



IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

## IOM Sudan Activity Report 2008





## Table of Contents

I. IOM in Sudan.....	5
I.1 Institutional Framework.....	5
I.2 Operational Structure .....	6
I.2.1 Staffing.....	6
I.2.2 Offices Location.....	8
I.2.3 North .....	8
I.2.4 South Kordofan and Transitional Areas .....	8
I.2.5 South.....	8
I.2.6 Darfur.....	8
I.3 Logistics and Transportation Capacities .....	10
I.4 Communications .....	11
I.5 Information Technologies and Database.....	11
I.5.1 Information Technologies.....	11
I.5.2 Information Management System .....	11
I.6 Funding Requirements, Contributions and Budget .....	12
II. Comprehensive Peace Agreement: return and reintegration of war-affected populations. ....	15
II.1 Organized returns of IDPs and humanitarian assistance en route, to spontaneous and stranded IDPs.....	15
II.1.1 GNU, GOSS, UN and IOM Joint Planning for 2008 .....	15
II.2 Achievements.....	17
II.2.1 Khartoum to Southern States and Transitional Areas.....	18
II.2.2 South Darfur – Northern Bahr el Gazal.....	19
II.2.3 Central Equatoria – Juba – Bor .....	19
II.2.4 Wau – Warrab IDP Movements .....	19
II.3 Activities related to Organized Returns .....	19
II.3.1 Intention Surveys.....	19
II.3.2 Information Campaigns.....	20
II.3.3 Pre-Departure Registration, Verification and Convoy Announcement ..	21
II.4 Constraints/challenges during 2008 Return Season.....	24
II.4.1 Environmental challenges .....	24
II.4.2 Funding.....	24
II.4.3 Security related challenges.....	24
II.4.4 State organised returns .....	24
II.5 Repatriations of refugees .....	25
III Reintegration monitoring, support to returnees and stabilization of the communities severely impacted by returns.....	27
III.1 Tracking en route.....	28
III.2 Tracking at the area of return.....	29
III.3 Village assessment and protection monitoring on returnees in Southern Sudan and South Kordofan.....	30

III.4 Reintegration and Community Stabilization (RCS) .....	32
III.4.1 IOM RCS Strategy.....	32
III.4.2 Status of Implementation.....	33
III.4.3 Basic infrastructures .....	33
III.4.4 Livelihoods.....	36
III.4.5 Funding/Financial Overview.....	36
III.4.6 Way Forward.....	37
III.5 Return of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) .....	37
III.5.1 Dissemination & Outreach Activity.....	38
III.5.2 Collection and Selection of Applicants and Computerization into Database.....	38
III.5.3 The application process .....	39
III.5.4 RQS IDP Return.....	39
III.5.5 RQS Diasporas Return.....	40
III.5.6 RQS Monitoring.....	40
III.6 RQS Achievements .....	41
III.6.1 Applications from IDP RQS.....	41
III.6.2 IDP Job Offers Received.....	43
III.6.3 Total Return of RQS from IDP Community in 2006.....	44
III.6.4 Applications from Diaspora and refugees from the region .....	45
III.7 Constraints and Solutions.....	47
III.7.1 Low number of job offers due to lack of commitment and budget.....	47
III.7.2 Frequent changes of government officials and red-tape.....	47
III.7.3 Insecurity and instability in some areas of South Sudan: .....	48
III.8 Temporary Return of Qualified National (TRQN) .....	48
 IV Emergency response to localized humanitarian crisis...49	
IV.1 Operations & Logistical Support to Abyei.....	49
IV.1.1 Humanitarian Cargo Flights .....	50
IV.1.2 Warehousing.....	50
IV.1.3 Results and Achievements .....	50
IV.2. Emergency support to flooding in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.....	51
 V Darfur: humanitarian assistance to IDPs and war- affected communities, and protection monitoring on returns .....	52
V.1 Context.....	52
V.2 Protection monitoring .....	53
V.3 Assessment of returns and relocations in North and South Darfur..	56
V.3.1 Reasons for Displacement .....	56
V.3.2 Voluntary nature of Return/Relocation movement: .....	56
V.3.3 Reasons for Return/Relocation.....	57
V.3.4 Types of Movements .....	58
V.4 Assisted Return Operation from Darfur to Southern Sudan.....	59
V.5 Tools for Management of the humanitarian assistance.....	62
V.5.1 Registration of IDPs in camps .....	62
V.5.2 Registration Activities.....	63
V.5.3 Database and information system.....	64

V.6 Tools for Return Planning.....	67
V.6.1 Return Planning Tools from the Registration Database.....	67
V.6.2 Return Planning Tools from the Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project.....	68
V.6.2.1 Types of information collected: .....	68
V.6.2.2 Sample of preliminary results from across North Darfur: .....	69
V.6.2.3 Labour Migration: .....	69
V.7 Closing Comments .....	70
<b>VI Migration Services.....</b>	<b>71</b>
VI.1 Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) and Reintegration (AVRR) .....	71
VI.1.1 General Description .....	71
VI.1.2 Reintegration Programme description by sending country .....	72
• United Kingdom: Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme (VRRP) .....	72
• Libya (TRIM) .....	73
• Switzerland: Return & Reintegration Assistance from Switzerland (RAS) .....	73
• Italy.....	74
• Malta (DAR Programme).....	74
• Belgium (REAB).....	74
• Netherlands.....	75
VI.2 Constraints and solutions.....	75
VI.2.1 Obstacles in the verification and monitoring .....	75
VI.2.2 AVR candidate's intention to return into areas of concern.....	76
VI.2.3 Devaluation and the fluctuating exchange rate. ....	76
VI.2.4 AVR Arrival Coordination using Advance Booking Notification (ABN) ..	76
VI.2.5 Agreement on service fee for Reintegration Assistance.....	76
VI.4. Resettlement and orientation programmes .....	76
VI.4.1 US Resettlement Programme: Circuit Ride in Khartoum .....	76
VI.4.2 Australian Interviews .....	77
VI.4.3 Canadian Interviews.....	77
VI.5 Departures / Movements of refugees .....	78
VI.5.6 Medial examination within the resettlement programmes .....	79
<b>VII Migration Health Unit .....</b>	<b>80</b>
VII.1 IDP Return Operations (Khartoum) .....	80
VII.1.1 South Sudan .....	81
VII.1.2 Nyala Sub-office .....	82
VII.2 RQS Report.....	83
VII.4 Tuberculosis screening program .....	84

# I. IOM in Sudan

## I.1 Institutional Framework

The Republic of the Sudan was an Observer State at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) from May 26<sup>th</sup> 1993 until October 13<sup>th</sup> 1998, when the Government of the Republic of the Sudan officially signed a Cooperation Agreement with IOM, thereby becoming a new IOM Member State.

In April 2000, IOM opened its first office in Khartoum, focusing its activities primarily on the return and resettlement of refugees in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In 2002 IOM expanded its activities in Sudan to include assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), specifically their return and reintegration to their places of origin.

IOM's presence and Programmes in Sudan have undergone a rapid upsurge since operations began in mid 2004, in response to the international concern about forced return in Darfur. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on August 21<sup>st</sup> 2004 with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UN DSRSG/HC and the Director General of IOM for the establishment of a coordinated mechanism and a protection system for the movements, returns and relocations of the IDPs in Darfur.

From early 2005 IOM assumed a relevant role in the context of the Joint UN, ENU and GoSS IDP Return and Reintegration Plans for the South, having the primary responsibility for the implementation of the assisted returns.

Currently, IOM has various official agreements and memoranda of understanding with the Government of Sudan, to facilitate its activities in the country. The overall institutional interlocutor of IOM is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with whom IOM maintains a close working relationship through the official responsible for international organizations.

IOM's key national counterpart institutions pertaining to the return and reintegration of IDPs from the North to the South include the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Government of National Unity's (GoNU) Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs; as well as the Government of Southern Sudan's (GoSS) South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC).

Regarding IOM's activities in Darfur, IOM's key counterpart is the HAC.

A MoU was signed on March 26<sup>th</sup> 2006, with the Secretariat of the Sudanese Working Abroad pertaining to IOM's Return and Reintegration of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) Programme and the return of qualified Sudanese from the Diaspora as well as the return of stranded Sudanese migrants.

On April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2007, a MoU was signed between IOM and the Federal Ministry of Health, the Organization's technical counterpart related to the return of Sudanese Diaspora Medical Professionals, as well as to the protection of the health and well-being of IDPs and other migrants in Sudan.

IOM Sudan is a full and active member of the United Nations Country Team in Sudan (UNCT) and of the Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC).

In just a few short years, IOM Sudan has expanded from a few staff members distributed thinly throughout Darfur to staff levels totalling 70 international and 700 national at the height of the operational (dry) season, working in 13 offices throughout Sudan. Since 2006, IOM has built and staffed three departure centres in Khartoum and thirteen way-stations strategically placed along three primary return routes to the South (see map on page 6) and coordinated a very large return operation in perhaps one of the world's most challenging operating environments.

IOM has become one of the key agencies operating in Sudan in relation to population movements –providing transportation, logistical support, technical assistance, pre-departure medical screening, vaccinations and humanitarian protection to more than 100,000 IDPs and refugee returnees to South Sudan since 2005. IOM has conducted high impact community rehabilitation projects to support reintegration in South Sudan, and implemented large scale data collection/processing projects including intention surveys in North Sudan and is currently conducting an IDP return intention survey in Central and Eastern Equatoria. In Darfur, IOM has provided protection monitoring for more than 250,000 IDP returnees, and has created and maintained an IDP Registration Database which forms the cornerstone of the provision of humanitarian assistance to 2.8 million individuals.

## **I.2 Operational Structure**

### **I.2.1 Staffing**

IOM Sudan's recruitment of international and national staff varies from its seasonally dependent return operations. In 2008, IOM employed up to 50 international staff and 450 national staff; in addition to that IOM Sudan also engaged 25 international consultants (See Table I.1 on page 6).

The structure of the mission is organized under five main departments:

- Operations Department,
- Migration Movement,
- Reintegration and Community Stabilization Department,
- Protection Monitoring and Information Management Department,
- Department of Resources Management.

**Table I.1: Staffing of Sudan Mission as at end of 2008**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>1 Int'l staff</i>	<i>Nat'l Officer s</i>	<i>2 Nat'l staff</i>	<i>Others*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sudan	Khartoum	23	11	114	8	156
	Nyala ( South Darfur)	5	-	27	3	35
	El Fashir (North Darfur)	5	-	139	2	147
	El Geneina (West Darfur)	-	-	2	-	2
	Awil	-	-	-	1	1
	Juba	7	1	45	2	54
	Kadugli	2	-	40	-	42
	Malualkon	1	-	31	2	34
	Bentiu	-	-	15	2	17
	Wau	3	-	24	2	29
	Kassala	1	-	1	1	3
<b>Total Sudan</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>520</b>

*\* Others include interns, associate experts, and consultants*



### **I.2.2 Offices Location**

IOM Sudan Mission is present in 12 locations in Sudan with Khartoum Office functioning as its Headquarters. (See map of offices in Figure I.1 on page 8.)

### **I.2.3 North**

In the North, IOM Sudan established two offices, one in Kosti and another in Khartoum:

- The Sub-Office in Kosti, White Nile State, served as the departure point for river barge movements from North to South Sudan on the Nile. This was also the transit hub for the IDPs overland movement, with buses and trucks supported by two way-stations in Kosti and Tendelty. The office was closed on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2008;
- A Khartoum Sub-Office was opened in 2007 to take charge of leading the North-South IDP return operations under the Joint Organized Return Plan (GoNU, GoSS, UN and IOM), with three Departure Centres (Omdurman El Salam, Jebel Awlia and Mayo). The sub-office was built, by IOM engineers, in the main IDP camps located on the outskirts of Khartoum. The Departure Centres feature all necessary facilities to professionally manage all activities related to the return operation (registration, verification, medical screening, non-food item and foot item distribution and accommodation and sanitation facilities), before the long journey home to their areas of origin. Each Departure Centre has the capacity to receive 1,200 IDPs.

### **I.2.4 South Kordofan and Transitional Areas**

IOM sub-offices in Kadugli cover the activities in South Kordofan and in the Transitional Areas of Abyei.

### **I.2.5 South**

IOM's Juba Office covers the South Sudan Sub-Offices of Rumbek, Wau, Maluakon and Bentiu.

### **I.2.6 Darfur**

Currently, IOM is present in Nyala, El Fashir and El Geneina.

Figure I.1: Map showing location of IOM offices in 2008

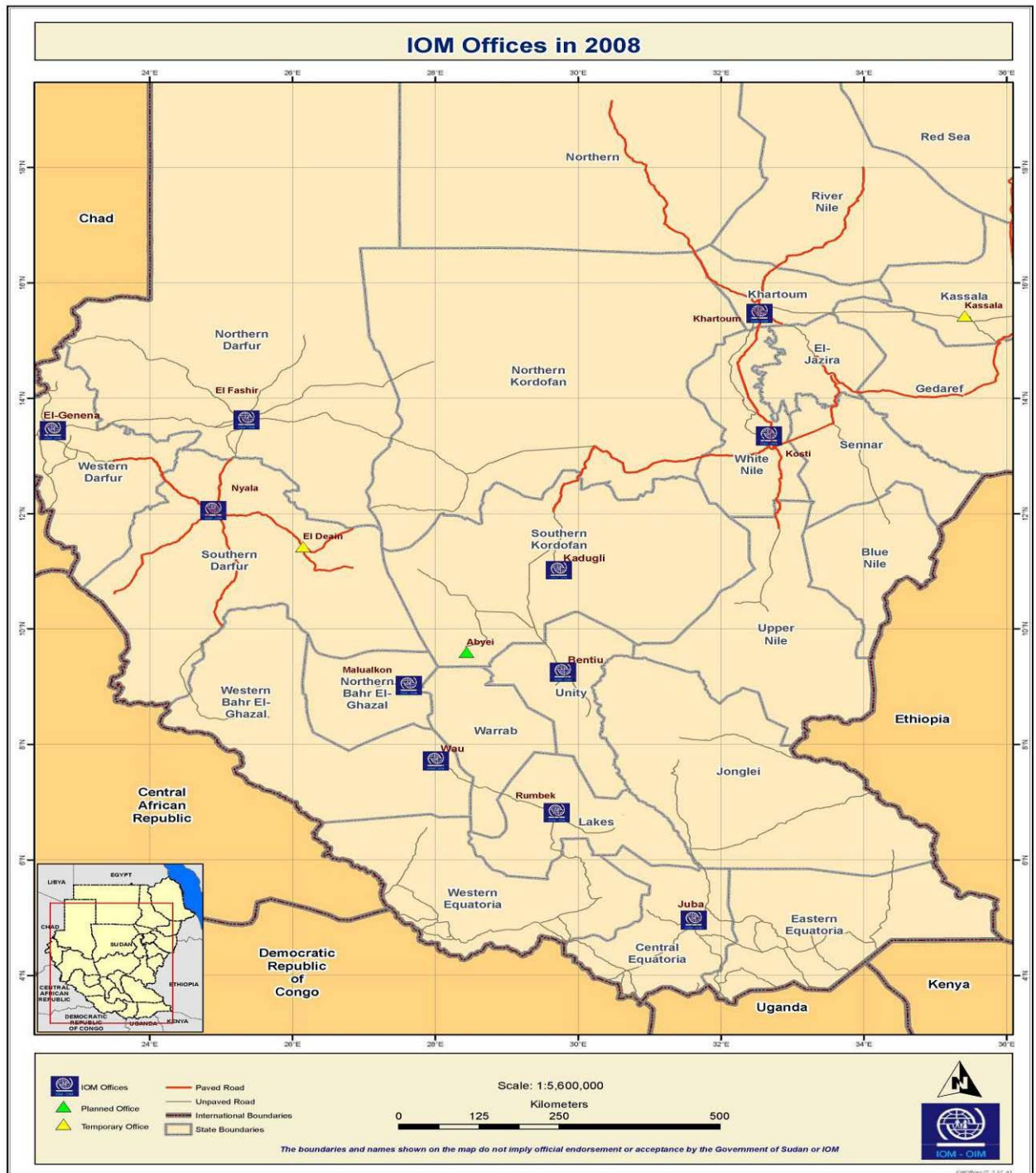
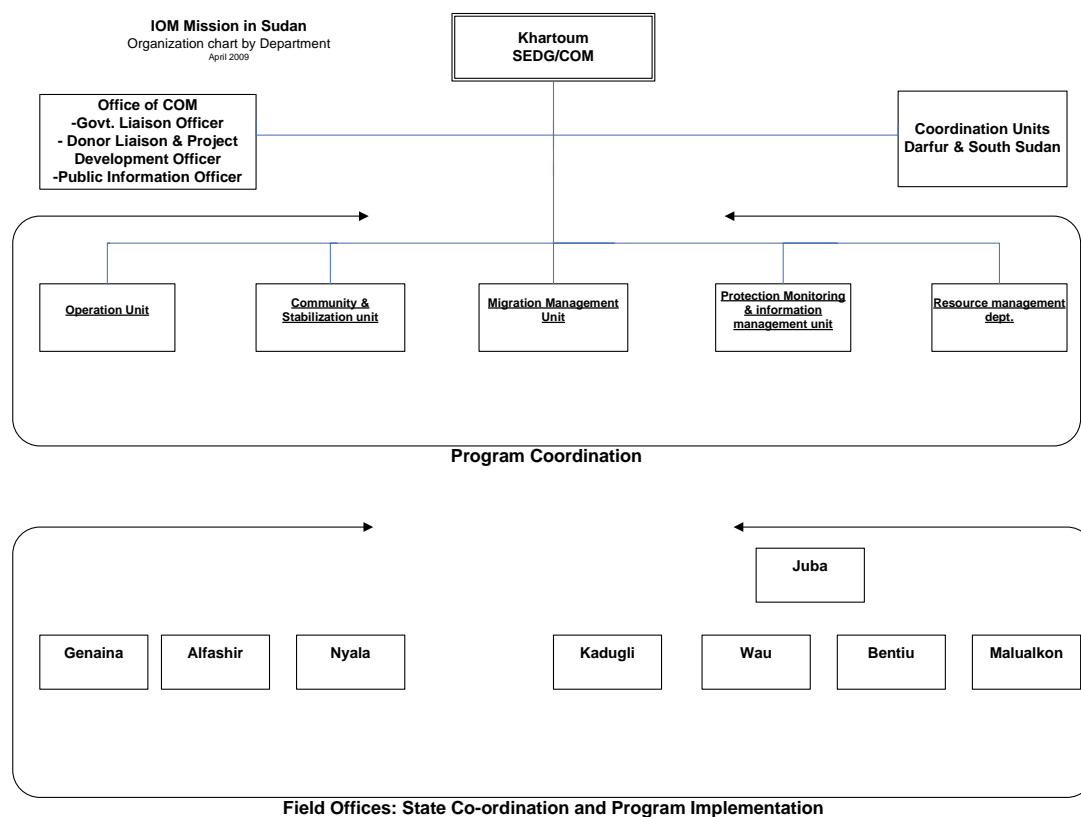


Figure I.2 below shows the organisation structure of IOM Sudan.

**Figure I.2: IOM Sudan Organ-o-gram**



### 1.3 Logistics and Transportation Capacities

The IOM Mission in Sudan has a fleet of trucks/vehicles consisting of 62 light vehicles, 23 4X4 Trucks and 3 6X6 Trucks with the needful capacity to operate in all areas of Sudan. Two additional trucks (6X6) were converted into a Fuel Tankers with a capacity of 24,000 Litres each. These support the provision of necessary fuel to IOM offices/sub-offices in the field (see Annex A).

50 generators with different capacities have been distributed to the different locations where the mission operates to supply necessary power (see Annex B).

In addition, IOM manages 50 Hino "Model 700" Trucks (6X4) belonging to the Government of South Sudan. IOM received the trucks on March 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, and they have been primarily used to transport IDPs' luggage as well as transporting humanitarian supplies and accessories. Currently, 10 trucks are stationed in Khartoum, 2 in Kadugli, 15 in Wau, and 23 in Juba. Shortly, IOM will use these trucks to start a Common Transport Service in coordination with UNJLC, to support efficient and cost-effective relief delivery through a coordinated, free-to-user surface transportation service for all international humanitarian actors within Sudan.

During 2008, IOM Sudan has shipped around 1,700 m<sup>3</sup> (approx 720,000 Kg) of humanitarian supplies from Khartoum to the other locations where IOM operates, by both air and land. We have procured different materials, supplies, assets and services totalling around 3.5 million USD.

## **I.4 Communications**

Being, at present, one of the largest operational missions of the Organization, and taking into account the physical vastness of Africa's largest country, IOM Sudan needs to have a reliable, independent and cost effective radio network in order to effectively accomplish its work. Following its installation, IOM's radio network has served as the backbone of the already existing interagency radio network. IOM's independent radio network has enabled the Organization to more efficiently monitor the IDP return convoy movements from start to finish (pick up points – departure centre – en route – way stations – final drop off points). The use of VHF hand-held radios, rather than satellite devices, has also significantly reduced costs.

## **I.5 Information Technologies and Database**

### **I.5.1 Information Technologies**

IOM'S IT Unit plays a crucial role in the mission's daily activities, functioning as IOM's focal point with the humanitarian community for information exchange, development and the implementation of information management solutions, promoting of information sharing and data standards among humanitarian partners. The IT unit administers IOM Sudan's computer networks, internet services, server, e-mail services and mission-critical services and communications including VSATs. The IT unit also develops and maintains effective working relationships with all key humanitarian partners, including representatives of national governments, UN Agencies, donors and local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs/INGOs) to facilitate and maximize the exchange of data between humanitarian partners in-country.

### **I.5.2 Information Management System**

The IOM Information Unit plays a crucial role within the humanitarian community for information development and implementation of information management solutions, and the promotion of information sharing and data standards among humanitarian partners. This unit is divided in to the three following sections:

- **Technical support and statistical analyses section:** This section supports the Mission and the humanitarian community in designing surveys and conceptualizing new methodologies for data collection and analysis for the different programmes. This section is tasked with designing toolkits (forms, questionnaires and required manuals) needed to collect information at field level and train staff to use the toolkits. The section is also responsible for setting all the Quality Control Modules (QCM) and Quality Data Assurance (QDA) for all the programmes in the Mission as well as liaising with the field to ensure their proper implementation.
- **Database and data processing section:** This section is responsible for identifying and designing suitable database systems as well as processing forms and questionnaires. The section also deals with the verification of data pre and post- data entry as well as the integration of a quality control system in the database of each programme. The section has set up the following databases:
  - Registration of IDPs in Darfur database
  - Voluntary Monitoring of Returns in Darfur
  - Population Tracking in Darfur
  - Registration for Return Transportation in Khartoum and South Sudan
  - Tracking and Monitoring of IDPs in Sudan
  - Protection Monitoring (Communities Assessment) in South Sudan and the Three Areas.
- **GIS section:** This section is responsible for supporting the mission and the humanitarian community by producing analytical and activity maps. The section is also building its own geo-database to enhance and facilitate map creation and geographic data storage for the Sudan mission.

## **I.6 Funding Requirements, Contributions and Budget**

Funding received by IOM Sudan during 2008 amounted to USD 37.7 million. This was around one third of the total funding requirements (USD 100 million) appealed for under the 2008 United Nations and Partner Work Plan.

IOM Sudan's fundraising activities for 2008 were mainly focused on the Organization's activities with regard to facilitating a sustainable return of Sudanese, both IDPs and stranded migrants abroad, including activities such as the tracking of returnees, the protection and monitoring of returnees, logistical assistance and technical support to the GNU and GOSS initiatives on returns, and basic infrastructure. Considerable fundraising efforts were conducted by

IOM Sudan for its Darfur Programme including IDP registration and return data management, return verification, direct assistance and monitoring activities. Considering the increased focus and funding prospects on early recovery, IOM Sudan has developed a Sustainable Livelihood Programme aimed at tackling critical recovery challenges.

See table on page 12 for details of funds received under the 2008 IOM Sudan Work Plan.

**Table I.2: Funds received under the 2008 Work Plan**

DONOR	YEAR 2008
CHF	9,073,520
ITALY	668,931
FINLAND	737,463
USAID	4,494,552
JAPAN	6,000,000
UNDP	3,504,206
WHO	21,389
CERF	395,000
NORWAY	775,341
CANADA	2,942,542
AUSTRALIA	1,962,709
ECHO	2,332,815
BPRM	2,000,000
MONROE JOURNAL	5,000
DENMARK	767,678
WFP	39,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,720,345</b>

The status of IOM's 2008 Work Plan is explained in Table I.3 below.

**Table I.3: Work Plan 2008 Funding Status**

	IOM Sudan FUNDING 2008 (Millions of USD)				
Work Plan 2008 Requirements	Received	Carry Forward (from 2007)	Commitments	Expenditures	Shortfall
100.7	3.7	8.0	2.3	28.3	55.0

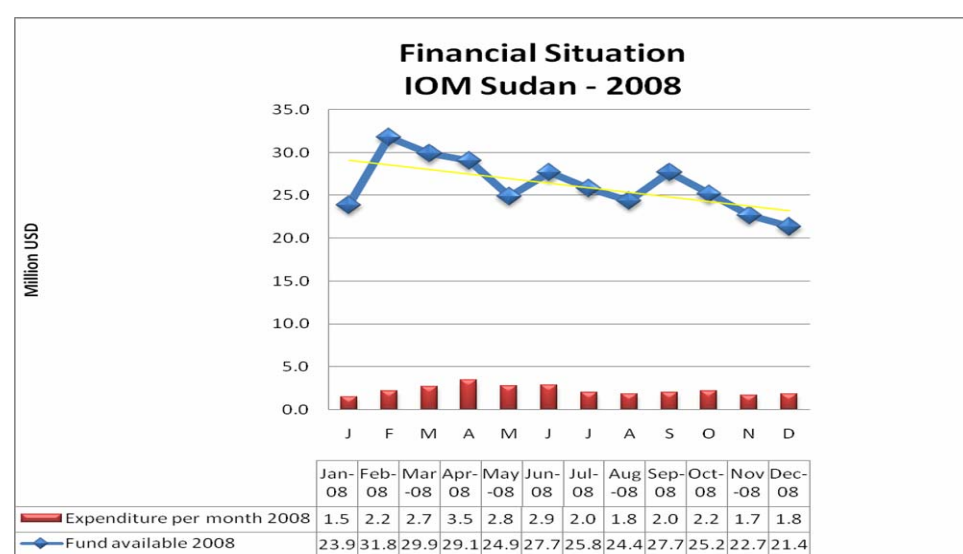
In addition, the Mission also supported the implementation of other IOM operations and movements, reintegration and resettlement programmes that fell outside the 2008 Workplan, worth around USD\$1 million.

IOM's 2008 expenditures are outlined in Table I.4, and monthly financial status shown in Figure I.2 below.

**Table I.4: Expenditures 2008 including commitments**

Programme Area/Activity	Balance (USD)	%
IDP Returns and NFI	13,000,000	42.5
IDPs Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation	5,000,000	16.3
Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals (RQS)	900,000	2.9
Relocations of Refugees and Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)	1,400,000	4.6
Darfur Programme	5,400,000	17.6
Conflict Analysis and Mapping Project	2,750,000	9.0
Village Assessment and IDP Monitoring	1,800,000	5.9
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in East	350,000	1.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,600,000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure I.2: Financial status by month**



## **II. Comprehensive Peace Agreement: return and reintegration of war-affected populations.**

### **II.1 Organized returns of IDPs and humanitarian assistance en route, to spontaneous and stranded IDPs.**

#### **II.1.1 GNU, GOSS, UN and IOM Joint Planning for 2008**

In preparation for supporting an organized return process, the Joint Return Planning Task Force, under the guidance of the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, agreed – as in 2007 - that the priority for 2008 would be the development of a single, joint plan for organized returns that would include the GoSS, GNU, state governments, the IOM, UN and its partners. The targets set for 2008 were to access destinations further away from Khartoum, and to target IDPs and communities not serviced in the previous return seasons (see Table II.1).

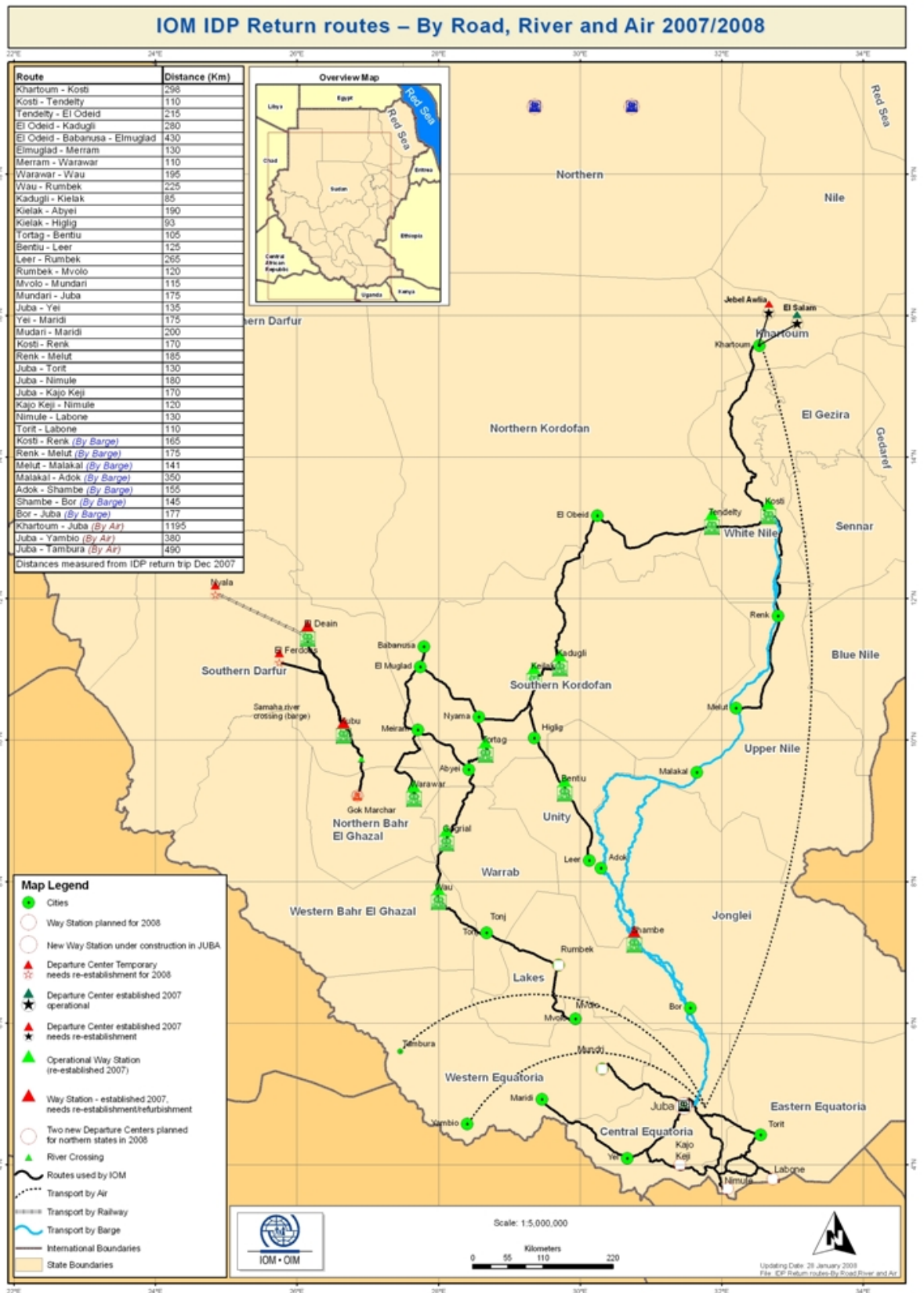
The UN and IOM also planned to provide technical support and resources to the Government to sustain State-organized movements; however, the Policy Committee did not meet to determine their target for the 2008 return season.

In November 2007, IOM began planning on these targets and rehabilitated much of the return structure by the beginning of January 2008, establishing a network of way stations along main corridors of return for IDPs (Figure II.1 for a map of return corridors on page 14). Nevertheless, significant challenges prevented the Joint Returns process from realizing these goals, the most salient of which was the significant lack of funding, compared to previous return seasons, as well as a significant increase in the number of security issues.

Return operations in Sudan are constrained by the rainy season, allowing only an eight month window for returns by road during the months from November to June. The 2008 return season started on January 12<sup>th</sup>, earlier than previous years. Convoys left Khartoum for accessible states in the south, including Upper Nile, Unity and Southern Kordofan. All through the first month of operations, access to states south of Northern Warrap was hampered by high river levels and the corridors were cut off due to increased levels of insecurity.



Figure II.1: Map showing routes of return by land, air and river and way stations.



## II.2 Achievements

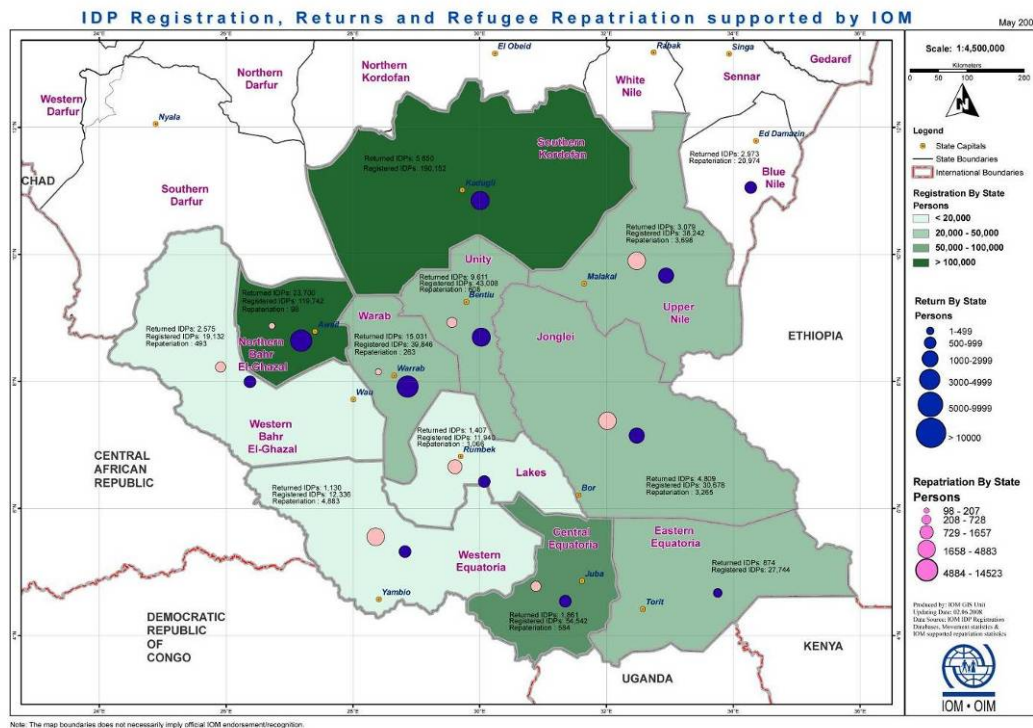
Despite the security incidents that occurred throughout the country during the 2008 return season, and although the funds received were significantly lower than required, **IOM was able to assist 29,879 IDPs through five corridors all over the country.** The Table below shows the results for each corridor:

**Table II.1: IDPs overall assistance per year (31/12/2008)**

Activity	Pax per year				TOTAL
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>1. Organized Returns</b>		<b>7,432</b>	<b>44,764</b>	<b>29,879</b>	<b>82,075</b>
<b>1.1 North-North movement</b>			<b>2,973</b>		<b>2,973</b>
a. Blue Nile-Blue Nile internal			2,973		2,973
<b>1.2 North- South movement</b>		<b>2,338</b>	<b>32,658</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>55,015</b>
a. Ex-Khartoum			23,956	12,216	36,172
b. South Darfur to NBeG		2,338	8,702	7,552	18,592
c. South Kordofan - Unity				251	251
<b>1.3 South-South movement</b>		<b>5,094</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>24,087</b>
a. Equatoria-Jonglei		5,094	977	4,300	10,371
b. WBeG-Warrab			8,156	2,325	10,481
c. Equatorias				2,286	2,286
d. Ex-Unity				949	949
<b>2. Support to Spontaneous Returns</b>		<b>5,590</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,469</b>
2.1 From South Darfur to NBeG		5590	1604		7,194
2.2. Others			275		275
<b>3. Emergency Assistance to Stranded IDPs</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>
3.1 Mabio-Wau	5,000				5,000
<b>Total IDPs assisted</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>13,022</b>	<b>46,643</b>	<b>29,879</b>	<b>94,544</b>

The map in Figure II.1 shows IOM supported Registration, Returns and Refugee Repatriation

**Figure II.2: IDP Registration, Returns and Refugee Repatriation**



### II.2.1 Khartoum to Southern States and Transitional Areas

UN, IOM and the Government jointly agreed that organized return assistance would be provided to southern States which were much further from Khartoum and did not receive IDPs Organized Transport Assistance in the previous return seasons. These included only one of the three Transitional Areas, Southern Kordofan State. In support of IDPs return operation, IOM developed a national transportation strategy for assistance to returnees by road and river from North to South, and also within South Sudan.

During the return season (which was hampered by security incidents), IOM facilitated joint organized returns for up to **12,216** IDPs returning from Khartoum to various States in the South i.e. Unity, South Kordofan, Warrab, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes.

From January to March, IOM organized and facilitated three (3) barge movements departing from Kosti with destinations to Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria States not easily accessible by road from Khartoum. The movements were organized in such a way that IDPs would go through pre-departure processing at Khartoum level then move by organized road transport to Kosti to catch the barge. A total of **1,094** IDPs were assisted through barge movements during the above mentioned period of time (4% of the total movements).

### **II.2.2 South Darfur – Northern Bahr el Ghazal**

In 2008, IOM supported Joint Organized Return for up to **7,552** against the targeted figure of 8,000 Dinka IDPs from South Darfur to Northern Bahr al Ghazal. After a series of meetings with the Government of Sudan and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, IOM was designated as the Lead Operational Partner. The operation began in Nyala, where IOM staff organized a beneficiary group by conducting IDP registration exercises, verification of registered IDPs, pre-departure medical checks, provision of passenger manifests and then organized departures by passenger trucks to various destinations in Northern Bahr al Ghazal. All IDP convoys were escorted by IOM's trained operational and medical staff. This operation was halted in late April due to increased security concerns and seasonal rains.

### **II.2.3 Central Equatoria – Juba – Bor**

A total of **6,061** returnees received transportation assistance from various locations in Central and Eastern Equatoria to areas surrounding Bor town in Jonglei State. Amongst this group, **698** stranded Mbororos in Central Equatoria were air-lifted to Leer town in Unity State. For these operations, IOM was able to provide a fleet of 22 GoSS sub-contracted trucks as well as 24 IOM-owned and operated trucks. Each convoy was accompanied by IOM's escort staff and escort vehicles equipped with HF and VHF radios. All the IDPs were registered and verified, and received medical screening prior to departure to ensure fitness for travel. The information was inputted into IOM's Movement Database.

### **II.2.4 Wau – Warrab IDP Movements**

A total of **2,325** IDPs from Western Bar El Ghazal (Wau area) were also assisted to return to Warrap State as their place of origin. This caseload was carried over from the 2007 operation when a survey of return intentions identified some 10,000 IDPs seeking transportation assistance from the areas of Wau to their place of origin.

## **II.3 Activities related to Organized Returns**

### **II.3.1 Intention Surveys**

Return planning and preparation for the 2008 return season was once again significantly informed by IOM's IDP Intentions Survey for North and South Sudan which was initiated in November 2006. Data was collected from fifty eight (58) locations in Khartoum and northern States. IDP intention surveys were also conducted in areas of Nimule, Labone and Kajo Keiji in South Sudan. The survey continues to serve as an important planning tool for IOM and the implementing partners.

### II.3.2 Information Campaigns

IOM is an active member of the Sudan Information Campaign for Returns Working Group (SICR WG). As part of an overall strategy to increase the sustainability of return, IOM supports the ongoing return of IDPs through collecting, producing and disseminating relevant, timely and accurate information on return-related issues. IOM provided IDPs with information produced by SICR to support informed decision-making on sustainable return and reintegration. The information included details of:

- Organized returns and registration;
- Areas of return (services available and security situations in specific geographical areas);
- Services en route (pre-departure arrangements, safety and protection issues before departure and during return journey);
- Basic health and hygiene (behaviour for general well-being); and
- Prospects for reintegration (including land issues).

From January 2008, IOM contributed to the overall SICR information campaign, by disseminating coordinated information materials, through a total of four IOM Information Focal Points located in four IOM Information Centres in official IDP camps (Mayo, Jebel Aulia, Wad El Bashir and Omdurman El Salam) in the outskirts of Khartoum. Each Information Centre is staffed with one IOM Information Focal Point operating six days a week (Monday through Saturday). IOM verification staff, located in the four official Khartoum IDP Camps, (Mayo, Jebel Awlia, Wad El Bashir, Omdurman El Salam), and in three IDP squatter areas in Greater Khartoum (Soba, Haj Yousif, El Fateh), also supported the dissemination of SICR information materials at 8 IOM Verification Centres. This was in addition to their primary responsibility of verifying IDP's intention to return.

The Information Unit was responsible for the dissemination of 38 different kinds of Fact Sheets relating to IDP Return. IDPs receive this information through direct visits to the Information Centres, door-to-door distribution, and community gatherings (markets, water points, mosques, churches, social gatherings etc). The Fact Sheets included, 12 relating to Return and Protection Issues, 11 providing geographical information about the areas of return and 15 providing health and hygiene information. The Fact Sheets were initially prepared in 2006 with input from all members of the SICR and have continuously been updated to take into account prevailing situations at the return areas. The activities (shown in the table below) were carried out from January to May 2008.

**Table II.2: Information activities (January - May 2008)**

Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Total
No of Visitors in Information Centre	244	209	254	516	226	<b>1.449</b>
No of IDPs informed/reached out Information Centres	2.431	1.945	2.396	2.767	3.968	<b>13.507</b>
<b>Total of Fact sheets Distributed</b>	<b>8.269</b>	<b>6.090</b>	<b>12.628</b>	<b>12.692</b>	<b>4.439</b>	<b>44.118</b>

From January to May 2008, 1,449 IDPs visited the Information Centres while 13,507 IDPs were reached by Outreach Distribution Activities through door to door visits and various community gatherings. There were a total of 47,739 fact sheets distributed to IDPs, of which **44,118** were distributed by information centre teams and **3,621** by the verification staff. It is estimated that some **238,695** IDPs have benefited from the IOM information campaign through information centres in Khartoum I.

The Information Unit also arranged meetings with IDP Chiefs (Community Leaders) to provide updates on organized returns and as address related issues. IDP Chiefs /Community Leaders meetings were initiated and conducted in seven IDP camps in November 2006 and have continued during each return season.

### **II.3.3 Pre-Departure Registration, Verification and Convoy Announcement**

**Registration:** IDP Registration in Khartoum started in November 2006. The Fellowship for the African Relief (FAR) acted as IOM's registration implementing partner. IOM established 35 Registration and Verification centres in seven IDP camps registering IDPs for return. Mobile Registration and Verification centres were also established to register those IDPs not living in the camps. The Registration Centres also served as Verification Centres when the verification process started in January 2007. From 2007 the number of centres was reduced to eight while a total of 11,426 IDPs registered to return home from January to end of May 2008. The total IDP registered from November 2006 to May 2008 stands at 486,946 individuals. Detail of numbers broken down by each month can be found in the table below.

**Table II.3: Registration of IDPs to organized returns**

Year /Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2006											81,99	15,2293	<b>234,284</b>
2007	111,758	8,284	1,837	1,235	5,357	1,314	915	910	768	1,253	2,216	3,167	<b>241,236</b>
2008	3,922	1,978	2,497	2,857	172								<b>11,426</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,680</b>	<b>84,820</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>15,202</b>	<b>5529</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>155,460</b>	<b>486,946</b>

**Verification Exercise:** Tasked by the Joint Planning Task Force (JPTF) for organized returns, IOM's Verification team conducted the Verification Exercise for all IDP return movements from the north to south Sudan. This process is intended to reconfirm the intention of IDPs to return and to gather detailed information of each household, return destinations, basic demographics, vulnerability and skills. IOM's Verification team provided IDPs with essential information regarding their journey home, including pre-departure arrangements (e.g. the return process: how to get ready, luggage allowances, what happens at the departure centre/way stations, medical screenings, distribution of Food and Non-Food Items, information on the route of the convoy, areas of return and assistance upon return). The verification process ensured returning IDPs made an informed and voluntary decision regarding their return.

**Convoy Announcement:** IOM's Information Unit prepared convoy announcements in both Arabic and English for all organized returns. The team distributed convoy announcements through their established network such as the Sudan Information Campaign for Return Working Group (SCIR WG), Protection Working Group and most importantly through community leaders.

**Photo II.1. Verification exercise for an organized convoy from Khartoum**



From November 2007 to the end of April 2008, 49 convoys were announced for verification returning to eight States in South Sudan. The convoys were dispatched to: South Kordofan (5 convoys), Upper Nile (7 convoys), Unity (13 convoys), Warrab (14 convoys: one was cancelled and one suspended), Western Bahr El Ghazal (5 convoys: 2 were suspended), Lakes (5 convoys), Western Equatoria (2 convoys: both were later suspended) and

Eastern Equatoria (1 convoy). Announcements were intended to target some 46,901 families of 188,835 IDPs as registered in IOM Registration Database. Of the 49 convoys announced, 42 departed between 1st December 2007 and 10th May 2008. A total of 3085 families of the 12,963 IDPs returned under the Joint Organized Return Operation.

Table II.4 demonstrates the percentage of verified numbers against the number of IDPs registered in the database (column 6). It also isolates the average percentage of IDPs whom finally turned up for departure after verification process (column 9).

**Table II.4: IDPs targeted for verification, vs. finally verified, vs. finally departed.**

<b>Tracking Analysis Dec 2007 to May 2008</b>								
<b>MONTH</b>	<b>Total No. of families in Verification List</b>	<b>Total Pax in Verification List</b>	<b>Total Families Verified</b>	<b>Total Pax Verified</b>	<b>% of Intake Verification (Verified against Total Listed)</b>	<b>Total Fam. departed</b>	<b>Total Pax Departed</b>	<b>% Turned Up (Departed against Verified Pax)</b>
<b>Dec-07</b>	5,332	<b>24,237</b>	262	<b>1,107</b>	5%	200	<b>747</b>	<b>67.48%</b>
<b>Jan-08</b>	6,385	<b>26,220</b>	458	<b>1,921</b>	7%	377	<b>1,494</b>	<b>77.70%</b>
<b>Feb-08</b>	11,082	<b>45,124</b>	571	<b>3,151</b>	7%	449	<b>2,167</b>	<b>68.70%</b>
<b>Mar-08</b>	11,738	<b>45,294</b>	732	<b>3,225</b>	7%	570	<b>2,396</b>	<b>74.30%</b>
<b>Apr-08</b>	7,923	<b>29,613</b>	1,301	<b>5,347</b>	18%	1,058	<b>4,245</b>	<b>79.30%</b>
<b>May-08</b>	4,441	<b>18,347</b>	559	<b>2,466</b>	13%	431	<b>1,914</b>	<b>77.61%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,901</b>	<b>188,835</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>17,217</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>12,963</b>	<b>75.25%</b>

As the table above shows, of the 46,901 families targeted for convoy announcement, a total of 3,883 families (a total of 17,217 IDPs) were verified for convoys between December 2007 and the end of April 2008. The first four months (December 2007 to March 2008) show low numbers of verification. In April the number increased due to end of school sessions for the year and also the introduction of a much more flexible verification process. Modification to the verification process allowed IDPs to register and verify at the same time and also be able to join the convoys that were in close proximity of their intended destination.



Similarly, the number of IDPs who actually turned up for transportation compared to those that were verified also increased in April 2008. This was due to the modified verification process and the ending of the school academic year.

## **II.4 Constraints/challenges during 2008 Return Season**

While IOM was able to assist over **29,879** IDPs in the 2008 return season, there were some significant challenges which created major delays in service delivery and reaching a higher target than in previous years.

### **II.4.1 Environmental challenges**

Due to seasonal rains in Sudan, the operational window for returns is limited to the dry season from November to June. Heavy floods across south Sudan in 2007, swollen river beds, and damaged roads and bridges along key return corridors, prevented organized convoys to access states south of Warrap State until late February / early March 2008.

### **II.4.2 Funding**

The most relevant challenge of the 2008 return season was the significant decrease in funding from both the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) (from which IOM received only 2.6 million USD), and bi-lateral donors (IOM received a total of 6.4 million USD). Decreased funding prevented IOM from expanding its Return operational structure to its maximum capacity, as well as limiting modes of transportation (e.g. by air).

### **II.4.3 Security related challenges**

The 2008 return season was unique considering the number and nature of security issues which prevented IOM and implementing partners from accessing most parts of the country. IOM utilized four corridors to gain access to the south from north (returns map found in Annex 1). Either due to conflict or seasonal constraints, such as high river levels or flooded roads, most of the corridors remained unstable throughout the return season. IOM was therefore forced to identify alternative routes and make use of UNMIS Force Protection to continue with our North-South IDP Operation. (Please see Annex 3 for a complete list of incidents/issues reported during 2008 return operation).

### **II.4.4 State organised returns**

State-organized movements began in the beginning of February. As these were not co-ordinated under the system, there was, on occasion, some contradiction between this work and ours.

## II.5 Repatriations of refugees

Under an UNHCR-IOM Letter of Agreement (LoA), signed in January 2006 and formally extended into 2008, IOM co-funds the return of refugees repatriating from neighbouring countries with UNHCR. The agreement covers activities undertaken in the refugee hosting countries around Sudan including CAR, DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees to areas of origin. In addition, the agreement also covers assistance to IDPs and refugees within Sudan.

The preparations of the 2008 return activities included a target of some 20,000 refugees from Uganda, 22,000 from Ethiopia and 6,000 refugees from Kenya.

The following table summarizes the achievement *vis a vis* these targets.

**Table II.5: Repatriations of refugees from and to Sudan**

Activity	Pax per year				TOTAL
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>Repatriations</b>	7,688	7,6887		368 10	
		7,688	26,368	10,685	<b>44,741</b>
<b>1.1 To Sudan</b>		6,840	26,368	10,685	<b>43,893</b>
<b>a. From CAR</b>		3,263	5,174		<b>8,437</b>
<b>b. From Kenya</b>		1,552	3,007	2,599	<b>6,149</b>
<b>c. From Ethiopia</b>		2,025	17,717	9,095	<b>28,837</b>
<b>d. From Congo</b>			470		<b>470</b>
<b>f. Other countries</b>					
<b>1.2 From Sudan</b>		848			<b>848</b>
<b>a. To DRC</b>		835			<b>835</b>
<b>b. To Ethiopia</b>		13			<b>13</b>

Under the IOM/UNHCR LoA, movements from Ethiopia and Kenya resumed late January; however Kenya air operations had to discontinue a month later due to funding shortfalls. A total of **2,599** refugees were repatriated from Kenya to Sudan.

Road movements from Ethiopia to the Blue Nile state were inaugurated on 26<sup>th</sup> January with a primary focus on the caseload to Blue Nile state. As a result of the operations conducted from Ethiopia to Upper Nile State in April 2008, two refugee camps in Ethiopia, Bonga and Dimma, were closed. The residual caseload was transferred to Fugnido and Sherkole, to await the resumption of the return season in November 2008. Repatriation resumed in December, 2008 by means of Air Transport from Fugnido refugees camp to Malakal in Upper Nile in South Sudan. A total of **9,609** refugees received transport assistance from Ethiopia to various parts of southern Sudan. Movements through the Pagak corridor were severely affected by poor road conditions. In addition, the early onset of the rainy season curtailed any other movements. The resumption of repatriation movements from Ethiopia were expected to begin in early January 2009 with specific targets to refugees located in Fugnido, Gambella and Sherkole camps and destined to Upper Nile, Sudan.

As part of the air and road movement operations, IOM organized medical health screening to ensure fitness for travel for all returning refugees. IOM-trained medical escorts (as needed) and regular operational escorts were provided to ensure standards of safety and dignity throughout the travel, as well as ensuring special assistance to medical or vulnerable cases of returnees. In areas of return where UNHCR had no presence such as Wau, Rubkona, Aweil, Bentiu, Rumbek and Kadugli, IOM continued to provide onward ground transportation to the final destination and follow-up on the distribution of non-food items (NFIs).

### III Reintegration monitoring, support to returnees and stabilization of the communities severely impacted by returns

While the various assisted return programmes have had an enormous impact on the recovery and development of the region, they are dwarfed by the level of spontaneous returns which have occurred, which IOM calculates at 1.7 million (June 2008). To provide a coherent strategy towards addressing these reintegration challenges, IOM Sudan has increasingly focused its activities in the Protocol Areas and Southern Sudan on three interlinked projects based upon three core activities - to find the spontaneous returnees, to assess the conditions of these returnees, and to assist those returnees who are in the greatest need.

The corresponding projects to IOM's three core activities are the Tracking Project (**find**), the Village Assessment and Protection Monitoring on Returnees Project (**assess**) and the Reintegration and Community Stabilisation Project (**assist**). These three projects are operationally bound to one another, and together address the most critical humanitarian needs arising from the return process. The Tracking Project collects basic demographic information, quantifying and locating the returnees across the ten states of South Sudan. The tracking data forms the basis for the selection of sites for the Returnee Protection Monitoring Project which provides detailed assessments of the availability and access to basic services. Data from the Returnee Protection Monitoring project forms the basis of decisions for the targeting of IOM reintegration projects.

In 2008, IOM enhanced its capacities and interventions to tackle reintegration challenges in areas heavily impacted by returns. In South Sudan, IOM consolidated its presence in the states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrab, continued its early recovery effort in Unity, and initiated project development in Central Equatoria. In the Transitional Areas, South Kordofan was targeted as a priority state while new reintegration activities were planned for Abyei.

The Reintegration and Community Stabilization Programme was designed to support early recovery and stabilize the communities of South Sudan and the Transitional Areas which are faced by critical challenges (as summarized in the UN and Partners Workplan 2008). Such challenges include but are not limited to political instability, inadequate public services and infrastructure, the limitations of traditional livelihood systems and high numbers of returnees who are in need of basic services.

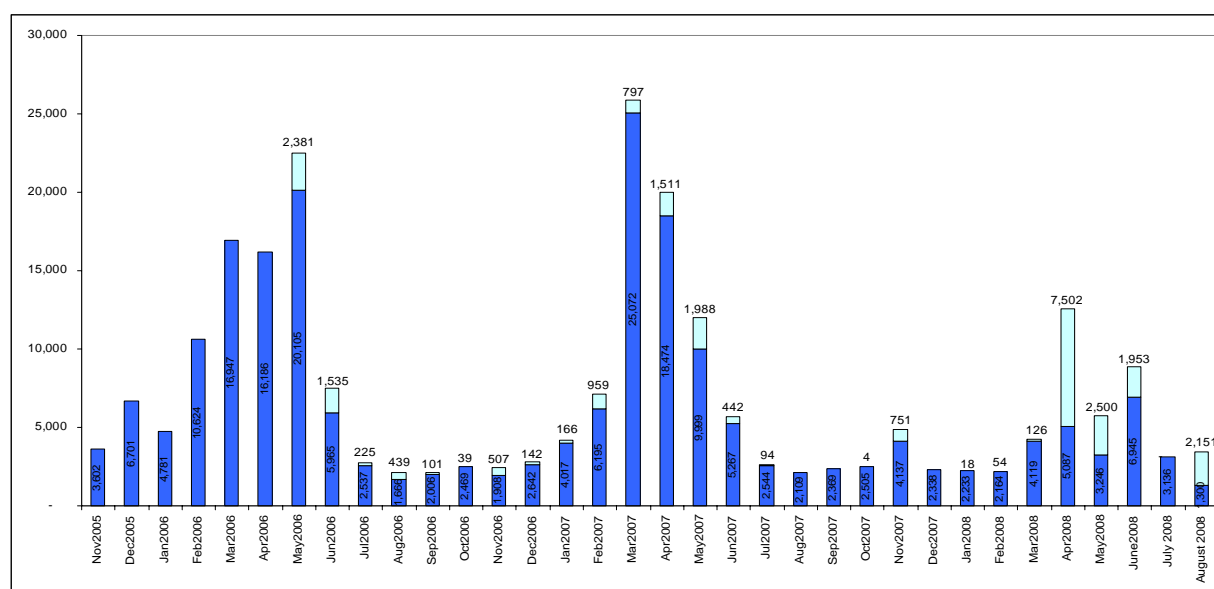
Collectively and individually the projects are designed in coordination with the Sudanese authorities, and seek at all times to support the endeavours of the Government of Sudan and to develop their capacity to fully assume their economic and social responsibilities. IOM's projects in Southern Sudan are also developed in order to utilize the greatest possible synergies with the work of other international agencies, and are fully integrated with inter-agency planning mechanisms to ensure the best possible, and sustainable, results for the beneficiaries, and to make support linkages in the transitions from relief to recovery and to development.

### III.1 Tracking en route

En route tracking data was gathered at various key transportation hubs (21 tracking points throughout Sudan) on the route between places of displacement, mainly in North Sudan and return areas in the southern parts of Sudan.

The total number of spontaneous returnees that have been tracked en route since November 2005 (up to August 2008) was 237,780. 211,395 returnees provided all the tracking data required (a full profile) and 26,385 returnees answered the tracking questions in part (a partial profile). The following chart shows the details:

**Table III.1: IOM Sudan En Route Tracking: cumulative data of spontaneous returnees per month: November 2005 to August 2008.**



## III.2 Tracking at the area of return

The Area of Return Tracking programme takes place in all ten states of South Sudan and South Kordofan. However, due to funding limitations, not all counties and payams in South Sudan are covered. IOM, in close cooperation with SSRRC and UNMIS RRR, have selected the four counties in each state considered to have the greatest number of returns, and within these counties the five payams with the greatest number of returns. This provides a baseline number of payams covered as 200, being 5 payams in 4 counties in 10 states (5 x 4 x 10). The actual number of covered payams exceeds this number as IOM is targeting several states (Southern Kordofan, Northern Bar el Ghazal Warrap and Unity) as 'priority states'. These states reached 100% tracking coverage by August 2008. From April to June 2008, IOM Kadugli, UNMIS RRR and SUDO conducted an extensive Tracking activity in South Kordofan, covering almost all villages in the area. Following this comprehensive collection of initial return information, IOM and VRRRC established a Tracking system similar to the system used in South Sudan.

Tracking in areas of return is conducted by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (SSRRC) in South Sudan and the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Committee (VRRRC) in South Kordofan as governmental counterparts of IOM. SSRRC and VRRRC are responsible for the selection,, administration and supervision of the tracking staff. The personnel deployed to the programme and managed by SSRRC/VRRRC consist of 331 Field Enumerators, 57 County Supervisors, 11 State Focal Points and 1 RIC Focal point.

The tracking information is entered into the centralized database and processed to generate monthly Tracking of spontaneous returnee reports in the Joint Operations Centre.

In 2008 IOM provided capacity building in the form of training, technical support, materials and project management to facilitate the tracking process. The field training includes interview techniques, registration training and quality control. The initial training phase started in August 2007 and was completed in March 2008, this phase entailed the training of SSRRC staff required to cover the basic 200 payams. Phase II training has been finalized in the priority states of NBeG, Warrap and Unity. Refreshment trainings in all states are conducted on a regular base.

Two phase training of IOM counterparts in South Sudan and South Kordofan:

**Table III.2: Total SSRRC/VRRRC trained tracking staff in South Sudan and South Korofan, December 2008**

Phase	SK	CES	EES	WES	Lakes	NBeG	WBeG	Warra	Unity	Jongle	Upper Nile	Total
I	44	47	47	43	122	58	43	31	29	43	45	552
II	375					25		69	122			589
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1143</b>

From February 2007 to December 2008, a total of **790,141 spontaneous returnees or 137,585 households (492,043 in South Sudan and 298,098 in SK)** were tracked through the Area of Return Tracking. <sup>1</sup>

IOM published monthly Tracking reports and shared them with the stakeholders on the ground. IOM published one comprehensive statistical report analyzing the overall return trends and figures from the signing of the CPA to June 2008.

### III.3 Village assessment and protection monitoring on returnees in Southern Sudan and South Kordofan

IOM's Village Assessment and monitoring programmes complement the Tracking of spontaneous returnees programme and target the areas most affected by returns. IOM's returnee monitoring and village assessment programme covers Southern Kordofan and four of the ten States of South Sudan. In Southern Kordofan IOM completed assessments in almost every village (97 %). In the four states of South Sudan villages of high return were prioritized.

The village assessment programme has the following primary objectives:

- Collection of data and mapping of basic infrastructure in villages of return within 6 sectors (water, education, health, shelter, food and security)
- Monitoring trends and protection challenges in areas of high return
- Identification of reintegration needs and protection concerns in the assessed villages
- Sharing of information in various forums/formats in order to incorporate the collected baseline data into reintegration planning

<sup>1</sup> Date of tracking indicated until December 2008 the date of registration of spontaneous returnees at field level. From January 2009 tracking information shows the data entered into the database by month.

IOM developed Sudan specific questionnaires to gather information on availability and accessibility of basic infrastructure in areas of high return. The questionnaire is designed for village level assessments and includes information on population and tribal composition of the villages, availability of shelter and food, livelihood opportunities as well as information on water and sanitation, health and education and other issues related to protection and reintegration.

The methodology for identification of reintegration challenges is a combination of Focus Group Discussions with different social groups (i.e. government representatives, local leader, residents and returnee representatives, women and youths), individual interviews and visual assessment, in which the team members survey the available facilities with key informants.

In Southern Kordofan IOM conducted a pilot project for the mapping of all villages in the state to have a comprehensive overview of the basic services at payam, county and state levels.

Village Assessment forms are processed in the Joint Operation Centers in Khartoum. The data is then consolidated in a centralized IOM database. Verification and quality control are done at the village level, data entry level and at the centralized IOM Khartoum level. Forms with suspected unreliable information are placed on hold and referred to the verification teams in order to revisit the villages concerned.

As shown in the table below, IOM assessed 1,525 villages in four states of South Sudan and Southern Kordofan from January to December 2008.

**Table III.3: IOM Village Assessment Programme, Assessed villages per state, December 2008**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of villages assessed</b>
Northern Bahr al Ghazal	188
Southern Kordofan	1,088
Warrab	167
Unity	62
Western Bahr al Ghazal	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,525</b>



The population in the areas assessed consisted of 68% residents, 26% returnees and 6% IDPs. Insufficient access to water, and particularly to improved drinking water, was highlighted by the majority of the villages. In 60% of villages, hand pumps had been established, 17% of the villages had wells, but 43% of all hand pumps were found to be non functioning (1,659), almost one quarter of all villages in South Sudan use river water as their main water source.

Lack of access to health care has been rated as the second major concern. Only 20% of the villages assessed have healthcare facilities.

52% of the villages assessed had access to education, whereby 72% of the education facilities were basic primary schools and 2% secondary schools. 15% of the schools were Koranic, all of which were located in Southern Kordofan. Educational structures were found to be of a generally very basic standard, 20% of the schools were outdoor facilities, 67% were of non permanent structure. Gender equality in school enrolment is relatively positive in Southern Kordofan, where 41% of the students are girls. In South Sudan education of girls is less common, with only 30% of the pupils being female.

70% - 80% of the population gave as their main source of income as agro-pastoralism with farming and livestock rearing as main activities. 24% of those in South Sudan reported complementing this with fishing.

IOM published the results of the assessments in five monthly reports. One comprehensive annual report was published. The report analyzes the information of all village data collected by sector and includes maps on the findings.

## **III.4 Reintegration and Community Stabilization (RCS)**

### **III.4.1 IOM RCS Strategy**

The introduction of sustainable livelihoods interventions in IOM RCS portfolio was in line with the increased emphasis of the Government and the aid community on early recovery as 2008 was characterized by an extremely high humanitarian aid dependency and resource-based conflicts. To tackle these challenges and to provide lasting security and sustainable return to South Sudan, IOM began supporting the diversification of livelihood strategies, beyond dependence on subsistence agriculture, and through interventions that broaden the livelihood options (both short and long term) available to returnees and host communities. On this basis, livelihood support is interpreted as one which combines basic skills, enterprise training and grants/loans to stabilize communities and diversify their livelihood base.

The RCS Programme seeks to integrate water and sanitation projects with livelihood interventions such that the needs of areas highly impacted by returnees are addressed holistically. In the priority states, households need water for a range of activities vital for their livelihoods including domestic uses (sanitation, washing, cooking and drinking) and productive uses (agriculture, livestock husbandry, vegetable gardening and other enterprises such as brick making). A new approach was conceptualized to increasingly concentrate on how livelihood interventions could help shift the focus of water and sanitation projects from purely domestic uses and health impacts to greater recognition of their importance for enhancing the productive capacities of the households.

### III.4.2 Status of Implementation

In 2008, IOM conducted village assessments in more than 1,500 villages in South Sudan and South Kordofan gathering detailed information on the availability of basic services (food, water, sanitation, health, education, land access) and other protection issues covering a total of 1,142,592 persons. IOM Reintegration and Community Stabilization (RCS) Programme made use of the extensive data compiled through village assessments and population tracking as a foundation for prioritizing needs and locations for water and sanitation/basic infrastructure interventions and developing sustainable livelihoods projects.

Photo III 1: Water Distribution System Al Bardab, Southern Kordofan



At the end of 2008, RCS's core interventions predominantly consisted of water and sanitation projects in the priority states of Northern Bahr el Gazhal, Warab, Unity and South Kordofan. In the same states, community basic infrastructure such as health facilities and schools also occupied a central role. Furthermore, IOM initiated a comprehensive livelihood programme in the two states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrab. Water and sanitation projects were planned for Abyei and Central Equatoria.

### III.4.3 Basic infrastructures

At the end of 2008, IOM completed the following activities in **South Sudan**:

#### *Northern Bahr el Ghazal*

- Construction of a new Maternity ward in Ghordim/Mabil.
- QIP: construction of a waiting stall at Hisalam bus station Aweil town.
- QIP: Construction of a market shed in Aweil town.

Photo III 2: Podium platform in Aweil



- QIP: construction of 2 Primary Health Care Centres in Maper Akot and Gabat in Aweil Town.
- QIP: construction of Podium platforms at Freedom Square in Aweil town.
- QIP: Construction of 3 public blocs of 12 latrines each with septic tank each at Naivasha, Haisalam, opposite to Air strip in Aweil Town.
- QIP: Construction of 2 blocs of 3 latrines in 2 health center Gabat and Maper aKot in Aweil town.
- QIP: Drilling of 2 boreholes equipped with hand pumps in health centers at Maper akot and Gabat of Aweil Town.
- 50 boreholes drilled with hand pump installed
- 30 hand-dug wells with rope pumps installed
- 2 new Small Water Distribution Systems in Gokmachar (17 stand post of 2 taps each) Mayen Ulem(( 16 stand post of 2 taps each) in Aweil North County.
- 37 Repairs of non-functioning boreholes
- 2 Repairs and Upgrading of Small Water Distribution *Podium Platform-Freedom Square, Aweil* systems of 5 stand post of 4 taps each in Aweil town.
- Distribution of Emergency Water Kits to areas in high risk of AWD: 4,952

Photo III 3: Sanitation workshop in Warrab



Hygiene awareness has been conducted including the training of water management committees for ownership. Operation and maintenance training was also conducted for pump mechanics.

#### *Warrab*

- 8 new boreholes in Gogrial West County.
- 1 school construction in Ajak Kuach with 8 class rooms.

As for the **Education** sector, IOM has contributed to increasing learning spaces in one community of return as work on the construction of a school was initiated in 2008. Some 500 pupils will access the school and will benefit from improved access to education in Ajak Kuach, **Warrab** state (completion due in April 2009).

#### *Unity*

- Market Construction in Bentiu Town.
- Waste Disposal Management Bentiu Town.
- Waste Disposal Management Rubkona.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment plant in Bentiu.
- Extension of water network and construction of selling points.
- Construction of 2 blocks of 12 latrines each for public use in Bentiu.

An estimated number of **134,489 beneficiaries** (returnees, IDPs, and host communities) and 18 areas severely impacted by returns in the 3 states have an improved access to basic services. As for the **Water and Sanitation**

interventions some **103,000 people** have increased access to safe water supply in areas of high return benefiting both host and returnee populations within the following communities:

**Table III.4: Communities with access to safe water**

<i>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</i>	<i>Warrab</i>	<i>Unity</i>
Mangartong Payam, Malualbai Payam, Baac Payam, Malual East Payam, Malual Central Payam: Aweil town, Omdurman area, Rol Col Mayom Gai, Nyamlel area, Lol and Abuok Dit in Mariem Payam, Wadweil area, Wadweil school, Wadweil, Panapouth, Manyiel, Aguath, Wachabek, Gok Machar, Ariath, Mayen Ulem	Kwajok town, Kuac North Payam, Riau Payam, Gogrial Payam, Alek North Payam, Alek South Payam	Bentiu town and Rubkona town

#### *Transitional Areas – South Kordofan*

In South Kordofan, 59,764 people have increased access to safe water supply in areas of high return benefiting both host and returnee populations within the communities. Furthermore, 6,300 people have increased awareness on proper personal and environmental sanitation and hygiene practices and the capacity of the sector partners strengthened by training 62 sector professionals.

The interventions achieved were:

- New boreholes drilled and hand pump installed: 15
- Rehabilitation of damaged hand pumps/boreholes: 110
- Installation of new Small Water Distribution Systems: 1
- Construction of new latrines in schools: 12
- Rehabilitation of latrines: 40
- Elevated water tank.
- 3 small water distribution systems

**Photo III 4: New Hand-Pump installed**



As for the geographical locations of the interventions, in Delling Locality IOM has rehabilitated boreholes in Ban Gadyd, Al Radrif, Aab al Door, Mu Gadima, Al Zaltaia, Adar, Dooma, Hajar Elmak Dilling, Alnitil, Alfose, Kakara. In Buram Locality and Kadugli Locality boreholes have been rehabilitated in Murta North, Om Batah, Al Sama East, Al Radeif, Kalimo. The rehabilitation of school latrines has taken place in Shat Damam, Angolo, Masakin, Tuwa, Malkiva, Badre al

Kubra, Lagook Tuma. SWDS: Al Bardab Payam), Lagawa Locality (Abujunuk, El Sunut, Njemna, Abu Zebart).

### III.4.4 Livelihoods

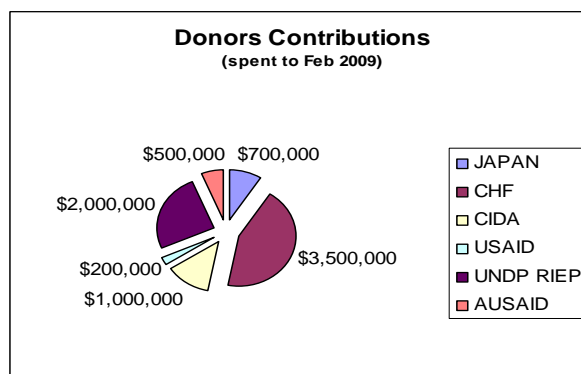
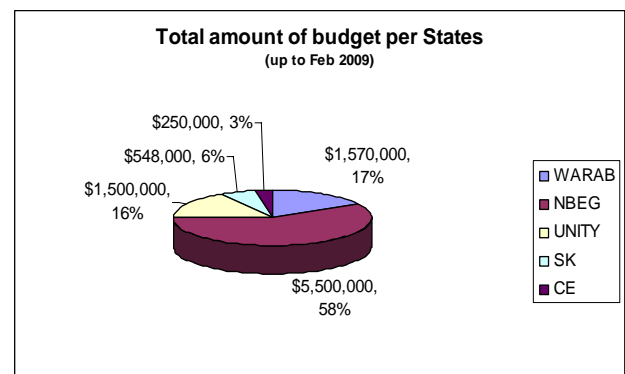
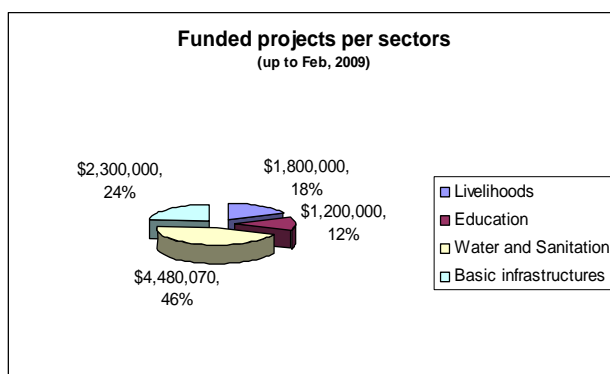
IOM launched a new **Livelihoods** programme towards the end of 2008 with the objective of supporting communities heavily impacted by returns through basic skills creation, enterprise training and grants/loans in order to stabilize them as well as to diversify their livelihood base, away from dependence on subsistence agriculture.

By the end of the year IOM had completed needs assessments (participatory Village Assessments for infrastructure, livelihood and Income Generation Activities) for the purposes of project identification and planning. Eight villages in **Northern Bahr el Ghazal** and eight villages in **Warrab** state were identified and communities sensitized on livelihood activities. Community and women groups were involved in the design of the livelihood support programme based on the creation of "Livelihood/vocational training and adult education centres". An estimated number of 200/300 direct beneficiaries in each community were identified as targets for the project.

### III.4.5 Funding/Financial Overview

The graphics below provide a snapshot of the funds received from different donors, their allocation in each target state and use according to the sector.

**Figures III.1, 2 & 3: Funded projects, budget per State & Donor Contributions**



### III.4.6 Way Forward

- **RCS** Unit will work towards increasing its livelihood activities following the strategic decision to move towards early recovery interventions. These activities will be integrated with other IOM activities (Tracking, Monitoring etc.) to pave the way for a holistic developmental approach following the stabilization of the targeted communities. This would involve working with local partners (local NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to try to build their capacities in various areas (technical, managerial, administrative etc.) to help ensure the sustainability of IOM initiatives from the beginning.
- **RCS** will enhance its livelihood activities by giving special focus to vocational training as the demand for training and skilled labour has been highlighted by the government, donors and the local communities' members. This is particularly significant since many of IOM interventions have building and construction components which enhance the possibility of integration and coordination within IOM to achieve maximum impact.
- **RCS** will continue its water and infrastructure interventions in order to continue to respond to the needs of the targeted communities as articulated in the Villages Assessment reports. These interventions are also important as they will facilitate early recovery and development activities in the future by making available the necessary infrastructure.

### III.5 Return of Qualified Sudanese (RQS)

The Return of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) programme aims to meet immediate needs for rehabilitation and basic service delivery, foster long-term development, and contribute to the sustainable economic advancement of Sudan through the targeted return and placement of skilled, qualified and highly qualified Sudanese nationals currently residing outside their region of origin. RQS assists public and private sector institutions in Sudan, particularly in South Sudan, to meet critical human resource gaps by facilitating the return and reintegration of Sudanese nationals who have the skills, knowledge and expertise needed to deliver essential services and build capable institutions.

The preparation for the RQS program started in December 2005. Setting up the initial mechanism for coordination with the government institution, and with RQS as host employer, was a long process. It took more than eight-month preparation, before the first RQS return movement took place in November 2006. For almost two years (from November 2006 to December 2008), the RQS programme assisted a total of 284 RQS IDP and 18 RQS from the Diaspora to return and reintegrate in Sudan. In 2008 only, the programme returned and reintegrated 121 cases out of 441 individuals from the IDP Community and 7 cases out of 11 individuals from the Diaspora. Details of the return in 2008 can be read in part B of this report.

RQS Program is implemented under close collaboration with various Ministries in the Government of Sudan especially the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Health (Mohr). This collaboration is expanded to other Ministries for a broader and comprehensive approach with the Government. The most important player in the establishment of the RQS Program from neighbouring countries and the Diaspora is the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA).

IOM RQS Sudan is also coordinating with IOM in neighbouring countries in the region and IOM in Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the Sudan, IOM is increasing its collaboration with UN Agencies, and local and international NGOs to reach common objectives.

### III.5.1 Dissemination & Outreach Activity

#### *Information dissemination to the IDPs and Diaspora Community*

Photo III 5 RQS Dissemination session conducted for IDPs community in Khartoum



The objective of the activity is to inform the IDPs in the localities of displacement and the diaspora community abroad on how to apply for the RQS program, who is eligible, and how the program runs (field priority as well as the selection and referral system). The RQS team conducted the dissemination and outreach activity to the professional organization among IDP Community such as Teacher Organization, Doctor Organization, and State Coordinator Office etc. RQS team ceased the outreach activity conducted by IOM UK in early 2008 due to the low progress of Diaspora Return. RQS however, continues disseminating information to the Diaspora using the IOM Sudan website. (The web address of the RQS Program in Sudan is [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int) then click on 'Sudan', or go directly to [www.iom.int/rqs](http://www.iom.int/rqs)).

#### *Information dissemination to the host employer (Govt, NGO etc)*

The dissemination and Outreach activity is conducted for the potential host employer in South Sudan. The RQS team made field visits to targeted States and made contact directly with those ministries willing or committed to absorb returnees.

In November 2008, the RQS team made a presentation to the NGO Forum in Juba in order to create new opportunities within non-governmental institutions.

### III.5.2 Collection and Selection of Applicants and Computerization into Database

The RQS applicants lodged their application using three systems:

- Direct Application submission to the RQS main office in Khartoum
- Application submitted through the government representatives (Coordination offices) who forward the applications to the RQS Office in Khartoum
- Diaspora members via the recruiting (sending missions) overseas and some forwarded from the applicants using the website address.

Applications are subjected to serious verification and cross-checked prior to acceptance - this step is very important for the correct and right identification of an applicant. Selection activity is also used as tool to verify who matches the program requirements, based on Sudan Civil Services guidelines, and rules applied for employment recruitments. All selected applications are sorted and sent for computerization by the IOM Database Unit where individual records and details are kept for employment referral processing.

### III.5.3 The application process

Applications are submitted to relevant government ministries and to the non government potential host employer such as UN Agencies, INGOs or Private Sector. The submission is done both in hard copy and soft copy whenever possible.

The RQS team held meetings with the related ministries/institutions in the relevant State to directly hand over the applicants' documents. Subsequently, constant communication with such authorities occurred in order to discuss progress of applicants' submissions. An arrangement on the return of RQS is made only after receiving an official communication about the job offer by the competent ministry or host employer.

### III.5.4 RQS IDP Return

Upon receipt of the job offer the RQS team in Khartoum will inform the successful RQS candidate in order to plan his/her return. When a date of return is decided the RQS team arranges travel in coordination with the Medical Unit. This process starts one or two days before the departure date when the RQS team initiates all pre-departure arrangements (information on areas of return, the processing upon arrival, medical screening etc – for some destination Non Food Items are distributed in Khartoum).

Photo III 6 IOM – Medical Doctor is conducting health screening for the RQS returnees at the pre-departure point in Khartoum



Before the returns, the RQS team prepares the reception committee which consists of SSRRC, WFP and UNMIS RRR. The concerned Ministry is also informed prior to the arrival together of the RQS. Upon arrival, the distribution of NFIs may also take place (tent, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, blankets,



mosquito nets, jerricans and soaps. Usually, the RQS team coordinates with WFP to deliver a three-month food package.

### III.5.5 RQS Diasporas Return

Photos III 7 & III 8 Reception committee headed by H.E Madam Grace State Minister of Education (right) welcoming the returnees at Yambio airstrip and next to the minister Mr. Lexwere SSRRC head of state.



Similar to the process described above, the return of RQS Diaspora begins with receipt of the job offer letter from the related Ministry or host employer. Subsequently, the following arrangements are made:

- IOM office in sending countries consults and organizes return travel with the RQS
- IOM office in sending countries, with the approval of IOM Sudan, discuss the calculation of return expenditures for each RQS - usually one way ticket, shipment of goods, professional equipment, return and reintegration assistance.
- IOM Khartoum/IOM Juba provides airport arrival assistance if needed and further transportation to the final point if planned/agreed.

### III.5.6 RQS Monitoring

IOM conducted monitoring visits in the 6 months which follow the return of RQS. IOM conducted direct monitoring visits of around 30 per cent of the total cases and planned to conduct monitoring by phone for those RQS returnees living in remote and inaccessible localities. Preliminary results show that after one month, all the cases are still employed and that they are, in general, satisfied with their job.

Photo III 9 Lado Wani at IOM Juba office signing for the cash payment of reintegration grant in IOM Juba, South Sudan – as part of the Return & reintegration Package for RQS from Diaspora



## III.6 RQS Achievements

Photo III 10 Mr. Fasco returned in June 2007. He was employed by the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Western Equatoria State to run the first electricity Station for Yambio donation from Government of



### III.6.1 Applications from IDP RQS

In 2008 we received 350 RQS Applications from IDPs in Khartoum: below is a breakdown of these applications by State of Return and by professional field.

The table on page 36 shows the number of applicants by profession.

**Table III.5: Breakdown of 350 Applicants by Profession**

Field of Profession	HOH	Dependents
Agriculture/Natural Resources	9	17
Communications/IT	16	44
Education	130	399
Engineering/Infrastructure	65	191
Finance/Banking	17	46
Health	75	311
Industry/Manufacturing	3	3
Law/Governance	2	12
Local Government	3	3
Rural/Community Development	17	39
Self Employment	8	32
Trade/Sales & Business Services	1	4
UN/INGOs	1	8
Water /Sanitation	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1114</b>

Table III.6 shows the number of applicants by the State of their return

**Table III.6: Breakdown of 350 Applicants by State of Return**

STATE	HOH	Dependents
Central Equatoria	59	173
Eastern Equatoria	34	172
Jonglei	2	3
Kassala	1	0
Khartoum	4	9
Lakes	3	5
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	3	11
Northern Kordofan	1	0
Sennar	1	0
Southern Darfur	1	0
Southern Kordofan	11	35
Unity	43	73
Upper Nile	6	28
Warrab	8	21
Western Bahr El Ghazal	74	179
Western Darfur	2	16
Western Equatoria	97	389
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1114</b>

### III.6.2 IDP Job Offers Received

Of the 350 RQS applications, a total of 177 job offers were secured within different Ministries, Universities and Private Sector organizations in 2008. The details are provided in the table below:

**Table III.7: IDP Job Offers Received**

Host Employer	WEQ	CEQ	WBEG	NBEG	Unity	Lakes	Upper Nile	Warrap	Total by Host Employer
Ministry of Education	16	0	27	8	21	24	0	12	<b>108</b>
Ministry of Finance	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>5</b>
Ministry of Health	16	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	<b>27</b>
Ministry of Agriculture	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	<b>7</b>
Ministry of Social Welfare	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Ministry of Physical and Infrastructure	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	<b>13</b>
Ministry of Transportation & Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
University of Bahr El Ghazal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Sudan Open University in WBEG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Local Government	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Culture and Information	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Private Sector	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
<b>Total By State</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>177</b>

### III.6.3 Total Return of RQS from IDP Community in 2006

Out of the 177 applicants that received job offers, 121 RQS cases from the IDP Community with 320 Dependents (A total of 441 individuals) returned and reintegrated in South Sudan. The remaining 56 cases have either changed their mind for return for various reasons or have returned via different means such as the UN-IOM-Government Organized Return, State Return or on their own. Below is the breakdown of their field of profession and State of Return in South Sudan of the 121 Cases with 320 dependents (a total of 441 individuals).

Table III.8 shows the number of RQS IDP returns by their profession.

**Table III.8: Breakdown of RQS IDP return by profession**

Field of Profession	IDP	
	HOH	Dependent
Education	64	133
Health	26	70
Infrastructure	11	59
Finance	4	24
Agriculture	5	6
Culture & Information	4	9
Local Government	6	9
UN/INGO	1	10
<b>TOTAL IDP</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>320</b>

Table III.9 shows the number of RQS IDP returns by the state of their return.

**Table III.9: Breakdown of RQS IDP return by State of Return**

State of Return	IDP	
	HOH	Dependent
CEG	3	10
WEQ	50	188
NBEG	2	2
WBEG	46	101
Warrap	5	3
Unity	15	16
<b>TOTAL IDP</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>320</b>

#### **III.6 4 Applications from Diaspora and refugees from the region**

As Table III.10 below shows, in 2008 IOM received 68 RQS applications from the Diaspora community and 30 applications from refugees living in the region.

**Table III.10: Applications received from the Diaspora and neighbouring region broken down by state of return**

<b>STATE of Return</b>	<b>HOH</b>	<b>Dependents</b>
Central Equatoria	11	14
Eastern Equatoria	8	21
Jonglei	13	7
Kassala	1	5
Khartoum	10	14
Lakes	3	0
Northern	1	0
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	5	3
Northern Darfur	2	2
Unity	2	2
Upper Nile	5	6
Warrab	3	0
Western Bahr El Ghazal	2	0
Western Equatoria	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>

Table III.11 shows the number of applications received from the Sudanese Diaspora and those in the neighbouring region according to their profession.

**Table III.11: Applications received from Diaspora and neighbouring region broken down by profession**

Field of Profession	HOH	Dependents
Agriculture/Natural Resources	2	0
Communications/IT	6	7
Education	29	32
Engineering/Infrastructure	4	0
Finance/Banking	3	3
Health	10	20
Law/Governance	2	0
Local Government	1	0
Rural/Community Development	6	5
Self Employment	3	0
Water /Sanitation	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>

## III.7 Constraints and Solutions

### III.7.1 Low number of job offers due to lack of commitment and budget

The number of job secured/job offers from host institutions (Government, public or private sector) was lower than expected. Often, this was due to the limited budget available at the concerned ministries – Ministry of Health and Education. To expand available options, IOM explored the possibility of securing jobs from different ministries, the private sector and other potential employers such as UN Agencies and NGOs. In 2008, IOM conceptualized a self employment /small business return scheme to increase the number of RQS returnees looking for self employment placements.

### III.7.2 Frequent changes of government officials and red-tape.

The frequent changes of government officials made it difficult to follow-up on the RQS application process. This happened because of the need to restart the application process to the new government officials as well as the long waiting period occurring between applications and offer.



### III.7.3 Insecurity and instability in some areas of South Sudan:

The security and instability in several part of South Sudan remains a potential constraint for return, especially when land transportation is involved in the return movement; SPLA/M – Miseriya Conflict in March 2008, Abiyee Conflict in May-June 2008, JEM Attach in Khartoum in May 2008, ICC matters in July 2008 and March 2009. In addition to that the rainy season delayed and slowed down the return activity due to inaccessibility of roads and runways in small airports in South Sudan. IOM coordinates closely with the IOM Security Unit to obtain updates on the security and instability of the area of return to ensure the safe return of RQS.

### III.8 Temporary Return of Qualified National (TRQN)

Phot III. 11Ms. Iqbal Ashmage (RP), in UNESCO Chair in Water Resources under the patronage of Islamic University of Omdurman, provided training in Analytical Method on Water Quality.



IOM Sudan implements the Temporary Return of Qualified Sudanese (TRQN) programme, which is run by IOM Netherlands. Phase I of TRQN ended in early 2008. Phase II started in July/August 2008 and will end in 2011. The Programme assists the temporary return (short assignment) of Qualified Sudanese from the Netherlands to transfer skills and knowledge in priority sectors such as Health and Water. Since the beginning of the Programme (in 2007) until the

end of December 2008, a total of 48 TRQN Resources Person (RP) took short assignments in Sudan. Sixteen percent (8 cases) of the RP are women.

## IV Emergency response to localized humanitarian crisis

Following the outbreak of conflict in the Abyei area on 14 May 2008, the majority of the residents of Abyei town and its environs fled southwards to the areas of Abatok, Awal, Wunpeth, Malual Alio and Agok in Twic county, Warrap State as well as into Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and in smaller numbers to Unity State.

As of May 30<sup>th</sup> reports indicated that upwards of 50,000 people fled the Abyei area and were in desperate need of basic life-saving interventions. Humanitarian organizations responded by providing Non Food Items (NFIs), food, and health and sanitation services to the affected population. The Abyei Administration (GOSS), UNOCHA and Abyei RCO set up in Agok, close to the largest concentration of IDPs.

Insecurity, poor road conditions, lack of warehousing space and increasing rains were the main hindrances to the humanitarian response. Commercial transport was hard to find and when it was available, it was at soaring rates. The provision of logistical support, in terms of transportation of relief items, storage and management of assets, became a key component to ensure continuity of service provision and to enable Humanitarian Agencies to transport urgently needed relief items to the affected population.

The IOM Mission in Sudan responded quickly by offering its fleet of trucks and operational infrastructure, which is dedicated to organized returns in the dry season. Hereby IOM provided logistical support to the humanitarian community at large. At least 10 trucks, each with a 25MT capacity, were permanently availed to provide transportation. 20 additional trucks were on standby. The IOM's quick response also included relief items: rub halls, tents, water bladders and water tanks which were deemed necessary to support the Abyei displaced.

### IV.1 Operations & Logistical Support to Abyei



The IOM logistics facility ran for almost 6 months, from the onset of the humanitarian relief effort up to the end of September and came to a close after funds dried up. Relief goods were transported from the South (namely Juba and Wau) to the affected area, as well as from the North (Khartoum, Kadugli and Bentiu). In addition, IOM provided secondary transport within the affected area to final distribution sites.

Goods transported were not limited to live-saving items for the immediate need of the Abyei displaced, but also to ease the strain on the existing infrastructure

and the host community. The influx of thousands of IDPs overstretched health, water and educational facilities in the area. IOM was able to assist in transporting health items, watsan products, and school materials as well as necessary building materials to increase the existing humanitarian capacity.

#### **IV.1.1 Humanitarian Cargo Flights**

UNMIS provided four rotations of a C-130 Hercules for the airlift of relief goods from Khartoum to Wau. IOM handled offloading at the Wau Airport, transportation and “front door” delivery to the Humanitarian Agencies and Organizations working in the affected area of Wunrok, Turalei and Agok.

#### **Quick response: emergency base Turalei**

By choosing Turalei as temporary operations base, IOM had access along key supply routes in the area from Wau and nearby air strip. Located only an hour’s drive from Agok, Turalei provided a more secure environment to park the fleet, away from the build up of SPLA Forces. In addition, IOM kept out of the humanitarian presence in Agok area. The location of Turalei as a primary hub and Wau as secondary hub proved very effective.

#### **IV.1.2 Warehousing**

In addition to the free of charge surface transport, IOM offered warehousing space in Wau, Turalei and Agok. Emergency storage facilities, consisting of 6 x 12 tewere quickly erected (one in Agok and two in Turalei). As part of the overall emergency response, IOM had 2x “rubbhalls” (10mx24m) on standby Bentiu. During the rainy season and in muddy areas such as Warrab state, erecting a “rubbhall” requires careful preparation of the surface. Overall the demand for storage was much smaller than anticipated by UNJLC/ UNOCHA. Apart from foodstuffs and NFIs, humanitarian intervention did not require much warehousing.

**Photos IV.1 & 2 Waystation tents proved to be quick and effective emergency storage facilities.**



#### **IV.1.3 Results and Achievements**

Between May and October 2008, IOM moved 1,394 MT (utilizing 3,075 MT capacity) in 123 individual truck loads. The movement catered for the needs of 16 humanitarian partners (UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, international as well as national NGOs), supporting the interventions in all possible sectors.

Besides provision of Common Transport Services to the Humanitarian Agencies for Abyei's crisis response, IOM quickly provided the following Relief Items:

- ✓ 3 Rub-Halls for storage, each strategically positioned at the affected areas, Wau, Turalei and Agok
- ✓ 42 tents also distributed to the areas of displacements
- ✓ 2 water bladders to secure drinking water for the displaced.
- ✓ 1 water tank also to secure drinking water for the displaced.

After almost 6 months of running the Common Transport Facility, IOM can look back on a successful operation and/or achievements. Almost 1,400 MT of cargo have been transported on behalf of sixteen humanitarian agencies. The most needed relief items were also provided in a timely manner. Most of the organizations were not able to adequately arrange for commercial transportation. Hiring of commercial transport was considered problematic and the transport requests were normally postponed for several weeks. Hence, the IOM's managed/operated Common Transport Service helped a great deal to the Abyei displaced.

## **IV.2. Emergency support to flooding in Northern Bahr el Ghazal**

During the period September 2008-March 2009, IOM distributed emergency family water kits to flood affected households thanks to the generous support of the Government of Norway. In a first phase, IOM distributed 4,958 family water kits and conducted hygiene promotion campaigns in the affected areas. Subsequently, IOM put in place an emergency response plan by preparing a distribution plan and stocking 244 Institutional water filters to be distributed to the health centers and 1 Purification water plant that would cover water-supply needs for some 4000 beneficiaries.

## **V Darfur: humanitarian assistance to IDPs and war-affected communities, and protection monitoring on returns**

### **V.1 Context**

IOM Sudan carried out four separate but related projects in Darfur during 2008: (1) protection monitoring of population movements, (2) an assisted return operation from Darfur to South Sudan, (3) tools for the management of displaced populations, and (4) tools for return planning. IOM has established a reputation as a leading agency addressing issues of return and relocation in North and South Darfur due to the activities carried out in fulfilment of our mandate under the 2004 Memorandum of Understanding signed by IOM with the Government of Sudan and the United Nations (2004 MoU). The 2004 MoU continues to be formally recognized by State actors and the international community as the reference document for returns and relocations.

Darfur continues to be a complex operating environment characterized by ongoing population movements, a large affected population caused by humanitarian and conflict reasons, and continued insecurity. The fragmentation of the opposition movements and continuing conflict between various actors produced a negative impact to the overall security context in 2008, the result of which was reflected in decreased humanitarian access, generating considerable impediments to programme implementation. In addition to the general increase in carjacking, physical attacks and other forms of banditry and violence directed against aid workers, there has been heightened tension and engagement between parties to the conflict, with continued aerial bombing. These developments, along with the transition up to UN Security Phase IV, have made it more difficult to access rural areas.

Until durable peace is achieved in Darfur, involving active and constructive negotiations with all concerned parties and populations, as well as effective mechanisms of land and property dispute settlement, the situation will remain unpredictable and thus the sustainability of returns and other durable solutions will not be readily found. Additionally, targeting of humanitarian workers, primarily by bandits for assets, has had a negative impact and has greatly impeded the access of the humanitarian community to rural areas. The additional factors framing the security context are the continuing decline in clear and consistent leadership and fluctuating control over certain territories, as well as the general reduction in the rule of law. For those IDPs who returned home or found another durable solution within Darfur in 2008, this situation is likely to

also affect their security and provide further challenges to their achievement of durable solutions. As such the IOM and UN policy continues to maintain that the environment in Darfur is not conducive for large scale returns. However, small-scale spontaneous returns are ongoing and IOM continues to conduct field missions to monitor those movements and support humanitarian assistance to those locations where conditions are conducive.

## V.2 Protection monitoring

IOM is mandated by the 2004 MoU to assess whether the returns and relocations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are voluntary and appropriate. The MoU establishes the standards for protection monitoring of IDP movements as well as the responsibilities for IOM in providing support for the protection of returning IDPs. Within the terms of the MoU, a Management and Coordination Mechanism was established to oversee the implementation of the agreement. In November 2004, on a visit to Nyala, South Darfur, the SRSG and the Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the spirit of the MoU agreement applied to all IDP movements, including relocations (typically IDP camp to IDP camp) as well as to returns.

The protection monitoring activities are carried out through IOM's Verification and Monitoring Unit (VMU) which operates in North and South Darfur.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, the MoU mandate is carried out through IOM's role as the co-chair of the Returns Working Groups in North and South Darfur, where IOM leads the discussion on humanitarian assistance needs in areas of return.

IOM carries out its protection monitoring activities through field missions to sites throughout North and South Darfur to assess the voluntary nature and appropriateness of returns and relocations, either pre- or post-movement, depending on the circumstances. During 2008, IOM opened **26** cases of reported returns in North and South Darfur, conducting over **90** field missions. Each case requires two to three missions to gather adequate information for a report. Together, over **25,742** individuals were observed to have returned. IOM also undertakes missions for purposes such as return monitoring, humanitarian assessments, contextual analysis, general protection monitoring, or other humanitarian purposes. The following table summarizes the VMU cases in 2008:

---

<sup>2</sup> Given the focus of UNHCR on cross-border refugee issues in West Darfur, the monitoring and verification of IDP returns in this state was assumed by UNHCR via a Letter of Understanding (LoU) signed between the agency and the GoS in 2005.

**Table V.1: Summary of VMU cases (2008)<sup>3</sup>**

State	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Post-mov't cases	Pre-mov't cases	Reported Caseload: Returns/ Relocations (persons)	Observed Caseload: Returns/ Relocations (persons)	Reported Return Cases	Reported Relocation Cases
South Darfur	19	11	8	3	26,519	21,898	19	2 <sup>4</sup>
North Darfur	5	2	4	1	8,600	3,844	30	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35,119</b>	<b>25,742</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>

Of the **26** cases which were opened in 2008, **13** were completed (closed), meaning all assessments of the movement have been completed and a final report has been issued. The remaining cases remain open for several reasons, including that a return mission to the site has not occurred due to insecurity, or the case is still under discussion. Cases are referred to IOM's Verification and Monitoring Unit (VMU) through government and non-government reports of return movements. In 2008 there were **49** reported return cases and **two** reported relocation cases (a reported **35,119** individuals) in North and South Darfur. Although the VMU is mandated to assess population movements both before (pre-movement) and after (post-movement) they have occurred, in 2008, as in previous years, most of the cases referred to IOM were post-movement returns.

During 2008, the VMU monitored preparations for **two** possible relocations in South Darfur. The first of these - a proposed relocation of new arrivals from Al Salaam Camp to El Sherif Camp - was ultimately halted by state authorities. The second - a proposed relocation from the Kass camps to demarcated plots outside of town - remains a high priority for HAC in South Darfur and will continue to be monitored in coming months. Other types of possible relocation being monitored in North Darfur are the recent government discussions for widespread return plans and the development of Model villages, which may or may not be appropriate in some situations. These developments support IOM's

<sup>3</sup> Additional information on specific cases opened/closed by the VMU is available upon submission of written request to IOM.

<sup>4</sup> A relocation from Salaam Camp to Serif Camp in South Darfur (approximately 16,000 individuals) was initiated and then cancelled by State authorities. Additionally, a relocation case from Kass Town to new sites is a proposal by the authorities which IOM is monitoring at time of report.

role in advocacy and training on humanitarian issues associated with IDPs and durable solutions to displacement, activities which IOM continues to implement.

In addition to assessing the voluntariness and appropriateness of recently reported IDP returns and relocations, the VMU also monitors previously assessed returns/relocations and tracks issues relating to future returns/relocations. On several occasions, areas that were positively assessed, and 'green-lighted' by the Returns Working Group for assistance, experienced deterioration in conditions, including a reduction in the number of returnees on site, a high number of split families, an increased perception of insecurity, and a lack of common services/basic infrastructure. At the time of monitoring, most returnees were heavily engaged in cultivation/harvest activities, and thus, long-term intention to stay is difficult to assess until a post-harvest monitoring mission can further verify if returnees will stay after harvest. As such, the VMU will continue to monitor already verified sites with regard to livelihood development, security, intention to stay and development of basic services in the return areas.

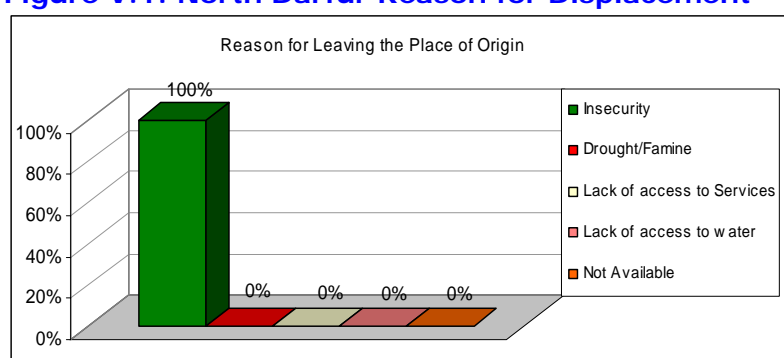


## V.3 Assessment of returns and relocations in North and South Darfur

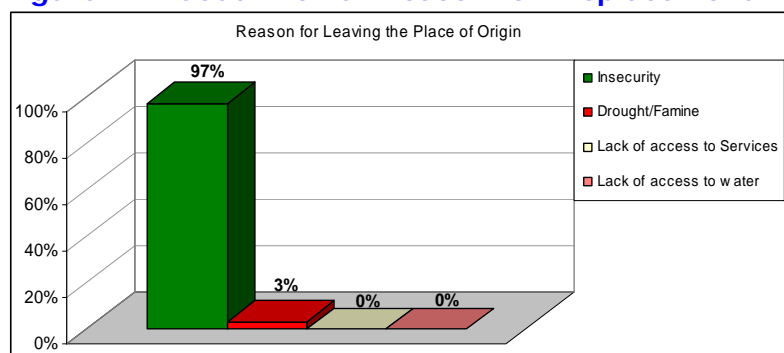
### V.3.1 Reasons for Displacement

Incidents of primary and secondary displacement continue to outnumber returns considerably in North and South Darfur, likely as a result of persistent insecurity and in some areas due to lack of access to basic services and infrastructure. Of the returnees interviewed in 2008, almost all cited insecurity as their reason for displacement as shown in the following figures:

**Figure V.1: North Darfur Reason for Displacement**



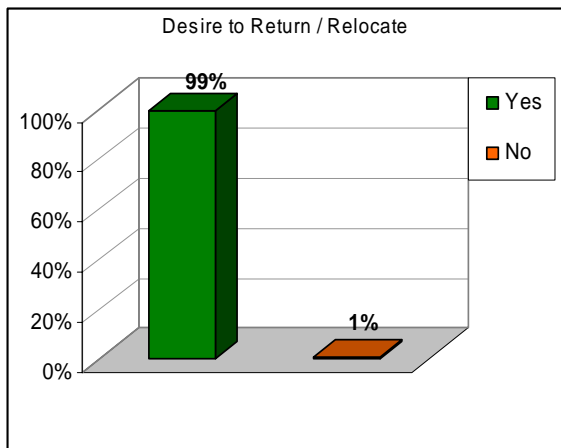
**Figure V.2: South Darfur Reason for Displacement**



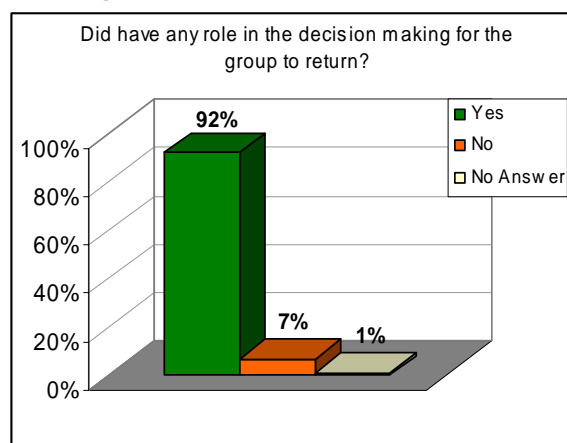
### V.3.2 Voluntary nature of Return/Relocation movement:

Nonetheless, in most cases where returns do occur, the return movement was assessed as voluntary, meaning the returnee had the desire to return and they had a role in the decision making process. These observations are demonstrated in the following figures:

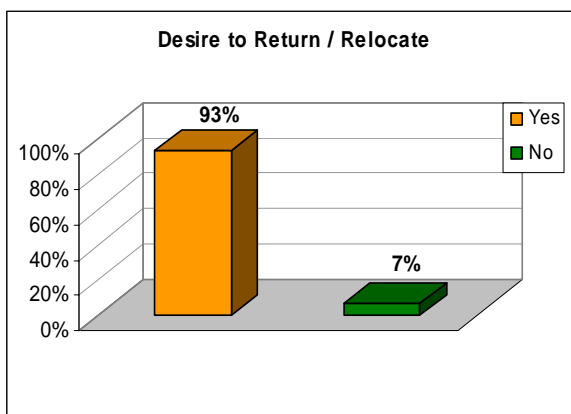
**Figure V.3: South Darfur Return / Relocation Decision**



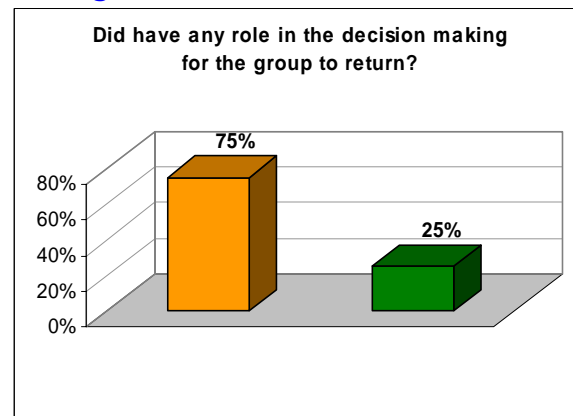
**Figure V.4: South Darfur Decision Making Process**



**Figure V.5: North Darfur Return / Relocation Decision**



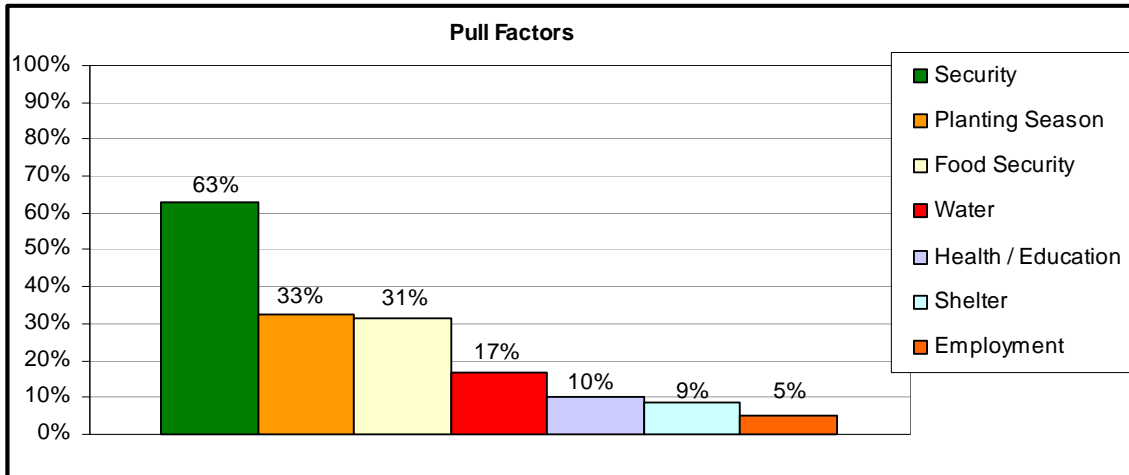
**Figure V.6: North Darfur Decision Making Process**



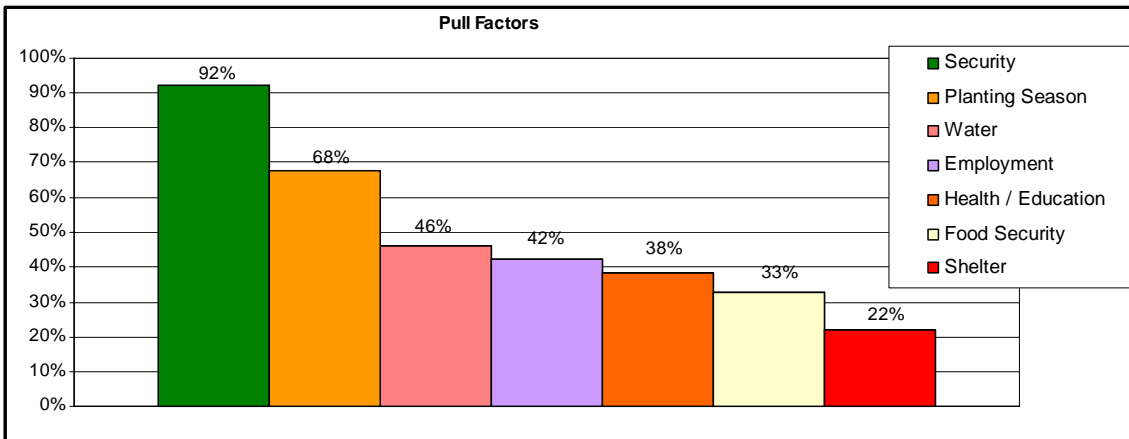
**V.3.3 Reasons for Return/Relocation**

While insecurity continues to inhibit permanent returns to places of origin, IDPs often resort to other movements, such as seasonal movements, partial and phased returns, seeking livelihood opportunities. Small scale returns to areas of relative stability continue to occur, and if supported with peace building initiatives and appropriate assistance, these returns may be sustainable. Improved security in some places of origin, together with the planting season, has been reported as the main factors encouraging IDPs to return. The following charts demonstrate the main pull factors, positive attributes about the place of return/relocation that cause an IDP to return or relocate:

**Figure V.7: North Darfur Reason for Returning/Relocating**



**Figure V.8: South Darfur Reason for Returning/Relocating**



However, even where security was reported as having improved within the village of origin, the surrounding areas often remained insecure, especially in the absence of improved reconciliation processes at the local level, including with (semi-) nomadic (agro-) pastoralists with migratory routes in the vicinity. In such cases the returnees' freedom of movement was found to be limited as was their access to commercial commodities and livelihood activities.

### V.3.4 Types of Movements

Among the returns verified by the VMU, the number of full household returns observed, where the whole family returns, was very low. The majority of returns in 2008 were partial (household) returns, returning IDPs leave members of their households – and particularly women and school-aged children - in the place(s) of displacement. This tendency to split the family between the camp and the area of return may be a function of a number of considerations, including, but not limited to security (current and perceived future security), access to basic services, and the perception of the need to maintain a presence in the camp to be eligible for benefits related to their status as IDPs.

Population movements were observed to have peaked just before the onset of the seasonal rains (March/April), indicating 'seasonal returns' to undertake cultivation. In some cases, the VMU found purported returns to consist of households that were not original inhabitants of the return location. Some of these IDPs indicated they may later move to their place of origin, while others may remain in a location near their place of origin because of access to better services, security, and other factors.

## V.4 Assisted Return Operation from Darfur to Southern Sudan

IOM provided technical support in the registration, logistics, transport and tracking and monitoring of the return operation from South Darfur to Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) in Southern Sudan as part of a joint organized return operation from December 2007 to April 2009. The Joint Plan for the Organized Return was aimed to assist 8,000 IDPs and was jointly carried out by the Government of Sudan, the United Nations, and IOM. IOM was tasked to provide technical support to two government bodies, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) to register, conduct Tracking and Monitoring of spontaneous returnees en route and to provide logistics and transportation assistance to the IDPs who desire to return home voluntarily.

IOM technical support was provided to HAC-SSRRC in registration specifically to define the criteria for staff selection, to train 20 enumerators and 5 field supervisors, and by providing registration forms and registration cards. IOM also provided financial support to HAC-SSRRC. During the exercise, 15,630 IDPs were registered and expressed their willingness to return to NBeG in five selected sites namely Khor Omer, Muhajaria, Abu Matariq, Abu Jabra and El Ferdous IDP camps. The following figures characterized the return operation:

- 3 security and road assessments were conducted by UNDSS, UNMAS, IOM, UNMIS RRR, UNICEF and CORDAID INGOs in selected IDPs camps and en-route between El Deain- Abu matariq- Kubu – Samaha river;
- 79 national staff were trained on operating procedures to assist IDPs in the return through 3 workshops prior to the beginning of the operations;
- 43 Sudanese persons benefited from employment opportunities for the duration of the operation between the 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2008;
- 26 trucks were hired and deployed from Khartoum to El Deain;

- 1 way station with the capacity to accommodate 1,000 individuals was set up and supplied with basic services in Kubu village (177 km south from El Deain);
- 4 departures sites were set up in Khor Omer, Muhajaria, Abu Matariq and El Ferdous;
- 1 crossing point was reinforced at Samaha river (the river forms the border between the state of South Darfur and Southern Sudan);
- 7,554 IDPs (94% of 8,000 planned caseload) and their personal belongings were assisted with logistics and transportation facilities to return their places of origin in a safe, orderly and smooth manner;
- 826 people were vaccinated in BCG, PPV#, DPT3, measles, HBV3 and tetanus, and received vitamin A. The majority were children under 5 years old and a small number of pregnant women.

**Table V.1: Total caseload of assisted returnees:**

Planned Caseload = 8,000 IDPs

Actual Caseload = 7,554 IDP ( 94% of the total planned caseload)

Departure Point	Destination County	Payam drop off point	No of Fam	M	F	No of Pax	ADU (18>)	YOUTH (17<>13)	CHILD (12<>3)	INF (2<)
<i>Khor Omer</i>	A-North, A-East, A-West	Malual central, Malual East, Gomjuer, Yargot and Mangok	610	1290	1267	2557	1204	172	958	268
<i>Muhajaria</i>	Aweil North, Aweil West	Malual Central, Malual East, Gomjuer and Ayat	25	31	12	43	31	3	7	2
<i>Abu Matariq</i>	A-North, A-West	Malual central, Malual East, Wunlang	382	608	638	1246	577	64	455	150
<i>Abu Jabra</i>	A-North, A-East, A-West	Malual central, Malual East, Wunlang, Yargot and Mangok	483	844	972	1816	743	128	725	220
<i>El Ferdous</i>	Aweil North, Aweil West	Malual Central, Ayat, Gomjuer	609	1018	874	1892	857	125	685	191
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2109</b>	<b>3791</b>	<b>3763</b>	<b>7554</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>2830</b>	<b>831</b>

## V.5 Tools for Management of the humanitarian assistance

### V.5.1 Registration of IDPs in camps

One of the most consistently highlighted problems facing the humanitarian community is the lack of reliable population data available for humanitarian planning and delivery both to displaced populations and rural populations in need of assistance. The last census conducted in Darfur was in 1993, and its accuracy has been continually eroded by time and heavy droughts in the 1990s which forced large swathes of the population to move to urban areas. Additionally, the current conflict in Darfur has led to the further uprooting of at least one third of Darfur's population. A census was conducted in Darfur by the Government of Sudan in early 2008, however the results have not yet been made available.

The lack of available data on rural populations has been a key contributing factor to an overemphasis on camp-based assistance in Darfur, and remains a significant inhibiting factor in the transference of assistance to rural areas. Although security conditions in Darfur ensure that IDP camps will remain a necessary part of the landscape for the foreseeable future, for many it is important to recognize that IDP camps are not, in all cases, the best solution to the needs of the displaced of Darfur. IOM has begun conducting activities to gather information to support the international humanitarian community's efforts to work towards solutions that create the least possible disruption to people's lives and livelihoods, while ensuring protection and humanitarian needs are met.

IOM develops tools for management of displaced populations through its Darfur Registration system and production of return planning maps which provide information about displaced populations and their potential areas of return. In 2008, IOM's recently developed project on Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessments is just beginning to provide a wealth of information not only about urban and semi-urban settlements, but also about rural areas which are more difficult to reach with humanitarian aid. The project also focuses on developing a real-time population tracking mechanism aimed to provide the international community with real-time information enabling immediate planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance to those populations.

### V.5.2 Registration Activities

IOM has been registering IDPs and other humanitarian aid beneficiaries in all three states of Darfur since 2005. IOM's Darfur Registration Database was designed and implemented to achieve three main objectives: (1) to provide comprehensive and structured information on displaced populations and populations in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly of populations in IDP camps and gatherings, to support humanitarian planning for IDPs during displacement as well as other aid assistance beneficiaries where necessary, (2) to support planning and management of future returns, including place of origin data, for when conditions in Darfur are conducive for return and (3) for protection of moving populations through the tracking and monitoring of movements via deregistration from the site of departure and re-registration and the place of primary or secondary displacement. IOM conducts registration activities with WFP to support food distribution to millions of beneficiaries in Darfur. Information contained in the database can also be used to support the provision of other types of humanitarian assistance beyond food aid beneficiaries.

The IOM Darfur Registration programme includes registration of IDPs and aid beneficiaries, cross checking and verifying new data, management of the registration database, developing ration card lists to distribute and provides training and technical support to the Cooperating Partners of WFP. The registration programme aims to keep the database updated through registering new arrival, births, deaths, and the movement of populations from one location to another. However by the end of 2008 a majority of IOM's registration activities were taking place in North Darfur, where IOM has been cooperating with WFP to update the database for multiple registration sites.

In North Darfur, in close collaboration with WFP, IOM has conducted Registration and verification of IDPs in ZamZam camp, Kassab, Kabkibiya Shdad and Shangil Tobay camps and settlements. This has included new arrivals in 2008, previously unregistered 'old' arrivals from 2006 and early 2007, and cross-checking for duplication of IDPs who are receiving food in two sites. In North Darfur, a total of **20,231** IDPs and humanitarian aid beneficiaries were registered and verified between May to December 2008 with **8,314** being deemed as actual new arrivals pending results from Shdad and Shangil Tobay.

The registration activities in South Darfur include cooperation from WFP to begin planning for the registration of currently unregistered sites. A draft plan for the activity has been produced by the Registration Unit and is pending approval by HAC and IOM partners. The Registration Unit carried out registration of IDPs in East Jebel Marra, however it was unable to complete the activity due to a request from the government. It successfully completed registration in two sites, and is currently awaiting approval from HAC to continue registration in other sites in the area.



### V.5,3 Database and information system

The IOM Registration Database provides a uniquely rich source of information. In addition to supporting the humanitarian response during displacement, the breadth of the information contained within the database has the potential to inform long term planning for returns and other durable solutions to be supported by the international community and the Sudanese authorities at such time when conditions in Darfur are conducive.

The Darfur Registration Database contains over 2.8 million beneficiaries (out of an estimated population of 6 million in Darfur), providing an invaluable tool for camp managers within Darfur. The database has the capacity to identify specific target groups within the IDP community, particularly information about the most vulnerable populations. As such, the database can be used within IDP camps and gatherings for camp/gathering management and for other distributions such as Non Food Items.

The information below contains general population figures and distribution across Darfur, including population categories. More information regarding the Darfur Registration Database regarding gender, age, civil status, occupation, ethnic group, and vulnerability can be found in the 2008 Darfur Activities Report or through a direct request to IOM Sudan.

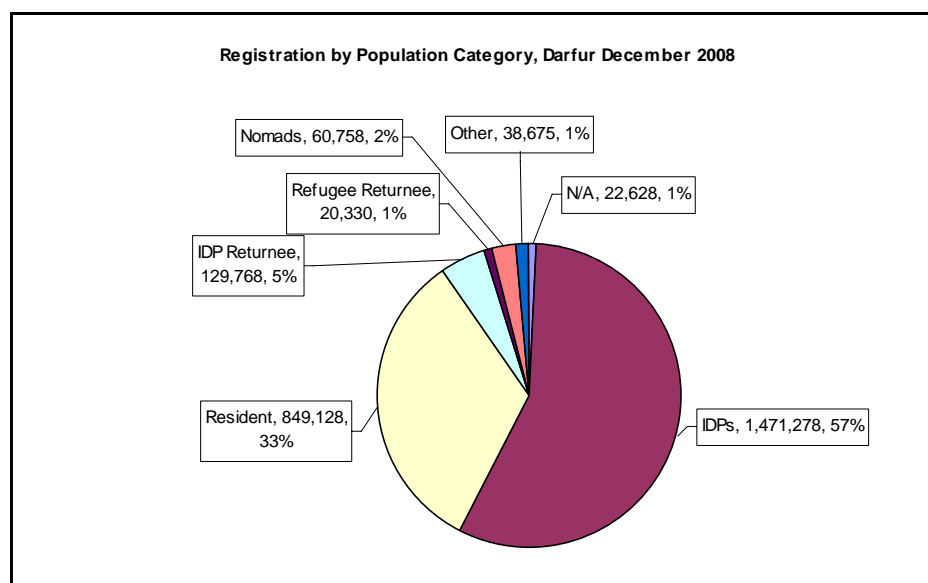
The Darfur Registration database contains the following overall population figures:

**Table V.2: Summary of Registered Populations in the IOM Registration Database, Dec 2008**

State	IDPs	Resident	IDP Returnee	Refugee Returnee	Nomads	Other	N/A	Total
North Darfur	562,744	318,636	71,234	668	925	25,137	13,589	992,933
South Darfur	488,997	196,781	30,832	76	4	5,780	3,709	726,179
West Darfur	602,554	417,020	35,593	21,865	65,755	11,051	7,156	1,160,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,654,295</b>	<b>932,437</b>	<b>137,659</b>	<b>22,609</b>	<b>66,684</b>	<b>41,968</b>	<b>24,454</b>	<b>2,880,106</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Besides IDPs (57%), some residents (32%) are also registered in the database in areas where aid assistance is to be targeted. Returnee populations (6%) are groups who were previously displaced elsewhere and who are registered in the database for the purposes of aid distribution. Nomads (2%) living in camps and gatherings are also registered. A small percentage of those registered do not fall into any of the previous categories and are thus named 'other' (1%) and for the remaining registrants, their category is not included in the information given by them. (See Table V.2 above and Figure V.9 below).

**Figure V.9: Registration by Population Category, December 2008**



*Total sites and population breakdown by site:* At the end of 2008, 707 sites throughout Darfur had been registered, with a total of 647,926 families with an average size of 3.8. The total number of individuals and families listed in the below table indicates the total numbers of aid beneficiaries in camps and gatherings that are currently, or have been at one point, a food distribution site.

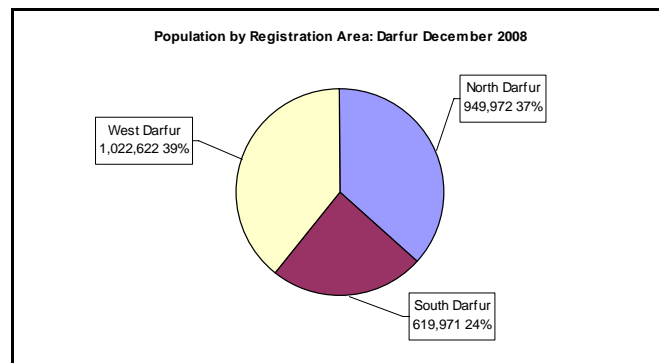
**Table V.3: Population by Registration Area: Darfur December 2008**

State	No. of Sites	Families	Persons	Average family size
North Darfur	280	214,838	949,972	4.4
South Darfur*	208	158,579	619,971	3.9
West Darfur	219	301,509	1,022,622	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>674,926</b>	<b>2,592,565</b>	<b>3.8</b>

\* Up to December 2008, the registered population of South Darfur corresponds to less than 25% of targeted sites

A slight majority of the populations registered are located in West Darfur (39%), with 37% located in North Darfur, and 24% of the database containing information from South Darfur. In South Darfur, less than 25% of the camps/gatherings are currently registered and as such the database does not contain population information for a significant part of South Darfur. (See Figure V.9)

**Figure V.10: Population by Registration Area: Darfur December 2008**



*Humanitarian assistance planning:* Data contained in the IOM Registration Database can be used to support humanitarian assistance planning for displaced as well as other populations in need. In addition to data produced in tables and charts, the IOM GIS unit produces maps on a regular basis to inform assistance planning. The map below is based on the IOM Registration Database and shows IDPs in camps and gatherings throughout North Darfur in 2008. Additional maps can be found in the 2008 Darfur Activities Report and by contacting IOM Sudan.

Additionally, in 2008, IOM made substantial progress in its Population Tracking, Population Baselines, and Village Assessments projects which will also provide a wealth of information to inform humanitarian assistance planning for both displaced populations and populations in need of assistance. The protracted nature of the conflict is broadening this need beyond food beneficiaries to other humanitarian needs such as shelters, access to water and basic services. The increasing recognition of the needs of communities not previously targeted by humanitarian aid, such as nomadic and rural sedentary populations, also increases the need for information about those communities. By gathering information regarding needs in under-served rural areas, the humanitarian community's provision of assistance could help deter future population displacements as groups move to areas where assistance and basic services are being provided. See below for further discussion of this project.

*Population Tracking:* In addition to the registration/de-registration of IDPs through the Darfur Registration database, IOM Sudan is developing a new mechanism for population tracking to provide better protection to moving populations and support humanitarian assistance to rural areas. It is anticipated that this mechanism will become fully operational during 2009.

## V.6 Tools for Return Planning

The fourth main activity of IOM Sudan in Darfur is the preparation of tools for return planning. During 2008, IOM Sudan has focused on developing tools for return planning through two of its main programs: (1) the Darfur Registration Database and (2) from the Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessments Project which supported a number of activities in 2008.

### V.6.1 Return Planning Tools from the Registration Database

As noted above, the Darfur IDP Registration Database contains detailed demographic information on more than 2.8 million beneficiaries, at least 1.7 million of whom are IDPs. IDP-specific data is presented in charts and graphs, and also used to produce maps to assist in planning for eventual returns in Darfur, when conditions are conducive.

The following maps have been produced by the IOM GIS Unit for return planning.

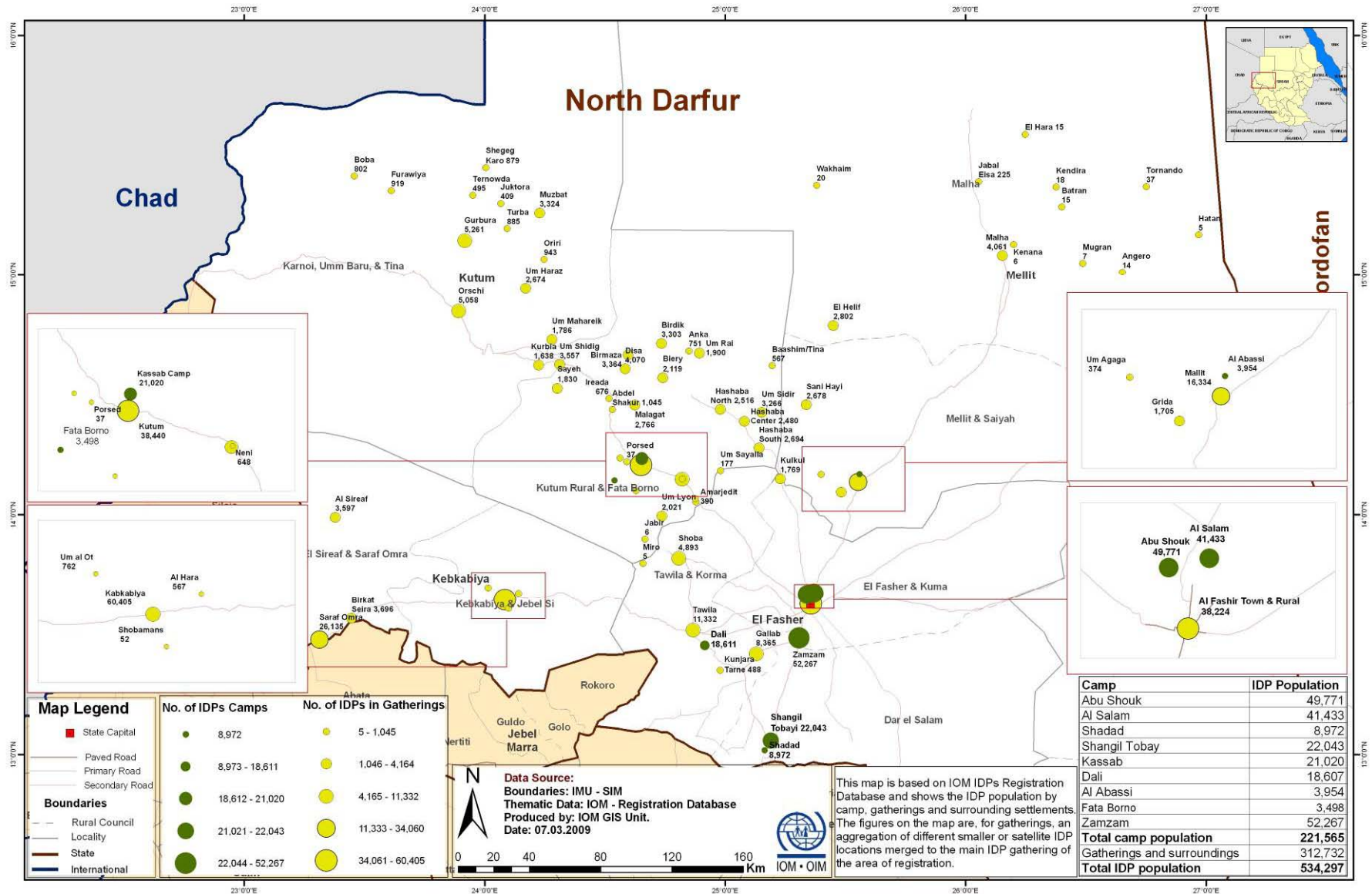
Name	Darfur IDP Return Density Map by Rural Council
Quantity and Size	1 (all Darfur) A4
Description	This map represents the number of IDPs with their place of origin within a specific Rural Council. The place of origin density of any particular Rural Council includes both IDPs currently displaced within the Rural Council and those displaced outside the Rural Council.

Name	North/South/West Darfur Return Density Map by Settlement
Quantity and Size	3 (one for each of the three Darfur states), A3/2
Description	This map represents the number of IDPs with a specific settlement as their place of origin. Graded circles are used over the places of origin to show the approximate number of currently displaced IDPs who have that settlement as their place of origin.

Name	Rural Council Return Data Planning Map
Quantity and Size	1 for each Rural Council where there are IDPs - 58 (ND: 9 from 12 RCs, SD: 28 from 36, WD: 21 from 21), A3/A2
Description	This map shows places of origin within a particular Rural Council with return-relevant statistical data attached to each place of origin. This map will also show sector data (water, health and education)

Name	North/South/West Darfur Large Movement Map
Quantity and Size	3 (one for each Darfur state), A3/A2
Description	This map will show potential movements within the Darfur state of groups whose place of origin is outside the Rural Council of the place of displacement, and whose number exceeds 1,000 potential returnees.

# North Darfur IDPs in Camps and Gatherings



The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of Sudan or IOM

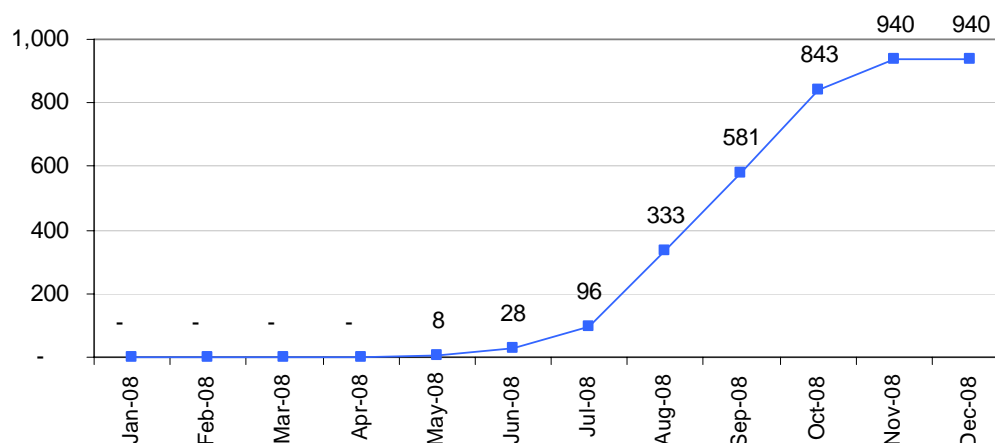
### V.6.2 Return Planning Tools from the Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project

As noted above, the Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project was designed to address the information gap for both humanitarian planning and longer-term return and development planning. Through the Population Baselines, Population Tracking and Village Assessments Project, IOM draws on its existing expertise in order to support the monitoring of the basic service needs of settled and mobile populations in hard to reach areas. It also provides information on community stabilization activities and humanitarian assistance improves understanding of absorption capacity and needs in these areas to inform future support for durable solutions to internal displacement, including returns when security conditions are appropriate.

During 2008, the project was piloted and further developed, with a majority of surveyor deployments during the second half of the year, covering 944 settlements/villages from June to November 2008 (approximately 32% of the total territory of North Darfur).

The table below shows the number of villages covered and the percentage of rural councils completed throughout North Darfur in 2008. Due to government impediments, the project is currently only being implemented in North Darfur, and was suspended for several months at the end of 2008.

**Figure V.11: Cumulative Number of Settlements Assessed in 2008 in North Darfur**



#### V.6.2.1 Types of information collected:

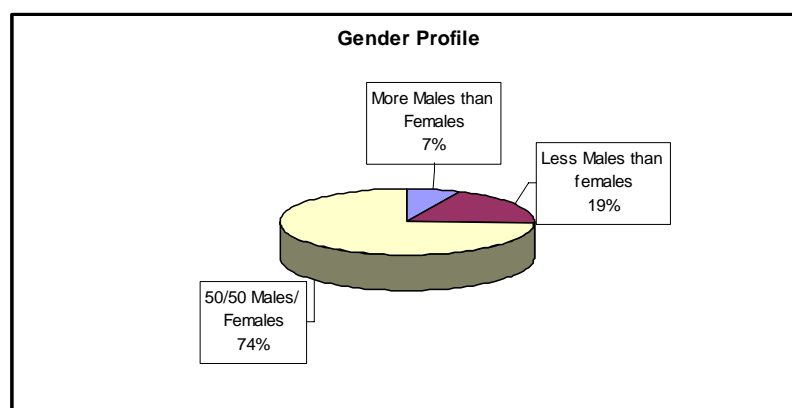
The project is intended to provide a breadth of data, focusing both on moving populations as well as the status of basic services and infrastructure in all settlements/villages in the state. Categories of information collected include general population data, such as food and livelihood information, labour and

pastoral migration, basic services in villages including shelter, education, health, water and sanitation, assistance, security, and environmental conditions.

#### ***V.6.2.2 Sample of preliminary results from across North Darfur:***

Given that 32% of the area of North Darfur has been assessed, and much of 2009 will be spent assessing the remaining area, only preliminary results are available at the end of 2008. A full report will be prepared for each Rural Council once the area has been completely assessed. Approximately 406,849 individuals comprising 71,872 households were assessed in 2008, of which 87% were residents, 9% were IDPs, 3% were returnees, and less than 1% were refugees. The estimated gender profile of the areas assessed consisted mostly of areas where the ratio of females to males was equal (50/50). Where this was not the case, female-majority populations were more common. The chart below demonstrates this finding.

**Figure V.12: Estimated number of males compared to females per village / settlement in North Darfur**



#### ***V.6.2.3 Labour Migration:***

Where households engaged in internal labour migration (within Sudan), 98% of them were partial households, or “a domestic unit consisting of some of the members of a family who live together” as opposed to a “full household” which is “a domestic unit consisting of all the members of a family who live together”. This finding may indicate that some of the family, as opposed to the entire family, is more likely to engage in labour migration (this could be related to greater mobility, security and the typical gender composition of labour migrants).



## V.7 Closing Comments

Monitoring of the protection of population movements in 2008 was hampered by decreased humanitarian access, itself compounded by a decrease in security, weakened local leadership in the territories and a reduction in the strength of the rule of law. This resulted in only a little over half of reported cases of population movement actually being assessed by IOM. The four-month joint operation to assist the returns programme from Darfur to South Sudan, mounted in conjunction with HAC, SSRRC and other partners, successfully relocated 94% of the target population. Further operations are planned. The application of tools to manage displaced populations has highlighted an emphasis of humanitarian effort in assisting IDP camps, whereas effort also needs to be focussed on other rural areas. The registration activity associated with this is ongoing, and has yielded a great deal of information, enabling the creation of a most valuable database. However, approval is still awaited from HAC for access to some sites, and coverage in South Darfur remains particularly poor. A new population tracking mechanism is being developed by IOM which, when combined with other traditional return planning tools such as maps, graphs and charts, should provide an even more powerful instrument for the humanitarian community.

All these activities have been impacted by the gradually worsening security situation seen in Darfur during 2008. Although also confronted by a weak infrastructure and other diverse constraints, the humanitarian community continues to develop new tools and strategies with which to face these challenges.

## VI Migration Services

### VI.1 Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) and Reintegration (AVRR)

#### VI.1.1 General Description

To ensure the proper reintegration to Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) is essential to facilitate and safeguard the sustainability of the returnee. Sudan, whose population has been scattered outside of the country due to decades of conflict, has started receiving nationals as they return to their homeland. Most of the Sudanese who opted to return under IOM auspices, will normally receive some reintegration package to help them to start a new life in Sudan after being away from their country for many years. The reintegration package is part of an effort to assist returnees in their process of reintegrating into life in Sudan. The fund for the Reintegration Assistance usually comes from the host country where the AVR resides.

In 2008, the Reintegration Unit for AVR received requests for reintegration assistance from the IOM Missions based in the following countries:

- United Kingdom. Status: *ongoing*.
- Libya. Status: *ended*.
- Switzerland. Status: *ongoing*.
- Italy. Status: *ongoing*.
- Malta. Status: *ended*.
- Belgium. Status: *ongoing*.
- The Netherlands. Status: *ongoing - started December 2008*.

Most of the AVR Reintegration Programmes do offer assistance to the returnee at establishing a small-scale business which allows him or her to generate incomes enough to begin a new life.

IOM Sudan Reintegration Unit for AVR provides assistance service for voluntary returnees based on an agreed service fee or provision of allocated budget, as in the case of Reintegration Program from United Kingdom. In general, IOM Sudan Reintegration Assistance refers to facilitating payment in cash or in kind, providing consultation and counselling, guidance for planning business and market study, job/education research, verification, monitoring and evaluation for the following type of reintegration package:

- Establishment of small scale business;
- Continuing regular education;
- Contribution for building or buying a house/residence;
- Vocational training course to increase the returnee capacity.

As mentioned above, each country/ IOM sending mission has their own defined Reintegration Assistance Programme and each one has its own procedure for implementation.

The cases that received Reintegration Assistance in 2007/2008 are listed below:

**Table VI: Summary: Reintegration Assistance to Migrants in Sudan**

Assisted Voluntary Return – Assistance Activity Details	Pax per year		Pax Total
	2007	2008	
<b>Ex – UK</b>	35	19	54
<b>Ex – Libya</b>	148	209	357
<b>Ex – Switzerland</b>	3	3	6
<b>Ex – Italy</b>		5	5
<b>Ex – Malta</b>		6	6
<b>Ex – Belgium</b>		1	1
<b>Total Migrants Assisted for Reintegration</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>429</b>

### VI.1.2 Reintegration Programme description by sending country

- **United Kingdom: Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme (VRRP)**

#### **Period of the Programme:**

Phase 1: April 2007 to March 2008. Phase 2: April 2008 to March 2009.

The programme covers a maximum of one year from the time of arrival in Sudan for the AVR returnee to get his entitlement of the reintegration assistance. This period is divided as follows:

- ✓ A first period of 3 months is given to the returnee to present at the respective IOM office for consultation and for the approval of the assistance package;
- ✓ The rest of the period (9 months) for investing the reintegration package that the returnee chose, and for monitoring and evaluation.

#### **The type of Reintegration Assistance:**

Assistance varies according to the choice made by the returnee. There are four major of options that returnees can choose from:

- ✓ Small Business (Total Range 2000 GBP)

**Photo VI.1 Mr. Golias returned to Northern State and opened grocery shops. He returned on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008 for consultation with IOM on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, was assisted by 11<sup>th</sup> March and monitored on 3<sup>rd</sup> November**



- ✓ Vocational Training (Total Range 800 GBP)
- ✓ Job Placement (Total Range 800 GBP)
- ✓ Educational (Total Range 1000 GBP)

For most of these options, the returnee is entitled to temporary housing and childcare fees for infants.

Reintegration Staff consult and counsel the returnee on the best reintegration package for them. When a decision is made, the Reintegration Staff will obtain approval from IOM UK for the payment to be made. The payment is usually made to the service provider where the returnee purchases the items.

The programme also includes monitoring visits to evaluate reintegration progress and use of the selected package (e.g. if the business or the educational activity is running properly).

**Nineteen (19) cases were assisted in 2008.** Most of those 19 returnees opted for *Business Set Up*; only one returnee who opted for *Job Placement*.

- **Libya (TRIM)**

**Period of the Programme:** from 2007 to June 2008 (ended).

**The Type of Reintegration Assistance** encouraged under Libya AVR Programme, is:

- ✓ Setting up of small scale business.
- ✓ Education for minors.

IOM Sudan Reintegration Unit provided counselling and consultation for business set-up according to the TRIM Programm guidelines from Libya. IOM Sudan facilitated the payment of 300 Euro per each returnee. It is stipulated that each returnee has one month time since the moment he/she arrives in Sudan to claims for this entitlement.

**209 persons were assisted in 2008.** Unlike VARRP, most of the cases under this project were families.

- **Switzerland: Return & Reintegration Assistance from Switzerland (RAS)**

**Period of the program:** undefined – ongoing.

**The type of Reintegration Assistance** for returnees from Switzerland is more flexible than others (like VRRP, for example), because there is no specific design. The amount of the reintegration depends on the result of the calculations made for the selected package.

Photo VI. 2 Mr. Abdu returned from Switzerland in 2007. He received assistance in June 2008 and decided to become merchandise supplier.



The RAS Program offers the following reintegration packages:

- ✓ Setting up of a small business;
- ✓ Education and vocational training;
- ✓ Health;
- ✓ Social benefits, pension.

**Three cases were assisted in 2008.** All of them opted to set up and run small businesses.

- **Italy**

**Period of the programme:** undefined – ongoing.

**The Type of Reintegration Assistance** offered by Italy is 700 Euro for each returnee to set up a business or to contribute to housing. As the money is paid in cash to the returnee upon his/her arrival to Khartoum Airport and before his/her travel for the final destination, it is very difficult to verify how this money is actually used. **Five (5) cases were assisted in 2008.**

- **Malta (DAR Programme)**

**Period of the programme:** June 2008 to December 2008.

**The Type of Reintegration Assistance** offered under DAR is 2,000 Euro cash, given in Malta to the returnee prior to departure, and 3,000 Euro upon arrival in Khartoum/Sudan.

Initially, the DAR Programme followed the system of VRRP UK Programme, but later the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malta changed the system and established the payment in cash. The returnee receives the 3,000 Euro as soon as he/she reports to IOM Khartoum, and when it's possible IOM and the returnee hold a meeting to discuss with him/her the kind of business he/she wants to start. At the meeting they evaluate together the level of risk that the small enterprise could confront to mitigate its failure.

The DAR Programme offers monitoring visits to evaluate the progress and success of the reintegration and business.

**Six (6) cases were assisted.** Four cases are considered successful in using the cash granted to start a new life. The two cases which didn't reach the goals were the ones following the former system, that is, without a preliminary consultation on the kind of business to start with.

- **Belgium (REAB)**

**Period of the Programme:** Started in October 2008.

**The Type of Reintegration Assistance** given to the one REAB case assisted in 2008, amounted to 700 Euro for:

- ✓ Training and Schooling,
- ✓ Professional Equipment,
- ✓ Micro business,
- ✓ Or Medical Assistance.

Prior to individual's return, IOM Brussels carried out reintegration activities with the returnee to optimize the results.

**One case was assisted in 2008.** Initially, the returnee opted to open a shop and to go back to the University, but later used the 700 Euro as additional funds to buy a vehicle. He will use the vehicle as public transportation.

Under the REAB Programme, monitoring visits are conducted at one month, six months and 12 months after the returnee's arrival in Sudan.

- **Netherlands**

**Period of the Programme:** Started end of December 2008.

**The Type of Reintegration Assistance** offered to AVR from Netherland amounts to 700 Euros to start a business and a fixed amount for medical assistance.

**No case was assisted in 2008.** One returnee arrived in Sudan in late December 2008: he received his reintegration cash in 2009.

## **VI.2 Constraints and solutions**

Different aspects must be considered, in order to deal properly with the complexity of this kind of programme:

**VI.2.1 Obstacles in the verification and monitoring**, especially when the area of return is geographically far from Khartoum, or when there is no IOM presence, or when the UNDSS Security Level Area is Phase III/IV.

Ideally, IOM Sudan conducts the verification and monitoring by site visits. However, in the situations above mentioned IOM may be forced to conduct verification or monitoring by phone, with the consequent concern about the veracity of the information. In order to reduce costs and at the same time to obtain more accurate information, IOM staff in the field are sometimes requested to conduct the verification or monitoring visit.

### **VI.2.2 AVR candidate's intention to return into areas of concern.**

Occasionally, the IOM sending country does not request advice from IOM Sudan on the selected region prior to the return, and the AVR does not receive appropriate recommendations. Sometimes, in spite of warnings in areas of high concern, such as Darfur, the candidate has insisted on returning to the area, and the IOM sending country cannot refuse to assist them. In such situation, at his arrival to Khartoum, IOM Reintegration Staff ensures the returnee is well informed of the consequences that his decision could have.

### **VI.2.3 Devaluation and the fluctuating exchange rate.**

Devaluation remains an unresolved challenge. Related to the global economic crisis, it affects the reintegration package amount. Devaluation has badly affected returnees, especially those from the United Kingdom: at the time it was established, the package for returnee's instalment (1.500 GBP), amounted to around 6.166 SDG. By late December 2008, the amount received by returnees was around 4.802 SDG: the costs of items, equipments or services in Sudan however remain the same.

### **VI.2.4 AVR Arrival Coordination using Advance Booking Notification (ABN).**

Initially, IOM sending countries did not always use the ABN system to provide advance information to IOM Sudan. This resulted in a discrepancy between the information managed by the IOM sending country and IOM Sudan regarding the total number of AVRs.

Receiving the information in advance provides IOM Sudan sufficient time to prepare the necessary assistance, such as the cash given to AVRs when they arrive in country.

The ABN system is also useful to ensure the follow-up stage in the case that the returnee doesn't come to IOM Khartoum to report himself/herself and to claim his/her reintegration entitlement.

### **VI.2.5 Agreement on service fee for Reintegration Assistance.**

Most of sending countries have decided their service fee without consultation with IOM Sudan. In February 2008 IOM Sudan defined a standard service fee, but as the sending countries had designed their own programmes earlier, the implementation of the IOM Sudan standard service fee faced many obstacles.

## **VI.4. Resettlement and orientation programmes**

### **VI.4.1 US Resettlement Programme: Circuit Ride in Khartoum**

Initially, beyond some cases referred from the US Embassy (V-93 applicants), there was no formal US Resettlement Program from Sudan. In these cases, IOM Khartoum would facilitate the medical examination of the American-bound V-93 applicants through the official panel of physicians of the American Resettlement

Program (USRP). IOM's Operations Unit would follow-up with the physicians, and facilitates certification and the settling of invoices received from the physician.

However, UHNCR had 33 vulnerable P1 cases, involving 88 individuals. which were submitted to the USRP Resettlement Program. The Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) planned for a circuit ride early April, 2008 in order to prepare the caseload individuals for interview by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). IOM, as an implementing partner, was requested by both UNHCR and JVA to host the interviews at its Khartoum offices. These were conducted between 1<sup>st</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2008. DHS were due to continue interviews with these cases in Khartoum in early November 2008 but this was cancelled. UNHCR had to withdraw all the cases that were initially submitted for USRP Resettlement Program as it was not possible to proceed with the program due to unavoidable factors. There remains hope that an USRP can be implemented in Sudan once technical difficulties have been addressed.

#### **VI.4.2 Australian Interviews**

The Australian High Commission situated in Cairo, Egypt approached IOM-Khartoum with a request to schedule and host resettlement interviews in 2008. A total of 47 cases involving 282 individuals were dealt with in November 2008. It is expected that this caseload will become ready to travel within the first half of 2009 with funding from the Australian Government.

#### **Cultural Orientation – Australia (AUSCO)**

The Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) is a programme designed by the Australian Government as part of their resettlement program. It is designed to support refugees going to Australia with information about the country. The project is managed by IOM-Nairobi, however, IOM-Sudan cooperates with the Nairobi office to organize a training session (courses normally last for five days for each class of 25 applicants and/or students). The programme is mandatory for any refugee applicant aged 12 years and above. During the year, 2008 AUSCO program trained **60** travel-ready individuals.

#### **VI.4.3 Canadian Interviews**

The Canadian Resettlement Program is similar to the one described above and is run in coordination with UNHCR and the Canadian High Commission based in Cairo, Egypt. Previous interviews have always been conducted at UNHCR Offices since the majority of resettlement cases are UNHCR referred. IOM as an implementing partner would normally join at the stage when medical screenings and procedures are issued by the Canadian High Commission. After medical screenings, IOM would commence travel planning and arrangements in close coordination with the Canadian High Commission and IOM-Ottawa.



## **Canadian-Cultural Orientation Abroad (COA)**

The Canadian Cultural Orientation Abroad (COA) is a programme sponsored by the Canadian Government as part of the refugee resettlement program. In 2008 COA trained **(517)** individuals. The training sessions were organized and conducted by IOM COA Instructor based in Nairobi in coordination with the Operations Unit in Khartoum.

## **VI.5 Departures / Movements of refugees**

IOM is one the leading agencies specialized in the resettlement of refugees from their countries of refuge to resettlement countries. IOM has worldwide Joint Agreements with UNHCR and Resettlement countries such as the US, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden. After interviews by both UNHCR and the resettlement countries, IOM would normally facilitate Medical screenings in coordination with the designated panel of physicians of the applicable resettlement country. After medical clearance, IOM is the key agency responsible for refugees' travel to the resettlement country.

IOM also managed family reunion cases from departing countries to the final destination, whenever applicable.

During 2008, IOM-Sudan assisted resettlement departures for a total of **963** refugees to various countries of resettlement: Australia, Canada, France, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, America and New Zealand.

The table on the next page provides the breakdown by each country.

**Table VI.1: Number of applications broken down by country**

Country	Number of Applicants Trained - 2008	Total
America	24	24
Australia Gov't Funded Cases.	36	36
Australia - family reunion.	37	37
Canada - Gov't Funded Cases.	517	517
Canada - Family Reunion cases.	21	21
France	8	8
Finland – Family Reunion cases	9	9
General Self Payers to Europe	8	8
Italy - Family Reunion cases.	2	2
Netherlands	3	3
New Zealand Gov't Funded Cases	121	121
Norway - Gov't Funded Cases.	29	29
Switzerland (family reunion)	99	99
Sweden - Gov't Funded Cases.	46	46
UK	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>963</b>

## VI.5 6 Medial examination within the resettlement programmes

IOM Khartoum (Operations Unit) facilitated medical examinations in specific resettlement programmes such as the Canadian Resettlement Program. Also, the United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection service is conducted by IOM on behalf of United Kingdom Government, and consists in the screening of the visa applicants to United Kingdom for more than six months. 817 cases were examined between 2006 and 2007. In 2008 the number drastically increased to 1,020 applicants.

## VII Migration Health Unit

### VII.1 IDP Return Operations (Khartoum)

In 2008 IOM implemented a migration health program to provide health assistance at all phases of migration, from points of departure to areas of return through:

- a) Pre-departure health education;
- b) Medical screening and treatment including referral services;
- c) Vaccination;
- d) Medical escort.

The Medical section was established in El Salam Departure centres to provide medical screening, treatment and vaccination services. A total of 12,287 IDPs from Khartoum returning to South Kordofan and South Sudan underwent pre-departure medical screening. **11,488 (93.49%)** IDPs were fit to travel and only **54 (0.44%)** were declared unfit to travel during medical screening. **503 (4.09%)** with minor medical conditions were treated in the departure centre while **44(0.35%)** with major medical conditions were referred to the designated referral hospital (Umbada Teaching Hospital) for treatment and /or investigation.

A total of **10,518 (85.6%)** IDPs received some type of vaccination: **5,596 (53.20%)** received measles vaccine, **9,907 (94.19%)** yellow fever and **133 (1.26%)** pregnant women received tetanus toxoid. A total of 9 children under 1 year old received third doses of Oral Polio, DPT and Hepatitis to complete their vaccination schedule.



A medical escort system was re-established to ensure provision of health assistance throughout the journey. All the convoys were escorted by medical staff to monitor the vulnerable

IDPs and manage any medical conditions en route. **842 IDPs** (794 new and 18 old cases) received en route medical treatment. There were 6 emergencies requiring en route hospitalization.

One of the key activities undertaken during the reporting period was mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS awareness and education in the IDP return operations. IOM, in collaboration with UNICEF and FPDO (a local NGO), established a pre-departure HIV/AIDS education program. This included the distribution of information, communication and education (IEC) materials.

HIV/AIDS education sessions were conducted in El Salam Departure Center in Omdurman and during the barge movements from Kosti to South Sudan. A total of **14** sessions on HIV/AIDS were conducted with **3,112 adults (1,516 men and 1,596 women)**. Over **2,819 IEC** materials were distributed. IOM also participated in the World Aids Day by raising awareness among the IDPs in the departure centre and distributing IEC materials.

IOM also participated in information campaign days to inform and advise IDPs on pre-departure health issues, including HIV/AIDS. Besides this, relevant health materials were also distributed through the IOM information, registration and verification centres, and during meetings with the IDP chiefs.

A separate health care system was established for the barge operations. A medical section was created to serve as an outpatient clinic. A team of five medical staff escorted three barge rotations transporting **1,120** IDPs from Kosti to various destinations in South Sudan. A total of **674 IDPs (60.17%)** received treatment on the barge. To mainstream health education, including HIV/AIDS, in the IDP return operations, a series of health education sessions were conducted on the barge. Specific HIV/AIDS education sessions were conducted and **355 adults (180 men, 175 women)** were reached: over **500** information, education and communication (IEC) materials were distributed.

The table below provides a summary of the vaccinations received by IDPs.

**Table VI.1: Vaccination summary**

Total Number of vaccinated individuals	<b>10518</b>
Yellow fever	<b>9907</b>
Measles	5596
T.T for pregnant	133
OPV3	9
DPT3	9
HB3	8

### **VII.1.1 South Sudan**

In South Sudan, IOM established medical departments in different Departure Centres (Nimule, Kajo Keji, Lobone and Juba) to provide medical screening, treatment and vaccination services. A total of **11,480** IDPs from various areas returned to Jonglei, Warrap South Bor. In Yambo Torit and other areas in South Sudan pre-departure medical screening were organized. At the medical screening, **10,748 (99.6%)** IDPs were found fit to travel and only 43 (0.4%)

were declared unfit. 519 cases (4.5%) with minor medical conditions were treated at the departure centres while only 9 cases (0.1%) with major medical conditions were referred to hospital (Juba Teaching Hospital Yambio, Bor and Torit Civil Hospitals) for treatment and/or investigation.

One of the key activities undertaken during the reporting period was the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS awareness and education. IOM, in collaboration with UNICEF, established pre-departure educational programmes on HIV/AIDS, which included the distribution of information, communication and education (IEC) materials. Educational sessions on HIV/AIDS were conducted in several camps before departure.

A total of 23 sessions on HIV/AIDS were conducted with the participation of 2,800 adults (with ratio of 317 (11.3%) male and 2,483 (88.7%) female). Over 1,287 IEC materials were distributed.

During the cholera outbreak of July 2008, staff members in Juba (both national and international) were trained in cholera prevention by the Medical Unit. The training lasted two days. Besides that, in November 2008 /national staff attended a 5-day First Aid workshop.

#### **VII.1.2 Nyala Sub-office**

From the period of January up to February 2008, the Migration Health Unit (MHU) conducted several activities as follows:

- ✓ Information on health matters was collected from the NGOs working in IDPs camps: *CORDAID*, which was working in El Eldain areas, and *MSF-H*, working in Muhagria area. The goal was to move in organized return from South Darfur State to Northern Baher el Gazal State.
- ✓ An assessment on health was conducted (pre-operation phase in organized return 2008) at the IDPs camp to identify possible communicable disease outbreaks. A health-post inside the camp, antenatal services, a nutritional center, and EPI services were set up.
- ✓ Route assessment from Eldain (departure center) to Kir Adem River (handover point), to identify any communicable disease outbreak along the route and to sort out water resources on the way.
- ✓ Medical Kits for medical screening were prepared and medical escort organized and sent to Eldain IOM office.
- ✓ Vaccines for children under 5 years and pregnant women were provided by WHO and MOH and were sent to Eldain maintaining the cold chain. The vaccines were already used during the medical screening in different departure centers.
- ✓ The medical screening and the medical escort were carried out in coordination and with the participation of the medical staff of *CORDAID* and the *MoH*.

- ✓ The MHU conducted a training on migration health for the medical staff provided by CORDAID and MOH in Eldain IOM Office. 31 medical staffs attended the 2-day course on the following subjects:
  - Migration Health Overview
  - Pre-departure Health Assessment: factors to consider, pre-departure information, medical screening objectives, time-frame, flow of migrant in departure center, conduct of medical screening, fit to travel classification, high risk pregnancy, transport considerations, medical screening requirements.
  - Fit to travel exercise.
  - Vaccinations.
  - Medical escorts.
  - Medical escorts requirements.
  - Medical escort demonstrations.
  - Surveillance systems.
  - Route plans.
  - Medical screening forms.

From the period of March-May 2008 the MHU focused their activities in medical screening and medical escort of IDPs organized return in different departure centres the final migration health summary report of organized return from SD to NBeG as follows:

## VII.2 RQS Report

During 2008, the medical screening activity started in February up to December, with exception of the month of May.

- A total of 104 families (402 individuals) were medically screened. There were no cancellations according to IOM categorizing protocol.
- 28 patients were treated and cleared as fit to travel at the departure centers. Only one pregnant woman was detected during the medical screening and was treated, receiving supportive treatment.
- 29 individuals required monitoring en route and follow up at final destination.
- Two convoys were escorted by medical team to monitor the vulnerable patients.

## VII.4 Tuberculosis screening program

The Tuberculosis screening protocol involves initial chest X-ray or sputum smears for pregnant women or those with abnormal chest X-ray findings consistent with features (Signs) of pulmonary Tuberculosis(TB).

An official IOM certificate is issued to applicants upon complete medical clearance of being free of active Tuberculosis, so that these individuals can proceed further with their immigration process.