**RRF**

500,000 Beneficiaries provided with WASH, Non Food Items, Shelter, Health and Protection services through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF).

309,595 Assisted IDPs, returnees, and South Sudanese refugees through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix.

**NFI**

218,491 Beneficiaries including IDPs and South Sudanese refugees were provided with vital life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services.

16,570 Beneficiaries were assisted through Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) activities.

42,000 Beneficiaries provided with lifesaving health interventions in different Darfur states.

1,100 Beneficiaries, of whom 53% are women, acquired new skills for strengthened and diversified livelihoods, through progressive approaches to end displacement.

2,426 Refugees assisted to resettle in 13 countries. Top 4 resettlement countries: Canada, Sweden, UK, and USA.
Introduction

The first six months of 2016 in Sudan witnessed a variety of interconnected, intricate, and parallel population movements, influenced by numerous factors; highlighting the complexity of the drivers of migration in, through and out of Sudan. Migrants in Sudan (internal and external) are experiencing vulnerabilities and are in need of critical life-saving services.

Sudan is a country of origin, transit and destination, making it a crucial corridor for smuggling and trafficking. Sudan also continues to face forced displacement due to natural disasters, inter and intra community disputes and other conflicts. Additionally, secondary displacement and lack of community resilience has been exacerbated by limitations in natural resources, productive assets and socioeconomic capacity; causing further humanitarian challenges.

To address these humanitarian challenges, IOM Sudan has efficiently, proactively, and effectively continued to respond to the needs of affected populations throughout January to June 2016 by addressing the vulnerabilities in various states in the country. IOM’s essential assistance to a variety of migrants including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, populations affected by natural disasters, and refugees, was implemented within the humanitarian principles of “Do No Harm” and “Accountability to Affected Populations;” and thus, the same assistance was also extended to host communities.

IOM continues to successfully undertake a multi-faceted approach ensuring coordinated and comprehensive humanitarian interventions. IOM’s complementarity in humanitarian action has strengthened the interface between emergency response and transition and development programming; resulting in effectively contributing to reducing the dependency on aid for populations experiencing protracted displacement. Complementarity also exists within its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to successfully inform assistance, ensuring planned response is targeted and effective. IOM’s efficacious methodology resulted in tailored assistance which has alleviated the suffering of 1,139,422 beneficiaries to date, in Darfur, as well as South and West Kordofan, and Blue Nile.
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM tool designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement. The outcome of DTM exercises is utilized for both short term and long-term development responses. IOM employs DTM in Sudan, in partnership with the Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), to provide all humanitarian partners with accurate, updated and essential data that details needs and vulnerabilities on the ground, enabling and expediting the delivery of vital assistance to the most vulnerable populations, as well as capturing accurate and updated data on population demographics throughout the country. Furthermore, DTM biometric exercises are also conducted and the outcomes are applied to respond with increased effectiveness in the case of protracted displacements.

In addition, IOM trains community leaders and IDPs, recruiting them through incentives to support DTM and NFI teams during field missions. Community leaders are continuously involved in all IOM DTM activities.

**Internally Displaced Persons**

The DTM team conducted registration exercises for 164,626 IDPs / affected populations in Darfur and Kordofan. The targeted caseload included IDPs who were displaced throughout recent years and new IDPs displaced due to crises. 63 percent of the targeted IDPs were from the old caseload, mostly in South Kordofan. Re-registration exercises for those IDPs took place following multiple requests from HAC and humanitarian partners to verify their displacement conditions and needs; as well as determine how many have returned to their Place of Origin (PoO) or moved to other locations.

The remaining 37 percent were IDPs in different Darfur states. Out of the 192,770 reported caseload, the DTM team registered 164,626 individuals; representing a 24 percent reduction in the number of IDPs between reported IDPs and registered IDPs, with the remainder deemed to not be present on the ground or having been identified as duplicated cases. Some of the registered new IDPs already returned to their PoO; such was the case in Habila in West Darfur State, where the IDPs were only displaced for a short period of time.

The IOM-HAC DTM teams reported 773 new IDPs in five locations in South Kordofan State. The registration will be completed by July 2016.

**Returnees**

Huge return movements were reported in the first six months of 2016, mostly in North and Central Darfur states. The majority of returnees were Sudanese cross-border returnees from refugee camps and/or other rural areas in Chad. The IOM-DTM team, jointly with HAC at the state level, conducted several registration exercises during this reporting period for 93,487 returnees who were registered mainly in Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur state. The registration exercises are still on-going in some locations in North Darfur, while DTM teams are planning to begin registering another group of returnees reported to have arrived in Um Dukhun.

Other return movements were reported in different states, such as South Kordofan, where IOM has been requested to verify caseloads. The registration exercise is planned to take place, in full coordination with HAC and the A/HCT, in August, jointly with the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRC) in the State.
South Sudanese

Due to the continued unstable insecurity situation and heightened food insecurity in South Sudan, vast numbers of South Sudanese crossed the border into Sudan, mainly to East Darfur; another group of South Sudanese reached North Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan states.

The IOM-HAC DTM teams, in full coordination with the Refugee Multi Sector (RMS) and humanitarian partners, working in collaboration with HAC, registered 30,185 individuals (of 37,540 tracked / reported South Sudanese) in Khor Omer, Ed Dain locality in East Darfur. The South Sudanese continue to migrate into Sudan, with new arrivals reported as of mid-January 2016 in different locations of East Darfur such as Abu Gabra, Abu Matarig, Alfirdous and Abu Senidira. IOM, jointly with HAC at the State level, plans to register these caseloads in August.

IOM has also been requested to re-register old South Sudanese caseloads in South Kordofan. IOM, jointly with HAC, registered 21,297 of a reported caseload of 23,125; registration will be completed by end of September 2016.

A comprehensive and in-depth review of the DTM tools and methodologies was recently undertaken, to ensure that IOM-Sudan continues to apply the most context-appropriate, and updated methods in line with IOM’s Global standards. A DTM expert from IOM Headquarters in Geneva undertook the review and found that IOM Sudan continues to maintain high technical standards as well as strong quality control methods.
In the first six months of 2016, IOM assisted a total of 3,314 households (HH) in North, South, and West Darfur states. IOM’s Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (ES/NFI) assistance consists of two approaches: the distribution of standard ES/NFI kits, consisting of five items, to newly displaced households and vulnerable returnee households; and Improved Emergency Shelters, comprising one room with grass mats and supported by bamboo and wooden poles.

This structure, which is locally produced in North, South and West Darfur, has also served as an opportunity for local communities to benefit from small conditional cash transfers in exchange for the production and assembling of the Improved Emergency Shelters.

Beneficiaries include returnees, IDPs, and households affected by disaster. IOM’s ES/NFI teams, using information provided by the DTM identified the most vulnerable aid recipients by analysing the results of assessment missions.

Coordination with the sector and effective collaboration with implementing partners in each locality ensured no duplication of assistance and enhanced complementarity across targeted localities. Jointly with HAC, and in partnership with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), IOM assisted 500 HH (2,500 individuals) displaced due to the Jebel Marra crisis by providing the standard ES/NFI kits. An estimated 129,000 civilians have been reportedly displaced from the Jebel Marra area in Sudan’s Darfur region since mid-January as a result of increased hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/AW). Of the IDPs displaced in North, South and East Darfur as a result of the summer offensive in Jebal Marra, only 53% in Sortony and 69% in Tawilla, in North Darfur have received ES/NFI assistance.

The provision of the Improved Emergency Shelters (IES), as well as ES/NFI, aided sustainable returns through supporting 1,733 returnee households comprising Sudanese nationals returning from Chad. 1,482 of the cross-border returnees were assisted through the provision of ES/NFIs in Kornoi, North Darfur; IOM also reached 250 households in Umbaro by providing IES.

The IES and ES/NFI assistance provided to returnees in North Darfur so far in 2016 was implemented in partnership with the National Organization for Humanitarian Services (NOHS).

In West Darfur, the IOM DTM team conducted a registration and verification exercise of the returnee caseload in Habila locality in September 2015, covering 30 villages in the locality. The results of the exercise formed the basis for IOM’s 2016 provision of emergency shelter to 292 returnee households in eight high priority villages.

IOM’s ES/NFI projects are funded through generous contributions from the Government of Japan, Government of Canada, and European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO).
In the first six months of 2016, IOM was able to respond to rising emergency WASH needs through a number of essential life-saving interventions.

**Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan**
IOM provided life-saving WASH assistance to the most vulnerable population in South and West Kordofan states by boosting supplies of safe drinking water and improving hygiene knowledge and behaviour.

IOM delivered 2,150 emergency WASH kits to 9,100 IDPs and South Sudanese refugees in Damazin (Blue Nile), Sirajiya (South Kordofan), and Al Sonut (West Kordofan). The distributed WASH materials included water purification kits, which treat water from unprotected sources rendering it drinkable, and jerry cans to store the treated water. The lack of safe drinking water in Delami Town and Gardoud Village, both in Delami Locality in South Kordofan, and Kadugli, the State capital, presented a serious threat to vulnerable displaced persons. In consultation with the GoS’s HAC and Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), IOM delivered two hand pumps inside Delami Town and one hand pump in Gardoud, benefitting approximately 1,750 IDPs and their host communities. In Kadugli, IOM repaired 15 hand pumps in and around Kadugli Town, a major IDP settlement area, providing safe drinking water for 4,000 resident IDPs and host communities. A total of 32,772 beneficiaries were assisted in South Kordofan and 20,467 in West Kordofan.

Under ECHO funding, IOM built one of its biggest water yards in Debenaira to serve 7,636 beneficiaries (in case of emergency, the water yard can serve up to 18,000 persons). The water yard was completed with three tanks of 20 cubic meter capacity each, five distribution points, and three km-long extension pipes, and a water management committee was trained to ensure future sustainability.

**South Darfur**
In South Darfur, IOM responded to the influx of new IDPs in Otash Camp by delivering life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities living in the 12 sectors of the camp, plus the newly established extension of the camp, serving a total of 91,904 beneficiaries. IOM constructed one water yard, rehabilitated 12 mini water yards (one in each sector), rehabilitated 8 water distribution points, constructed 500 latrines, conducted 5 hygiene and sanitation campaigns, trained 30 hand pump mechanics, and installed three emergency water bladders to respond to the sudden influx of new IDPs due to the Jebel Marra crisis.

**North Darfur**
In Tawilla, North Darfur, IOM rehabilitated 400 latrines, constructed 645 latrines, carried out 13 hygiene and sanitation campaigns, rehabilitated 30 hand pumps, and constructed five mini water yards. This project provided life-saving assistance to IDPs in Tawilla displaced due to the Jebel Marra crisis; the project is ongoing with implementation of a number of water infrastructures and water tankering activities, and has assisted 65,712 beneficiaries thus far.
EMERGENCY HEALTH

IOM and its partners provided essential lifesaving health interventions in North, South, and West Darfur through a range of activities including outpatient treatment (OTP) of acute and chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases; basic maternal care such as Ante-Natal Care (ANC) and the promotion of safe pregnancies and deliveries; child health services including screening and Community Based Management of Malnutrition (CMAM) and immunizations; and facilitation of referrals. In addition, community mobilization activities and activities in response to public health threats have also taken place.

In late 2015, an outbreak of suspected Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) and severe malaria presented a significant public health threat. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH), in close coordination with the World Health Organisation, conducted extensive investigations. In December 2015, IOM began contributing to the response by enhancing the capacity for early detection and prevention of morbidity and mortality in relation to outbreaks of this nature in West and North Darfur.

**9,881**
Outpatient medical consultations conducted through services provided in El Sireif Clinic, South Darfur, and the mobile clinic in Sayah, North Darfur.

**200**
Community Health Workers (CHW) trained on nutrition, general health, prevention and treatment protocols, on screening for malnutrition using MUAC and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) in South Darfur.

**1,353**
Children under 5 (U5s) reached through child health services such as the Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) and 526 cases of malnutrition managed through outpatient care/CMAM or referral for inpatient care.

**8,596**
IDPs and members of the surrounding community were mobilized to participate in vector and source reduction activities, also benefiting from health awareness sessions on the prevention, early detection, and management of relevant infectious diseases.

**3,759**
Households reached through house-to-house fog spraying, vector surveillance, vector source reduction, and mechanical larvae control.

**5,000**
Feminine hygiene kits distributed to the most vulnerable girls and women of reproductive age in El Sereif Camp, South Darfur.

**5,000**
U5s reached through seven day campaigns for screening and relevant referral for all cases found.

**5,000**
IOM facilitated the transportation of 5,000 mosquito nets for distribution to the most vulnerable households in El Fasher, North Darfur.

**1,206**
Pregnant women reached through Ante Natal Care services in South Darfur.

**120**
Women gave birth assisted by skilled attendants in South Darfur.

**293**
Women received Tetanus Toxoid 2 (TT2) Immunization in South Darfur.
Supported by USAID/OFDA and managed by IOM, the Rapid Response Fund (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 grant provides urgent support to IDPs within six sectors: NFIs; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH; Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlement. With its accessibility to National and International NGOs, the RRF mechanism is able to respond with urgency to reach underserved populations that are often excluded from other funding streams.

From January 2016 to June 2016, the RRF has reached over 500,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries with WASH, Shelter, NFIs, Health and Protection services. Both National as well as International NGOs were successful in their applications to the RRF and the total amount of funding disbursed reached almost 1,100,000 USD in West, Central and North Darfur.

The RRF responded to the Dengue/Malaria outbreak in Kerenik locality, West Darfur through the rehabilitation of clinics, launch of mobile clinics, and training of health workers. Community-based health surveillance systems were also strengthened through training of community health workers and organising multiple health campaigns. Over 100,000 people were supported through this emergency health project.

Through the RRF, partners provided improved Emergency Shelter and NFIs for over 200,000 people in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, who were displaced several times over the last two years, as far as over the border into Chad, losing all their personal belongings.

Emergency WASH assistance was provided for internally displaced people who fled the Jebel Marra crisis, arriving to Tawilla camp in North Darfur. Due to a serious funding gap caused by delays in processing other fund mechanisms, the RRF provided safe water, emergency latrines and hygiene promotion for over 40,000 newly displaced individuals.

Over 230,000 vulnerable individuals in Kutum, North Darfur, were supported through protective services such as mapping the available service providers, referring people with special needs for medical and other assistance, providing mobility aids, distributing dignity kits for vulnerable women and training communities in how they can better protect themselves and their children.

The RRF enabled partners to reach almost 69,000 newly displaced people in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, who had no access to clean water or sanitation facilities. IDPs were drinking water directly from hand-dug wells, which had resulted in a high level of water-borne infections, particularly in young children. The RRF provided clean and safe emergency water, latrines and hygiene promotion.
IOM assists refugees residing in Sudan to resettle in a third country, as well as Sudanese migrants to voluntarily return home. In many instances, migrants’ return home is combined with a programmatic facilitation of their reintegration in their respective communities of return through IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme. Each refugee and / or migrant assisted to move under IOM auspices undergoes specific health assessments and fit-to-travel medical clearance prior to departure.

### Achievements:

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Beneficiaries assisted 1 January to 30 June 2016</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Resettlement</strong></td>
<td>Assisted 2,426 refugees to resettle in 13 countries. Top 4 resettlement countries: Canada, Sweden, UK, and USA.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sudanese Returnees on AVR/AVRR from January to June per country of origin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td><strong>Migration health processing</strong></td>
<td>IOM conducted over 3,200 health assessments for all IOM-assisted out-bound migrants including refugees due for resettlement, as well as Tuberculosis screenings for migrants to UK and DNA sampling for migrants bound to Italy.</td>
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<td><strong>Inbound AVRR</strong></td>
<td>Assisted 146 Sudanese nationals to return from 9 countries, and provided them with start-up reintegration support in Sudan. Top 3 sending countries: Egypt, Sweden, and Indonesia.</td>
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<td>Sudanese Returnees on AVR/AVRR from January to June per country of origin</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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In the first half of 2016, IOM supported 1,163 IDP, returnee and host community households with skills training and inputs to strengthen their ability to earn income and promote sustainable livelihoods. Interventions targeted the states of North and South Darfur, West and South Kordofan and Blue Nile, as well as Abyei PCA. Through agricultural activities, livestock support interventions and vocational and skills trainings, individual and community resilience were built to support the transition from emergency to development.

A total of 32 Agricultural Committees were established in West and South Kordofan and Abyei PCA, which will manage group planting and irrigation schedules and receive further governmental support through their registration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Following the impact of the El Niño phenomenon on pastoralist livelihoods, causing early migration as well as lack of pastures, interventions such as training of Community Animal Health Workers, drug distribution, and upgrade of veterinary clinics contributed to supporting the health of the livestock and in turn the livelihoods of nomadic groups.

Through training on trades such as welding and mobile phone charging, or food processing and leather manufacturing, beneficiaries gained valuable skills for income generation, and were introduced and linked with available microfinancing institutions. In North Darfur, a pilot cash-for-work training program was implemented for IDPs to engage in the production and assembly of emergency shelters.

Finally, the North Darfur, IDP Abu Shouk Camp (with a population of approximately 54,000) witnessed the establishment of a Women’s Center in early 2016, which will serve as a venue for training and production as well as community gatherings, in an effort to facilitate economic opportunities for vulnerable women and promote community interactions and social cohesion.
CONCLUSION

The multifaceted migration-related challenges in Sudan require a composite response, tackling the outcomes of protracted displacement whilst addressing emergent needs driven by sudden crises. The ability to deliver life-saving services and, simultaneously, targeted effective durable solutions necessitates flexibility, adaptability, and forward thinking. IOM Sudan, through the invaluable support of its Member States, and through close international and local partnerships, continues assisting the Government of Sudan in responding to migration related needs, and ensuring the well-being of vulnerable mobile populations throughout Sudan.