



## Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2020

### 2020

#### Funding Required

\$67,735,000

#### People In Need

9,300,000

#### Target Beneficiaries

997,748

#### IOM Vision

**Vision:** To adopt an integrated approach to Sudan's migration challenges in order to support the Government of Sudan (GoS) in both demonstrating the principles and achieving the objectives of good migration governance.

**Strategic Framework:** Supporting the GoS in building its policies and technical capacity to effectively and humanely address the mobility dimensions of crises in the country, while fulfilling its responsibilities to assist and protect vulnerable mobile populations in accordance with humanitarian principles. In addition, supporting efforts to end displacement and encourage durable solutions by providing communities with key tools to accelerate recovery, transition and socio-economic development and establish an orderly, safe and responsible migration management system able to assist all migrants and benefit Sudan's development.

#### **Strategic areas of intervention:**

1. Providing timely identification and assessment of vulnerable displaced and affected populations;
2. Delivering emergency assistance and essential services to meet critical needs;
3. Building national and local capacity to effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
4. Facilitating internally displaced persons' (IDPs) return, relocation, local integration, and reintegration;

5. Increasing community stabilisation and strengthening resilience;
6. Strengthening social cohesion through community-based and institutional capacity building.

## Context Analysis

Sudan will continue to face several major overlapping challenges in 2020 due to political, economic, and socio-cultural instability, ongoing protracted displacement, and climatic conditions leading to crisis levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. After months of civil unrest, President Omar Al Bashir was removed from power on 11 April 2019, and a Transitional Military Council was established. Civil protests continued, calling for a further break with the previous regime. In September 2019, a Transitional Government was formed, with peace and the economy as top priorities. Since 2018, Sudan has experienced an economic crisis partially brought on by the former government having to implement economic reforms to reduce billions worth of national debt. The country has been affected by fluctuating exchange rates, devaluation of the Sudanese Pound, increases in rates of inflation and the prices of basic commodities, as well as cash, fuel and food shortages. The economic crisis caused civil unrest and further limited people's purchasing power, with poor and vulnerable groups affected the most, and a significant proportion of the population who previously did not require any assistance now requiring support to prevent them from sliding into a state of increased vulnerability. Due to long-term economic instability, coupled with limited investment in already poor infrastructure and a lack of access to basic services, approximately 9.3 million people are in need of assistance, including 6.2 million people expected to be in need of food and livelihood assistance and 2.7 million children suffering from malnutrition ([HNO](#) and [HRP 2020](#)); over 1.8 million people suffer from various diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, rift valley fever, cholera, chikungunya, or diphtheria ([OCHA Sudan Situation Report Dec. 2019](#)). Parts of the country continue to face natural disasters including frequent floodings, droughts, and desertification, which are further intensified due to the increasing effects of climate change. For example, the Humanitarian Aid Commission estimated that over 350,000 people were affected by heavy rains and flash floods across 17 out of the 18 states in Sudan ([OCHA Sudan Situation Report Sept. 2019](#))

Major conflict in Darfur and South and West Kordofan and Blue Nile between government forces and opposition have largely subsided in 2019 which has led to at least 320,000 returnees going back to their places of origin or opting for local integration. However, instability in Jebel Marra Darfur continues, and has resulted in mass casualties and displacement of people to safer areas of North, South and Central Darfur and remains a concern, with new displacements expected in 2020. The instability in neighbouring countries, especially in South Sudan, has also resulted in thousands of refugees crossing into Sudan seeking protection and assistance, and stretching already limited resources within local communities. As a result of conflicts and other crises, there are approximately 1.87 million IDPs and 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers ([HNO 2020](#)). The majority of IDPs and refugees are living in camps or settlements in peri-urban/urban areas, unable to meet their basic needs, and remain dependent on humanitarian assistance, while returnees are suffering from a lack of access to basic services. Supporting the displaced, those returning and local/host communities in conflict-prone areas will also continue to be a persistent challenge in 2020, requiring interventions that increase community stabilisation, social cohesion and peacebuilding.

## Coordination

IOM consults with the Government of Sudan and looks to its ministries at the federal and state level for coordination and collaboration on strategic planning and programming. IOM is working with several government counterparts on humanitarian, transition, development and migration-related work. Some of the key counterparts include but are not limited to the Humanitarian Aid Commission, Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Education, the High Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, and the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad. As of 11 October 2019, a draft roadmap for the UN System in Sudan has been developed focusing on six key Government priorities/thematic areas in line with the strategy of the transitional government: (1) peace; (2) economy and sustainable development; (3) gender equality and women and youth empowerment; (4) governance and rule of law; (5) human rights; and (6) humanitarian response and social development.

IOM is part of the UN Country Team and participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and Operations Management Team. IOM also works closely with several UN Agencies and NGOs, civil society organizations, community-based organizations, and other community partners for project implementation including but not limited to the Residence Coordinator's Office, UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, UNMAS, Christian Relief Services, Mercy Corps Scotland, Plan International, World Relief, Concern Worldwide, Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency, National Planning Organization, Elgoni Charitable Organization and Sudanese Red Crescent Society.

Sudan has a sector system instead of clusters and IOM Sudan serves as co-lead of the Recovery, Return and Reintegration Sector and served as the co-lead of the Coordination and Common Services Sector (although this sector is currently inactive). IOM Sudan co-chairs the Counter-Trafficking and Mixed Migration Working Group (TWG) and is also a member of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and different working groups including the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), Durable Solutions Working Group, and the Population Working Group. IOM is also the co-lead for focus area 5-Community Stabilisation in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

IOM uses the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) to support initiatives before, during and after emergencies to provide comprehensive humanitarian and recovery assistance in line with the yearly Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as well as the UNDAF goals. Along with the HRP, RRP, MCOF and UNDAF, IOM's programming is also based on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN), Sustainable Development Goals, Migration Governance Framework, and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

In addition, IOM is actively involved in the IGAD Regional Coordination Mechanism and Regional Consultative Process on Migration to improve migration governance in Sudan and in the region, including providing support to the Sudanese government on counter-trafficking, in line with EU-AU Horn of Africa Initiative and the Palermo Protocols.

## IOM Capacity

After Sudan became an IOM member state in 1998, IOM opened its main office in Khartoum in 2000 and then established several sub-offices across the country over a 20-year period, including a Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRRC) in Khartoum and Migrant Response Centre (MRC) in Gedaref. IOM has an operational presence in the following states: North, West, Central, South and East Darfur, West and South Kordofan, Abyei, White Nile, Blue Nile, Khartoum, Gedaref, Kassala, and Red Sea.

As Sudan is a source, transit, and destination country for migration, IOM provides services that cover the spectrum of assistance for human mobility with a wide variety of projects and programmes delivered through three strategic areas: (1) Humanitarian Response and Transition; (2) Migration Management and Development; and (3) Resettlement and Movement Management (please see the IOM Sudan 2019 Profile for further information).

### Objective

**Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection**

\$27,210,460

**Funding Required**

477,687

**Target Beneficiaries**

IOM foresees humanitarian support will be needed for vulnerable IDPs, refugees and returnees as well as home and host communities where services are stretched, and capacity building support for key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

## Displacement Tracking for Humanitarian Response

### Funding Required

\$4,000,000

**Direct beneficiaries:** 87 government counterparts/UN agencies/INGOs/NGOs for more credible, comprehensive and evidence-based situational analysis.

**Indirect beneficiaries:** 350,000 IDPs, returnees and other affected populations that will receive services based on the information provided.

IOM Sudan has used the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system since 2004 to regularly capture, process and provide humanitarian actors with multi-layered information products on the locations, composition, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and mobile populations in order to deliver more targeted humanitarian assistance and response. The following methodologies will be used in Sudan in 2020 to provide this critical information management service:

1. Mobility Tracking (MT) (a new methodology in Sudan as of 2019): Implement a periodic baseline assessment and quarterly rounds of data collection on the different target groups within defined locations and update figures at regular intervals.
2. Emergency Event Tracking (EET): Deploy within 24-48 hours after an event (such as

floods) to track sudden displacements and population movements, monitor ongoing emergencies, or known high-risk locations where population movements occur, capturing best estimates of people in need of rapid response measures.

3. Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA): Provide accurate and up to date information on the availability of services at major sites of displacement, improving the implementation of humanitarian and transition activities at selected sites.
4. Registration: Provide rapid emergency and biometric registrations and data verification upon request of partners and in response to IOM's internal programmatic needs.

## **Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items**

### **Funding Required**

\$7,545,000

**Beneficiaries:** 115,000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable crisis-affected local communities.

Shelter and non-food items (NFI) interventions will be used to improve living conditions for vulnerable populations, targeting camps and communities with high rates of displacement or contributing to the safe return or relocation of vulnerable groups. IOM will:

1. Conduct shelter surveys and needs assessments to identify and prioritise the most vulnerable households and individuals including people with specific needs (PSN) including women, children and the elderly.
2. Purchase, preposition, and provide: (i) non-food items kits; (ii) environmental-friendly materials for locally acceptable improved emergency shelters; and (iii) locally sourced and environmentally friendly materials for the construction of transitional/permanent shelters, which are culturally acceptable and appropriate for the climate.
3. Provide training on construction and maintenance techniques targeting beneficiaries and local partners, ensuring that constructed structures meet quality and safety standards.

## **Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergencies**

### **Funding Required**

\$7,165,460

**Beneficiaries:** 195,000 IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable crisis-affected communities.

Providing life-saving assistance to people newly displaced by conflict or natural disasters in an effort to recreate pre-emergency conditions using early recovery approaches to improve the overall access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, IOM will:

1. Construct/rehabilitate hand pumps and water yards and provide sustainable and environmentally friendly power sources such as solar technology to operate the water points;
2. Chlorinate water points to improve access to safe water sources and increase the quantity to the SPHERE standards of 7.5 -15 litres per person per day (l/p/d);
3. Preposition spare parts, tools, and water purification kits (water filters for households) for

the necessary maintenance and rehabilitation of WASH facilities;

4. Construct more gender, age and disability sensitive latrines, and rehabilitate and maintain sanitation facilities to prevent groundwater contamination, reduce open defecation and improve hygienic practices;
5. Launch hygiene campaigns to raise awareness of safe hygiene practices and support communities to develop waste management protocols such as garbage collection to improve the environment;
6. Provide hygiene kits (including menstrual hygiene management items);
7. Train both female and male community members as technicians to operate and maintain water points and provide chlorination for water sources. Establish waste and water management committees to collect tariffs from community members to maintain facilities and develop contingency plans including Operation and Maintenance guidelines.

## **Health Support**

### **Funding Required**

\$4,200,000

**Beneficiaries:** 167,580 IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable crisis-affected communities.

To reduce mortality, morbidity and alleviate the suffering of crisis-affected individuals and host populations, by ensuring access to and availability of life-saving health care, IOM will:

1. Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) by rehabilitating and running health care facilities and mobile clinics to provide inpatient and outpatient care and facilitate referrals for specialised medical assistance to secondary and tertiary facilities for continuity of care.
2. Provide operational costs for the target health facilities to deliver the minimum basic package of primary health care services encompassing: (i) general clinical and trauma care; (ii) management of communicable diseases such as malaria; (iii) management of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure and mental health; (iv) management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS sexual and reproductive health, including maternal and newborn health; (v) management of child health including prevention, screening, diagnosis and management of malnutrition and immunisation; (vi) establishing early warning and response systems to support disease surveillance; and (vii) providing waste management and vector control services to improve environmental health.
3. Providing capacity building trainings and refresher courses for health care providers and community health workers to facilitate community-led initiatives for health promotion including training on the topics of common public health risks, infection prevention and control, reproductive health, good infant and young child feeding practices, community management of acute malnutrition and other positive health practices.

## **Support Services for Humanitarian Partners**

### **Funding Required**

\$4,300,000

**Beneficiaries:**

Direct beneficiaries - 20 INGOs/NNGOs.

**Indirect beneficiaries:** 400,000 IDPs and other affected populations that will receive services based on support provided.

IOM plans to carry out the following:

1. Enable partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural and/or human-made disasters in Sudan in an effective and timely manner through the management of a flexible, efficient and need-based funds disbursement mechanism for humanitarian actors operating in multiple sectors of emergency response. This includes non-food items (NFI), water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, shelter, protection, health and humanitarian coordination assistance. This will be done via a flexible, effective and timely disbursement of grants to international and national non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners. IOM will build the capacity of NGO partners to address the topics of protection, from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP) to ensure that support is in line with humanitarian principles and funds are used effectively.
2. Fill identified gaps in the emergency logistics and transportation capacity of humanitarian partners in close coordination with the Logistics and Emergency Transportation (LET) sector lead, WFP, OCHA and other UN agencies at the field level by providing logistics services and transporting relief items to support the humanitarian community's response to emergency needs of vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters and/or by conflict, particularly those living in rural areas with limited access to services. LET support will include: (i) selecting the best and most cost-effective means of transportation (air or land) and associated transportation clearances; (ii) process escorts request depending on the security situation of final destination (UNAMID, police or both); (iii) deliver relief items so that affected people receive timely life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection; (iv) administer a logistics database to track transported items and track fleet management and report on the delivery of relief items compared to a detailed inventory of transported items; and (v) support capacity building of government counterparts on logistics-related training.

Objective

**Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention**

\$39,024,540

**Funding Required**

420,061

**Target Beneficiaries**

IOM foresees that recovery and transition support will be needed for IDPs, IDP and refugee returnees and other internal migrants and displacement-affected communities facing challenging conditions, such as residual insecurity, damage to property and public infrastructure, limited access to services and livelihood opportunities, and fractured social relations; as well as vulnerable pastoralists and sedentary communities along migration routes; and capacity building support for key related Governmental and non-Governmental stakeholders.

## Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Transitional and Post-Crisis Situations

### Funding Required

\$3,979,540

**Beneficiaries:** 100,000 conflict/disaster-affected people including IDPs, returnees, and underserved home and host communities.

IOM will conduct the following activities to provide sustainable access to water and sanitation infrastructure and management mechanisms that enable beneficiary communities in the Darfur and Kordofan States and East Sudan to respond to future shocks, decrease competition over resources and increase community resilience to public health risks. Exit strategies will be developed to alleviate aid dependency in protracted emergencies by strengthening self-reliance and facilitating community solutions in a more holistic approach, including:

1. Drilling, construction and/or rehabilitation of water points and provision of water purification kits and chlorination tablets as well as prepositioning of spare parts and tools to sustain or increase access to safe and clean water. Improving access to safe water will ensure that the targeted communities will have better livelihood opportunities by providing them with water for agriculture and livestock – which are primary sources of income in many of the communities.
2. Use community-led approaches to total sanitation (CLTS) to engage the community in designing responses and supporting the construction of more gender, age and disability sensitive latrines, and rehabilitation and maintenance of the sanitation facilities to prevent groundwater contamination, reduce open defecation and improve hygienic practices.
3. Provide hygiene promotion campaigns to positively encourage a change in attitude and behaviour towards safe hygiene practices.
4. Improve and sustain access to water and sanitation services and hygiene message to increase community resilience to disease outbreaks and malnutrition by addressing the risks related to faecal-oral transmission and water contamination.
5. Community members will be trained to establish waste and water management committees, consisting of both men and women, to collect tariffs from community members to support the maintenance of facilities and develop contingency and sustainability plans.

## Community stabilization

### Funding Required

\$14,000,000

**Beneficiaries:** 100,000 IDPs, returnees and home and host communities with a special focus on underrepresented groups such as women and youth.

Community stabilisation programming aims to prevent, mitigate and reduce the drivers and negative effects of forced displacement and irregular migration related to natural and/or human-made crises. This includes access to the provision of essential services, the promotion of social cohesion and community management of natural resources, capacity building and supporting

inclusive economic recovery through livelihood opportunities. In order to (re)establish stability and security, prevent further forced migration, restore trust among community members, vulnerable populations and local authorities and lay the foundations for peace and durable solutions, IOM will:

1. Engage civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs), government institutions or other community associations on outreach strategies in partnership with the private sector and on formal and informal community programmes to promote participation and introduce participatory decision-making at the community level;
2. Build the capacity of local leadership and organizations to support social cohesion and conflict resolution sessions within the communities to promote peaceful coexistence in fragile contexts and amongst vulnerable local/host communities;
3. Provide basic services and infrastructure to promote social cohesion such as community-owned buildings (schools, community learning centres, recreational facilities) as well as community-based programs (farming and small business cooperatives);
4. Build community capacity for sustainable management of natural resources and basic services and support collective action and community-led interventions to promote social cohesion and local integration;
5. Support skills development and income-generating opportunities in agriculture, livestock, trade and animal health for vulnerable members of the community in an inclusive way (such as providing opportunities to community members from different tribes and including women and other underrepresented groups in decision making and job opportunities).

## **Durable Solutions**

### **Funding Required**

\$14,045,000

**Beneficiaries:** 170,061 IDPs, returnees, refugees and home and host community members.

Progression towards durable solutions will be supported by using the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework (PRDS) to gradually resolve protracted displacement in complex crisis situations. IOM Sudan aims to strengthen the capacity of individuals, households and communities to better prevent, absorb and recover positively and effectively to future risks by contributing towards rapid recovery and self-reliance and promoting local integration and (re)integration in safer and more secure living conditions with better access to resources and opportunities by:

1. Supporting community-led workshops and initiatives including water, waste, resource management and security committees who will be responsible for developing community action plans for future initiatives and contribute to the selection of the activities to be implemented in areas of intervention;
2. Constructing/rehabilitating basic infrastructure and facilities that increase access to an adequate standard of living, access to adequate water, health services and education;
3. Build capacity for local institutions and communities to support the provision, maintenance and sustainability of basic services, safety and security, such as training water technicians, health workers and teachers in coordination with the relevant ministries;

4. Providing sustainable livelihoods and employment by distributing income-generating assets and facilitating market-oriented vocational and livelihood training based on community-identified priorities, available value chains and in coordination with participating local institutions.

## Peace building and Peace Preservation

### Funding Required

\$7,000,000

**Beneficiaries:** 50,000 people from pastoralist or sedentary communities along migratory routes.

IOM will promote community stabilisation and manage tensions between pastoralist and sedentary communities along migration corridors in Sudan - specifically linked to the effects of climate change on agriculture and seasonal livestock migration patterns - by improving conflict resolution and generating peace dividends. IOM will:

1. Foster dialogue facilitating regulated access to pastures and resolve land issues by enhancing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and capacity building for local rural courts/institutions;
2. Facilitate climate change adaptation strategies and policies through capacity building of communities and authorities on climate-smart agriculture;
3. Provide training on drought-resistant agricultural techniques and livestock management;
4. Increase water access and provide basic infrastructure targeting communities along migration corridors as part of conflict mitigation measures or peace dividends;
5. Develop integrated water resource management systems to promote the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise socio-economic gains without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Objective

### **Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk**

\$1,500,000

**Funding Required**

100,000

**Target Beneficiaries**

IOM foresees emergency preparedness measures and support to reduce disaster risks for IDPs, IDP and refugee returnees, vulnerable internal migrants and local communities prone to risks associated with man-made or natural hazards, as well as capacity-building support for related Governmental and non-Governmental stakeholders.

## Disaster Prevention

### Funding Required

\$1,500,000

**Beneficiaries:** 100,000 IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable communities prone to risks associated

with man-made or natural disasters.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mechanisms will be developed and used to mitigate the impact of disasters and build resilience to shocks and stresses through capacity building, establishing DRR committees and the provisions of preventative infrastructures. IOM will:

1. Train beneficiaries on DRR to support community early recovery response and raise awareness on mitigation measures;
2. Establish community DRR committees within existing structures (camps, settlements, and communities) in order to provide awareness-raising campaigns and promote longer-term resilience to disaster-related shocks by developing contingency plans;
3. Build rapid response capacity of relevant government institutions and other key stakeholders to develop DRR plans including supporting the use of early warning systems and planned relocations;
4. Build/rehabilitate basic infrastructures such as proper drainage systems and culverts for flood prevention and to facilitate access to basic services (such as hospitals, markets and schools).

## **OPERATIONAL PRESENCE**

<b>21</b>	<b>International staff and affiliated work force</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>National staff and affiliated work force</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>IOM Field Offices</b>
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