



IOM Sudan Humanitarian Mid Year Report

JANUARY – JUNE 2015





The humanitarian situation in Sudan has been characterized by protracted internal displacement in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Currently, 3.1 million persons are displaced in Sudan of which 297,000 have been displaced since January 2015 (OCHA); 5.4 million people have been deemed in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2015 (OCHA). The already complex humanitarian situation is compounded by the continued influx of South Sudanese fleeing the conflict in South Sudan. As of June 2015, 180,506 South Sudanese have entered Sudan, seeking refuge from the violence in South Sudan (UNHCR).

Regional flow of migrants into Sudan include refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants from neighboring countries such as Chad, Central African Republic, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, placing a further strain on limited resources. As of June 2015, 304,879 refugees and asylum seekers reside in Sudan (UNHCR). Yet as migration and internal displacement continues to take place on a large scale, humanitarian actors face reduced funding due in part to the growing number of severe emergencies worldwide.



IOM Sudan Humanitarian Highlights:

Beneficiaries Assisted by Sector

Beneficiaries		
DTM	IDP and Returnee Registration and Verification	127,942
Emergency Assistance	WASH	136,552
	Emergency Health	42,649
	Shelter and NFI	23,195
	TCN- Yemen	1,452
	Livelihoods	661

The needs of 127,942 IDPs, returnees, and South Sudanese have been identified and shared with partners through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

1,452 Sudanese citizens and Third-Country Nationals fleeing Yemen were evacuated with IOM assistance and 67% were provided with Onward Transportation to their final destination

23,195 beneficiaries assisted through IOM Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES & NFI) activities

42,341 beneficiaries received critical health assistance through IOM Emergency Health activities

136,552 beneficiaries were provided with adequate quantity and quality of water, and health and hygiene education through IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities

661 beneficiaries accessed new knowledge, skills and opportunities through IOM Livelihoods activities

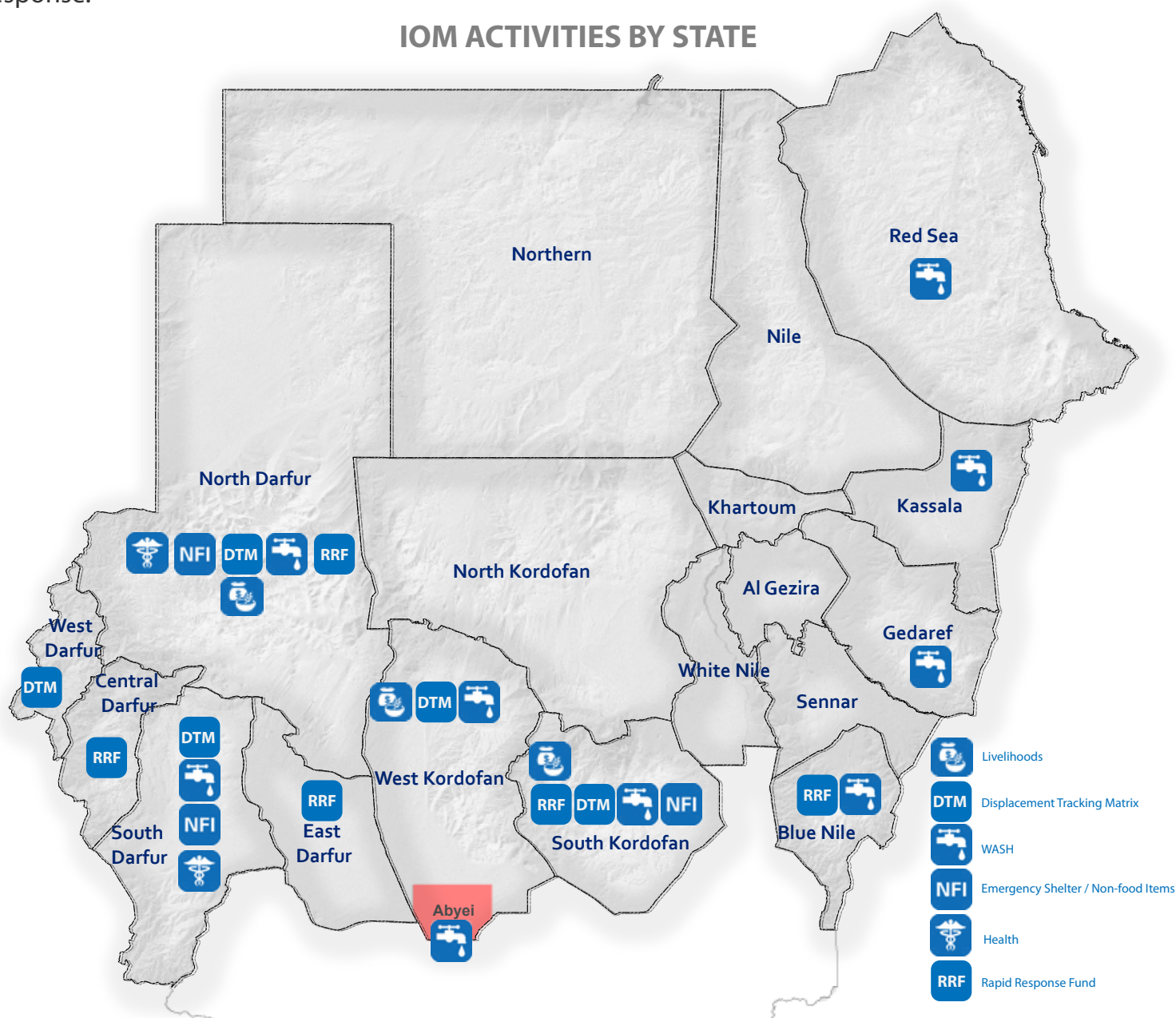


IOM Sudan Strategic Response

Due to the nature of instability in Sudan and its bordering countries, the scale of humanitarian needs of forcibly displaced populations remains massive. IOM continues to support the Government of Sudan (GoS) in building its capacity to effectively and humanely address the complex migration challenges in Sudan, and to help the GoS to assist and protect vulnerable mobile populations.

To ensure timely, appropriate and effective relief and assistance, IOM Sudan works in concert with the Government 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.

IOM ACTIVITIES BY STATE

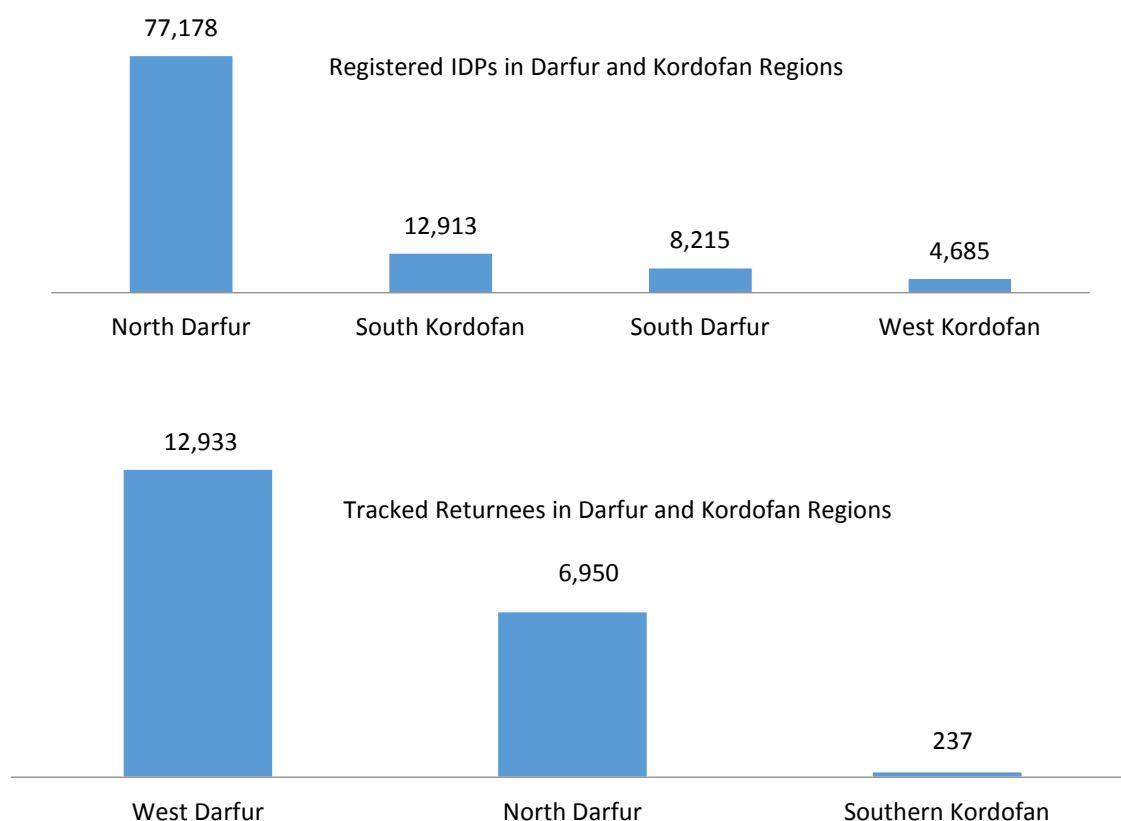




Displacement Tracking

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated suite of tools used to monitor the movement of displaced populations as well as the conditions in which they are living. The DTM, 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 and natural disasters throughout Sudan. In the first half of 2015, DTM registration covered a total of 102,991 new IDPs who were referred for humanitarian assistance – 85,393 in North and South Darfur, and 17,598 in West and South Kordofan. IOM teams also registered 4,831 South Sudanese in South and West Kordofan who fled the conflict in South Sudan.

The greatest displacement in the first half of 2015 occurred in North Darfur, in particular in ZamZam camp, El Fasher locality, Korma, Tawila Town Argo, Tawila Town Rwanda, Tawila Town Dali A, and Um Baro, where IOM teams registered 77,178 newly displaced persons, including 24,846 IDPs displaced to ZamZam camp in 2014 who were biometrically registered in 2015. DTM results from the Mellit population, displaced due to tribal fighting, also formed the basis for humanitarian assistance from IOM and partners. The DTM registered 8,215 IDPs in South Darfur. In South Kordofan, IOM – HAC teams registered 12,913 IDPs, whilst West Kordofan saw 4,685 IDPs as of June 2015.



In order to guide early recovery mechanisms and support productive reintegration and community stability in areas of high return, IOM's DTM also tracks returnees. So far in 2015, this includes a total of 20,120 returnees – 6,950 in North Darfur, 12,933 in West Darfur, and 237 in South Kordofan. The Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) and Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sectors, which IOM co-leads, shared the DTM and Return Tracking data with Government and humanitarian partners to ensure that all target beneficiaries, including IDPs, returnees, and host communities, had access to basic services and early recovery/reintegration assistance.

Yemen Evacuation

IOM is the primary agency poised to mobilize country, regional and global resources to deploy rapid assistance to support the well-being and safe return of Sudanese migrants or third- country nationals who are caught in emergencies abroad.

As the conflict in Yemen intensified, as an IOM Member State, the Government of Sudan successfully established the Republic of Sudan as an evacuation hub. In coordination with the Governments of affected nationals and multiple line ministries of the Government of Sudan, IOM evacuated Sudanese citizens and third-country nationals out of Yemen to their final destinations via Khartoum. The charter flights lasted from April to July, with a total of 11 flights and 1,452 persons evacuated. IOM organized 3-day temporary visas for the evacuees, and onward transportation to their final destination for 67% of the evacuees.



IOM Sudan also organized accommodation when necessary, and its onsite medical team provided emergency health checks for evacuees, as well as distribution of health 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.



South Sudanese Fleeing into Sudan

The conflict that erupted in South Sudan in December 2013 has continued throughout 2015, forcing 180,506 (UNHCR) South Sudanese to flee to Sudan, both increasing the vulnerable mobile population and further straining existing resources. IOM has been working with partners to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population through DTM and WASH activities in both West Kordofan and South Kordofan. South Kordofan's complex security situation in and around the Nuba Mountains area means that, in addition to the influx of South Sudanese, ongoing conflict inside the State has led to mass population displacement.

Abu Jubeiha and Elliri are the South Kordofan localities which have received the majority of South Sudanese (5,000 and 9,000 South Sudanese, respectively, as reported by HAC). Abu Jubeiha locality is also host to roughly 19,354 IDPs, and Elliri to 4,498 IDPs, adding further pressure on the already underdeveloped basic services. In order to support both the displaced population and host communities, and to improve peaceful coexistence through greater access to limited resources, IOM is in the early stages of planning construction of one water yard and establishing 12 water points in order to improve access to water for a total of 5,030 South Sudanese and the host population. These activities will be completed in the second half of 2015.

According to updated DTM data, a total of 24,489 South Sudanese now reside in West Kordofan. A single influx in June 2015 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.



Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Assistance

To help ensure the availability and accessibility of assistance to vulnerable migrants, IOM works closely with HAC to deliver direct emergency response and relief. In coordination with local partners, IOM targets its activities to address critical needs within camps and settlements in the fields of Water and Sanitation, Migrant Health, and Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items. In particular, IOM Sudan's WASH team has technical experts both in Khartoum and in five field locations (South Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur, Abyei, and Blue Nile) in order to deploy technical assistance quickly and effectively, providing safe drinking water, improved sanitation, and awareness of personal and environmental hygiene.

IOM's WASH programme in the first half of 2015 has assisted IDPs and affected populations in North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei, Red Sea, Gedaref, and Kassala, reaching a total of 136,552 beneficiaries. Activities included the rehabilitation and construction of hand pumps and water yards to ensure adequate supply for the affected population, construction of latrines to ensure safe and reliable sanitation is available for the beneficiaries, WASH kit distributions, and training workshops for water management



committees in camps. In Darfur and South Kordofan, IOM is working with conflict-affected people in camps and settlements to raise awareness of hygiene practices and of the importance of maintaining hygiene standards in their camps in order to protect children from water-borne diseases. In Abyei Town, IOM conducted a two-day clean-up campaign. Together with 20 hygiene volunteers, IOM improved the hygiene of the most frequented public spaces, especially the Abyei Hospital where solid waste was affecting the dignity of the patients.

IOM's WASH interventions use multiple strategies to address critical needs, including not only the provision of infrastructure and materials but also the technical capacity development of Government partners, strengthened capacity of IDPs to manage these resources locally, and educational activities with longer term outcomes such as the prevention of child illness and water borne diseases, especially diarrhea.



Emergency Health Assistance

IOM Sudan's humanitarian health action works with national and local authorities in both North and South Darfur on providing urgent services, on prevention and on reducing the health impact of emergencies. Disease outbreak, including the re-emergence of vaccine-preventable diseases, remains a major health challenge, given protracted displacement and crowded camp setting or other communities with high IDP concentration.

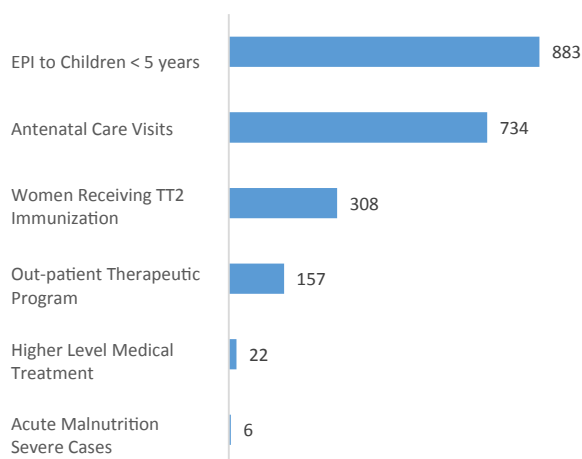


Since 2014, in South Darfur, in cooperation with WHO, UNICEF, HAC and in support of the Federal and State Ministry of Health, IOM has provided basic Primary Health Care through a clinic in Al Sereif camp. The clinic is the only fully functioning Primary Health Care facility for the camp, which has over 33,000 residents, and is therefore essential to saving lives and improving the health outcomes of the vulnerable camp population. The clinic provides services such as antenatal care, immunizations, management of malnutrition, and treatment of acute, chronic, communicable and non-communicable medical conditions.

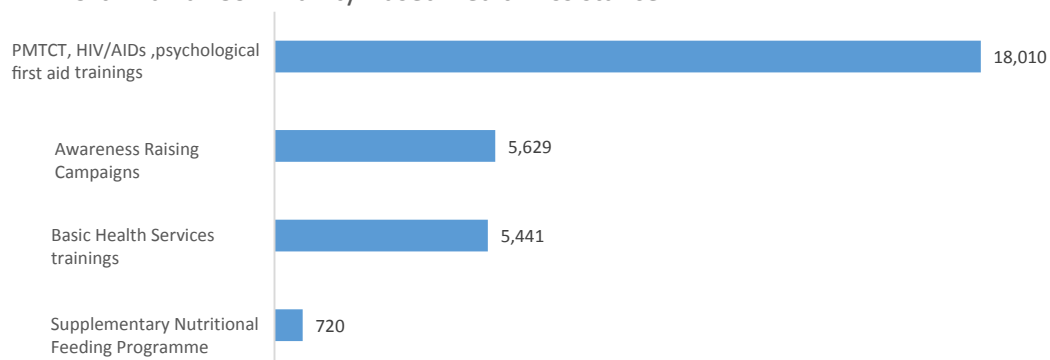
During the reporting period, the Al Sereif clinic registered 11,053 IDPs as outpatients. Midwives performed 734 Antenatal Care visits, and 308 women were immunized with TT2 (Tetanus Toxoid Immunization 2). 883 children under 5 years old received routine immunization through the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) provided in the clinic, and 157 cases of malnutrition were identified and successfully treated through Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) / community based management for Acute Malnutrition, with 6 severe cases referred for further treatment. IOM has also facilitated 22 emergency referrals to higher-level health centers, and provided follow up medical treatment.

Emergency Health Assistance in the first 6 months of 2015

South Darfur Out-patient Health Assistance



North Darfur Community Based Health Assistance





In response to the recent outbreak in Al Sereif, IOM, with the co-operation of WHO and MoH, began planning for a Measles Immunization Campaign targeting 5,910 children. The campaign which was launched at the end of June, involves awareness and advertising to maximize participation, a 2 day training for the community health workers and a 10 day vaccination campaign, and was completed July 7.

In North Darfur, IOM trained 5,441 beneficiaries in ZamZam camp (Tawila Gate, Daralsalam, Shadad, Saloma) on basic health services through three health education packages in order to promote sustainable effects through community awareness and changes in health behaviors. IOM also reached 2,594 beneficiaries in Al Salam camp and 3,035 beneficiaries in Abushouk camp with awareness raising campaigns on hygiene issues, vector control, and urgent health issues. Some were trained on how to raise health awareness in the community. Other trainings included a six-day course on Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS for IDP midwives, four days of peer education on HIV/AIDS to IDP youth, and three days of psychological first aid training. IOM reached 18,010 new IDPs in ZamZam Camp who benefited from the trainings (9,365 females and 8,645 males), of whom 3,062 were children under 5. IOM also reached 720 pregnant and lactating women with a one-month supplementary nutritional feeding programme.



Emergency Shelter / Non-food Items (ES / NFI)

IOM Sudan prepositions ES/NFI kits to ensure preparedness and rapid response in providing those newly displaced with the means to maintain basic dignity and well-being. ES/NFI assistance is closely coordinated with HAC and the ES/NFI sector, ensuring the right assistance reaches those most in need. The first half of 2015 has seen IOM ES/NFI assistance to beneficiaries expand by 40% compared to the whole of 2014. During the reporting period, IOM assisted a total of 23,195 vulnerable IDPs across South Darfur, North Darfur and South Kordofan. IOM continues to prioritize the most vulnerable and at risk populations such as female-headed households, and new IDPs arriving with very few possessions and fleeing conflict areas. The year's first response to displacement occurred in North Darfur, where IOM reached 1,376 IDPs households affected by on-going insecurity and conflict in central localities of North Darfur.

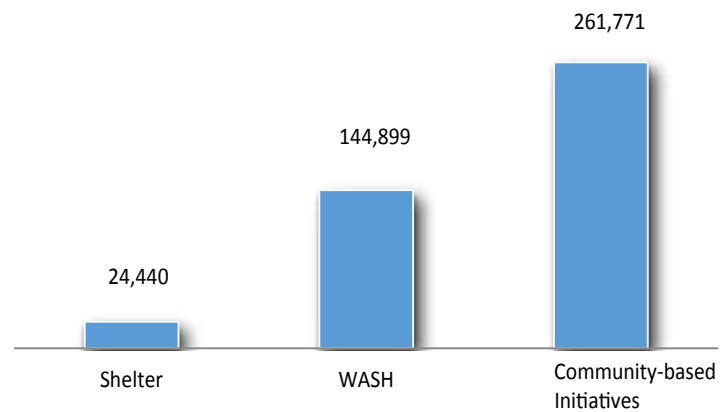
The most recent distribution took place in ZamZam IDP camp, where IOM provided ES/NFI assistance for 7,115 vulnerable IDPs (1,423 households) registered in 2015. In the eastern part of South Kordofan, IOM assisted 1,500 extremely vulnerable IDP households (7,500 individuals) across eight displacement sites. In addition to lifesaving ES/NFI assistance, IOM has also been providing Improved Emergency Shelters (consisting of traditional mats supported by bamboo sticks providing a four-walled structure plus roof) to long-term camp-based female-headed households among other groups with special needs in South Darfur's Kalma IDP camp; to date, 340 families have received improved emergency shelters in South Darfur.



Rapid Response Fund

The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) managed by IOM Sudan provides grants supporting the delivery of critical, life-saving activities in the immediate aftermath of a natural or man-made disaster. With its unique, rapid approval process, and 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. Covering Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, South and West Kordofan, the grant provides urgent support to IDPs within six sectors: Non-Food Items; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlement.

Number of beneficiaries served by RRF projects



The Rapid Response Fund funded the following activities in the first half of 2015:

- 1,300 Emergency Shelters were distributed to IDPs in Adilla and Abu Karinka, East Darfur following their displacement during a deadly conflict in late 2014.
- WASH assistance was provided in 2015 to populations who returned to Abu Kershola, South Kordofan during late 2014.



3. Inter-tribal conflict resulted in mass displacement during early 2014 in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur. Due to access restrictions, the IDPs did not receive any support for many months. The RRF WASH project was one of the first to provide long-awaited, urgent support to IDPs when access became available.

4. Thousands of IDPs fleeing conflict in Um Baro, North Darfur were supported with WASH assistance in early 2015 when existing services were overwhelmed by the influx of a large, displaced population.

5. 1,300 improved emergency shelters were provided to vulnerable IDP households in Blue Nile, where almost 5,000 households were displaced in Feb 2015.

6. Vulnerable IDPs in North Darfur were supported through the strengthening of community-based mechanisms and the support of State level Government Ministries. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) took ownership of this project, committing to the ongoing support of this target group.

Durable Solutions

While responding to the humanitarian imperative is fundamental to IOM's strategy in Sudan, another central pillar is investment in early transition and post-crisis recovery efforts alongside this emergency response, in order to foster durable solutions to displacement. IOM supports beneficiaries in order to build resilience, reduce aid dependency, promote returns, and prevent secondary displacement. One of the ways in which IOM achieves this is by designing diversified livelihood approaches, such as vocational trainings and income generating activities targeting special vulnerable mobile populations, such as women and male youth, through local community engagement.

In February 2015, 146 IDPs graduated from vocational training courses in North Darfur. In May 2015, IOM began conducting community discussions in El Fasher identifying seven new areas for vocational training engagement, namely: welding, building and construction, auto mechanics, and plumbing for male youths; and food processing, handicraft, and tailoring for female beneficiaries.

In addition, IOM has been allocated land in Abu Shouk IDP camp, where women's groups and community leaders have requested IOM to construct a center for women to produce, sell, and store goods to generate sources of income. This will be the second such center IOM has constructed in North Darfur.

In South Kordofan and West Kordofan, IOM provided livestock re-stocking assistance to 175 beneficiaries, and income generating activities including trainings on business planning, proposal writing, book-keeping, and managing small businesses for 140 beneficiaries. 100 of these proposals were selected for additional support through the provision of start-up tools.



Conclusion

The complex migration challenge in Sudan is characterized by protracted displacement compounded by continued crises that create new waves of forced migration and with them, multifaceted humanitarian needs. Actors must respond to emergencies by providing life-saving assistance to beneficiaries, whilst considering medium and longer-term outcomes of human displacement and mobility, including durable solutions for protracted displacement such as return and reintegration, and/or local integration. Livelihoods assistance to reduce dependency on aid, and the improvement of basic services for both IDPs and host communities, are also vital to increasing resilience and strengthening peaceful coexistence. In the midst of ongoing crises, IOM, with the support and contributions of its Member States, and through close international and local partnerships, continues to take an integrated approach to help the Government of Sudan to address its migration challenges and to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable mobile populations throughout Sudan.



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