Migration was at the forefront of international agendas in 2015, and migratory flows within, through, and from Sudan continued significantly contributing to the waves of population on the move throughout the year. The complex protracted humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to be increasingly adversely affected by the continued decline in available funding due, in part, to ongoing concurrent high level emergencies.

Since January 2015, 233,000 people have been displaced in Darfur; of these, 109,000 have received aid assistance. Approximately 66,000 of persons displaced in 2015 have returned to their area of origin. In government-controlled areas of South Kordofan an estimated 52,000 people have been displaced since January, of whom 21,000 have returned; and in government-controlled areas of Blue Nile, an estimated 60,000 have been displaced (24,000 relocated; 26,000 returnees; and 10,000 displaced) since January (OCHA, 30 November 2015).

In 2015, IOM Sudan continued reaching those most in need; through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM Sudan identified the most vulnerable migrants and their critical needs, thus aiding in mitigating the impact of forced displacement through the provision of vital direct assistance, and supporting partners in delivering life-saving services.

IOM addresses the needs of protracted displacement by linking humanitarian assistance with durable solutions, building beneficiaries’ skills whilst still providing them with life-saving assistance in order to bolster their resilience. IOM Sudan continues working with other agencies, departments and organizations at all levels to build national institutional capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF IOM SUDAN

To ensure timely, appropriate and effective relief and assistance, IOM Sudan works in concert with the Government of Sudan and with international and national partners, supporting capacity building and activities that concentrate on four key areas: 1. The provision of credible data to identify displaced and vulnerable populations to ensure access to assistance; 2. Direct emergency assistance to meet critical needs of vulnerable migrants; 3. Safe return and assistance to Sudanese affected by crises and instability abroad; and 4. Strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of both government and community-based systems to support effective humanitarian response.

SEE ANNEX ON PAGE 11 FOR THE IOM SUDAN STRATEGY
OVERVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

More than 352,301 IDPs, affected population, returnees, and South Sudanese have been assisted through IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities.

- **24,000** Beneficiaries received critical health assistance through IOM Emergency Health activities, and an additional **20,828** benefited from health awareness activities.
- **47,150** Beneficiaries were assisted through IOM Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) activities.
- **431,070** Beneficiaries were reached through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF).
- **137,653** Beneficiaries were provided with adequate quantity and quality of water, and health and hygiene education through IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities.
- **1,452** Sudanese citizens and Third-Country Nationals fleeing Yemen received IOM assistance and 67% were provided with hygiene kits and Onward Transportation to their final destination.
- More than **1,000** enumerators received training on DTM methodology and benefited from working temporarily with IOM-DTM teams.
- **1,452** Sudans received IOM assistance and 67% were provided with hygiene kits and Onward Transportation to their final destination.

**Capacity Building**

More than **1,000** enumerators received training on DTM methodology and benefited from working temporarily with IOM-DTM teams.

**WASH**

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**Health**

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- **137,653** Beneficiaries were provided with adequate quantity and quality of water, and health and hygiene education through IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities.

**Displacement Tracking Matrix**

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**RRF**

- **431,070** Beneficiaries were reached through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF).
- **137,653** Beneficiaries were provided with adequate quantity and quality of water, and health and hygiene education through IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities.

**Livelihoods**

- More than **3,000** households acquired new knowledge, skills and occupational opportunities through IOM Livelihoods activities supporting early recovery interventions.
- **47,150** Beneficiaries were assisted through IOM Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) activities.

**Transportation**

- **1,452** Sudanese citizens and Third-Country Nationals fleeing Yemen received IOM assistance and 67% were provided with hygiene kits and Onward Transportation to their final destination.
Displacement Tracking Matrix

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM tool designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement during crises. The DTM in Sudan, in partnership with the Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), provides all humanitarian partners with essential data to understand needs and vulnerabilities on the ground, enabling the delivery of vital assistance to the most vulnerable victims of displacement throughout Sudan. DTM biometric exercise outcomes are also applied in the case of protracted displacements and voluntary return.

In 2015, IOM's DTM verified 97,144 individuals of the 223,558 reported IDPs in the Darfur states. A further 39,716 affected individuals in need of assistance were also registered in Fanga Suk during an inter-agency mission in December. In Kordofan, IOM's DTM verified 16,421 individuals of 35,024 reported IDPs mainly in Abbassiya in South Kordofan (old caseload). In total, the verification process identified 56% of the total caseload as either duplicated or falsely reported cases.

In 2015, the DTM responded to over 90% of the cases reported to the organization in Darfur. IOM conducted three biometric exercises in North Darfur State for IDPs registered in 2013 and 2014. Of 84,283 IDPs in Korma and ZamZam camps in El Fasher locality and Abbasi camp in Malit locality, IOM verified 46,242 IDPs; therefore, 45% of the IDPs were identified as returned, duplicated or having moved to another area of displacement, and de-registered from the IDP database.

IOM registered 146,389 returnees in North and West Darfur, most of whom had returned prior to 2015. In West Darfur, following the request of the Humanitarian Aid Commissioner (HAC) and the Return Working Group (RRWG) in the state, IOM re-registered / verified all the returnees in the state. In North Darfur, 30,736 returnees were registered by the DTM and reported to have returned during 2015. More than 70% stated that their return was permanent whilst approximately 30% stated that they return seasonally to cultivate their lands. In addition to that, more than 15,000 returnees have permanently returned to their places of origin in Sayah, Malit locality after a short period of displacement in early 2015.

A small number of returnees (237 individuals) were also registered in Abo Jibeha and Taledamon areas of South Kordofan.
In environments experiencing complex emergencies, security concerns can prevent USAID/OFDA and expatriate partner staff from conducting regular site visits to monitor the progress of programs. In such cases, USAID/OFDA contracts a third party to conduct quantitative and qualitative output monitoring and activity verification on their behalf. The Darfur Monitoring Project (DMP) is a third party monitoring entity for OFDA funded projects in Darfur, primarily focusing on WASH and Health projects in South and West Darfur. The goal of the DMP is to improve OFDA programming at practical and strategic levels through increased access to evidence based data related to the existence, quality, progress of, and lessons learned from OFDA-funded projects in Darfur, Sudan.

In 2015, the Darfur Monitoring Project (DMP) piloted the project to 27 OFDA funded projects in South and West Darfur. After successfully piloting the project, IOM has conducted monitoring and verification to a total of 58 Health and WASH OFDA funded projects (sites), of which 29 are from West Darfur and 29 from South Darfur. The DMP compared IP reported data to data recorded at site level to verify the accuracy of reported data. In addition, more contextual data was analyzed to provide OFDA with a much more complete picture of the projects.

IOM Sudan also organized accommodation when necessary, and its onsite medical team provided emergency health checks for evacuees, as well as distribution of hygiene kits for all arrivals. In addition to assistance to those caught in emergencies abroad, IOM also provides direct assistance to migrants or displaced people who are vulnerable due to other personal characteristics, circumstances or legal status.

In June 2015, a single influx resulted in the arrival of 9,159 South Sudanese, out of which 74% were under 18 years of age. From 15 to 17 June, IOM participated in an inter-agency needs assessment in the area to help determine critical gaps and vulnerabilities and distributed 1,400 jerry cans as well as soap supplies for two months. Access in West Kordofan remains limited, causing the South Sudanese to move on due to lack of sustained assistance.
The Rapid Response Fund (RRF), funded by the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is a preparedness and pre-positioning response mechanism to meet critical needs in the event of man-made or natural disasters, with a rapid approval process, which allows successful applicants to respond very quickly to critical, emergency needs of vulnerable, newly displaced populations.

Covering Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, South and West Kordofan, the RRF projects offer short-term, emergency support (maximum 4 months) in six sectors: (i) Shelter and Settlement; (ii) Non-Food Items; (iii) Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; (iv) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); (v) Health; (vi) Protection. With its accessibility to National and International NGOs, the RRF mechanism is able to respond with urgency to reach underserved populations that are often inaccessible to larger organisations or excluded from other funding streams.

In 2015 a total of seven projects in five states (East Darfur, Blue Nile, North Darfur South Kordofan and Central Darfur) were approved and implemented in three different sectors (ES/NFI, WASH and Protection sectors) to a total amount of 997,577 USD. The RRF has reached 431,070 direct and indirect beneficiaries, and the following are RRF’s key achievements in 2015:

**ES/NFI sector:**
1,300 Emergency Shelters were provided to IDPs in Adilla and Abu Karinka, East Darfur State following their displacement in late 2014. The RRF funded the provision of 1,300 improved emergency shelters to vulnerable IDP households in Blue Nile State, where almost 5,000 households were displaced in February 2015.

**WASH sector**
The RRF WASH project was one of the first to provide long-awaited, urgent support to IDPs when access became available in Um Dukhun in Central Darfur State.

RRF supported vulnerable IDPs with WASH assistance in early 2015 when existing services were overwhelmed by the influx of a large displaced population in Um Baru locality in North Darfur State. An Emergency WASH Project was funded by the RRF for IDPs in three localities Rashdad, Alabasiyia & Abugibiha in South Kordofan State.

**Protection sector**
The protection of vulnerable IDPs was strengthened through community-based activities funded by the RRF, following their displacement in the Mellit locality of North Darfur State.
In 2015 IOM assisted a total of 47,150 beneficiaries while prepositioning a contingency stock of 25,355 ES/NFI kits for distribution across North, South and West Darfur as well as South and West Kordofan. IOM’s ES/NFI teams in coordination with the DTM team identified the most vulnerable IDP households, and the results of the assessment and registration mission were coordinated with the sector to ensure no duplication of assistance in each locality. The first distribution occurred in Shagra A, B and C, after 1,376 households across the three villages were displaced and in dire need of shelter assistance. IOM provided ES/NFI kits to a total of 6,880 beneficiaries across the three villages.

IOM also provided assistance to 1,337 IDP households in South Kordofan who were displaced as a result of inter-community conflict. The provision of ES/NFI also aided sustainable returns by extending support to 1,810 returnees whose houses had been destroyed and who wished to return to their place of origin across Habila locality. In total 8,495 IDP and returnee beneficiaries were assisted across four localities namely, Rashad, Abu Jihaba, Kalugi and Habila. Within Rashad, Abu Jihaba and Kadugli were identified as settlements where IDPs were assisted: Gadeer, Tagmala, Algalaa, Al Sesaban, El Rahmaniya, Debabib, Gemaa and Tayba.

Continued displacement in North Darfur saw a total of 7,063 households (35,315 of 47,150 IDPs assisted in 2015) across 3 localities covering 15 displacement sites in Shagra A, B and C, Mellit (Ein Eldass, Hillat Ahmed, Um Bala Bostano, Hillat Hamid, Hillat Ibrahim, Um Sayalla, Wama, Elekirsha, Elnawahiya, Goz Alarab and Alwgaeam) and new arrival areas of ZamZam IDP camp. In ZamZam 7,115 beneficiaries were assisted with ES/NFI kits; the new arrivals reported fleeing from areas surrounding Jebel Marra, citing insecurity and destruction of property as the primary cause of displacement. IOM conducted interviews with the beneficiaries and community leaders prior to the distribution mission and post distribution interviews two weeks after the distribution to assess the impact of the distribution as well as to document beneficiary feedback.

Furthermore, inter-tribal conflict between Berti and Zayadiya tribe left 4,264 households displaced across Mellit locality. IOM in partnership with Sustainable Action Group (SAG) and the sector lead provided a combination of ES/NFI and improved emergency shelter kits to 14,315 beneficiaries across displacement sites in Mellit town and surrounding areas.
Emergency Health Assistance

In 2015, IOM’s completed 24,000 outpatient consultations and 85 referrals to higher level hospitals through its primary health care clinic in El Sereif camp, South Darfur, and a mobile clinic in Sayah-Mellit, North Darfur. Sayah saw an influx of IDPs requiring health services. IOM’s intervention in both these areas included treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, referrals, and maternal and child care.

IOM’s child health care identified a total of 736 cases of malnutrition in North and South Darfur which were treated through Outpatient Therapeutic Program and community-based management for Acute Malnutrition. In El Sereif, 6,414 children under 5 (U5s) were vaccinated according to the EPI schedule, and in June 2015, 4,354 individuals were immunized during a ten-day campaign in response to a measles outbreak. In October, 2,347 U5s received polio vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation through a house-to-house campaign. In both Sayah and El Sereif, IOM completed 2,469 Ante-Natal Care visits; in the El Sereif clinic, 116 births were assisted by skilled attendants. In Zamzam, North Darfur, 720 pregnant and lactating women received assistance through a one-month supplementary nutritional feeding program.

In coordination with Help Age International, activities specifically aimed at improving healthcare access for older IDPs in Bielel, Otash and Kalma camps in Nyala in South Darfur, such as training medical staff in geriatric care, rehabilitation of social centers, provision of age-friendly hygiene kits, home visits, hygiene sessions, and provision of emergency drugs, were implemented, benefiting 800 older men and women. Hygiene promotion and capacity building activities in 2015 included training on a variety of health topics for 8,482 Community Health Workers and promoters in North and South Darfur; house-to-house health promotion reached 4,491 women, 1,391 men, and 6,464 children.

In February 2015 IOM conducted a six-day training course in Zamzam Camp on HIV/AIDS; the course covered Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) aimed at IDP midwives, four days of peer education on HIV/AIDS for IDP youths, and three days of psychological first aid training. A similar course was taught in June in coordination with the State National AIDS Program (SNAP) in El Sereif camp. The course also included Mobile VCT (volunteer counselling and testing), with 105 IDP participants (85 females, 20 males).

The 2015 outbreak of severe malaria / suspected Viral Hemorrhagic Fever with a Case Fatality Rate of 24.5% further strained the already scarce health resources in Darfur. IOM supported the Federal Ministry of Health in addressing this emergency through a variety of activities including space spraying and larvae inspection, mosquito net distribution and health and awareness promotion activities, active case finding through epidemiological surveys and rumor investigation, training on outbreak investigation VHF, and basic information regarding malaria an, dengue fever and malaria, and enhancing community participation in source reduction. These activities were conducted in North, West, and South Darfur states.
Declining availability of water throughout Sudan due to drought as combined with displacement due to conflict and natural disasters has had a major impact on human mobility, adversely affecting people’s health, livelihood, and wellbeing.

In 2015, IOM worked with national counterparts and communities, bringing vital life-saving water and hygiene services to 137,653 people in urgent need in North Darfur, Blue Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, and Gadaref, South and West Kordofan states.

In South Kordofan, IOM WASH projects included the drilling and installation of hand pumps, construction of emergency latrines, and the establishment of Water Management Committees.

IOM rehabilitated eight hand pumps and conducted eight hygiene campaigns, restoring water access and improving hygiene practices, as well as forming Hygiene and Sanitation Committees trained to organize hygiene promotion trainings and messaging campaigns with South Sudanese across seven sites in the state. South Sudanese assistance was also implemented in West Kordofan, to assist the influx of 10,000 South Sudanese in June 2015. Furthermore, IOM provided safe water by rehabilitating water yards in each of three localities in West Kordofan, serving both IDPs and host communities.

In Red Sea, Kassala, and Gedaref, IOM expanded safe water supplies and improved sanitations for 48,355 people to respond to emergency malnutrition needs. IOM addressed lack of access to safe water due to fighting in Blue Nile’s Geissan locality through the provision of necessary water filtration kits for affected people.

In North Darfur, IOM increased access to clean water for over 12,000 people in Abasi, Zamzam and Korma IDP camps, and other displacement sites.

This was accompanied by Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaigns aiming to ensure sustainability of new WASH infrastructure through positive behavioural changes for 21,000 beneficiaries.

The CLTS campaigns motivate communities to completely eliminate open defecation and end the cycle of fecal–oral contamination and concurrent spread of disease.
Durable Solutions

While responding to the humanitarian imperative is fundamental to IOM’s strategy in Sudan, emergency response is also inextricably linked to the other central pillar of investment in early transition and post-crisis recovery efforts, in order to foster durable solutions to displacement. IOM links the two elements in order to build resilience, reduce aid dependency, promote returns, and prevent secondary displacement.

In 2015, IOM ES/NFI and Livelihood teams began discussions regarding piloting a new project concerning the production of improved emergency shelters utilizing locally available materials. In December 2015, IOM designed the cash for work scheme with an initial 250 improved emergency shelter to be constructed by IDPs; IOM aims to implement training of the IDPs by experts in the production of the improved emergency shelters in close collaboration with the improved emergency shelter supplier. Discussions are ongoing with WFP in order to ascertain the possibility of a partnership involving WFP’s food for assets (FAA) program and IOM’s emergency shelter cash for work scheme.

This activity will mark the commencement of IOM’s shift from the sole distribution of relief items by linking cash based assistance with the production of relief items, while at the same time providing livelihood opportunities for camp based populations. IOM will also be piloting its first shelter production cash for work training in early 2016.

In February 2015, 146 trainees from both IDP camps and host communities graduated from vocational training courses in North Darfur. An additional 215 trainees graduated in December 2015 with enhanced skills in the fields of welding, construction, auto mechanics, and plumbing for male youths; and food processing, handicraft, IT, and tailoring for female beneficiaries. In South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile State, IOM provided livestock re-stocking assistance, and income generating activities for over 500 beneficiaries, as well as tools and seeds, and training for over 2,200 households. Rehabilitation and construction of productive assets was also delivered in Abyei Box.

In addition, in early 2015 IOM established a Women’s Center in Zamzam IDP Camp. The center, together with a second center planned to be established in Abu Shouk IDP camp in early 2016, provides a venue for women’s groups to receive further training as well as produce, sell, and store goods to generate sources of income.
The complex humanitarian crisis in Sudan requires a multilayered response addressing the diverse needs arising from both protracted displacement and new emergencies causing continuous waves of forced migration. Increasing resilience and peaceful coexistence must go hand in hand with dynamic responses providing life-saving assistance and improvement of basic services in order to effectively, adequately, and humanely address the needs of the population suffering from ongoing conflict and displacement. IOM’s strategic integrated approach, supported by the contributions of its Member States, and implemented through close international and local partnerships, continues to assist the Government of Sudan to address its migration challenges and to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable mobile populations throughout Sudan.

CONCLUSION

IOM HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS ARE SUPPORTED BY:

- United States
- USAID
- Development Cooperation
- European Union
- Japan
- Canada
- The Common Humanitarian Fund
- United Nations Emergency Response Fund
IOM Sudan Strategy: To take an integrated approach to Sudan's migration challenges in order to help the Government of Sudan to both demonstrate the principles of and seek to achieve the objectives of good migration governance.