

2021 ANNUAL REPORT
SUDAN MISSION



IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This publication has been produced in line with IOM's Environmental Policy and is available online only. Printed hard copies have only been made in limited numbers and not for dissemination to reduce paper, printing, and transportation impacts.

The IOM Sudan 2021 Annual Report is available for free download [here](#).

Publisher: International Organization for Migration
Sudan Country Office
Gerief West [Manshiya], House No. 1/38, Block G
P.O. Box 8322
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: +249 156554600/1/2
Email: iomkhartoum@iom.int
Website: www.sudan.iom.int

Cover photo: Faces of returnees in Ag Geneina, West Darfur, Sudan.
International Organization for Migration (IOM) © IOM Sudan 2021.

© 2022 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

IOM SUDAN
2021 ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENT

Acronyms	IV
Foreword	VI
1.0 Sudan Country Context	07
2.0 Mission Overview	08
3.0 Key Achievements in 2021	10
4.0 IOM Thematic Areas in Sudan	11
4.1 Migrant Protection and Assistance	12
4.2 Counter-Trafficking	16
4.3 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration	19
4.4 Resettlement, Family Reunification and Migration Health	23
4.5 Immigration and Border Management	27
4.6 Labour Migration and Diaspora Engagement	29
4.7 Migration Governance	31
4.8 Displacement Tracking Matrix	33
4.9 Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	36
4.10 Rapid Response Fund	39
4.11 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	41
4.12 Health and Nutrition	45
4.13 Community Stabilisation, Peacebuilding, Transition and Recovery	48
5.0 Donors and Partners	52

ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
BMM	Better Migration Management
COR	Commission of Refugees
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CT	Counter-Trafficking
CHWs	Community Health Workers
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FDFA	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
GoS	Government of Sudan
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
HCM	High Council for Migration
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IBM	Immigration and Border Management
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JLSI	Judicial and Legal Sciences Institute
MRRC	Migrant Resource and Response Centre
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
MoL	Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCCT	National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PoE	Point of Entry
PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
PCRC	Passports and Civil Registration Corporation
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SHF	Sudan Humanitarian Fund
SEM	State Secretariat for Migration (Switzerland)
SWC	State Water Corporation
TWG	Technical Working Group
UKVI	United Kingdom Visas and Immigration Department
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce this 2021 Annual Report of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Sudan. This publication covers IOM Sudan's operations and achievements in all strategic thematic areas to support our vision of "migration that benefits all". Our work in 2021 has continued to provide a solid spectrum of migration programming and humanitarian assistance in Sudan. In addition, 2021 kickstarted the first year of IOM's four-year country strategy (2021-2024). This report covers a year that saw continued efforts to consolidate the Juba Peace Agreement and increased challenges in the political transition.



In 2021, IOM can mark a number of achievements. In particular, it was my pleasure to open a new sub-office and Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in the eastern state of Kassala. The office is shared with the UNFPA (UN Population Fund) and we look forward to the closer programmatic cooperation this co-location will bring. We are hopeful that an increased presence on the ground in Kassala will enable us to improve cooperation with government and community partners to better meet the needs of those most vulnerable along this key migration route.

Our work in migrant protection went from strength to strength. A total of 13,772 migrants were assisted in all three MRCs in 2021. This year also saw the launch of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking by the National Council to Combat Trafficking (NCCT), an initiative that was supported by a UN team co-led by IOM and UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees). In 2021, as travel became easier, IOM assisted 892 Sudanese nationals through voluntary return home and a further 535 migrants in Sudan to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. A further 1,173 refugees and other vulnerable migrants were assisted to safely depart Sudan and resettle to a new permanent home abroad.

IOM continued our work providing humanitarian assistance, supporting the Government in quickly and effectively responding to migration dimensions of humanitarian crises, initiated programming to expedite recovery, and promote stability. IOM provided direct assistance to a total of 783,747 individual beneficiaries across 17 states in 2021 alone, including 177,233 individual beneficiaries supported as part of our COVID-19 response. Furthermore, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has taken great strides to generate reliable data on new and protracted displacement and migratory flows, which has greatly contributed to the timely and evidence-based interventions of by IOM and other humanitarian actors.

During the year, IOM continued to implement peacebuilding programmes to address drivers of conflict and violence, which if left unaddressed risk may trigger new population movements and further humanitarian need. As part of this effort, IOM launched a new peacebuilding initiative for refugee-affected areas in Gedaref state in eastern Sudan. This programme is working to mitigate tensions between Ethiopian refugees and Sudanese host communities by providing them with a platform for dialogue and collaboration around shared priorities, improving access to livelihood opportunities and expanding equitable access to basic services, including, water, education, and primary healthcare.

I would like to extend my gratitude to my colleagues in IOM Sudan for their continued dedication and for their flexible approach to allow us to reach the achievements made this year. I thank our donors and partners for their support and without whom the progress made during 2021 would not have been possible. I also appreciate all the support from the Government of Sudan in working towards better migration governance, solutions for internal displacement, and increased availability of reliable data.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Catherine Northing'.

Catherine Northing

Chief of Mission

International Organization for Migration - Sudan

1.0 SUDAN COUNTRY CONTEXT

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Sudan lies at a strategic geographic junction between East Africa, the Horn of Africa, Europe, and North Africa. Combined with instability in border regions, and tensions in neighbouring countries, Sudan witnesses significant irregular migration flows through its borders in all three modalities: transit, inflows, and outflows. Irregular migrants in Sudan are often prone to high levels of vulnerabilities. There is an urgent need to develop national migration policies, improve access to timely and accurate data, support migrant protection and needs, and to increase the local capacity to respond to migration-related challenges and reduce vulnerability levels among migrants.

In addition to migration flows, Sudan is facing renewed and protracted internal displacement. There are approximately 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sudan¹, and more than one million refugees from South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Eritrea, and Ethiopia.²

Since the revolution that overthrew President Omar al-Bashir in 2019, Sudan has experienced ongoing political uncertainty including the creation of a transitional government, the military takeover on 25 October 2021, and widespread civil unrest. There have been many changes, especially in the areas of politics, development opportunities, domestic economic and social reform, and humanitarian access. These evolving changes are having significant impacts on the economic,³ political and social context of Sudan, which in turn has implications for the needs and level of vulnerability of migrants, IDPs, and vulnerable populations.

Sudan remains host to one of the world's largest protracted humanitarian crises, with approximately 13.4 million people – 29 per cent of the population – in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.⁴ This urgent need for humanitarian assistance is classified as either extreme or catastrophic throughout the majority of Sudan. The high inter-sectorial severity of needs highlights the importance of a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach.

In 2021, the humanitarian and development situation in Sudan remained complex, complicated by a multitude of economic, health, political and environmental challenges. The situation was further challenged by continued competition over land and resources overshadowed by the macro-level political upheaval and ongoing economic crisis, which has been exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic.

KEY CHALLENGES AND DRIVERS OF CHANGE

I. Ongoing Outbreaks of Violence

Ongoing outbreaks of violence, especially in Darfur and Abyei PCA coupled with disasters related to natural hazards and disease outbreaks continue to drive record levels of mobility, leading to increasing numbers of IDPs. Longstanding competition over land and resources, exacerbated by these areas' susceptibility to natural hazards, continues to lead to outbreaks of conflict that further drives protracted displacement and associated humanitarian needs. Additionally, in localised areas where the situation has stabilised, IOM is witnessing significant numbers of returnees, that require a need for transition, community stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts to ensure sustainable returns and mitigate future conflict.

II. Disasters Related to Natural Hazards and Climate Change

In addition to conflict, disasters related to natural hazards, notably cyclical flooding, drought, and desertification continue to contribute to displacement and vulnerability in Sudan. There is evidence that these events are rising in both frequency and intensity due to the effects of climate change, and are leading to increasing devastation and impact on vulnerable populations. At present, climate adaptation strategies in Sudan are nascent or weak and need strengthening to improve capacities to manage the impacts of key drivers of displacement.

III. Economic and Social Distress

Sudan is currently witnessing a period of political change against a backdrop of socio-economic instability. Sudan's transitional government faced numerous interlinked economic and social challenges culminating in the military takeover in October 2021.

1 Mobility Tracking Round Four (December 2021), 13 July 2022, IOM

2 Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2020, IDMC

3 The African Development Bank Group projects that GDP will contract further by 0.8% in 2021, and that the annual rate of inflation will continue to rise from 50.6% in 2019 to a projected 1.5% in 2020 and 65.7% in 2021 (Sudan Economic Outlook, 2020, ADG [\[online\]](#))

4 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, 22 February 2021, OCHA

Other challenges, such as hyperinflation, limited livelihood opportunities, and supply of essential goods are eroding the purchasing power of average households and their ability to meet basic needs, especially for households living in already vulnerable situations and those already socio-economically marginalised or structurally excluded. The effect of this pressure is giving rise to an increased need for urgent assistance, such as food and water, and is contributing to increased levels of displacement as people are forced to move due to economic reasons.

This displacement, in turn, can lead to increased levels of vulnerability and social tensions that threaten to cause further instability and further need. Equally, economic hardship and political instability may also negatively affect migrant workers and diaspora who may be discouraged from migrating to Sudan and providing beneficial skills, expertise, and labour to support Sudan's longer-term development.

IV. Migration Governance

The migration situation in Sudan is complex and presents a number of challenges for both the Government of Sudan and for migrants. One of the key challenges is the lack of reliable data and information, for example the last migration profile for Sudan was published in 2011. This lack of data directly affects the ability to respond effectively to mobility and displacement challenges and contributes to increased levels of migrant vulnerability. Another challenge is the high-level of cross-regional smuggling and trafficking networks combined with the poor border control in many areas.

The High Council for Migration was reconstituted in February 2020, with the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs as chair, but has not yet convened and the preparations underway in 2021 were put on hold as a result of the military takeover in October.

V. Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

As of the end of 2021, 3,337 COVID-19 deaths were reported, and 46,825 people tested positive with a case fatality rate of 7.1% - the fourth highest globally from March 2020 to December 2021.⁵ With health services already limited and strained, the pandemic is further limiting community resources and basic services, which is creating increased risk and vulnerability for vulnerable populations.

2.0 MISSION OVERVIEW

IOM has been operating in Sudan since 2000, contributing to the Government of Sudan's efforts to facilitate and manage migration effectively, while upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees.

Over the last 21 years, IOM has grown and developed a strong presence in Sudan with 379 staff members, one main office in Khartoum, and nine sub-offices across the country in West Darfur (Ag Geneina), North Darfur (Al Fasher), South Darfur (Nyala), Central Darfur (Zalingei), West Kordofan (El Fula), South Kordofan (Kadugli), Abyei PCA (Abyei), Kassala (Kassala) and Gedaref (Gedaref) states. Additionally, IOM has a Migration Health Assessment Clinic and a Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRC) in Khartoum, two Migrant Resource Centres (MRC) in Gedaref and Kassala (which was opened in June 2021), with plans to establish offices in East Darfur, Blue Nile, and Red Nile states.

Working closely with government, national and international partners, IOM works across a wide-breadth of migration-related activities and maintains a strong portfolio of multi-sector humanitarian interventions.

| OUR WORK

I. Humanitarian Response

Shelter and non-food items, water sanitation and hygiene, health, and emergency preparedness.

II. Transition, Recovery, Reintegration, and Resilience

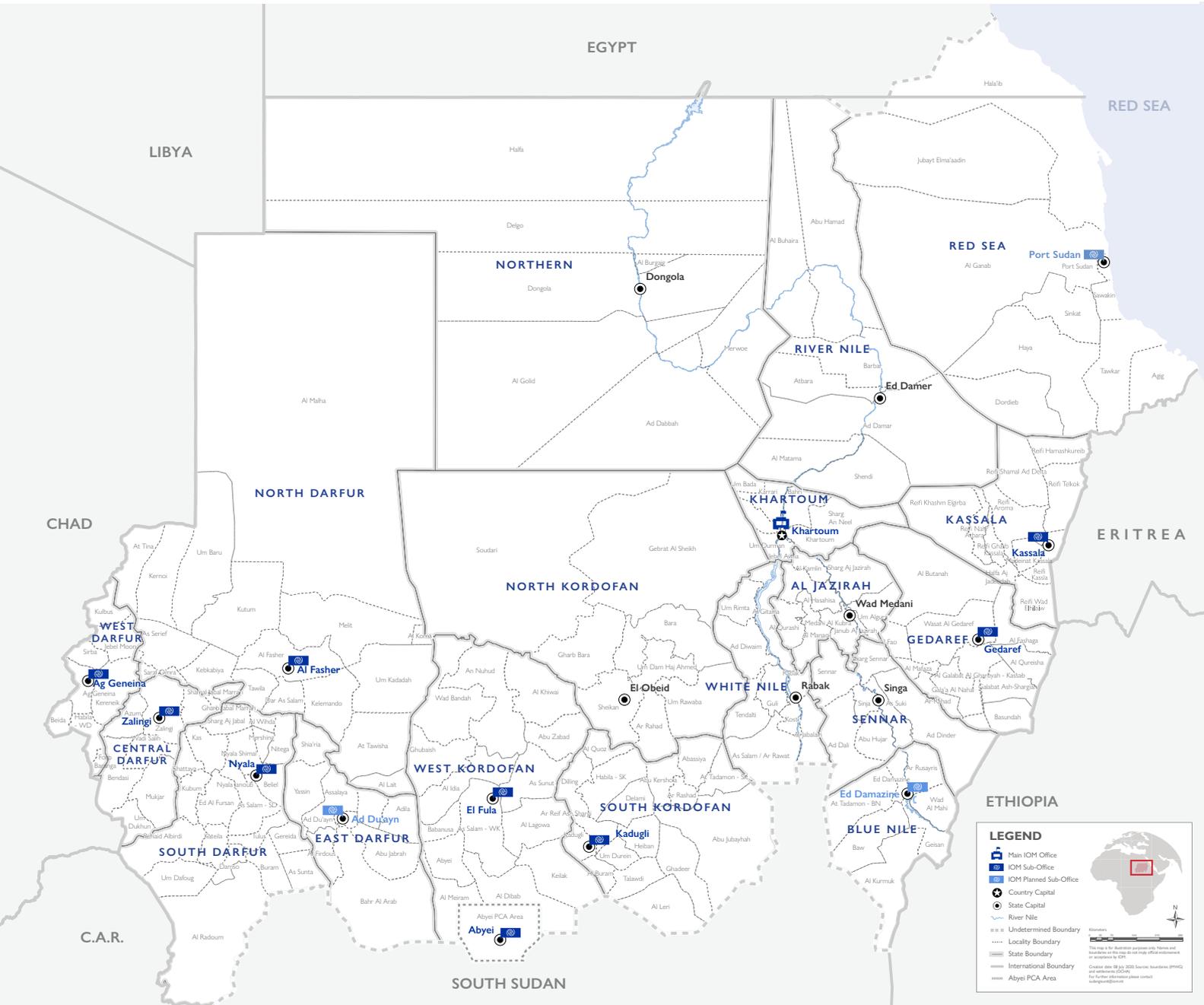
Livelihoods and income generation, community stabilisation, durable solutions, social cohesion, peacebuilding, and disaster risk reduction.

III. Migration Management and Development

Migrant protection and assistance, counter-trafficking, labour migration, diaspora engagement, immigration and border management, Displacement Tracking Matrix, and data management, assisted voluntary return and reintegration, humanitarian evacuation, resettlement, and migrant health services.

⁵ Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot - December 2021, 12 January 2022, OCHA [online]

IOM's work in Sudan is guided by the IOM Sudan 2021–2024 Country Strategy that aims to support the establishment of a comprehensive, evidence-based and people-centred migration governance system to support the transition towards longer-term solutions for migration management and development in Sudan, while continuing to deliver life-saving assistance and improving the resilience of migrant populations and local communities in Sudan. In line with its global Strategic Vision, IOM's programming falls under three key pillars – resilience, mobility, and governance – in an effort to improve migration governance and protect vulnerable populations at all times, including migrants, displaced populations and host communities alike.



 **783,747** Beneficiaries reached in 2021
  **379** Staff Members
  **+100** Enumerators
  **9** Sub-offices

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

IOM specialises in data-driven humanitarian interventions complemented with programming to foster effective, sustainable recovery and development in crisis, including disaster risk reduction and capacity building to enhance resilience to future shocks.

RESETTLEMENT AND MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT

IOM's movement assistance includes evacuations of vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons and others; voluntary relocation, return and repatriation; and family reunification.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, including immigration and border management, migration health, counter-trafficking, protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.

3.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



783,747
Total Beneficiaries Reached



177,233
Beneficiaries Reached for COVID-19 Response



35 million
Total Budget for 2021



17
States reached and covered

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



13,772
Migrants in vulnerable situations assisted through the Migrant Resource and Response Centres (MRRC/MRC)



220
Border officers trained on border management



535
Migrants assisted to voluntarily return to their countries of origin (outbound)



70
Criminal justice actors trained on counter-trafficking



892
Migrants assisted to voluntarily return to Sudan (inbound)



71
Policy and decision makers trained on Labour Migration policy



957
Returnees received reintegration support

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND TRANSITION



365,183
Beneficiaries Reached through WASH interventions



99,495
Received assistance through IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF)



198,296
Received Emergency Shelter and/or Non-food Items (ES/NFI)



107,200
Reached through community stabilisation and durable solutions



102,275
Reached through health interventions

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



3,086,553
IDPs were monitored through Mobility Tracking (MT)



942,299
IDPs returned to their communities of origin and monitored through MT



452,627
Newly displaced IDPs monitored through Emergency Event Tracking (EET)



435,991
IDPs newly displaced through conflict and monitored through EET



522
Individuals affected/ displaced due to fires and monitored through EET



16,114
Individuals affected/displaced due to the 2021 rainy season and monitored through EET

RESETTLEMENT AND MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT



4,213
Beneficiaries received migration health assessments



2,425
Vulnerable migrants assisted through the Family Assistance Programme (FAP)

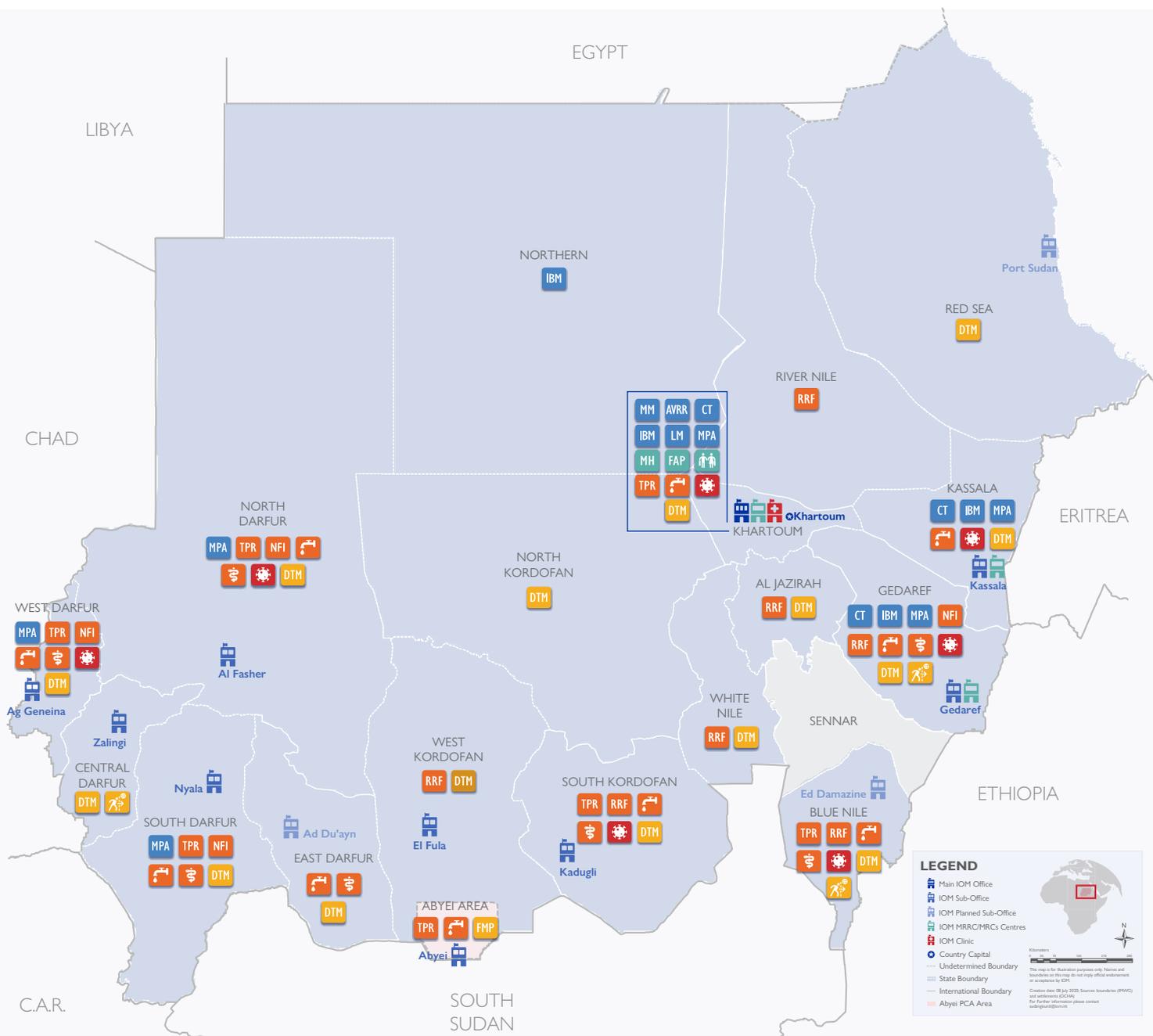


1,173
Refugees and other vulnerable migrants assisted to resettle in 11 countries



654
Refugees and other vulnerable migrants received Cultural Orientation Sessions

4.0 IOM THEMATIC AREAS IN SUDAN



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND TRANSITION

- TPR** Transition, Peacebuilding and Recovery
- NFI** Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
- RRF** RRF - Rapid Response Fund
- WASH** WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- EHN** Emergency Health and Nutrition
- DTM** DTM - Displacement Tracking Matrix
- FMP** FMP - Flow Monitoring Point

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- MM** Migration Management
- AVRR** AVRR - Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
- CT** CT - Counter-Trafficking
- IBM** IBM - Immigration and Border Management
- LM** LM - Labour Migration
- MPA** MPA - Migrant Protection and Assistance

RESETTLEMENT AND MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT

- MH** MH - Migration Health
- FAP** FAP - Family Assistance Programme
- RES** Resettlement
- RR** Refugee Response
- COVID-19** COVID-19 Response

IOM Main Office

IOM Sub-offices

IOM Planned Sub-offices

IOM MRRC/MRCs

IOM Clinic



MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

Through its Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) programme, IOM Sudan provides protection and assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, including victims of human trafficking and migrants at risk of violence, exploitation or abuse, unaccompanied and separated migrant children (USMC), survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and other vulnerable populations. IOM provides direct assistance to vulnerable migrants transiting through, stranded, or living in Sudan through its Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRC) in Khartoum, and Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Gedaref and Kassala states. Based on their individual needs, migrants have access to medical assistance and psychosocial counselling, temporary shelter, food, and non-food items, legal aid, among other types of assistance. Migrants wishing to return to their countries of origin are supported with assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), while returning migrants are provided with direct assistance and information on available services.

4.1 MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE



MIGRANTS AWAITING ASSISTANCE AT THE MRRC IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

Throughout 2021, IOM continued the provision of direct assistance to vulnerable migrants transiting through, residing in, or stranded in Sudan, via the Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRC) in Khartoum and the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in Gedaref state. In June 2021, IOM opened a new sub-office and MRC in the eastern state of Kassala. The new MRC is located along one of the key migration routes through the Horn of Africa, with migration flows of migrants from Ethiopia, Eritrea and other neighbouring countries in the region. The establishment of the third MRC is part of IOM's larger efforts to expand its migrant protection and assistance programming in eastern Sudan and across the country.

In 2021, A total of 13,772 migrants were assisted via the MRRC/MRCs, which included outreach services, medical assistance and referrals, psychosocial support, and emergency food support. Of the 13,772 individuals assisted, 61% were female and 39% male.

■ MIGRANTS ASSISTED BY LOCATION IN 2021 ■

 **13,772**
Migrants received assistance

ADULTS

 **7,086** Women
 **4,275** Men

CHILDREN

 **1,343** Girls
 **1,068** Boys

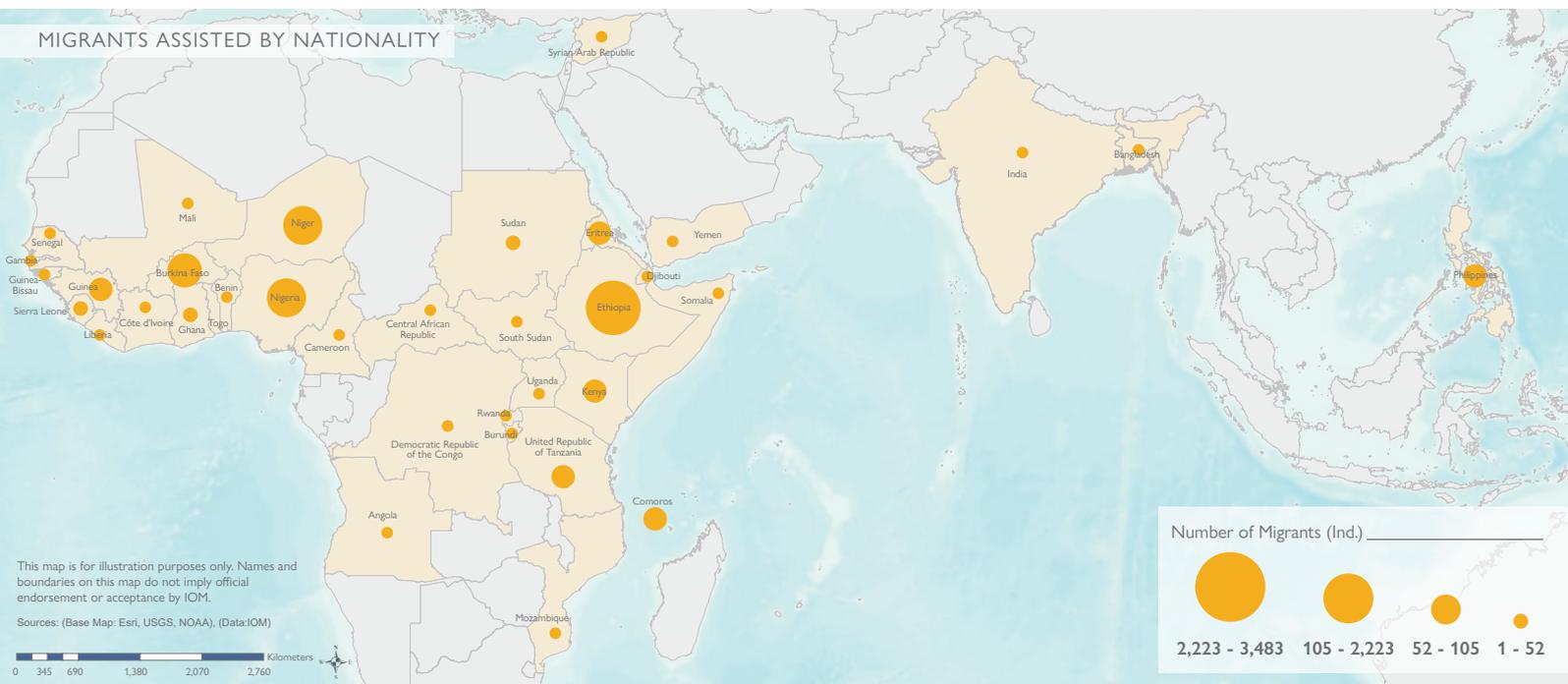
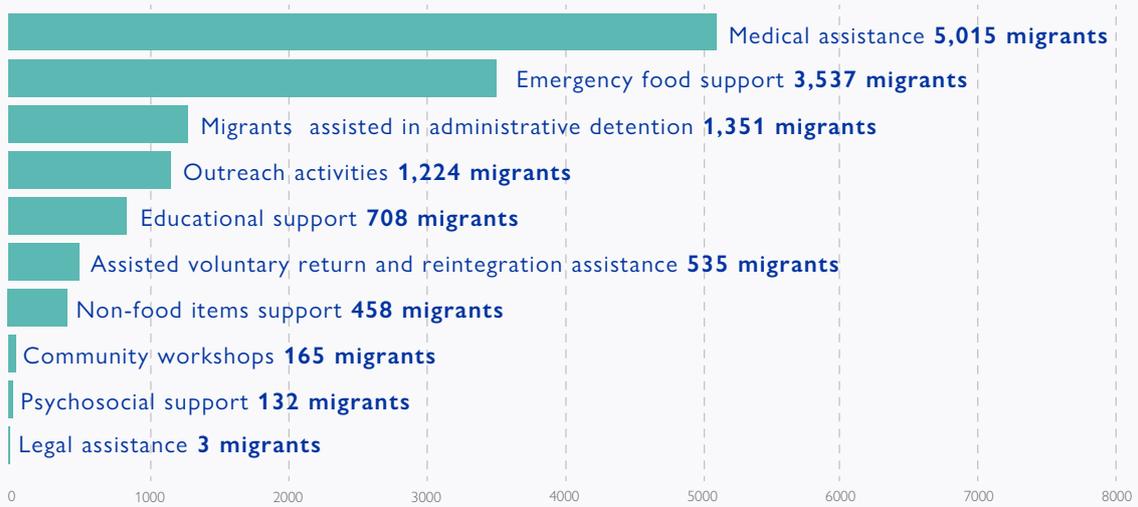
 **11,207** Ind.
assisted by
Khartoum MRRC

 **1,702** Ind.
assisted by
Gedaref MRC

 **863** Ind.
assisted by
Kassala MRC



■ ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MRRC/MRCS IN 2021 ■



Since the opening of its second MRC in June 2021, IOM provided assistance to 863 vulnerable migrants (136 men, 676 women, and 51 children) in Kassala through medical assistance, PSS, AVRR, provision of food support and NFIs, as well as legal assistance to migrants in administrative detention. Key stakeholders, including social workers from the Ministry of Social Development and border officials from the Ministry of Interior, were provided with capacity building to enhance their capacity to protect and assist migrants in vulnerable situations. Additionally, IOM conducted a number of awareness raising sessions on counter-trafficking among migrant communities in order to promote safe, regular and orderly migration.



The MRC in Gedaref assisted a total of 1,702 migrants (552 men, 974 women, and 176 children) through its outreach work and in partnership with its medical referral partner, the Sudan Family Planning Association (SFPA).

In December 2021, IOM set up a Women's Centre adjoining its MHPSS clinic to provide a safe space for refugee women and girls to gather within Um Rakuba refugee camp in Gedaref state. Referral mechanisms have been put in place to refer refugees to services provided at the MHPSS and Women's Centre. In addition, a complaint and feedback mechanism has been introduced, to receive, process, and address concerns from the community on services and assistance, as well as a helpline support by volunteers.

Throughout 2021, the MRRC/MRC teams in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala provided humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants in administrative detention through their outreach work. Challenging political situations in both Sudan and Ethiopia, and the temporary closure of points of entry (PoEs) in eastern Sudan resulted in a decrease in the number of migrants apprehended for irregular entry in the latter half of 2021. IOM organised a workshop with key stakeholders to discuss the situation of migrants in administrative detention and possible alternatives to detention in Sudan.

For particularly vulnerable and at-risk cases, including migrants screened and identified as victims of trafficking (VoTs) or unaccompanied or separated migrant children (USMC), referral is made to appropriate, specialised services. Migrants requiring further specialised assistance such as legal aid or expert medical or psychological assistance, were referred to relevant service providers.



RAISING AWARENESS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT IOM'S WOMEN'S CENTRE IN UM RAKUBA REFUGEE CAMP IN GEDAREF. © IOM SUDAN 2021

■ SPECIALISED PROTECTION ASSISTANCE IN 2021 ■



52
Human trafficking cases assisted



182
Child protection cases assisted

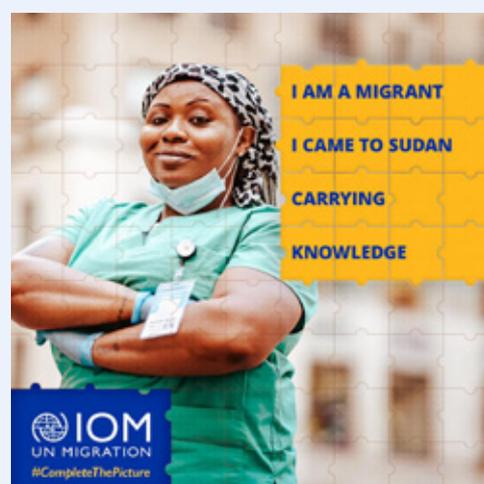


5
Gender-based violence cases assisted

Due to the increasing need for migrant assistance, IOM also expanded direct assistance to vulnerable migrants stranded in the Darfur region through MPA focal points based in three IOM sub-offices in North, West and South Darfur states. Expansion of the MPA programme network in eastern Sudan and in the Darfur region has resulted in increased referrals of AVRR cases from these locations to the MRRC in Khartoum as the Darfur region is a common transit point for many migrants from West and Central Africa. In 2021, 27 migrants (24 men, one woman, and two children) were assisted in North, West and South Darfur states through food support and NFIs, PSS, and AVRR.

IOM LAUNCHES 'ONLY TOGETHER WE COMPLETE THE PICTURE' CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS IN SUDAN

In 2021, IOM launched the 'Only Together We Complete the Picture' campaign to promote social cohesion and inclusion of migrants in Sudan amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The campaign highlighted messages of solidarity, acceptance and respect, with the aim of fostering a culture that values diversity and the contribution that migrants bring to Sudan. Campaign materials in English, Arabic, Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromo, Hausa and Somali, representing the main languages spoken by migrants in Sudan were developed. Additionally, street art paintings, SMS messages, radio broadcasts and posters were placed in strategic public areas in Khartoum and disseminated to maximise the campaign's reach. The campaign reached an estimated 43,855 people through social media, generating more than 48,790 impressions with more than 17,000 post views, a total of three radio jingles were produced and broadcasted over 168 times in well-known radio stations across Sudan. Over 100,000 messages were disseminated through SMS, five murals were painted in public spaces across Khartoum, and seven social cohesion events were organised in Khartoum and Gedaref bringing together over 1,115 people from migrant communities and host communities.





COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

IOM Sudan works in partnership with the Government of Sudan, other UN agencies, international and non-governmental organisations, and the private sector, on all aspects of counter-trafficking responses: prevention, protection, and prosecution. IOM takes a comprehensive approach to address human trafficking. Respect for Human Rights, the physical, mental, and social well-being of the individual and their community, institutional capacity development and partnerships are at the centre of all of IOM's counter-trafficking efforts in Sudan.



WOMAN LIVING AT SAFE HOUSE RUN BY THE ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, IOM conducted a series of workshops on Identifying Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to officers from the Passport and Civil Registration Corporation (PCRC) and Prosecutor’s Office in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala states. The trainings aimed to strengthen the capacity of different stakeholders to better address the problems associated with smuggling and trafficking in persons and to promote dialogue and cooperation on the issue of migration in the country. A total of 74 participants benefitted from the training workshop. An exchange visit to Cairo (Egypt) was organised for six government officials on domesticating the Migrant Smuggling Protocol. IOM also organised training on self-identification of VoTs for 25 migrant community leaders in Khartoum. The primary focus of the self-identification training was to improve knowledge on human trafficking, identification of victims, including potential victims among vulnerable community members, procedures for screening potential victims, and referral of victims to direct assistance with a trauma-sensitive, victim-centred approach. IOM’s protection activities for VoTs and survivors include humanitarian assistance such as food and NFI support, medical assistance, PSS, referrals to partners for legal assistance and shelter, as well as AVRR among other long-term solutions.

IOM continued its co-chairing role of the Counter-Trafficking and Mixed Migration Technical Working Group (TWG) with UNHCR. IOM also continued its assistance to the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking (NCCT), together with other TWG members, through participating in the process of reviewing and finalising the National Plan of Action (NAP) for Combating Human Trafficking for 2021-2023 and supported the roll-out of the NAP in target states by printing and disseminating 500 copies.

Through IOM’s MPA programme 5,677 Ethiopian refugees (3,293 men, 2,011 women, 146 boys, and 227 girls) were reached with Counter-Trafficking and Counter-Smuggling awareness raising messages in Um Rakuba refugee camp in Gallabat locality (Gedaref state), where Ethiopian refugees from the Tigray region are accommodated..



74 Frontline officers received training in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala states.



25 Community leaders get trained on self-identification of victims of trafficking.



6 Government officials attended an exchange visit on domesticating the Migrant Smuggling Protocol.

LAUNCH OF THE 2021-2023 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SUDAN

On 30 August 2021, the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCT) launched the 2021-2023 National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking in Sudan, which seeks to reinforce Sudan's efforts to curb human trafficking and build on the previous action plan for 2017-2019. The new NAP, which was drafted with the support of the Counter-Trafficking and Mixed Migration Working Group (CTWG), of which UNHCR and IOM are co-chairs, has a broader scope and takes into consideration concerned actors including officials and civil society, outlining activities aimed at eradicating trafficking in persons.



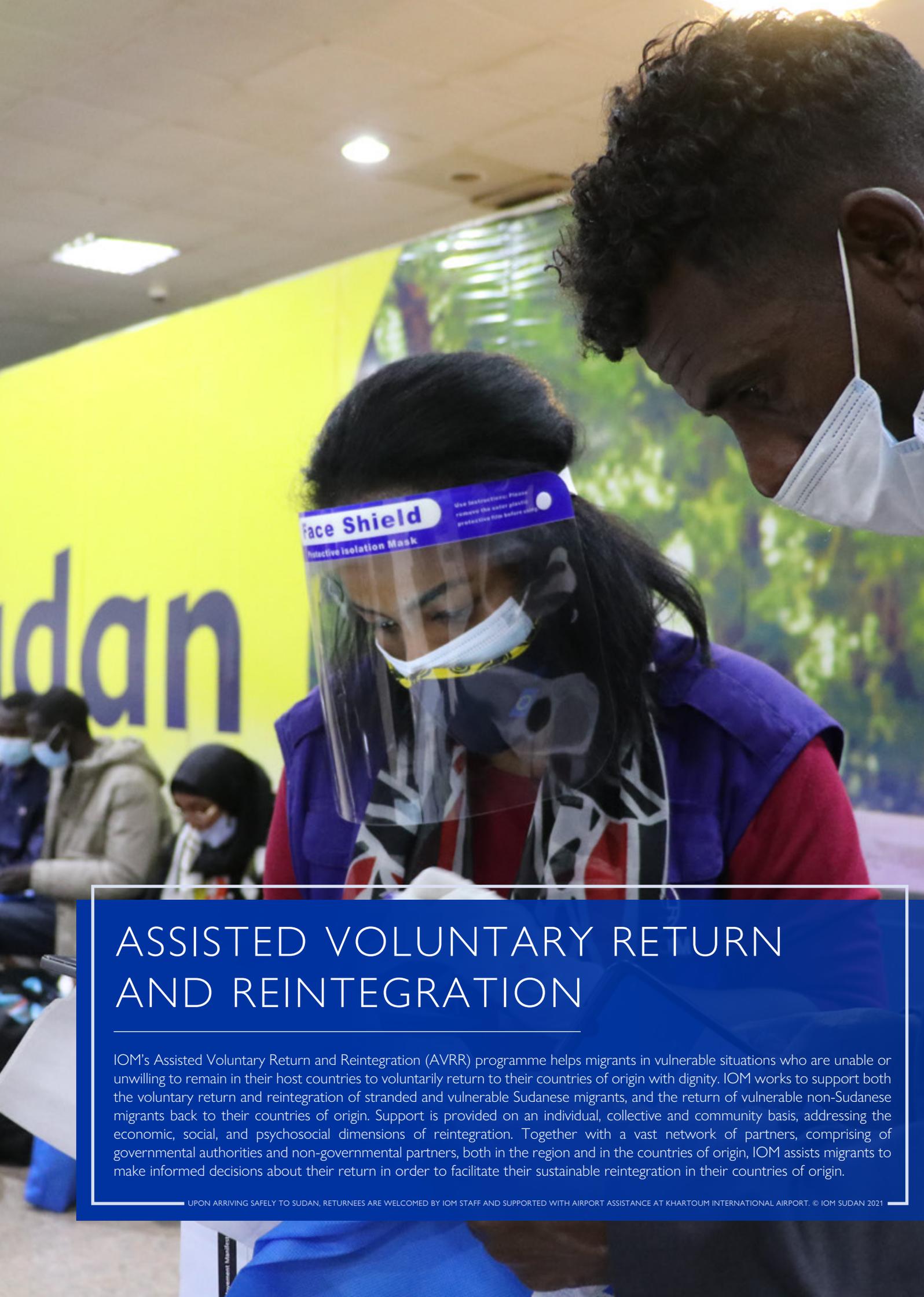
LAUNCH OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SUDAN. © IOM SUDAN 2021

WORLD DAY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

IOM Sudan's Migrant Resource and Response Centres supports migrants on the move and victims of trafficking (VoT) by providing medical assistance, psychosocial support, food supply, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, and legal aid among other services.



During the World Day Against Trafficking event, a panel discussion, community theatre performance and distribution of awareness raising materials all took place, which allowed migrant community members and various stakeholders to have fruitful conversations around prevention, protection of victims, and prosecution of perpetrators.



ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme helps migrants in vulnerable situations who are unable or unwilling to remain in their host countries to voluntarily return to their countries of origin with dignity. IOM works to support both the voluntary return and reintegration of stranded and vulnerable Sudanese migrants, and the return of vulnerable non-Sudanese migrants back to their countries of origin. Support is provided on an individual, collective and community basis, addressing the economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration. Together with a vast network of partners, comprising of governmental authorities and non-governmental partners, both in the region and in the countries of origin, IOM assists migrants to make informed decisions about their return in order to facilitate their sustainable reintegration in their countries of origin.

4.3 ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION



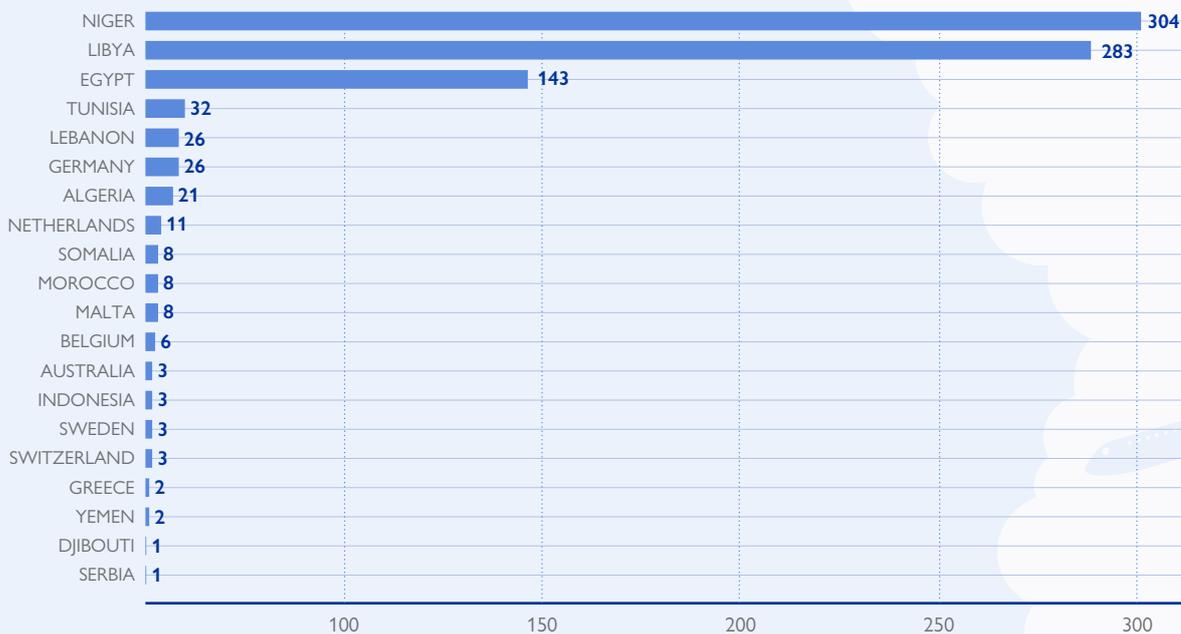
MOHAMMED SAIFELDIN STARTED A SPARE PARTS BUSINESS UPON HIS RETURN TO SUDAN THANKS TO REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE FROM IOM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

INBOUND AVRR

IOM, in cooperation with the Government of Sudan and its diplomatic missions abroad, supports the voluntary return of Sudanese migrants stranded outside the country and who wish to return to Sudan. In 2021, IOM assisted 892 Sudanese nationals to return from 19 destination countries. The top three countries from which the migrants returned were Niger with 304 returnees, followed by Libya (283) and Egypt (143).



■ SUDANESE NATIONALS ASSISTED TO RETURN TO SUDAN 2021 ■

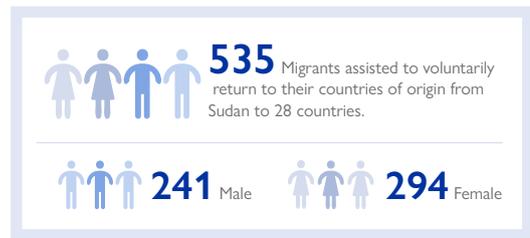


■ TOP THREE COUNTRIES OF RETURN ■



OUTBOUND AVRR

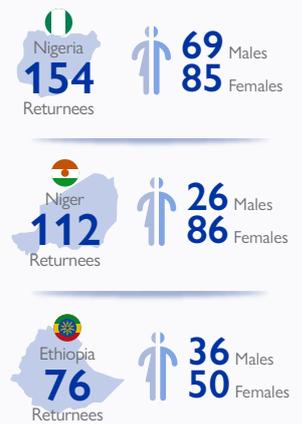
IOM, through coordination with the Government of Sudan and diplomatic missions in Sudan, supports migrants stranded in Sudan to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. In 2021, IOM assisted a total of 535 migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin from Sudan to 28 countries. The top three countries to which the migrants returned were Nigeria with 165 returnees, followed by Niger (112) and Ethiopia (76).



FOREIGN NATIONALS ASSISTED TO RETURN FROM SUDAN 2021

MIGRANTS ASSISTED TO VOLUNTARILY RETURN TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN IN 2021											
Bangladesh	26	0	26	Liberia	3	3	6	Mali	1	7	8
Burkina Faso	11	11	22	Mozambique	7	0	7	Niger	26	86	112
Burundi	1	1	2	Nigeria	69	85	154	Philippines	4	8	12
Cameroon	1	0	1	Rwanda	1	1	2	Senegal	1	0	1
Chad	4	0	4	Sierra Leone	0	1	1	Somalia	5	1	6
Comoros	10	7	17	United Republic of Tanzania	16	16	32	Uganda	3	2	5
Côte d'Ivoire	4	2	6	Total	241	294	535				
Djibouti	1	0	1		Male	Female					
Ethiopia	36	50	86								
Gambia	0	1	1								
Ghana	5	0	5								
Guinea	2	0	2								
Kenya	4	12	16								

TOP THREE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE

OVERVIEW

Launched in December 2016 with the support of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration enables migrants who decide to return to their countries of origin to do so in a safe and dignified way, in full respect of international human rights standards and in particular the principle of non-refoulement. In close cooperation with partnering state and non-state actors, it provides assistance to returning migrants to help them restart their lives in their countries of origin through an integrated approach to reintegration that supports both migrants and their communities, has the potential to complement local development, and mitigates some of the drivers of irregular migration. The programme brings together 26 African countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the Horn of Africa, and North Africa, along with the European Union and the International Organization for Migration, around the goal of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities.



THANKS TO ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SUPPORT, HUSNIA AHMED WAS ABLE TO START HER OWN PERFUME BUSINESS UPON HER RETURN TO SUDAN. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, IOM assisted 724 Sudanese nationals through voluntary inbound AVR, in addition to 76 vulnerable migrants through outbound returns to their countries of origin. Economic reintegration assistance (ERA) was provided to returnees over the age of 18 at the time of arrival. ERA aims to assist returnees with livelihood support to fund a micro-business of their choice, which is provided via mobile payments in partnership with the telecom company MTN. The eligible returnees' entrepreneurship skills were enhanced through the "Start and Improve Your Business" training conducted by the service provider, LEEN Consultancy. The beneficiaries were further supported with a business/individual reintegration plan as part of the preparation. Moreover, IOM worked with partners to assess the challenges and opportunities for returnees in Sudan in accessing the labour market.

The JI also collaborated with the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) of Sudan to provide basic, primary, and secondary medical coverage schemes for Sudanese returnees. This assistance was based on the findings of vulnerability assessments, with some returnees receiving medical, educational, and housing assistance. In 2021, national health insurance was made available to 767 returnees.

EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE IN NUMBERS



EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE

As part of community reintegration under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (JI), IOM partnered with the local NGO Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO) to rehabilitate a multi-purpose community centre in Omdurman which aims to support host communities and returnees in the area.



WOMEN AT UMBADAH MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE, OMDURMAN, KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021



RESETTLEMENT, FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND MIGRATION HEALTH

Resettlement is an international protection tool that meets the specific needs of refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern. IOM assists with the process of preparing and facilitating the movement of refugees and other migrants in vulnerable situations accepted for resettlement and family reunification abroad. Working closely with the UNHCR, the Sudan Commission of Refugees (COR), the receiving governments and other partners such as airlines and airport authorities, IOM implements resettlement activities of refugees and other migrants in the form of resettlement to a third country, voluntary repatriation and Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) to the respective countries of origin. Resettlement assistance includes the facilitation of travel documents, document verifications, interviews, transportation, logistical support, health assessments and protocols, pre-departure cultural orientation and family reunification procedures.

4.4 RESETTLEMENT, FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND MIGRATION HEALTH

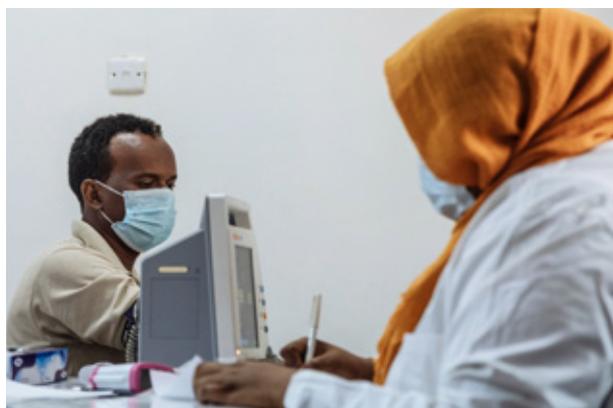


FAMILY RECEIVING RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement is an international protection tool which meets the specific needs of refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern. Resettlement is also a durable solution for refugees as well as a demonstration of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing with those countries hosting large numbers of refugees.

IOM Sudan's resettlement operations range from the rescue of particularly vulnerable persons to large-scale evacuation of migrants, as well as traditional resettlement of refugees and other humanitarian cases. IOM's worldwide network of experienced transportation management staff, supported by global agreements with major airlines offering discounted fares and priority service to IOM passengers, as well as its own transportation management applications and operational protocols, all serve to ensure the smooth resettlement of refugees and other vulnerable migrants to their final destinations. In 2021, IOM assisted 1,173 refugees and other vulnerable migrants in Sudan to resettle in other countries. The largest resettlement programmes from Sudan are to Canada (801), United Kingdom (191), Sweden (79), and the United States (69).



MIGRANT UNDERGOING A FIT-FOR-TRAVEL CHECK IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

Adjudication interviews are an integral part of the resettlement process, followed by medical examinations, fit-for-travel checks, and movement assistance. In lieu of in-person interviews for resettlement due to COVID-19, IOM assisted 81 individuals with virtual interviews for resettlement.

Pre-departure cultural orientation is provided by IOM for refugees bound for resettlement to Canada in order to provide them with information they need to know before they resettle, so they can make informed decisions about their new life and ease their integration process into a new socio-economic and cultural context. In 2021, IOM delivered cultural orientation trainings to 654 refugees.



81 Ind.
supported with
resettlement interviews



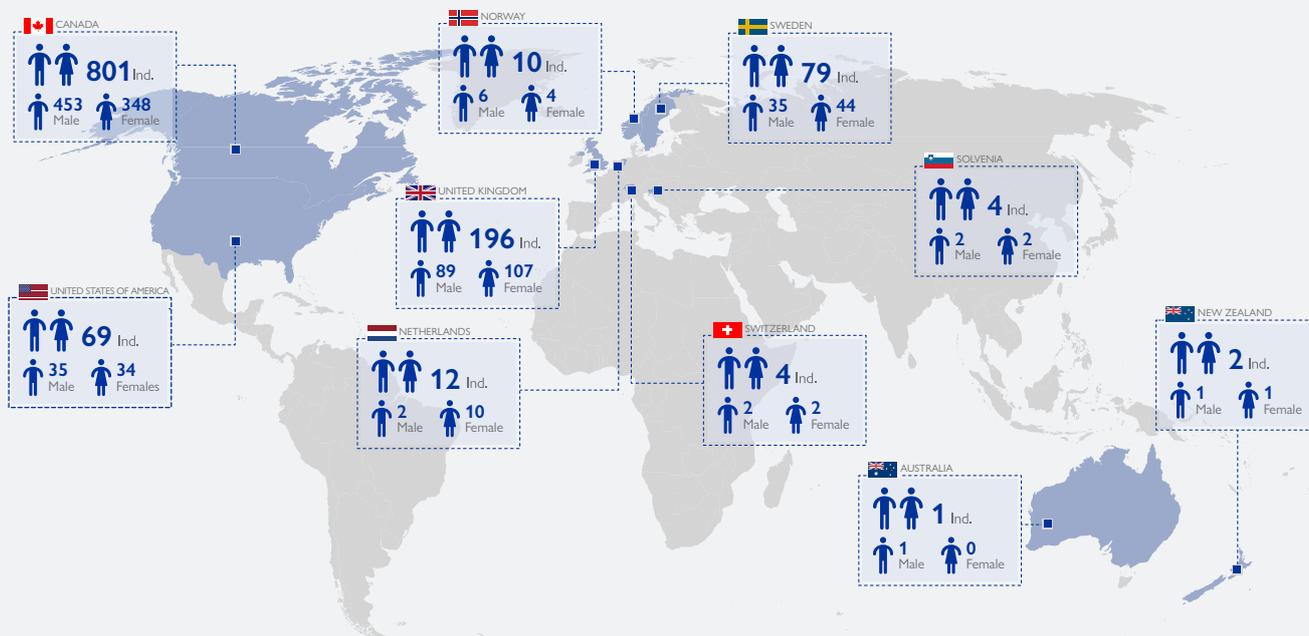
654 Ind.
received pre-departure
cultural orientation



196 Ind.
received document
verification support

As part of an ongoing pilot project, IOM provides document verification support to the United Kingdom Visa and Immigration (UKVI) department in five countries, including Sudan. Through site visits to issuing entities, documents submitted to UKVI during the immigration and visa procedures are verified with IOM acting as facilitators of these identity checks. IOM's document verification support enhances UKVI's capacity to detect fraudulent documents in locations where they may have limited or no local verification and fraud detection capacity, and where remote verifications are impractical.

■ COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT UNDER IOM AUSPICES IN 2021 ■



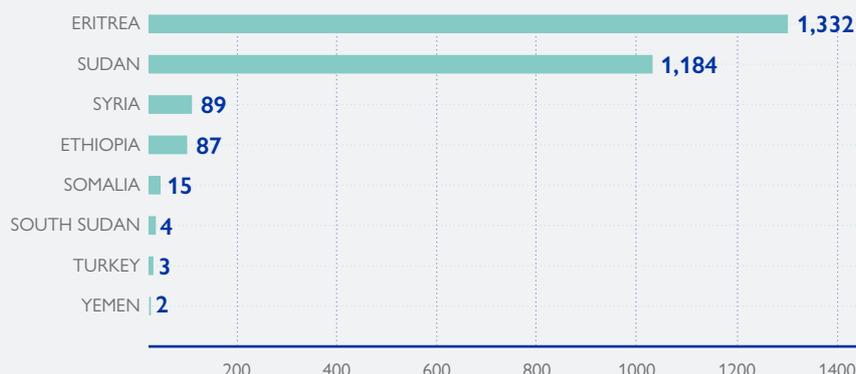
FAMILY REUNIFICATION

The Family Assistance Programme (FAP) is a complementary pathway for migrants in vulnerable situations. IOM began operating the FAP centre in Sudan in March 2019, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). The FAP centre located in Khartoum, is part of a global network of ten centres that facilitates the family reunification of vulnerable migrants with their family member who has protection status in Germany. The FAP offers both in-person and remote assistance to a high volume of vulnerable families residing in Sudan by informing them about the visa requirements, in addition to following up on and expediting their applications. Assistance is available in multiple languages including Arabic, German, English, and Tigrinya. In 2021, IOM assisted over 2,857 individuals in-person at the FAP centre, and 314 individuals were approved for family reunification through its Family Assistance Programme.

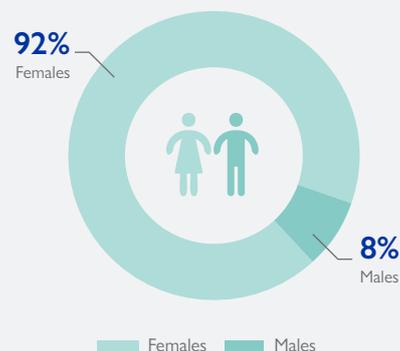


BOY LIVING IN MIGRANT COMMUNITY-RUN SAFE HOUSE IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

■ BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED BY NATIONALITY IN 2021 ■

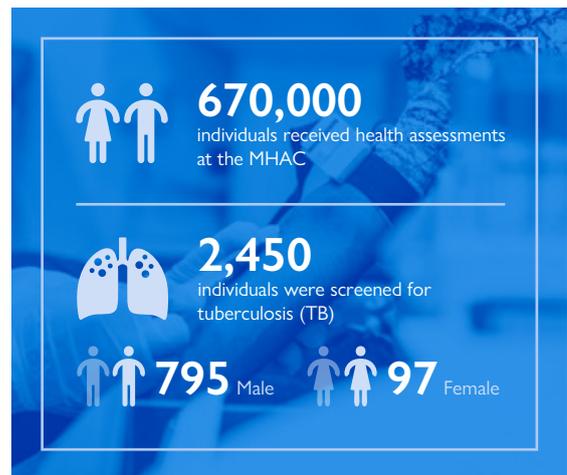


■ INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED PERCENTAGE ■

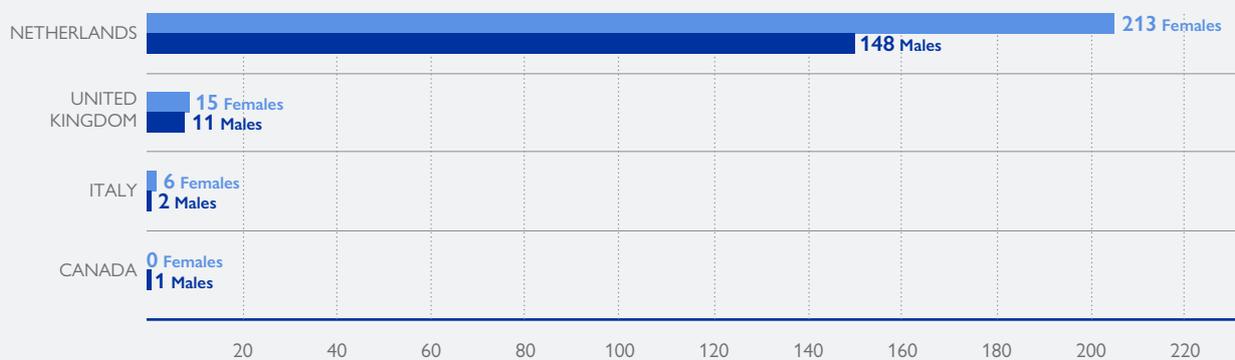


MIGRATION HEALTH

IOM ensures that people travelling under its auspices do so in a safe and dignified manner, are fit to travel, receive appropriate assistance when necessary, and do not pose a health hazard to other travellers, personnel or receiving communities. Through its Migration Health Assessment Clinic (MHAC) in Khartoum, IOM provides full migration health assessments, fitness to travel medical screenings, vaccinations, tuberculosis (TB) screening, DNA sample collection testing for family reunification, and medical escort services for migrants requiring medical assistance and care during travel. Pre-migration health services for refugees and other migrants accepted for resettlement in third countries are conducted upon the request of resettlement countries. While the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent border closures caused a significant drop in the number of health assessments, there was a notable increase during 2021.



■ DNA SAMPLE DESCRIPTION BY COUNTRIES ■



“After injuring my arm, I could not work, I could not afford to go to the hospital, but what makes me sadder is my daughter, who was not able to attend school because we could not pay the fees”. After leaving their hometown in Dabub, Ethiopia due to the conflict, Rahema, her husband, and their daughter came to Sudan. The income they both made was just enough for the small family to get by, but when Rahema had an accident and injured her arm badly, she couldn't work or afford to get treated in a hospital. One of her neighbours informed her about IOM's medical assistance services, where she was assisted to get treatment and is currently recovering.”

“I want to get back to work so my daughter can get back to school.”





IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

IOM's Immigration and Border Management (IBM) programme works closely with the Government of Sudan and relevant authorities to strengthen border management capacity for more efficient and effective border security and control in Sudan. Border management activities are directed at supporting the government to effectively respond to diverse migration and border management challenges, to institute appropriate migration governance and to improve collaboration and coordination with neighbouring countries, while engaging border communities. IBM activities are aligned with IOM's commitment to facilitate safe, regular, and orderly migration and mobility. Through its IBM programming, IOM contributes towards ensuring that governments can effectively manage movement through borders and their territories in line with international norms and standards. IOM works to support governments to observe the rights of migrants, facilitate safe and regular migration pathways, while at the same time combat transnational crime, particularly migrant smuggling and human trafficking. This is done in cooperation with other national and international partners including private sector, through building human and technical capacities to improve policies and operational systems using tailored capacity building and technical support.



TRAINING ON IDENTIFYING FRAUDULENT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, IOM strengthened the capacity of 146 Passport and Civil Registration Corporation (PCRC) officials through a series of trainings on document examination, fraud detection, and immigration and border management. A total of seven training sessions, including one Training of Trainers session, were conducted in Khartoum, Gedaref, Kassala and Northern states. IOM supported the COVID-19 response by providing personal protective equipment (PPE) at the Gallabat PoE in Gedaref state. Efforts were also made to strengthen cross-border cooperation between Sudan and South Sudan, in order to discuss the stabilisation and re-development of the border areas as well as to increase national security with border management systems between the two countries, based on a bilateral agreement to re-open six border-crossing points.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021

- 03** Participants, including two government officials and one IOM staff participated in the regional workshop on Integrated Border Management (IBM) Training Manual.
- 16** Immigration and Border officers received Training of Trainers (ToT) on Immigration and Border Management in Khartoum.
- 18** Participants, including migrants and officers from the Passports and Civil Registration Corporation (PCRC) - Alien Department Unit, under the Ministry of Interior attended a workshop to familiarize migrants on the regularisation process in Sudan.
- 19** Officers, including the heads of the Passports and Civil Registration Corporation (PCRC), and the head of the Alien Department attended a workshop on the International Standards on Migration and Identity.
- 21** Technical and policy practitioners from the department of immigration, customs, and police from Sudan and South Sudan attended a joint workshop to exchange views on current challenges, opportunities, and recommendations to strengthen cross-border cooperation.
- 24** Immigration and Border officers received training on Combating Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Khartoum.
- 50** Border Officers trained on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants in Gedaref and Kassala states.
- 64** Immigration and Border officers received training on Immigration and Border Management in Kassala, Gedaref and Northern states.
- 66** Immigration and Border officers received training on Document Examination and Fraud Detection Khartoum, Kassala and Northern states.



IOM SUDAN AND THE PASSPORT AND CIVIL REGISTRATION CORPORATION ORGANISED A 10-DAY TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON IMMIGRATION & BORDER MANAGEMENT, KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021



LABOUR MIGRATION AND DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

IOM strives to protect migrant workers and to optimise the benefits of labour migration for both the country of origin and destination, as well as for the migrants themselves and their families. Sudan is both a country of origin and destination for many labour migrants. Thousands of Sudanese, who are often low and semi-skilled workers, are working in the Middle East as migrant workers. On the other hand, Sudan's agricultural and mining sectors, as well as its informal economy, attract a significant number of migrant workers from neighbouring countries. Sudan is in need of strengthening its labour migration governance, including the relevant regulations to safeguard both Sudanese and foreign migrant workers from the risks of recruitment-related and workplace exploitation and abuse.

The Sudanese diaspora communities have always been keen to contribute to the development of Sudan. With a large number of Sudanese diaspora in the Gulf, Europe, the United States, and Canada, their contribution can support the development of Sudan through investments, remittances, tourism, knowledge and skills transfers. There have been many initiatives by diaspora groups to support vulnerable groups in Sudan through small-scale projects and activities. Since the revolution in 2019, the role of the Sudanese diaspora has become more prominent, and their engagement has been of high interest to Sudan. IOM is supporting Sudan to create a conducive environment for diaspora engagement and to maximise their huge potential as catalysts for sustainable development.



WORKSHOP INTRODUCING RECRUITMENT AGENCIES IN SUDAN TO THE INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT INTEGRITY SYSTEM (IRIS) IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021

LABOUR MIGRATION

In 2021, IOM continued providing technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform (MoL) particularly involving ethical recruitment and pre-departure orientation (PDO) to ensure the protection of Sudanese migrant workers abroad and foreign migrant workers in Sudan, thus reducing their vulnerability throughout their migration cycle. In collaboration with the Migrant Forum in Asia, IOM completed two assessments on ethical recruitment practices in Sudan as well as on the existing PDO and delivery mechanisms in Sudan. The recommendations derived from the assessments included to develop standard employment contracts, promote zero recruitment fees, develop PDO modules and materials for seasonal migrant workers, conduct training of trainers (ToT), as well as certify/accredit training providers to improve the protection of migrant workers



71 individuals trained on the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and ethical recruitment

IOM conducted several trainings for MoL and Sudanese recruitment agencies to broaden their understanding of the international standards related to ethical recruitment. The training presented IOM's flagship initiative to promote ethical recruitment of migrant workers – the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS). Moreover, IOM launched a series of capacity building initiatives in October 2021 that included the development of a PDO module and delivery mechanism, safe migration brochures to two key countries of destination for Sudanese migrant workers, a licensing and monitoring framework for recruitment agencies, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for labour inspectors.

DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IOM implemented a joint project to support diaspora engagement through seed funding and advance joint programming for response and recovery from COVID-19. As part of this project, IOM organised a series of consultations with Sudanese diaspora professionals based in the United Kingdom (UK), in coordination with the IOM UK office and Shabaka, a UK-based diaspora organisation, using a consultation through a workshop and one-on-one meetings. Diaspora groups and powerful social influencers shared their views and the challenges they face when contributing to Sudan's development, such as lack of structure and platform to facilitate their engagement in addition to the lack of policies. Based on these consultations, a strategy document has been developed with the recommendations focusing on the diasporas' needs for a structure and policies that facilitate their contributions to Sudan as well as to support initiatives by the second and third generations.



MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

IOM supports the Government of Sudan in its efforts to facilitate safe, regular, and orderly migration and mobility of people through planned and well-managed migration policies and legal frameworks. However, by their very nature, migration and mobility implicate multiple actors: states and their neighbours, subnational authorities, local communities, migrants and their families, diasporas, employers, and unions. In addition, there are dozens of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations whose mandates touch on migration and humanitarian action. Governing migration well requires multi-sector partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration, and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches.

In Sudan, governing migration well also means promoting stability, education, and employment opportunities and reducing the drivers of forced migration, including by promoting resilience, thereby ensuring that migration is a choice rather than a necessity. Even if the drivers of forced migration were eliminated, individuals would still choose to move, for example, to seek different or greater opportunities or to reunite with their families. IOM, therefore, continues to support its governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure migration and related law, policy, and programming are designed to also foster strong socio-economic outcomes for migrants and communities of origin, transit, and destination.



MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OFFICIALS ATTEND THE 2021 GCM REGIONAL REVIEW CONFERENCE IN THE ARAB REGION VIRTUALLY. © IOM SUDAN 2021

IOM continued to advocate for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in coordination with the Ministry of Interior, especially for reviewing and preparing the Sudan National Voluntary Report for the Middle East and North Africa Regional Review and the forthcoming Africa Continental Review. IOM gathered 27 ministries and institutions to review the GCM implementation since its adaptation. IOM’s advocacy efforts on the revitalisation of the High Council for Migration (HCM) continued to highlight the need for the establishment of harmonised coordination structures intended to strengthen migration governance and coordination at both federal and state levels.

IOM also continued supporting Government of Sudan to begin developing a national migration policy by completing and validating the mapping of migration policies and legislation for Sudan in close coordination with the National Population Council (NPC) under the Better Migration Management (BMM) II programme.

In adhering to principles of IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), IOM Sudan effectively addressed multi-dimensional aspects of mobility issues by linking with various cross-cutting and thematic areas. The ongoing development process of a labour migration policy and comprehensive bilateral labour agreement framework for Sudan is aligned with its overall migration governance response and Sudan’s complex migration trends.

2021 GCM REGIONAL REVIEW CONFERENCE IN THE ARAB REGION

IOM Sudan and the Ministry of Interior conducted a workshop on the National Review of the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in Sudan, in preparation for the GCM Regional Review Conference in the Arab Region from 24 to 25 February 2021 held virtually.





DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on-site or en route.

Through DTM's active methodologies, IOM produces an evidence base for strategy and programme design and development, humanitarian coordination, as well as informing operational response planning to protect, assist, and advocate on behalf of vulnerable and displaced populations.



DTM COLLECTS DATA ON MOBILITY AND MIGRATION WITHIN SUDAN THANKS TO OVER 100 ENUMERATORS IN THE FIELD. © IOM SUDAN 2021

| OVERVIEW

DTM's methodological components operating in Sudan currently include Mobility Tracking (MT), Early Warning Flash Alerts and Emergency Event Tracking (EET), Situation Assessments, Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), Registration activities, and Integrated Location Assessments. In addition to this, DTM also produces and supports research tasks relating to the analysis of vulnerable and migrant populations across Sudan.



MOBILITY TRACKING AND INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT

IOM published the findings from Mobility Tracking Round One and Two in July 2020 and August 2021 respectively. Between April and June 2021, the DTM field teams conducted data collection for Mobility Tracking Round Three, which was published in January 2022. Data collection for Round Four began in December 2021 and concluded in January 2022. Field teams collecting data for Round Four also conducted an Integrated Location Assessment.



EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

DTM deploys its Emergency Event Tracking (EET) methodology to track sudden incidents of displacement and provides the humanitarian community with an evidence base, which was previously unavailable in Sudan, to engage in life-saving and urgent humanitarian interventions. During 2021, DTM released 92 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on internal displacement in Sudan. These EETs follow 40 unique series. In total, these EETs captured an estimated 459,063 IDPs (89,077 households) displaced because of conflict and disasters resulting from natural hazards.



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY

DTM Sudan's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) aims to capture movements of populations at key transit points and borders to quantify and provide regular updates on internal and cross-border flows. FMR data collection indicators include locations of origin, demographics, vulnerabilities, and professional occupations. FMR operations are currently active at one Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Abyei PCA Area – where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into the country. During 2021, the FMP recorded a total number of 4,987 individuals (1,410 households) entering Sudan via Abyei PCA.



SITUATION ASSESSMENTS

On 22 September 2021, DTM piloted a Situation Assessment during an Inter-Agency Needs Assessment mission to Sortony in Kebkabiya locality, North Darfur state. The purpose of the mission was to enhance and supply accurate and up-to-date demographic and protection data on the IDP caseload residing in Sortony, as well as provide an account of the available services at that location. In total, DTM identified a total of 31,893 individuals (9,365 households), including displaced persons, currently residing in Sortony.



REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Registration activities help IOM and our partners to create beneficiary lists for the purposes of effective resource allocation and aid delivery. From January to December 2021, DTM registered a total of 48,870 individuals (8,178 households), all of whom were IDPs, with no new registration exercises of returnees since December 2020. DTM completed a total of ten registration exercises across Central Darfur, South Darfur, and South Kordofan states.



MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Covering all 18 states in Sudan, the 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) provided the first humanitarian-focused primary data collection on multi-sector needs and gaps across Sudan. In addition to demographic structures, the MSNA 2021 addressed information gaps for areas, including Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Health, Protection, GBV, Child Protection, Mine Action, ES/NFI and WASH, which fed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2022 as well as the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022. The MSNA 2021 overcame most of the challenges faced during the previous year, such as significantly reducing the phone-based data collection and increasing the geographical coverage. Almost 20,000 households were reached during the assessment, a third more than in 2020, with 76% of the survey (14,405 households) using a face-to-face approach, despite COVID-19-related challenges.

DTM MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND THREE REPORT IDENTIFIED AN ESTIMATED*

 **3,086,553**
Total of the Internally Displaced Persons

 **942,299**
Permanent returnees from internal displacement

 **388,634**
Foreign nationals currently residing in Sudan

 **92,644**
Total number of returnees from abroad

 **38,485**
Total number of seasonal returnees

- In total, EETs recorded an estimated 459,063 IDPs (**89,077 households**) displaced because of conflict and disasters resulting from natural hazards.
- DTM Sudan recorded an estimated 31,893 individuals (**9,365 households**) in Situation Assessments.
- Field staff operating in all states, with the exception of Northern and River Nile states, DTM methodologies (including MT and EET).
- DTM Sudan has implemented Mobility Tracking Round Three in **11 states**. These included: five Darfur states, three Kordofan states, Kassala, Gedaref, and Blue Nile. Mobility Tracking Round 4 also included the Red Sea state.
- In 2021, EET and EW data collection took place in North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, Khartoum, Al-Jazirah, White Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala states.
- MSNA 2021 took place across all **18 states** in Sudan and Abyei PCA.



A DTM ENUMERATOR INTERVIEWING A COMMUNITY MEMBER IN NORTH DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

* Published in January 2022



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Immediately following crises, the provision of emergency shelter (ES) and non-food items (NFI) assistance is a critical, life-saving intervention that provides affected populations with safety, protection from the elements, prevents health risks and other factors that could increase their vulnerabilities. IOM Sudan provides ES and NFIs to affected populations who have been displaced due to disasters resulting from natural or man-made hazards. Beneficiaries include IDPs (newly displaced and protracted IDPs), returnees (refugee returnees and IDP returnees), and vulnerable crisis-affected households. IOM identifies the most vulnerable beneficiaries using information provided through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Coordination and effective collaboration with partners ensure no duplication of assistance and enhances complementarity across targeted locations.

4.9 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



SHELTER-NFI ITEMS DISTRIBUTION, AG GENEINA, WEST DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, IOM reached 153,417 individuals (30,791 households) with ES/NFI assistance. The beneficiaries included IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable crisis-affected communities, with the activities focusing on North, South, West and East Darfur, South and West Kordofan, as well as Gedaref states. Moreover, IOM Sudan’s ES and NFI projects were implemented in full coordination with the ES/NFI Sector and in close partnership with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

Among the households who received ES/NFI assistance, one-third received ES assistance and the other two-thirds received NFI assistance. IOM distributed ES and NFI kits across seven states. More than half (50.5%) of the households who received ES/NFI were in West Darfur, followed by South Darfur (26%), North Darfur (16%), West Kordofan and South Kordofan (both with 3%), East Darfur (1%), and Gedaref (0.5%). Among the total caseload, the majority (86%) of beneficiaries reached were IDPs, while the remainder were flood-affected populations (7%), refugees (5%), returnees and fire-affected populations (1% respectively).

In 2021, out of the total number of 30,791 households which received ES/NFI assistance, 33% of households received ES assistance and 67% of households received NFI assistance.



WOMAN RECEIVES ES/NFI ASSISTANCE IN IDP CAMP IN NYALA, SOUTH DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

■ ES/NFI DISTRIBUTION IN 2021 ■



153,417
Individuals assisted
with ES/NFI



30,791
Households
received NFI Kits



10,200
Households
received ES Kits



20,591
Households
received NFI Kits

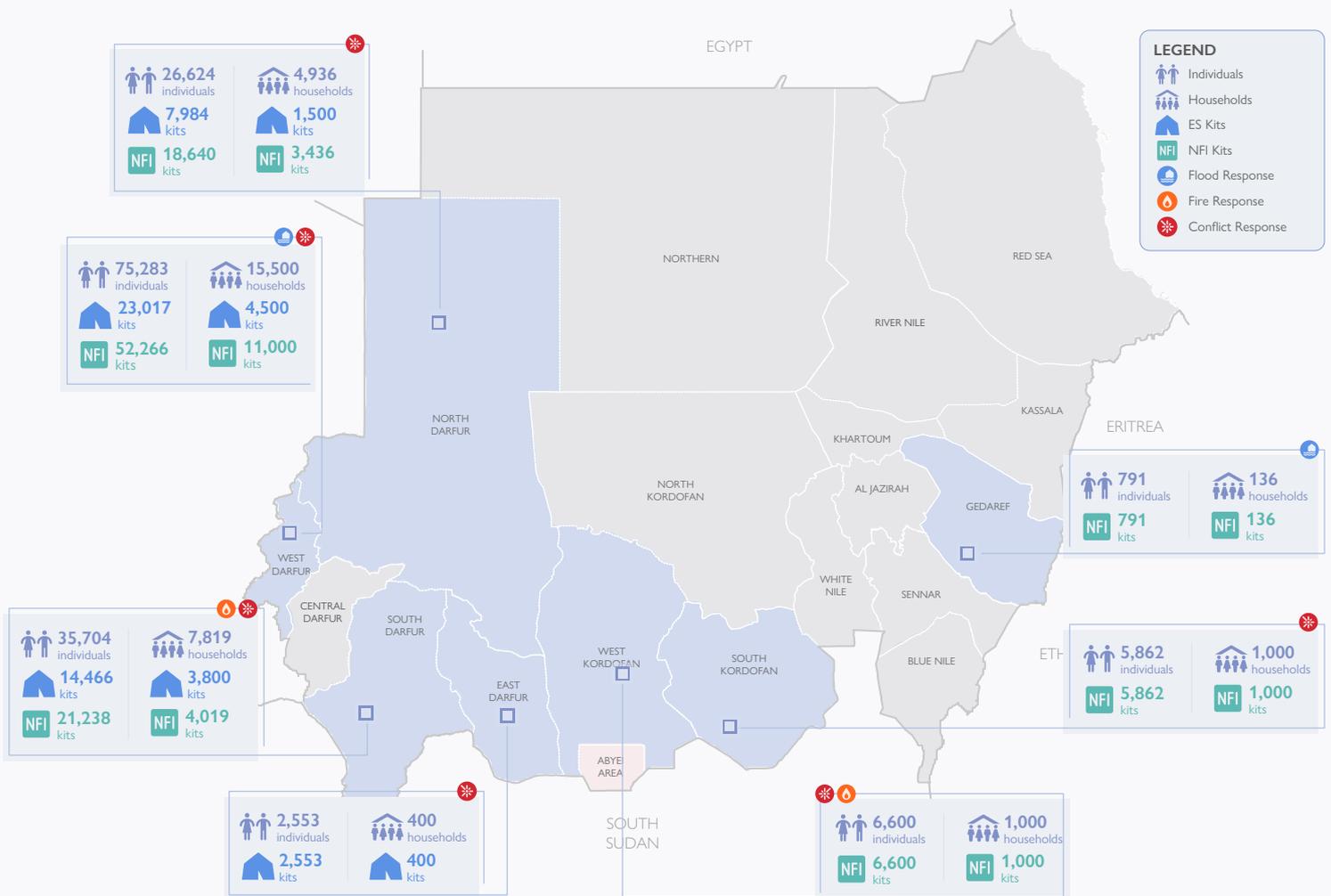
IMPROVED EMERGENCY SHELTER

IOM also provides Improved Emergency Shelters (IES), comprising of a one room four wall structure which is easily assembled and is robustly supported by bamboo and wooden poles. These structures, which uses locally sourced materials produced in Darfur, also serve as an opportunity for local communities to benefit from small income grants that support their construction.



IMPROVED EMERGENCY SHELTER PROVIDED BY IOM IN MAJMARI VILLAGE IN AG GENEINA, WEST DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

ES/NFI DISTRIBUTION BY STATE IN 2021



EMERGENCY RESPONSE



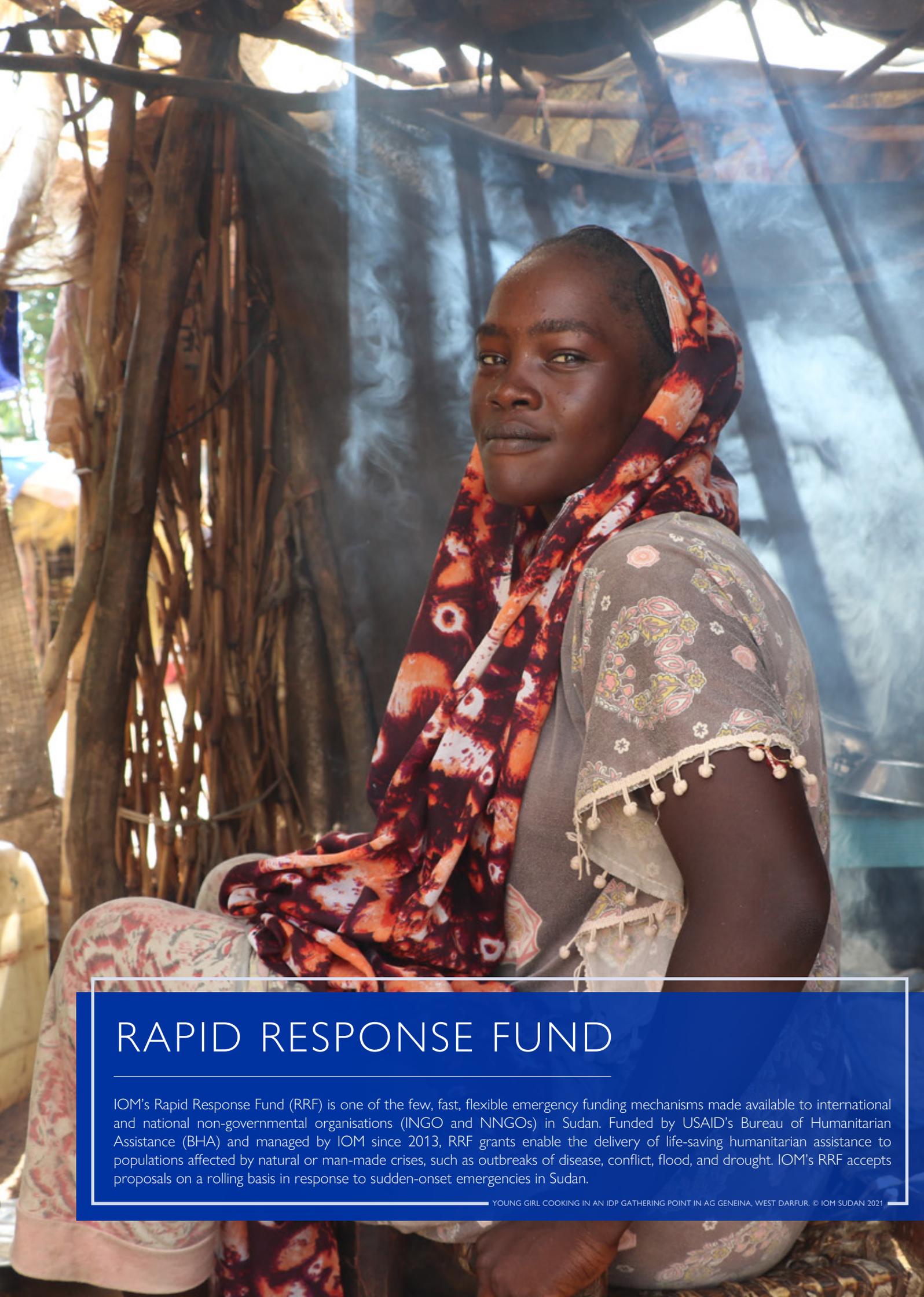
Flood Response
39,948 Ind.
 assisted with ES/NFI



Fire Response
989 Ind.
 assisted with ES/NFI



Conflict Response
112,480 Ind.
 assisted with ES/NFI



RAPID RESPONSE FUND

IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is one of the few, fast, flexible emergency funding mechanisms made available to international and national non-governmental organisations (INGO and NNGOs) in Sudan. Funded by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and managed by IOM since 2013, RRF grants enable the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations affected by natural or man-made crises, such as outbreaks of disease, conflict, flood, and drought. IOM's RRF accepts proposals on a rolling basis in response to sudden-onset emergencies in Sudan.

4.10 RAPID RESPONSE FUND

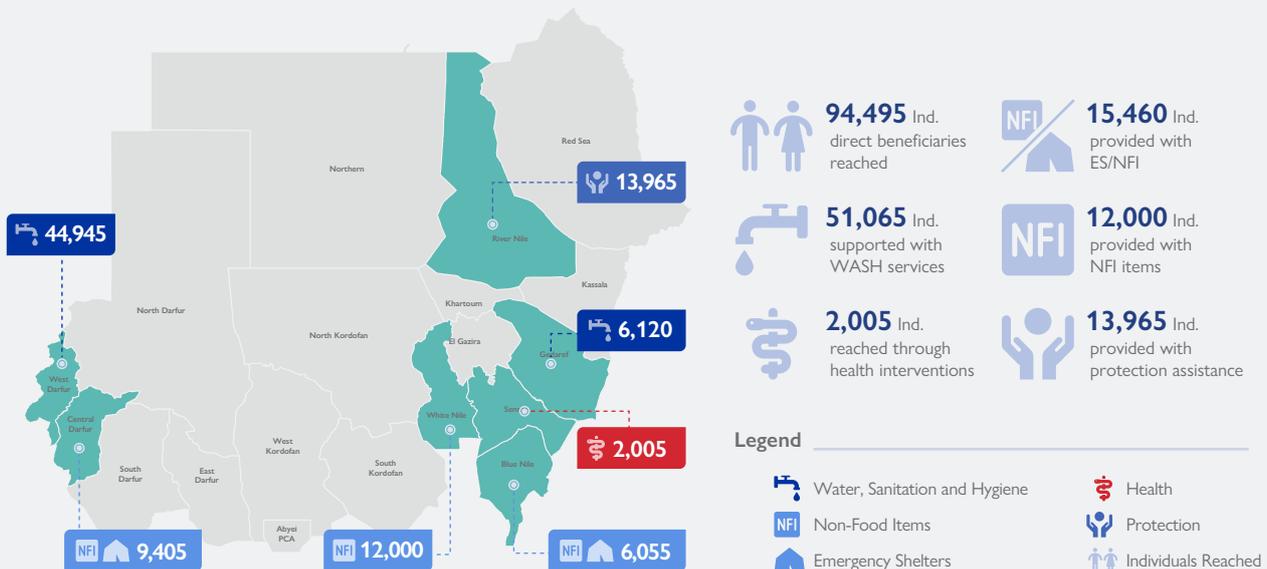


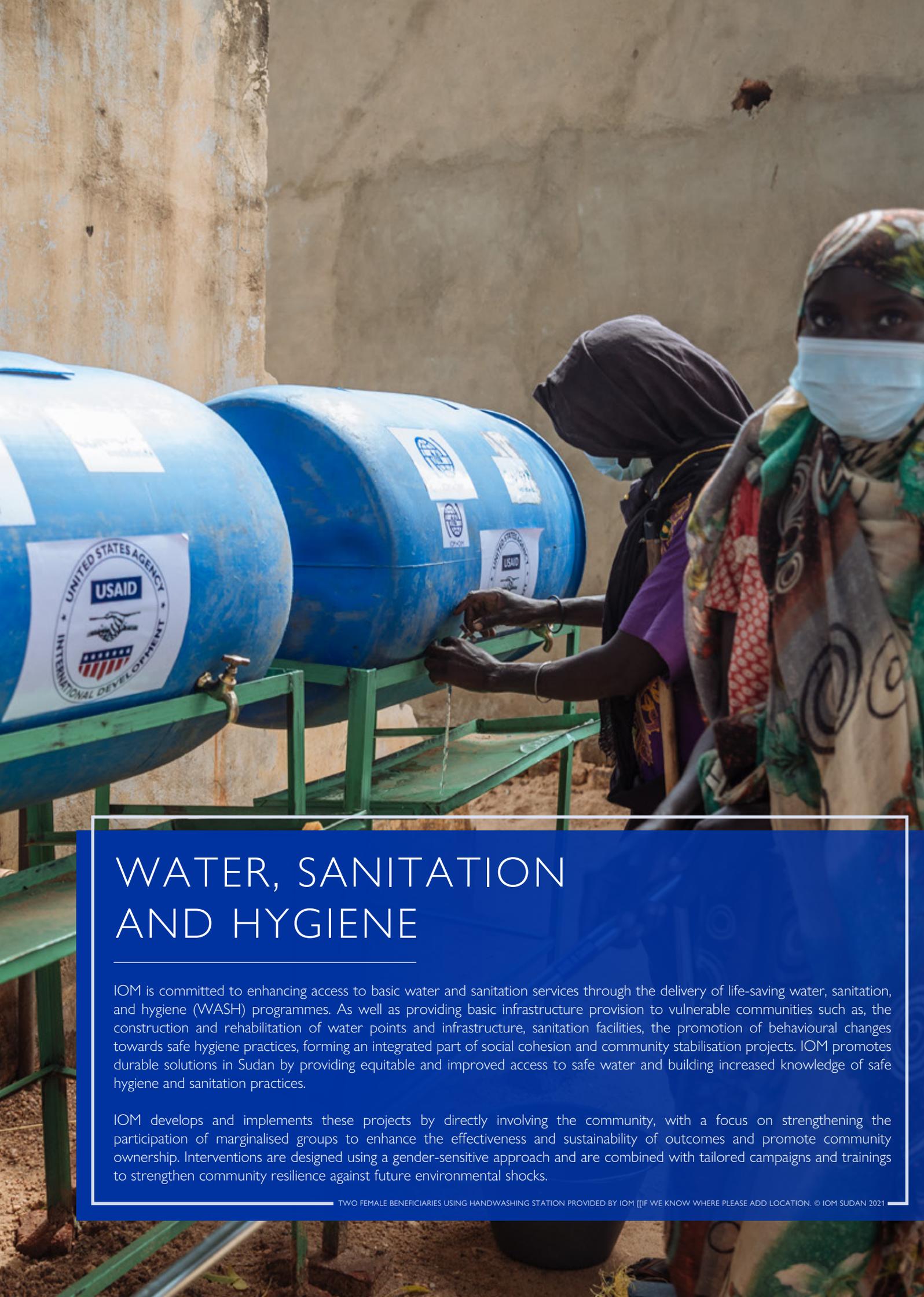
IOM'S RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF), TOGETHER WITH OUR PARTNER SORR SUDAN, HAS QUICKLY DISPATCHED AND DISTRIBUTED ESSENTIAL LIFESAVING ITEMS IN AG GENEINA, WEST DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is one of the few fast, flexible emergency funding mechanisms made available to international and national non-governmental organisations (INGO and NNGOs) in Sudan. Funded by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and managed by IOM since 2013, RRF grants enable the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations affected by natural or man-made crises, such as outbreaks of disease, conflict, flood, and drought in locations experiencing sudden emergencies throughout Sudan.

 233,907 Total beneficiaries reached (direct/indirect)	 2.2 M Total amount of grants disbursed (USD)	 13 Grants awarded	 10 Partner organisations	 7 States covered
---	--	---	---	--

■ BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY SECTOR IN 2021 ■





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

IOM is committed to enhancing access to basic water and sanitation services through the delivery of life-saving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programmes. As well as providing basic infrastructure provision to vulnerable communities such as, the construction and rehabilitation of water points and infrastructure, sanitation facilities, the promotion of behavioural changes towards safe hygiene practices, forming an integrated part of social cohesion and community stabilisation projects. IOM promotes durable solutions in Sudan by providing equitable and improved access to safe water and building increased knowledge of safe hygiene and sanitation practices.

IOM develops and implements these projects by directly involving the community, with a focus on strengthening the participation of marginalised groups to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of outcomes and promote community ownership. Interventions are designed using a gender-sensitive approach and are combined with tailored campaigns and trainings to strengthen community resilience against future environmental shocks.



A HANDWASHING STATION AT ARDAMATA COMMUNITY CENTRE, WEST DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021 /MUSE MOHAMMED

The WASH interventions in 2021 were designed to respond to critical situations addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, the seasonal flood events which damaged critical communal water points and latrines, and the mass influx of Ethiopian refugees from conflict in northern Ethiopia into the eastern state of Gedaref. IOM supported vulnerable migrants and communities through area-based approaches, reaching more than 365,000 beneficiaries across the Blue Nile, East Darfur, Gedaref, Khartoum, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan states and Abyei PCA.

In Blue Nile state, IOM focused on Ed Damazine, Wad El Mahi and Gessian localities. The WASH activities were implemented in response to the floods and to provide immediate WASH support to the communities at risk of disease outbreaks. This was achieved through; upgrading hand water pumps into mini water yards, carrying out hygiene and health promotion campaigns including a vector control campaign tackling disease outbreaks such as malaria and dengue, the distribution of hygiene kits for the most vulnerable community members, and the installation of bladders tanks coupled with the distribution of chlorine.

In East Darfur, IOM targeted Baher El Arab, Abujara, El Daein and Elferdous localities to address urgent WASH assistance, which included: the rehabilitation/installation of water facilities such as handwashing facilities and mini water yards; construction of 20 emergency latrines and the construction of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. The latrines and six handwashing facilities were installed within El Daein locality at the PoE to Nyala (South Darfur) among other COVID-19 prevention measures implemented along key migration routes. Similar WASH responses were carried out in the two states of West Darfur (El Geneina locality) and North Darfur (El Fasher, Tina and Tawilla localities).



SOLARIZED WATER POINT CONSTRUCTED UNDER REINTEGRATION PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE VOLUNTARY RETURN IN NORTH DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In South Darfur, IOM's activities were focused in Mashaga (Um Dafoug locality), which is located along the border with the Central African Republic (CAR) and is frequently used as a PoE for refugees and returnees. IOM supported refugees in the camp and the surrounding host community through the construction of a **new water yard**, the rehabilitation of hand pumps, the construction of **600 emergency latrines** and **five VIP latrines**. A newly established community water management committee was trained on the management of the water system, overseeing day-to-day operations, managing the fees collected, budgeting for future maintenance costs and promoting hygienic practices at the water point. Through the knowledge gained through trainings provided by IOM to increase the capacity of the committee members to prevent future damage and carry out repairs as necessary. The WASH assistance also included a total of **16 hygiene and cleaning campaigns** with the distribution of WASH emergency items to support the most vulnerable households at greatest risk of water-related disease outbreaks (such as cholera).

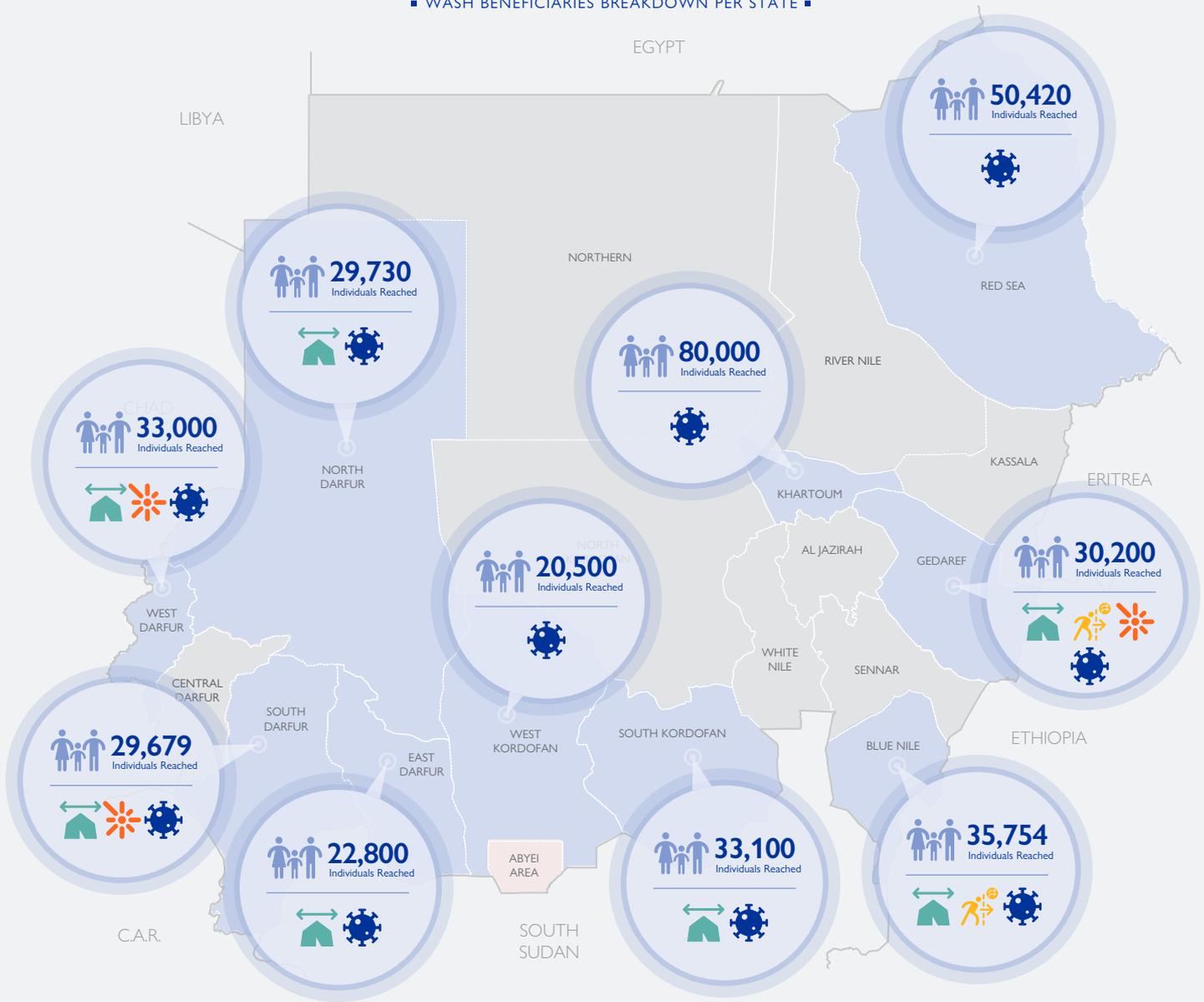
IOM's WASH response to the COVID-19 pandemic included all the aforementioned states, as well as in Gedaref (Gallabat locality), Khartoum, South Kordofan (Dilling locality), Red Sea (Port Sudan), West Kordofan (Al Fula and Kelik localities) states and Abyei (PCA), assisting over **84,000 beneficiaries**. In Khartoum state, IOM targeted three major hospitals as main isolation centres (Al Shaheed Hospital, Turkish Hospital, and Ombadah hospital). The support included the construction of a garbage storeroom and installation of medical waste incinerators to enhance proper waste management and the installation/rehabilitation of handwashing facilities. The four hospitals of Jabra, Ombadah, Al Shaheed and Turkish Hospital were also supported with cleaning, disinfection, and waste management services for five months. In other states, IOM targeted the PoEs, such as border areas between states and at airports, by strengthening infection prevention and control (IPC) measures and hygiene services. This was accomplished through the installation of handwashing facilities and conducting hygiene awareness campaigns, together with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities to improve the community's understanding of COVID-19 to counter misinformation and promote safer hygiene practices. Specific assistance at the PoE of El Fasher airport in North Darfur was offered whereby IOM held workshops to create SOPs for staff working in the airport. All COVID-19 response activities were implemented in close coordination with the related stakeholders, including United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the WASH Sector, World Health Organization (WHO) and the Health Sector, and the Ministry of Health (MoH) at federal and state levels.



REHABILITATED WATER NETWORK IN KOKOYA VILLAGE, DALAMI LOCALITY, SOUTH KORDOFAN. © IOM SUDAN 2021

IOM supported Um Rakuba refugee camp in Gedaref state by increasing access to safe water, sanitation, emergency latrines and handwashing facilities. The WASH support was also delivered with the aim to reduce the strain on the already inadequate basic services (especially water sources) among hosting communities. For example, thanks to joint funding from the the EU Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), EU-IGAD, and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). IOM extended the Doka pipeline and water network to bring water supply to an estimated **35,000 refugees and host community members**. This was coupled with the construction of emergency household latrines, semi-permanent latrines, and VIP latrines, in addition to the distribution spare parts for the quick rehabilitation of other water sources, soaps, jerry cans, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits and water purification tablets for flood preparedness. In close coordination with IOM's health team and the WASH Sector partners on the ground, hygiene and health promotion campaigns were also conducted. The awareness campaigns focused on correct and safe handwashing practices; the importance of using latrines; treating, storing, and consuming water safely; practicing safe food hygiene; ensuring a safe clean environment for children, and MHM for women and girls.

WASH BENEFICIARIES BREAKDOWN PER STATE



TYPE OF WASH RESPONSE

COVID-19 Response
 Conflict Response
 Flood Response
 Refugee Response
 Transition and Recovery

+365,183 Individuals reached by WASH services	31 Water supply facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated
60,864 Households reached through WASH services	10 Water bladders installed
46,417 WASH emergency kits distributed	10 Hand pumps rehabilitated
2,620 Sanitation facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated	7 Water networks installed
898 Emergency latrines constructed	3 Water yards constructed
503 Semi-permanent bathing shelters constructed	3 Mini water yards rehabilitated
450 Semi-permanent latrines constructed	2 Hand pumps rehabilitated
278 Decommissioned emergency latrines	10 States covered by WASH services
205 Handwashing stations installed	8 Solar-powered water systems installed
14 VIP latrines* constructed	6 Trainings conducted on water management for community water committees established
12 Semi-permanent VIP latrines	1 WASH KAP** Survey Conducted
140 Hygiene campaign conducted	

* Ventilated Improved Pit
** Knowledge, Attitude and Practice



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

IOM responds to the essential life-saving health and nutrition services needs of affected populations by providing equitable, resilient, and sustainable primary and life-saving health services. Life-saving health services include the capacity building for health and nutrition service providers and the establishment of functional primary health centre (PHC) facilities that offer a minimum basic package of primary healthcare services (BPPHS), through a range of activities including; outpatient treatment of acute and chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases, in addition to essential maternity and childcare. IOM focuses on enhancing early screening of malnutrition among children under the age of five (U5) as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), while also supporting referral and follow-up treatments and management in close coordination with the Nutrition Sector and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH).

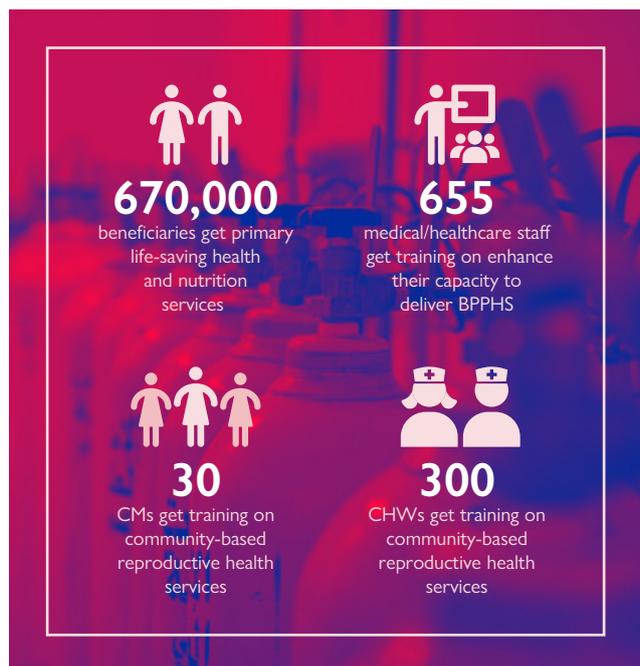


MEDICAL CONSULTATION AT ARDAMATA HEALTH CENTRE, WEST DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, IOM provided a wide range of primary life-saving health and nutrition services to over 670,000 beneficiaries (including refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host community members) in the states of East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, South Darfur, and West Darfur. IOM also prioritised vulnerable communities within Labado and Malwi in East Darfur state, and Geneina in West Darfur state, where life-saving and primary healthcare services were extremely limited as the existing primary health centres (PHCs) had insufficient resources to adequately address the urgent health needs of vulnerable community members.

In 2021, IOM extended its support to Um Rakuba refugee camp and Al Fao IDP camp in Gedaref state, where there was an urgent need for life-saving health services due to the influx of refugees from northern Ethiopia since November 2020 and the internal displacement due to floods in July 2021, respectively. Through trainings and other technical support, IOM enhanced the capacities of two PoEs, in West Darfur and Kassala states to conduct health screenings of arriving migrants, which is part of IOM's Health, Border and Mobility Management (HBMM) programming.⁶

In close coordination with SMOH, Health Sector partners, and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), IOM supported the daily operations of a total of six existing PHCs and hospitals as well as the establishment of a new clinic in a newly established IDP camp across the above-mentioned locations to contribute to the improved public health within these communities through improved health service provision.



⁶ IOM Migration Health Infosheet [PDF]

Light structural rehabilitation of healthcare facilities was completed coupled with the provision of medical equipment, supplies including PPE, essential medicines and clinic furniture to facilitate the continuity of BPPHS. When necessary, cleaning materials were provided as part of IPC measures to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases such as COVID-19. In partnership with MoH and our implementing partner, IOM strengthened the capacity of Girba Hospital (a referral hospital for COVID-19 cases in Kassala state), including improving the quality of IPC at the hospital.

IOM facilitated the training of 655 medical and healthcare service providers including community health workers (CHWs) and community midwives (CMs) received new or refresher trainings to enhance their capacity to deliver BPPHS. Refresher trainings for a total of 30 CMs were conducted to update their skills and knowledge of community-based reproductive health services, or awareness raising and hygiene practices among other COVID-19 prevention measures. This capacity building was implemented in partnership with SMOH and other agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, and Doctors Without Borders (MSF).



As a part of on-the-job BPPHS training, the newly trained 300 CHWs conducted community-based health and nutrition promotion campaigns. The educational messages were delivered with the aim of enhancing health-seeking behaviours and hygiene practices, while also promoting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and child immunization (EPI). COVID-19 awareness raising was also integrated into messaging to improve the communities' understanding of COVID-19 and preventative measures. Middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings were also conducted of 2,765 U5 and PLW. Follow-up services for cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were strengthened in a close coordination with the nutritional partners on the ground. Additionally, the trained CHWs were actively involved in the follow-up process through regular home visits.

IOM's health and nutrition activities delivered during 2021 contributed to increased access to timely and primary health and nutrition services for the most vulnerable migrants (including IDPs, returnees, stranded foreign nationals, refugees and asylum seekers), while strengthening community ownership and active participation, therefore promoting the continuity and sustainability of community-based services. Activities also facilitated the Government's capacity to provide necessary and timely health support to the migrants and their communities, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and influx of refugees from neighbouring countries.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT SERVICES PROVIDED BY IOM CLINICS

IOM Sudan's Migration Health clinic provides health assessment services through preventative measures such as immunisation for major vaccine preventable diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, pediatric Hepatitis B, measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), whooping cough, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type B.



MEDICAL CONSULTATION AT IOM'S MIGRATION HEALTH CLINIC IN KHARTOUM. © IOM SUDAN 2021



COMMUNITY STABILISATION, PEACEBUILDING, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

IOM Sudan's Transition and Recovery (TR) work complements the organisation's Emergency Response and Migration Management efforts, helping to prevent and mitigate human mobility-related impacts of conflicts and humanitarian crises, by addressing the root causes of these problems. IOM's work emphasises the role of contextual understanding of complex crises, investing in locally relevant, locally-driven and locally-owned solutions that promote durable solutions for displaced populations and stability during human mobility crises, while preventing future humanitarian needs, displacement and longer-term migration management challenges.

4.13 COMMUNITY STABILISATION, PEACEBUILDING, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY



BOYS PLAYING BASKETBALL AT UMBADAH MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE. © IOM SUDAN 2021

In 2021, IOM's Transition and Recovery activities included investments in early recovery and transition, peacebuilding, community stabilisation, and durable solutions through addressing socio-economic and political drivers of conflicts and displacement. In Sudan, these drivers are increasingly complex and include political, ethnic, and resource-based conflicts (water, land, basic services, and environmental factors). In response, IOM conducted multi-sectoral integrated interventions with a focus on improving access and provision of basic services such as health, WASH, and education in affected communities, while also supporting their economic recovery and development through livelihood interventions. Interventions were also designed and implemented through community-centred approaches where local communities and key government stakeholders at state and local levels were involved in all phases of intervention designs, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This assisted in improving the local participation and ownership, leading to more sustainable recovery and reintegration, as well as peace and community stabilisation outcomes.

More than 103,000 IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable community members benefitted from IOM's TR activities in 2021. The interventions primarily targeted areas most impacted by internal displacement or returns of IDPs, including Ardamata IDPs camp (West Darfur), Kobe and Kusa return villages and Abassi IDP camp (North Darfur), Um Dafoug returnee area (South Darfur), returnee area in Yassin locality (East Darfur), Bambodai return village (Blue Nile), and conflict-affected villages in Ghubeish locality (West Kordofan), El Rahamania in Abu Jubaiha locality and El Barka in Abu Karshola locality (South Kordofan), as well as the host community of Doka town in Gallabat locality (Gedaref). These areas were selected based on the strategic importance to broaden stability in the region overall, in addition to the presence of significant destabilising factors such as inter-communal disputes over land and natural resources, lack of adequate basic social services and limited livelihood opportunities. In each of the target areas, a community workshop was organised to identify and prioritise the most needed basic services to contribute to the promotion of durable solutions and resilience among these communities. The interventions delivered in the aforementioned areas included: the rehabilitation/construction of basic service infrastructure (primary schools, local primary healthcare and nutrition facilities, water facilities such as mini water yards and hand pumps, youth and women centres, local markets, etc.); and livelihood interventions with a strong focus on agricultural and livestock support along with other dignified income-generating activities (IGAs).

In terms of WASH services, IOM's TR interventions focused on enhancing sustainable access to water and sanitation facilities, coupled with community capacity building to strengthen the management of these water facilities and enhance their sustainability. The WASH services were also delivered as a means to address the root causes of conflicts within and between communities and other adverse drivers of migration. A total of eight water facilities were either constructed or rehabilitated, including upgrading handpumps into powered mini water yards and extending the water network to ensure a constant supply of water. with the establishment of water management committees. Moreover, seven VIP block latrines were constructed in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states while cleaning and hygiene promotion campaigns were organised in North Darfur and Blue Nile states. Community-level water management committees were established and trained to assume responsibility of these water facilities. More than 86,000 community members benefitted from these WASH interventions.



Approximately 13,900 IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable community members benefitted from IOM's TR-related health services across three states: Bambodai return villages (Blue Nile), Abbasi IDP camp and Kusa return village (North Darfur), and Ghubeish town (West Kordofan). The interventions included the rehabilitation of local health facilities and the provision of basic health services, while also providing capacity building of local healthcare service providers including CHWs and CMs on community-based health and nutrition services. IOM also provided technical support to local communities and key government stakeholder such as SMOH to improve their capacities to ensure reliable and high quality community-based health and nutrition services. This was accomplished by maintaining IOM's physical and operational presence in the target communities, working closely with local NGOs or civil society organisations (CSOs) who demonstrate a strong capacity in delivering health and nutrition services, but also through establishing rapport with the targeted local communities.



IOM SUDAN DISTRIBUTED NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) KITS AND PROVIDED EMERGENCY SHELTERS (ES) TO THE NEW ARRIVALS OF SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES AT BELIL REFUGEE CAMP IN SOUTH DARFUR. © IOM SUDAN 2021

Approximately 13,900 IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable community members benefitted from IOM's TR-related health services across three states: Bambodai return villages (Blue Nile), Abbasi IDP camp and Kusa return village (North Darfur), and Ghubeish town (West Kordofan). The interventions included the rehabilitation of local health facilities and the provision of basic health services, while also providing capacity building of local healthcare service providers including CHWs and CMs on community-based health and nutrition services. IOM also provided technical support to local communities and key government stakeholder such as SMOH to improve their capacities to ensure reliable and high quality community-based health and nutrition services. This was accomplished by maintaining IOM's physical and operational presence in the target communities, working closely with local NGOs or civil society organisations (CSOs) who demonstrate a strong capacity in delivering health and nutrition services, but also through establishing rapport with the targeted local communities.

As part of an integrated and multi-sectoral intervention, IOM continued to implement community-led livelihood activities within the same areas where WASH and health services were implemented, but also in Greida town (South Darfur). Agricultural interventions were prioritised, as most communities in rural areas rely heavily on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism, and were designed with consideration to resilience-oriented approaches. For example, 'water-smart' innovations were adopted to strengthen coping capacities and to build pastoral household resilience to future climate and environmental change. In an effort to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women and youth, and to further enhance their economic empowerment, the following income-generating activities were delivered; training on food processing and preservation, soap making and sewing with a focus on increasing purchasing power to enhance household income, better understanding of hygiene and nutrition practices amongst the vulnerable women; vocational training with the provision of group-based start-up business kits for rickshaw maintenance services, welding, brick making (through use of soil stabilised blocks machine and traditional methodology); provision of donkey carts to support the launch of transportation businesses; and the establishment of chicken farms to increase household income among vulnerable women.

The livelihood response to the COVID-19 pandemic included targeting the three villages of Wawassi, Zurghan and Tamanyat within Khartoum state, with vocational training on the local production of PPE, reaching at least 900 individuals. Through the diverse livelihood interventions, IOM reached 3,283 beneficiaries.



DONORS AND PARTNER

Always support us, always inspire us.

5.0 DONOR AND PARTNERS

The work that we do would not be possible without the support from our donors and other partners, including but not limited to:



RESETTLEMENT AND ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN PARTNERS







INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
SUDAN MISSION

Gerief West [Manshiya], House No.1/38, Block G,
P.O. Box. 8322, Khartoum, Sudan

+249 156554600/1/2 [✉ iomkhartoum@iom.int](mailto:iomkhartoum@iom.int) [🌐 sudan.iom.int](http://sudan.iom.int)

