sudan’s mission strategy, a staff training survey was launched in 2016 aiming to respond to the training needs of staff in line with the comprehensive goals of the Mission. The survey helped inform IOM staff capacity building needs that improve performance of individual staff members in their areas of expertise, as well create incentive to capable staff hence promoting their retention within the organization. The trainings thus far have enabled staff to improve and broaden their knowledge and create focus on common IOM strategic goals. As a result of the survey findings and recommendations in 2016, 127 IOM staff members engaged in various training activities including improving their skills on working within emergency operation contexts, conducting health assessments, strengthening programming on water, sanitation and hygiene; as well as improving procurement and resource mobilization organizational processes.

### IOM SUDAN STRATEGY



#### Organizational Effectiveness – Enhanced performance through operational strengthening of :

- ▶ Data and research
- ▶ Partnership and coordination
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation

# Way forward

Migration is a dynamic, fast changing phenomenon that requires a coherent, comprehensive and all-inclusive whole of Sudan institutional approach as well as a coordinated effort in its management. Consequently IOM will continue its strategic programming as part of the UN system at national, State and sub regional levels and working in close collaboration with the Government institutions and regional institutions, in particular the Intergovernmental authority for development – IGAD, The League of Arab States, and other relevant regional and inter-regional policy processes to continue initiatives started in 2016. Processes such as the National Coordination Mechanism for migration in line with IGAD’s Regional Consultative Process, follow up actions within the framework of Khartoum Process, along with Valleta work plan and implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, its migration-related targets and its pledge to “leave no one behind” as well as other initiatives aimed at enhancing migration management and governance initiatives will continue throughout 2017. IOM will continue supporting Government of Sudan by facilitating regular discussions on Migration issues and emphasize closer cooperation among relevant institutions and stakeholders in the country and the region to ensure that Sudan takes active part in forthcoming events like Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

Going forward, IOM Sudan will embrace MENA Regional Strategy 2017-2020 which is oriented on the principles and objectives of good migration governance outlined in the IOM Migration Governance Framework which was endorsed by IOM Member States in 2015. The Framework consists of three principles and three objectives:



The MENA Regional Strategy 2017-2020 outlines MENA-specific objectives under each of these six components and is fully aligned with the migration-related and migration-relevant targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Furthermore, rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches and respect for humanitarian principles underpin all objectives and activities detailed in the strategy.

In addition to the regional objectives, IOM Sudan has developed specific mission objectives, taking into account the specificities, opportunities and challenges of each state and sub-region. IOM Sudan will implement the strategy at country and sub-regional levels, according to respective roles and capacities. While the strategy will guide programmatic and project development, policy and advocacy work IOM will strive to maintain the versatility of the mission so that an integrated approach in tackling Sudan’s migration challenges supports the Government of Sudan in both demonstrating the principles of and achieving the objectives of good migration governance.

IOM Sudan will continue providing an array of services and project activity to migrants and host communities, while striving for enhanced organizational effectiveness, in particular a drive for accountability and results and looks forward to continue building effective partnerships and broadening cooperation so that Sudan can continue its work in leveraging the development potential of migration.

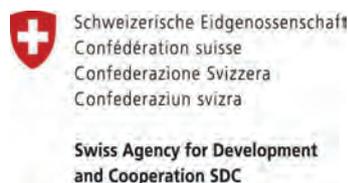
IOM extends its gratitude to the Government of Sudan for the collaboration throughout implementation of IOM programming.



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From  
the People of Japan







International Organization for Migration (IOM)  

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