This annual report summarizes the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) work in 2014, including humanitarian responses through the collection of displacement data and analysis of critical needs and gaps, which enabled the practical protection of vulnerable people through the provision of life saving basic services. IOM uses early recovery, resilience and transitional recovery approaches to respond to humanitarian crises and promote durable solutions and development. These approaches include community stabilization through social cohesion, rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, and creation of livelihood opportunities. IOM also builds capacity in target communities, local authorities, and the Government of Sudan. The aim of these approaches is to limit aid dependency, focus on preparedness and mitigation, and restore the dignity of our beneficiaries while still responding to crises.

In 2014, IOM assisted approximately 2,000,000 people, most of whom were part of conflict and disaster affected populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees) as well as members of host communities. IOM’s team includes 28 international and 150 national migration experts in Khartoum, and 75 staff members and 500 operational contractors in the field.

IOM’s mission is to assist and promote the rights of all migrants and ensure that people on the move maintain their dignity. In 2014, IOM continued to assist mobile populations within Sudan, vulnerable migrants from the region who traveled through Sudan, and Sudanese migrants stranded in crisis-affected countries. Overall, we provide assistance to migrants by sharing timely and accurate information and providing basic services and legal advice to those in need, especially victims of trafficking and smuggling. IOM also collaborates with the government to improve Sudan’s technical capacity on counter trafficking, mixed migration flows, and border management.

IOM Sudan is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As a mission we will continue to support and promote orderly human mobility. In 2014, IOM worked closely with IOM member states, and in conjunction with regional bodies such as the African Union, European Union, and Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD). We continue to rely on and collaborate with our key partners, including but not limited to: IOM offices in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, UN agencies, International and National NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the Government of Sudan.
IOM aims to save lives among vulnerable populations forcibly displaced by conflict, crises or natural disasters, in partnership with other humanitarian actors. IOM achieves this by serving as a primary source of reliable and accurate data on the population movement as well as the conditions in which they live, thus strengthening the coordinated efforts of all humanitarian action. In addition to identifying needs and gaps, IOM also increases access to life saving assistance and emergency services to mitigate the impacts of forced displacement. IOM continues to work with agencies, departments and organizations at all levels to build national institutional capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is designed to track and monitor displaced populations during crises and the conditions in which they are living. DTM registration and verification activities in 2014 provided accurate numbers of IDPs and affected population requiring assistance, enabling partners to deliver life saving aid.

DTM in Darfur uses a multi-stage verification system including a phase that collects biometric data, enhancing accuracy in the identification and reporting of new arrivals and their needs to agencies and humanitarian partners. In 2014, out of 681,751 reported IDPs and affected population in North, South and Central Darfur states, IOM registered and verified 310,641 individuals; the verification process eliminated 54 percent of duplicate or falsely reported cases. IOM registered and verified another 44,731 individuals in South and West Kordofan.

IOM also maintained mobile tracking hubs to expand monitoring of population movement trends and enable quick response where necessary. This presence in areas of high mobility continues to provide early warning for mass movements and an initial indication of needs within camps/settlements.
DTM also tracked crisis-affected South Sudanese in Sudan. In 2014, a total of 119,709 persons fleeing the conflict in South Sudan crossed the borders into Sudan. With United States Population, Refugees, and Migration Bureau (PRM) and Government of Canada funding, IOM tracked and registered a total of 52,196 South Sudanese throughout Sudan: 32,309 in Jabal Awlia, 15,822 in South Kordofan, 1,405 in West Kordofan, 164 in East Darfur, and 2,496 in Abyei. IOM also addressed the WASH needs of displaced South Sudanese, by upgrading a critical water access point in South Kordofan and constructing 58 latrines, including gender-sensitive latrines in schools in Abyei.

Another component of IOM’s displacement tracking capabilities in 2014 was the Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project (PTVAP) which assessed 1,028 villages in eight localities in West Darfur and 5,251 villages in North Darfur in 2014. PTVAP collected comprehensive baseline population data, monitored population movements, and assessed access to basic services in the rural areas and areas with the greatest displacement. Data from the PTVAP continues to provides key information for the design of early recovery and reintegration interventions.

Mitigating Impacts of Migration Crises through the Provision of Essential Services

IOM Sudan launched the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in February 2014, funded by the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The RRF is a preparedness and pre-positioning response mechanism to meet critical needs in the event of man-made or natural disasters, with a projected one week turnaround from proposal submission to approval. Covering Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, South and West Kordofan, the RRF projects offer short-term, emergency support (maximum 3 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. Thus far, the program has provided assistance to 273,498 beneficiaries, through 1,018,896 USD granted to five different implementing partners: United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Organization for Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance (ASSIST), Care International Switzerland (CIS), Mercy Corps Scotland (MCS), and Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH).
IOM's humanitarian response includes the delivery of lifesaving **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items** to IDPs and returnees. In 2014, IOM shelter and NFI distribution teams reached an estimated 7,755 beneficiaries in South Kordofan, South Darfur, and North Darfur. For each location the distribution of materials was based on assessed needs of the population, followed by training and capacity building for beneficiaries on the construction of resilient emergency shelter structures, and post-distribution monitoring to verify correct assembly and usage of materials.

In 2014, IOM provided life-saving **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** assistance for 277,370 conflict-affected people in several crisis-affected states: Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan, South Darfur, North Darfur, and Abyei. IOM used DTM data to assess the most pressing WASH needs and put necessary infrastructures in place to maintain the minimum standard of dignity for affected populations. In addition, IOM remained the sole provider of vital WASH services in the northern part of Abyei Area. IOM WASH activities also benefited 14,200 non-displaced persons in severely affected communities.
IOM also worked actively to deliver Emergency Health Assistance. On 27 April 2014, IOM began managing a Primary Health Care Clinic (PHC) at Elseraif Camp in South Darfur, conducting 25,247 consultations during the year. 19,920 IDPs were treated at the clinic, and 54 cases were referred to specialized facilities for further medical care. 75 infants were delivered, 11,930 antenatal care visits completed, and 10,235 children under 5 were assisted.

IDP community-based health promotion is also an important aspect of improving health outcomes in an emergency setting. In Elseraif and Kalma camps in South Darfur, IOM trained over 100 IDPs to conduct Waste Management and Health and Hygiene Promotion Campaigns, benefiting 740,000 people. To improve hygiene and waste management practices, 31,709 house-to-house and shelter-to-shelter visits were conducted for health education purposes, and 17,833 Information Education Communication materials on hygiene and solid waste management, and 2,000 hygiene kits were distributed.

IOM trained 100 IDPs in El Fasher, North Darfur as health promoters to carry out home health promotion visits. In Zamzam, these health promoters performed MUAC screening for 846 children to assess their risk of malnutrition, and conducted peer education sessions for 30 IDPs from Zamam, Al Salam, and Abu Shouk camps. In addition, the program trained 30 midwives on the prevention of mother to child HIV transmission, and 30 IDPs on Psychological First Aid.
To break the cycle of forced migration, IOM aims to improve self-sufficiency and longer-term resilience of mobile and vulnerable populations and to increase the stability between communities in order to reduce the drivers of conflict and increase tools for social cohesion. IOM also contributes to durable solutions such as resettlement, returns and reintegration or integration. Through analysis of IOM’s DTM data, IOM is able to improve planning and assistance both at the place of origin and the area of displacement for more effective reintegration strategies and coping mechanisms for displaced populations.

**Early Recovery and Reintegration through Improved Infrastructure and Essential Services**

Using information from the DTM, Return Tracking, and PTVAP projects, IOM ensured that target beneficiaries – IDPs, returnees, and host communities – had access to basic services and early recovery and reintegration assistance. In 2014, IOM registered a total of 59,583 IDP returnees: 11,009 in South Kordofan, 13,497 in West Kordofan, 23,970 in North Darfur, and 11,107 in West Darfur, analyzing disaggregated data by age, gender and household in order to better assess needs and vulnerabilities. The Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) sector partners used CHF funding and the IOM tracking and assessment information in Habila, West Darfur, to provide basic services and rehabilitate critical infrastructure to help communities access services such as hospitals and local markets. The rehabilitation of key crossing points also assisted other humanitarian actors in getting assistance to target beneficiaries. In addition, the RRR sector also liaised with the Protection sector to get information on areas of safe returns to share with returnees.
Building Resilience through Livelihoods and Income Generation

IOM supported a number of activities in 2014 to improve food security, livelihoods and income generation opportunities for IDPs, returnees and host communities, in an effort to break the cycle of aid dependency through increased self-reliance and resilience. With funding from the Government of Japan, IOM developed four **vocational training courses** at the Technical School in North Darfur in collaboration with the State Ministry of Education to help trainees develop the following skills: construction and welding for men, and sewing and construction of handicrafts for women. Through these courses in 2014, IOM trained 160 students including IDPs and urban youth in El Fasher and in Zamzam, Abu Shouk, and El Salam camps. Starter kits were also distributed to the students to enable participants to start small businesses upon completion of the courses.

In order to boost early recovery and decrease dependence on humanitarian aid, IOM’s project in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and Blue Nile, funded by the Government of Canada, provided **livelihood assistance and income generating activities, through agricultural and pastoral inputs**, to support IDPs and returnees in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Resources, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Productive assets such as seed and tools were distributed to over 1,600 households in South and West Kordofan, increasing food security for a total of 10,264 individuals - 5,203 women, and 5,061 men, of whom 277 were vulnerable people. To build complementary skills for agricultural income generation activities, IOM also trained 210 beneficiaries on business planning, book keeping and business plan proposal writing and provided start up tools and materials in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states.

Community Stabilization through Conflict Reduction and Participation

IOM also strengthened community stabilization through its **Joint Conflict Reduction Program (JCRP)**. JCRP efforts in 2014 focused on government and civil society outreach and education on conflict sensitivity and conflict resolution strategies. A workshop in October brought together over 60 representatives from the government and civil society organizations from Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states and resulted in a set of joint recommendations on improving partnership between the two in conflict reduction efforts. Training outcomes included improved conflict sensitivity, do no harm approach and technical capacity in project management for 26 NGO partners. To generate more community-based approaches aimed at improving community resilience to violent conflict in South and West Kordofan and Blue Nile States, the JCRP project issued a call for proposals and out of the 47 proposals received several projects will be selected for implementation in 2015.
Another approach to building community resilience and stabilization is through Electoral Assistance and strengthening inclusive civic participation. IOM has worked to achieve this through Capacity Building for the National Elections Commission (NEC), focusing on NEC-identified needs in electoral management performance and in inclusive electoral participation processes, in particular through increased engagement of youth, women and pastoralist population throughout the 18 states of Sudan. During 2014, six Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) trainings were delivered in coordination with NEC, in Port Sudan-Red Sea, North Kordofan and Medani - Al Gezira, to participants from 12 states targeting 150 key elections practitioners, State High Committees, political parties’ members, journalists and CSOs representatives. A fourth BRIDGE training for the 5 Darfur states is planned for 2015.

In addition to presenting the foundations of the electoral process and political participation, the training program, developed in collaboration with the National Elections Training Unit, had a special focus on gender and access for pastoralist groups in the whole electoral process and facilitated a greater understanding of the impact of the electoral system on the political participation of groups with special access difficulties and their representation in the elected bodies.

To contribute to enhancing awareness on electoral processes and rights for civil society, especially taking into consideration youth and groups with special difficulties in particular women and pastoralist communities, IOM managed the selection of 54 national NGOs, CBOs and CSOs to be trained to implement a cascade approach activity on transparency and inclusion within the 18 states of Sudan, which will be implemented in 2015.
Towards Durable Solutions

In January 2014, IOM initiated a monthly coordination meeting for IOM, UNHCR, and COR to bring together the three parties concerned with refugee resettlement processing to discuss administration and logistical issues for refugees accepted for resettlement processing. This collaboration resulted in two resettlement workshops to build stronger partnerships across Government of Sudan departments in order to better to facilitate and promote the refugee resettlement processing as one of the durable solutions for refugees’ plight in Sudan.

Operationally, in close coordination with UNHCR, Commissioner of Refugees (COR), the Alien/Immigration Department, and the Airport Authority, IOM facilitated the departure of 2,553 refugees and migrants for resettlement from Sudan to 13 resettlement countries in 2014 (see table below). Resettled individuals were 51 percent female and 49 percent male; 69 percent were adults, 26 percent children, and 5 percent infant. They were accepted for resettlement under the Refugee Government Quota and Family Reunification Programme (FRP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Country</th>
<th>TOTAL (Individuals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France *</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland *</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2014</strong></td>
<td><strong>2553</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOM assists migrants caught in crisis. In 2014, IOM helped 236 Sudanese fleeing emergencies and conflict overseas return to Sudan, including from the Central African Republic (CAR), Syria, and Libya, and assisted 1,554 returning Sudanese migrants expelled from Chad following clashes in the Tibesti gold mines. Another 288 Sudanese returned to Sudan from 17 countries under IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) program, with the majority leaving from Libya, Norway, Egypt, and Indonesia. In order to support returns as a durable solution and to facilitate reintegration, the programs provide not only transport back to Sudan but also return assistance including: medical screenings, onward transportation, food, and water. In 2014, 140 of assisted returnees also received reintegration assistance such as job placement, guidance for vocational training, other income generating activities and small cash or in kind grants through IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) program.
IOM contributes to the safe and orderly management of regular and irregular migration flows into and from Sudan. Together with UNHCR, IOM worked with and supported the Government of Sudan to combat human trafficking and smuggling, and manage irregular migration. IOM also worked regionally to promote shared frameworks between Sudan and other governments on how to manage regional migration flows. To increase the socio-economic benefits of migration to Sudan, IOM also aims to facilitate regular migration, including labor migration, and engage the Sudanese diaspora to help build Sudanese skills, knowledge and resources. This is achieved through the provision of support services, increasing awareness of migration and migrant issues and through the development of Sudan’s national capacity.

Addressing Human Trafficking, Smuggling and Kidnapping of People

IOM’s efforts, under the UNHCR–IOM Joint Strategy, have contributed to Sudan’s active engagement on counter trafficking and smuggling at both the national and regional levels. In 2014, Sudan adopted the Anti-Human Trafficking Act which established the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking which is now tasked to develop a national coordination body and a National Plan of Action.

With support from UNHCR and IOM, Sudan hosted the first African Union Regional Conference on Human Trafficking and Smuggling in the Horn of Africa in Khartoum in October 2014, representing an important advance by Sudan in taking responsibility and a leadership role in prevention and response to trafficking in persons. Core member states, partner countries as well as relevant INGOs and regional economic communities including IGAD and ECOWAS, examined root causes and the initiatives needed to address trafficking,
During the first half of 2014, IOM developed a Border Management strategy for Sudan and implemented a series of Immigration and Border Management (IBM) institutional and operational capacity building activities. The program included training on procedures and international standards for Immigration and Security officers from Kassala, Khartoum, Gedaref and Port Sudan and a senior-level study tour to learn from the Italian Police.

Enhancing Regular Migration and Border Management in Sudan

During the first half of 2014, IOM developed a Border Management strategy for Sudan and implemented a series of Immigration and Border Management (IBM) institutional and operational capacity building activities. The program included training on procedures and international standards for Immigration and Security officers from Kassala, Khartoum, Gedaref and Port Sudan and a senior-level study tour to learn from the Italian Police.

To raise public awareness on the rights of migrants and the complex nature of migration within Sudan, IOM Sudan trained 40 government officials, journalists and NGO staff members, and conducted outreach campaigns with migrant communities and other concerned actors on the risks of irregular migration and of migrant exploitation. IOM hosted International Migrants Day events to further raise public awareness of migration and migrants, including the screening of a documentary on migrant lives and challenges in Europe and a cultural fair in Khartoum attended by 500 people to promote mutual understanding among Sudanese and migrants from different communities.

Efforts with law enforcement and border management focus on operational capacity building as well, helping the government to develop protection sensitive procedures and support systems to address the emergency care and longer term needs of victims. In addition to helping the government develop quality assistance and a protection sensitive approach, IOM has provided direct assistance to vulnerable migrants, which includes medical assistance, counseling and facilitating assisted voluntary return.

Sudanese officials collaborate with Italian government and law enforcement officials on border management.
IOM also facilitated migration through providing migration health services for resettlement, family reunification and regular migration. The United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection Program (UKTB) was implemented by IOM in coordination with the British Embassy. The protocol, adopted by the British government in February 2014, consists of conducting medical examinations and investigations for both adults and children younger than 11 years who intend to stay in the UK for more than six months.

In 2014, this fee-for-service program served a total of 1,338 applicants (999 adults and 339 children). In coordination with the Italian Embassy in Khartoum and IOM Rome, IOM Sudan processed 37 applicants under the DNA Sample Collection Program conducted for family reunification to Italy. IOM also conducted medical screenings for 522 refugees in support of the United States Refugee Admission Program (USRAP) in coordination with IOM’s Migration Health Department in Nairobi. IOM also screened a further 33 applicants under a U.S. family reunification program.

In addition to migration health, IOM also facilitates pre-departure processes by providing cultural orientation for refugees and migrants. In 2014, 1,925 refugees and migrants received Cultural Orientation Training for resettlement to Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States of America.

Engaging the Sudanese diaspora for Sudan’s development

Funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) Phase III contributes to the growth and national development of Sudan by engaging overseas communities in improving the capacity of the government and non-governmental institutions. Through this program, 13 members of the Sudanese Diaspora in the Netherlands and EU were placed on temporary assignments in various host institutions in priority areas of Health, Water and Education, from March 2014 to Dec 2015.
IOM’s achievements are thanks to the generous support of our donors: