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stillhumanstillhere
The campaign to end destitution of refused asylum seekers

29th June 2012

A commentary on the June 2012 Sudan Operational Guidance Note

This commentary identifies what the 'Still Human Still Here' coalition considers to be the main inconsistencies and omissions between the currently available country of origin information (COI) and case law on Sudan and the conclusions reached in the June 2012 Sudan Operational Guidance Note (OGN). Where we believe inconsistencies have been identified, the relevant section of the OGN is highlighted in blue.

An index of full sources of the COI referred to in this commentary is also provided at the end of the document.

This commentary is a guide for legal practitioners and decision-makers in respect of the relevant COI, by reference to the sections of the Operational Guidance Note on Sudan issued in June 2012. To access the complete OGN on Sudan go to: http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/countryspecificasylum policyogns/

The document should be used as a tool to help to identify relevant COI and the COI referred to can be considered by decision makers in assessing asylum applications and appeals. This document should not be submitted as evidence to the UK Border Agency, the Tribunal or other decision makers in asylum applications or appeals. However, legal representatives are welcome to submit the COI referred to in this document to decision makers (including judges) to help in the accurate determination of an asylum claim or appeal.

The COI provided in this commentary is not exhaustive and should always be complemented by case-specific COI research.

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> 3.7 Members or associates of the SPLM/N […]
> 3.7.6 Conclusion: Members, associates and those perceived by the Government of the Republic of Sudan to be supporting the SPLM-N; are at risk of persecution in Sudan. These people may be able to find protection in the Republic of South Sudan should they be eligible for citizenship. However, given the new statehood, the evolving entry and registration requirements, as well as the ongoing violence and humanitarian situation, case owners should carefully consider the individual characteristics of the claimant and the current conditions in South Sudan. […]

The concluding guidance for these two categories of claims suggest that appellants might be able to seek protection in the Republic of South Sudan should they be eligible for citizenship. The South Sudan Nationality Act, which was adopted in July 2011, creates the following eligibility requirements for gaining South Sudanese nationality by birth:

> 1) A person born before or after this Act has entered into force shall be considered a South Sudanese National by birth if such person meets any of the following requirements;
> (a) any Parents, grandparents or great-grandparents of such a person, on the male or female line, were born in South Sudan; or
> (b) such person belongs to one of the indigenous ethnic communities of South Sudan.
> (2) A person shall be considered a South Sudanese National by birth, if at the time of the coming into force of this Act;
> (a) he or she has been domiciled in South Sudan since 1.1.1956; or
> (b) if any of his or her parents or grandparents have been domiciled in South Sudan since 1.1.1956.
> (3) A person born after the commencement of this Act shall be a South Sudanese National by birth if his or her father or mother was a South Sudanese National by birth or naturalization at the time of the birth of such a person.
> (4) A person who is or was first found in South Sudan as a deserted infant of unknown Parents shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a South Sudanese National by birth.[1]

With regards to gaining the South Sudanese nationality by naturalisation the following eligibility requirements are set out in the Nationality Act:

> (1) With the recommendation of the Minister, the President may grant to an Alien a South Sudanese Nationality, provided that such Alien submits an application in accordance with the procedures set forth in the regulations, and provided that such person—
> (a) has attained the age of maturity;
> (b) is of sound mind;
> (c) has been resident in South Sudan for a continuous and uninterrupted period
> of ten(10) years before the date of the application;
> (d) intends, to continue to reside permanently in South Sudan; and

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[1] The Nationality Act, 2011 [South Sudan], 07/07/2011, Chapter III, Article 8.

(e) has not been convicted of any offence related to honesty and moral turpitude or any other serious offences.
(2) With regards to a person of unsound mind, the application shall be made by a guardian or parent as appropriate.[2]

Excerpt from the June 2012 Sudan OGN
3.6 Civilians from South Sudan […]
3.6.11 Conclusion: Citizens of and those individuals eligible for citizenship of the Republic of South Sudan may be able to find protection there. However, given the new statehood, the evolving entry and registration requirements, as well as the ongoing violence and humanitarian situation, case owners should carefully the individual characteristics of the claimant and the current conditions in South Sudan. […]

3.7 Members or associates of the SPLM/N […]
3.7.6 Conclusion: Members, associates and those perceived by the Government of the Republic of Sudan to be supporting the SPLM-N; are at risk of persecution in Sudan. These people may be able to find protection in the Republic of South Sudan should they be eligible for citizenship. However, given the new statehood, the evolving entry and registration requirements, as well as the ongoing violence and humanitarian situation, case owners should carefully consider the individual characteristics of the claimant and the current conditions in South Sudan. […]

The concluding guidance also highlights that up to date country of origin information should be consulted in order to assess the current conditions in the Republic of South Sudan, especially as they relate to entry and registration requirements and the "ongoing violence and humanitarian situation".

See the Appendix for a database of *Useful sources to consult on the security situation in South Sudan*. A similar database of *Useful sources to consult on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan,* can also be found in the Appendix.

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[2] The Nationality Act, 2011 [South Sudan], 07/07/2011, Chapter IV, Article 10.

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3.8 Civilians fleeing violence in the states of Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Abyei

Excerpt from the June 2012 Sudan OGN

3.8 Civilians fleeing the insecurity and violence in the southern states of Sudan, including Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Abyei […]

3.8.22 Conclusion: The situation in Abyei remains volatile, however a degree of stability has been restored with the introduction of UN peacekeepers and access is now available to international organisations. The situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile remains tense with ongoing conflict in these states and information is limited due to the Sudanese authorities' refusal to grant access to journalists, independent monitors, or aid groups. It is important therefore when considering an application from an individual from all three states that up to date country information is considered.

3.8.23 Where the fear is of ill-treatment/persecution by the state authorities then individuals cannot apply to these same authorities for protection. In Abyei the UN peacekeepers primary task is protection of the civilian population and of humanitarian workers and therefore an applicant would need to demonstrate why they could not avail themselves of this protection. This is not the case in Southern Kordofan or Blue Nile States. Whilst internal relocation may be an option for some groups, given the fluid situation in Sudan, case owners should refer to the most up to date country information to ascertain whether, in the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision is made and according to the individual profile of the claimant, internal relocation may be viable. When internal relocation is not an option then a grant of protection is likely

With regards to Abyei the concluding guidance finds that the situation "remains volatile" and that "up to date country information [needs to be] considered" when assessing claimants originating from the state of Abyei. However it also finds that an applicant may be able to gain effective protection through the UN peacekeepers stationed in the state of Abyei.

Whilst the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), established in June 2011 and its mandate extended for a further six months in May 2012[3] monitors "the flashpoint border between north and south [Sudan]"[4] and is "authorized to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei" [5], current sources available in the public domain suggest that this might not necessarily amount to effective protection:

➢ [Sudan Tribune, Abyei displaced make "cautious return" after fleeing in 2011, 23/06/2012](#)
  People displaced from Abyei, the main region of contention between Sudan and South Sudan, are beginning a "gradual and cautious return" to the area, traditional leaders say.
  […] Since then some of the displaced have returned to the area. However, many are just visiting to decide whether to bring their families back to the region from South Sudan.
  Traditional leaders told Sudan Tribune that some people, mostly youth groups and elders have started paying visits to Abyei town and areas farther north in order to obtain "first-hand information".
  […] Kuol Deng Kuol, paramount chief of the Nine Dinka Ngok chiefdoms told Sudan Tribune that people in Agok, in the south of the Abyei area, expressed a desire to return to their areas of origin despite prevailing humanitarian challenges.
  These challenges, Kuol said, include lack of basic services in health and education, water, shelter and food which he said are available in Agok and elsewhere.

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[3] [UN Security Council Resolution, SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS FOR SIX MONTHS INTERIM SECURITY FORCE FOR ABYEI, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING RESOLUTION 2047 (2012), 17/05/2012](#).
[4] [United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), Demilitarizing and monitoring peace in the disputed Abyei Area, Undated](#) [Last accessed: 28/06/2012].
[5] [United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), Demilitarizing and monitoring peace in the disputed Abyei Area, Undated](#) [Last accessed: 28/06/2012].

Individual family members and leaders of the displaced who spoke to Sudan Tribune in Agok last week on Saturday 16 and Sunday 17, felt it was too early for them to return, given the current conflicting reports from the two parties over withdrawal of the armed forces.

[…] The local leader said that SAF still have a presence in Noong, Kej (Diffra) and in other areas north of Abyei. Mathiang also claimed that SAF have "opened military camps for armed militia groups and they have removed uniforms and dressed themselves either as civilians or police. Some of them have started seeking jobs with international relief organisations. We are told most of those who came as soldiers, those who participated in the invasion of Abyei are also now pretending to be running business."

Khartoum has admitted keeping some police around Abyei's oil infrastructure. […]

➢ [HART, Returnees in Abyei Town, 07/06/2012](#)

[…] The UN and international governments must also keep up pressure on the Government of Sudan to withdraw police (including SAF in police uniforms) completely from Abyei Area, and they must also ensure that the Government of Sudan is not allowed to hold up official confirmation of Abyei Administration any longer and an indigenous police force, the Abyei Police Service, is set up to prevent further cattle raiding. Since South Sudan Police withdrew from Abyei area, over 600 cattle have been looted. Delaying the formation of an Abyei Police Service could in a worst-case scenario lead to further cattle-raiding and victims taking matters into their own hands. UNISFA, the Ethiopian peacekeepers, have a mandate for civilian protection but they do not have a mandate for cattle protection.

The international community must also ensure that a stop-gap solution aimed at allowing people to return to their homes does not become a permanent solution. If self-determination is given lip-service but never implemented in Abyei, the events of May 2011 may repeat themselves once UNISFA's mandate has expired, just as 2011 was in some sense a repetition of 2008. Furthermore, the Government of South Sudan have made it clear that they will not hold back forever if the status of Abyei is not resolved, citing as a precedent their recent actions in Heglig.

Once the numbers of Dinka Ngok returning to their homes approach the levels present in early 2011, it is hard to imagine them holding back on their own declaration of self-determination, or even conducting their own referendum and inviting sympathetic organisations to observe and record the process, should no-one else be prepared to facilitate self-determination. This will create a headache for the international community, with the Government of South Sudan and neighbouring governments with strong trade links under pressure to recognise any declaration or locally organised referendum. Facilitating a referendum as promised in the Abyei Protocol would be the most effective way of avoiding this kind of headache. It cannot be assumed that the status of Abyei will be resolved by any deal on oil, because it may be that a deal on oil never materialises; agreement on who is to vote and how/when the referendum is to be carried out should be agreed in the upcoming talks in Addis Ababa as a priority and not left until any agreements on Abyei Administration and an Abyei Police Service are implemented.

Good news in Abyei is rare and something to be treasured. The partial redeployment of SAF and Sudan Police and the return of displaced people is certainly good news, but brings new challenges and raised expectations. If anything, these developments make international involvement and progress more rather than less urgent.

➢ [Enough, Field Dispatch: Abyei in Flux, June 2012](#)

[…] Despite the progress that the pull out of Sudanese forces represents, significant obstacles remain before peace can be sustained. On the local level, the tremendous distrust heightened by the crisis and the ensuing loss of regular interaction between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities will require significant time and leadership from both communities to reconcile. A political decision on the final status of Abyei is also a key condition for peace. But, the continued impasse between the two countries on other key issues suggests that a resolution on the question of Abyei will not be feasible in the near-term

[…] Despite the generally positive perception of UNISFA, some Ngok Dinka leaders have raised complaints about the inability of the mission to stop armed Misseriya nomads from entering Abyei, despite the security risk such actors may pose. Civilians in Agok town and the Ngok Dinka administration also said they felt UNISFA did not respond rapidly enough to a number of recent cattle-raiding incidents. In particular, those interviewed cited UNISFA's failure to prevent a large raiding incident in the village of Leu on May 10, 2012, during which about 550 cows were taken. Some of the stolen cows have been returned because of

the mission's efforts. UNISFA officials say that the implementation of law and order falls within the Abyei police's mandate, not the mission's. The Abyei police service, as provided for by the June 2011 agreement, has not been constituted. Some community leaders also said they felt that UNISFA has been biased in favor of the Misseriya communities. The successful migration of the Misseriya down into Abyei this dry season, even while the Ngok Dinka community remained displaced, fueled a sense of deep injustice among Ngok Dinka administration leaders, the paramount chief, and civil society, for whom such dynamics demonstrate how the mission's presence—and the June 2011 agreement in general—has benefited the Misseriya communities and the Sudan government more than the Ngok Dinka and South Sudan. "Why is the U.N. forcing us to allow Misseriya to benefit from our land?" asked Paramount Chief Kuol Deng Kuol. This sentiment has fueled a sense of urgency among the Ngok Dinka leadership to have their community return home—and reclaim their land—as soon as possible. The number and quality of interviews Enough Project staff conducted with members of the Misseriya community were not sufficient enough to assess Misseriya perceptions of UNISFA. In particular, access to Misseriya nomads was unavailable. One Misseriya civilian in Abyei town said, "With SAF leaving, we will see if UNISFA can maintain security." Whether the return of the Ngok Dinka community will lead to an increase in tensions between the two communities remains to be seen and will be a test of UNISFA's security strategy going forward. […]

➢ UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei, 24/05/2012
I. Introduction
1. […] The present report also provides an update on progress made in the tasks mandated to UNISFA under Council resolution 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, the report provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the deployment and operations of UNISFA since my previous report on the matter (S/2012/175), issued on 23 March 2012.
[…] II. Security situation
2. During the reporting period, the security situation in the Abyei Area remained calm but unpredictable, owing to tensions associated with the continued presence of unauthorized armed forces in the Area, in violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, the parties' failure to establish the Abyei Area Administration, the large-scale migration of Misseriya nomads and the gradual return of displaced Ngok Dinka. The security situation was also affected by the conflict on the border between the Sudan and South Sudan.
[…] VI. Protection of civilians
[…] 23. During the reporting period, a significant concern relating to the protection of civilians was the ongoing border conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan and a possible spillover into the Abyei Area. In addition to the aerial bombardment carried out near Um Khariet on 31 March and SPLA and PDF incursions into the Abyei Area, the local population in Agok expressed its concern to UNISFA regarding ongoing aerial bombardment in neighbouring Unity State. In order to mitigate the increased risk of intercommunal clashes and any possible spillover into the Abyei Area, UNISFA put in place a series of preventive measures. These included strong political engagement with relevant Sudanese and South Sudanese authorities in order to secure their commitment to refrain from any action likely to endanger the overall security situation in the Abyei Area and to withdraw their remaining forces, and strong engagement with Misseriya and Ngok Dinka community leaders to impress upon them the need to desist from any action likely to trigger intercommunity conflict. Furthermore, UNISFA closely monitored the movement of unauthorized armed groups with a view to preventing incursions into the Abyei Area, disarmed local individuals or groups found to be carrying weapons and reinforced its military presence, especially through the repositioning of its troops […]

Excerpt from the June 2012 Sudan OGN
3.8 Civilians fleeing the insecurity and violence in the southern states of Sudan, including Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Abyei […]
3.8.22 Conclusion: The situation in Abyei remains volatile, however a degree of stability has been restored with the introduction of UN peacekeepers and access is now available to international organisations. The situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile remains tense with ongoing conflict in these states and information is limited due to the Sudanese authorities' refusal to grant access to

journalists, independent monitors, or aid groups. It is important therefore when considering an application from an individual from all three states that up to date country information is considered. 3.8.23 Where the fear is of ill-treatment/persecution by the state authorities then individuals cannot apply to these same authorities for protection. In Abyei the UN peacekeepers primary task is protection of the civilian population and of humanitarian workers and therefore an applicant would need to demonstrate why they could not avail themselves of this protection. This is not the case in Southern Kordofan or Blue Nile States. Whilst internal relocation may be an option for some groups, given the fluid situation in Sudan, case owners should refer to the most up to date country information to ascertain whether, in the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision is made and according to the individual profile of the claimant, internal relocation may be viable. When internal relocation is not an option then a grant of protection is likely.

The concluding guidance for claimants originating from the states of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile finds at paragraphs 3.8.22 and 3.8.23 that "up to date country of origin information" needs to be considered in relation to their particular claim and whether internal relocation within Sudan would be an option.

See the Appendix for a database of *Useful sources to consult on the security situation in Sudan*. A similar database of *Useful sources to consult on the humanitarian situation in Sudan* can also be found in the Appendix.

5. Returns

This section of the OGN does not included any, even if limited, COI on the treatment of returned refused asylum seekers to Sudan since *AA (Non-Arab Darfuris - relocation) Sudan CG [2009] UKAIT 00056 (18 December 2009)* was promulgated in December 2009, which found that the 2006 determination of *HGMO (Relocation to Khartoum) Sudan CG [2006] UKAIT 00062 (03 August 2006)* in relation to returned refused asylum seekers still stands. HGMO found that "Neither involuntary returnees nor failed asylum seekers nor persons of military age (including draft evaders and deserters) are as such at real risk on return to Khartoum". Since the promulgation of *AA* the following information from the UK-based NGO *Waging Peace* has been published documenting the interest the Sudanese government has in returnees from the UK and the treatment they might face if returned:

➢ Waging Peace, The Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Service, 04/08/2011
[…] Intelligence gathering
The NISS has powerful international information-gathering organs. For example, a special governmental desk on Darfur monitors the international press for the activities of rebel affiliates abroad and supplements this with intelligence from Sudanese embassies and work conducted by its own information agents outside Sudan. Those detained upon returning to Sudan later report being presented with images of demonstrations held in locations across the UK by the NISS, revealing the presence of such information agents in the country.
[…] Anyone that has recently been returned or removed from the UK is automatically of interest to the NISS.
[…] As most Sudanese asylum seekers arrive in the UK without passports and identification, they are required to be redocumented by the Sudanese Embassy prior to their return. This application for travel documents automatically alerts the NISS to the fact that someone has been to the UK, and is to be returned. The asylum claim itself is treated as an act of regime defiance, and these individuals are immediately treated with suspicion upon their return to Sudan and therefore highly likely to be targeted by the NISS.
[…] Conclusion
Returning Sudanese asylum seekers from the UK to Sudan in and of itself constitutes a significant threat to their safety at the hands of the NISS, and in the worst instances can result in death. Claiming asylum abroad is considered an act of regime defiance and, as such, the process of applying for documentation brings an individual to the attention of the NISS. Furthermore, the NISS uses information gathered through an advanced security service network to incriminate detainees, making the risk of imprisonment for failed UK asylum cases high. Detainees are then held without warrant, record, trial or representation, often severely tortured and their lives threatened, in prison conditions that are unacceptable. They are sometimes released only on the basis that they gather information on rebel activity and return to the NISS to be re-detained should they not provide 'satisfactory' answers. With this in mind, returning a Sudanese asylum seeker from the UK can, in the worst cases, amount to sending them to their death, and even in more favourable cases, constitutes a considerable threat to their safety and well-being.

2.4 Internal relocation

Excerpt from the June 2012 Sudan OGN

2.4.1 Caseowners must refer to the Asylum Policy Instructions on both internal relocation and Gender Issues in the asylum claim and apply the test set out in paragraph 339O of the Immigration Rules. It is important to note that internal relocation can be relevant in both cases of state and non-state agents of persecution, but in the main it is likely to be most relevant in the context of acts of persecution by localised non-state agents. If there is a part of the country of return where the person would not have a well founded fear of being persecuted and the person can reasonably be expected to stay there, then they will not be eligible for a grant of asylum. Similarly, if there is a part of the country of return where the person would not face a real risk of suffering serious harm and they can reasonably be expected to stay there, then they will not be eligible for humanitarian protection. Both the general circumstances prevailing in that part of the country and the personal circumstances of the person concerned including any gender issues should be taken into account, but the fact that there may be technical obstacles to return, such as re-documentation problems, does not prevent internal relocation from being applied.

[…] 2.4.5 For internal relocation consideration should be given to the relevant case law – see section 2.5. In AA (Non Arab Darfurians – relocation) Sudan CG [2009] UKAIT00056 the Tribunal concluded that internal relocation is not an option for non Arab Darfuris. For other categories of claimant such as involuntary returnees, failed asylum seekers or persons of military age, HGMO (Relocation to Khartoum) Sudan CG [2006] UKAIT 00062, found that they are not at risk on return to Khartoum.

In order to assess the possibility of internal relocation the OGN highlights that amongst others the "general circumstances prevailing in that part of the country" need to be taken into account. No further guidance is provided for Sudanese claimants except non Arab Darfuris where the Tribunal in *AA (Non-Arab Darfuris - relocation) Sudan CG [2009] UKAIT 00056 (18 December 2009)* found that internal relocation is not an option for them.

In order to frame your own research it is recommended to consult the approach adopted in UNHCR's 2003 *Guidelines on International Protection No. 4: "Internal Flight or Relocation Alternative" Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*.[6] These Guidelines break down the relevance and reasonableness analyses that are required in an assessment of internal relocation as follows:

I. The Relevance Analysis
a) Is the area of relocation practically, safely, and legally accessible to the individual?
b) Is the agent of persecution the State?
c) Is the agent of persecution a non-State agent?
d) Would the claimant be exposed to a risk of being persecuted or other serious harm upon relocation?

II. The Reasonableness Analysis
a) Can the claimant, in the context of the country concerned, lead a relatively normal life without facing undue hardship? If not, it would not be reasonable to expect the person to move there.[7]

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[6] UNHCR's Guidelines on International Protection No. 4: "Internal Flight or Relocation Alternative" Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 23/07/2003.
[7] UNHCR's Guidelines on International Protection No. 4: "Internal Flight or Relocation Alternative" Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 23/07/2003, Section II, B. The relevance analysis and C. The reasonableness analysis.

In the context of Sudan, see the Appendix for a database of *Useful sources to consult on the security situation in Sudan*. A similar database of *Useful sources to consult on the humanitarian situation in Sudan* can also be found in the Appendix.

Index of sources

Sudan Tribune, Abyei displaced make "cautious return" after fleeing in 2011, 23/06/2012
http://www.sudantribune.com/Abyei-displaced-make-cautious,43012

HART, Returnees in Abyei Town, 07/06/2012
http://reliefweb.int/node/502263

Enough, Field Dispatch: Abyei in Flux, June 2012
http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Abyei_Dispatch_06272012.pdf

UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei, 24/05/2012
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2012/358&Lang=E

Waging Peace, The Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Service, 04/08/2011
http://www.wagingpeace.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=388:the-sudanese-national-intelligence-and-security-service-4th-august-2011&catid=21:sudan-reports&Itemid=44

The Nationality Act, 2011 [South Sudan], 07/07/2011
http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4e94318f2.pdf

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APPENDIX

Useful sources to consult on the security situation in Sudan

Source	Type of source	Website's search function
AlertNet Sudan page	Humanitarian news site from Thomson Reuters providing information on natural disasters, conflicts, refugees, hunger, diseases and climate change. Country page includes sections on: o Breaking stories o News	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword search o Searches limited by source; content partner; aid agency; country; topic; sub-topic; crisis and by time frame o Search results can be organised by date
allAfrica.com Sudan page	AllAfrica aggregate, produce and distribute daily news and information items from over 130 African news organizations and their own reporters. The country page includes: o InFocus o Top Headlines	• Country page • Limited search function allowing searches by keywords
Radio Dabanga	Radio Dabanga is a project of the Radio Darfur Network, a coalition of Sudanese journalists and international (media) development organizations, supported by a consortium of international donors, humanitarian community organizations and local NGOs. Radio Dabanga is conceived, operated and facilitated by Free Press Unlimited in the Netherlands. Radio Dabanga reports from inside Sudan as well as from abroad, producing independent news and relevant information for all Darfuri. Provides: o News o Dossiers	• Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases (".....")
Relief Web Sudan page	Relief Web is a database of reports from international and non-governmental organizations, governments, research institutions and the media for news, reports, press releases, appeals, policy documents, analysis and maps related to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. Provides: o In-depth profiles, updates and reports on countries and disasters o Maps o Database of who's reporting	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases (".....") ➢ Limits searches by: Country; source; theme; content format; feature; disaster type; vulnerable groups; published date (by month); language
Sudan Tribune	Sudan Tribune is a non profit website based in Paris that was started in 2003. Their goal is to "promote plural information, democratic and free debate on Sudan". The site is run by "a team of independent Sudanese and international journalists and editors".	• Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases (".....")

	Provides: o [News](#) o [Comment & Analysis](#) o [Links to external reports](#) o [Links to external press releases](#)	
[UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)](#)	The page includes: o Facts and Figures o UN Documents o Resolutions of the Security Council o Statements by the President of the Security Council o Reports of the Secretary-General o Letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council	N/A
[UN News Centre News Focus: Sudan & South Sudan page](#)	The country page includes: o Latest Developments o Key resources o Related press releases and press briefings	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword search or searches for phrases • Limits searches by: subject; time frame

Useful sources to consult on the humanitarian situation in Sudan

Source	Type of source	Website's search function
The ICRC Sudan country page	The International Committee of the Red Cross in DR Congo country page includes sections on: o Latest News o Facts and Figures o Highlights o Reference Documents	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword searches (Exact Wording; All the Words; Any Words)
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) Sudan page	The IDMC is an international body which monitors conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide. Its country pages include: o Statistics o Maps o Internal Displacement Profile o IDP News alert o Key documents; news and reports from other organisations on the situation and treatment of IDPs and returnees.	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....") o It is not possible to search within particular time frames
IRIN News Sudan page	A service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. It provides: ➢ Humanitarian news and analysis by country and theme.	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for o Keyword searches (Exact Wording; All the Words; Any Words) o Limits searches by Services; Country; Theme; Report Type o Searches within time frames (From: To)
Relief Web Sudan page	Relief Web is a database of reports from international and non-governmental organizations, governments, research institutions and the media for news, reports, press releases, appeals, policy documents, analysis and maps related to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. It provides: o In-depth profiles, updates and reports on countries and disasters o Maps o Database of who's reporting	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....") ➢ Limits searches by: Country; source; theme; content format; feature; disaster type; vulnerable groups; published date (by month); language
Sudan Tribune	Sudan Tribune is a non profit website based in Paris that was started in 2003. Their goal is to "promote plural information, democratic and free debate on Sudan". The site is run by "a team of independent Sudanese and international journalists and editors". Provides: o News o Comment & Analysis o Links to external reports	• Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....")

	o Links to external press releases	
UNHCR Sudan page	UNHCR country pages provide: o Statistical snapshot o Latest news o UNHCR fundraising reports o Background, analysis and policy o Statistics o Maps o UNHCR Partner Directory o UNHCR DR Congo Fact Sheet	• Country page does not have a search function • UNHCR home page has an advanced search function which allows for : o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT, ALL) o Keyword by title o Limits searches by category, country of origin, country of asylum o Searches within time frames
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Sudan page	The 'Reports & Media' website contains: o Weekly Humanitarian Bulletins o Monthly Humanitarian Bulletins o Quarterly Updates The 'Press Releases' website contains: UN Secretary General Statements UN Under Secretary General Statements Humanitarian Coordinators Statements The 'Maps & Graphics' website contains: o Administrative Maps o Thematic Maps o Infographics	Basic search function which allows for: BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT)
UN News Centre News Focus: Sudan & South Sudan page	The country page includes: o Latest Developments o Key resources o Related press releases and press briefings	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword search or searches for phrases • Limits searches by: subject; time frame

Useful sources to consult on the security situation in South Sudan

Source	Type of source	Website's search function
AlertNet Sudan page (also covers the Republic of South Sudan)	Humanitarian news site from Thomson Reuters providing information on natural disasters, conflicts, refugees, hunger, diseases and climate change. Country page includes sections on: o Breaking stories o News	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword search o Searches limited by source; content partner; aid agency; country; topic; sub-topic; crisis and by time frame o Search results can be organised by date
allAfrica.com South Sudan page	AllAfrica aggregate, produce and distribute daily news and information items from over 130 African news organizations and their own reporters. The country page includes: o InFocus o Top Headlines	• Country page • Limited search function allowing searches by keywords
Radio Dabanga (also covers the Republic of South Sudan)	Radio Dabanga is a project of the Radio Darfur Network, a coalition of Sudanese journalists and international (media) development organizations, supported by a consortium of international donors, humanitarian community organizations and local NGOs. Radio Dabanga is conceived, operated and facilitated by Free Press Unlimited in the Netherlands. Radio Dabanga reports from inside Sudan as well as from abroad, producing independent news and relevant information for all Darfuri. Provides: o News o Dossiers	• Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....")
Relief Web South Sudan (Republic of) page	Relief Web is a database of reports from international and non-governmental organizations, governments, research institutions and the media for news, reports, press releases, appeals, policy documents, analysis and maps related to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. Provides: o In-depth profiles, updates and reports on countries and disasters o Maps o Database of who's reporting	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....") ➢ Limits searches by: Country; source; theme; content format; feature; disaster type; vulnerable groups; published date (by month); language
Sudan Tribune (also covers the Republic of South Sudan)	Sudan Tribune is a non profit website based in Paris that was started in 2003. Their goal is to "promote plural information, democratic and free debate on Sudan". The site is run by "a team of independent Sudanese and international journalists and editors". Provides:	• Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....")

	- News - Comment & Analysis - Links to external reports - Links to external press releases	
UN News Centre News Focus: Sudan & South Sudan page	The country page includes: - Latest Developments - Key resources - Related press releases and press briefings	- Country page - Advanced search function which allows for: - Keyword search or searches for phrases - Limits searches by: subject; time frame

Useful sources to consult on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan

Source	Type of source	Website's search function
The ICRC South Sudan country page	The International Committee of the Red Cross in DR Congo country page includes sections on: o Latest News o Facts and Figures o Highlights	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword searches (Exact Wording; All the Words; Any Words)
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) South Sudan page	The IDMC is an international body which monitors conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide. Its country pages include: o Statistics o Maps o Internal Displacement Profile o IDP News alert o Key documents; news and reports from other organisations on the situation and treatment of IDPs and returnees.	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....") o It is not possible to search within particular time frames
IRIN News South Sudan page	A service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. It provides: ➢ Humanitarian news and analysis by country and theme.	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for o Keyword searches (Exact Wording; All the Words; Any Words) o Limits searches by Services; Country; Theme; Report Type o Searches within time frames (From: To)
Relief Web South Sudan (Republic of) page	Relief Web is a database of reports from international and non-governmental organizations, governments, research institutions and the media for news, reports, press releases, appeals, policy documents, analysis and maps related to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. It provides: o In-depth profiles, updates and reports on countries and disasters o Maps o Database of who's reporting	• Country and thematic pages • Advanced search function which allows for: o BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT) o Searches for phrases ("....") ➢ Limits searches by: Country; source; theme; content format; feature; disaster type; vulnerable groups; published date (by month); language
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UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs South Sudan page	The 'Reports & Media' website contains: o Latest OCHA Reports o News and Press Releases The 'Maps' website contains: o Maps on reported number of returnees	Basic search function which allows for: BOOLAN searches (AND, OR, NOT)
UN News Centre News Focus: Sudan & South Sudan page	The country page includes: o Latest Developments o Key resources o Related press releases and press briefings	• Country page • Advanced search function which allows for: o Keyword search or searches for phrases • Limits searches by: subject; time frame