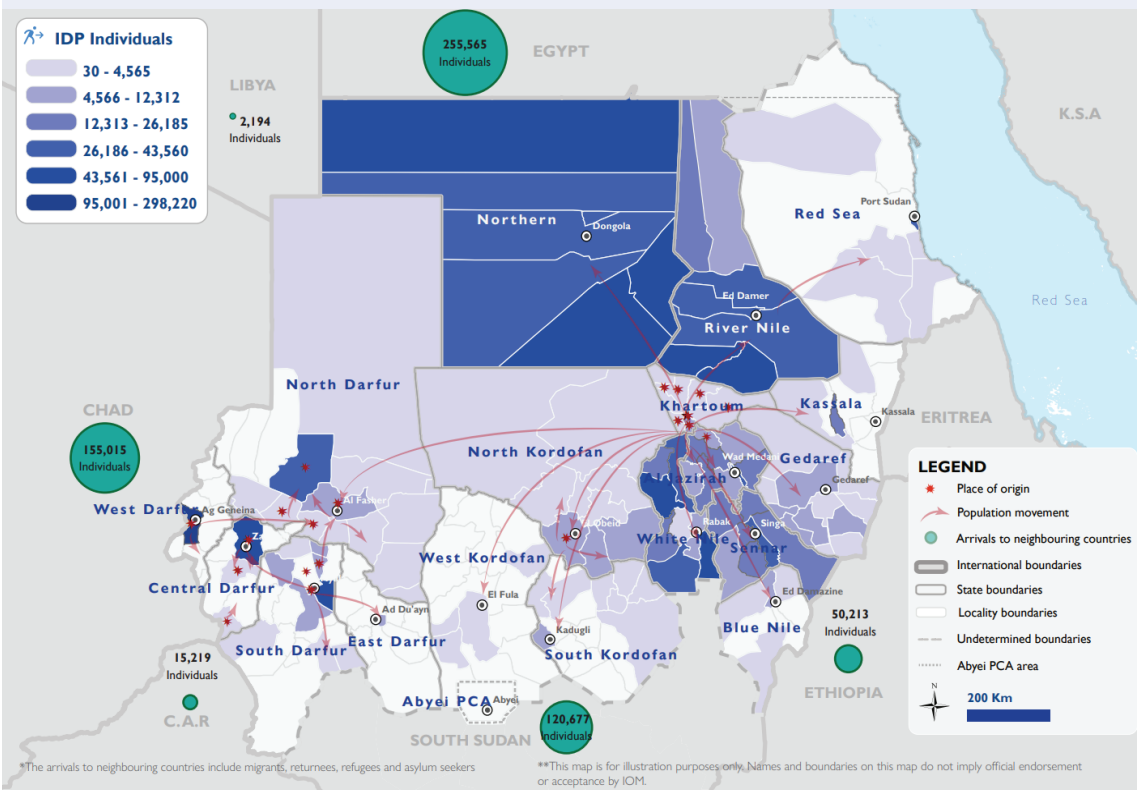


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarians and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighboring Countries contributes to addressing the humanitarian needs inside Sudan and the complexities of a mixed movements response that is inclusive of the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrant returnees, third country nationals (TCNs), host communities, refugees and Government entities responding to the crisis. IOM's planned response was coordinated with Governments and humanitarian partners.

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS (AS OF 20 JUNE)



1,965,946
Internally
Displaced People (IDPs)

598,883
Arrivals in Neighboring
Countries

SITUATION OVERVIEW

A new 72-hour ceasefire, starting 18 June and ending on 21 June, was announced by Saudi Arabia and the United States – in a joint statement they warned that failure of the parties to comply with the ceasefire may result in the adjournment of the “the Jeddah Talks”. Both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) agreed to refrain from prohibited movements, attacks, reinforcement of positions and seeking of military advantage, and agreed to allow unimpeded humanitarian movement and delivery of assistance. The Trilateral Mechanism, comprised of the UN, the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) called on parties to uphold the ceasefire. On 19 June, since the ceasefire went into effect, Khartoum and other major cities remained relatively calm.

Prior to the ceasefire, heavy fighting and airstrikes were reported in Khartoum, especially in and around the neighbourhood of Bahri. The Governor of West Darfur, Khamis Abakar, was captured and killed on 14 June after criticizing the RSF and allied Arab fighters in an interview. In West Darfur, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, as attacks on civilians reportedly continued in El Geneina, coupled with attacks on water facilities, hospitals and electrical stations. Many areas of the town have been abandoned, with many seeking refuge in neighboring Chad. Between 15-17 June, fighting and violence along the border with Chad escalated, resulting

in at least 15,000 individuals (DTM), including 3,000 returnees crossing into Chad from El Geneina as a result of the attacks. Many displaced persons have been injured and are in immediate need of medical attention, food and WASH services. Many unaccompanied children have also been reported.

The direct impact of the crisis on Chad, and neighboring countries, is becoming more evident as humanitarian conditions worsen and new arrivals continue to increase on a weekly basis; exacerbating further pre-existing needs and insecurities. A further deepening of the economic crisis in Sudan and disruption in markets and internal trade routes, can hamper trade flows in and out of the country, therefore impacting economies in and around the region. In a news statement, Malik Agar, Vice President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, stated that Sudan's fragmentation would likely negatively impact the region, with direct consequences in South Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt. Conflict analysts say that, whilst the conflict for now remains a confrontation between the SAF and the RSF on the surface, other parties, including former rebels and militias, may become party to the conflict the longer the conflict goes on.

In North Darfur, Tawila town and Tawila IDP camp were attacked by RSF and Arab Militia, resulting in an unconfirmed number of individuals killed and injured, and displacement of approximately 18,000 to 19,000 households ([DTM Flash Alert](#)). In El Fasher, the situation remained tense with sporadic violence reported. In South Darfur, the situation in Nyala was reportedly calm but unpredictable. In the northern part of the city, which is under RSF control, looting has continued and sporadic shooting during the night was reported. Arab militia reportedly attacked villages south of Kass, resulting in some fatalities and civilian injuries. In South Kordofan, Al Dibbat City, north of Kadugli, was reportedly attacked by RSF. Heavy fighting in El Obeid (North Kordofan), continued to be reported as well as looting of UN warehouses and other premises. According to the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster, the number of people in need of GBV services in Sudan has increased by over 1 million to 4.2 million people since 15 April and the number of GBV cases continues to increase by the day.

The current total estimate of recently displaced individuals across Sudan has reached 1,965,946 individuals (393,683 Households). The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in Northern (17.62%), West Darfur (15.17%), River Nile (13.67%), and White Nile (12.52%) states.

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 598,883 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 65% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 35% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Egypt (42.7%), Chad (25.9%), and South Sudan (20.2%).

Over 24.7 million people, half of the Sudanese population, are in need of humanitarian aid and protection. IOM MENA Regional Director, Othman Belbeisi, [visited Sudan](#) over the past few days and "witnessed the alarming scale of pressing humanitarian needs in the country and at borders," calling for further support especially in the areas of shelter, health and protection.

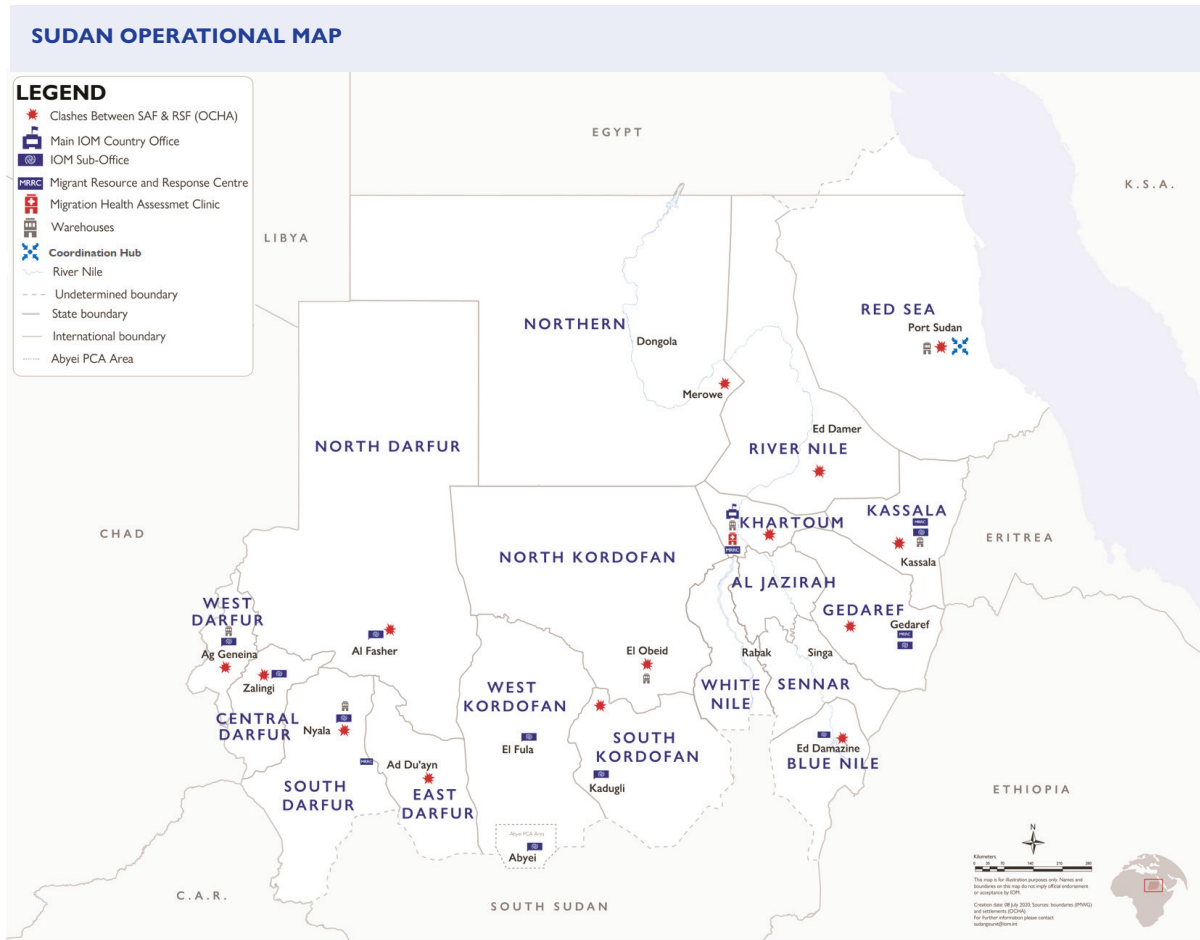
On 19 June, during the [ministerial-level pledging event](#) in Geneva organized by the United Nations and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the African Union and the European Union, [USD 1.5 billion](#) was pledged towards the crisis response in Sudan and neighboring countries. The [organizers](#) stressed the need for all parties in Sudan to adhere to the "Declaration of Commitment to protect civilians and facilitate and respect humanitarian action in Sudan," signed in Jeddah on 11 May, including to prioritize discussions to achieve a durable ceasefire and permanent cessation of hostilities, ensure safe and unimpeded humanitarian access, and abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law (IHL).



IOM South Sudan provides onward transportation assistance for vulnerable returnees and third country nationals arriving from Sudan. © IOM JUNE 2023

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN



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Since 6 June, IOM has scaled up its health response in Northern state at the two Points of Entry in Argeen and Askeet. A total of 953 individuals (556 male, 397 female) were assisted through medical consultations, 1,371 beneficiaries were reached through psychosocial support and risk communication. The Migration Resource and Response Centre (MRRC) in Gedaref continued to work with Sudanese Family Planning Association (SFPA) to provide medical assistance to migrants, IDPs and host community members in vulnerable situations, whilst IOM also continues to implement hygiene promotion activities at key border points and gathering sites.

During the reporting period, IOM has assisted an additional 336 migrants, displaced persons and host community members in vulnerable situations through its MRRCs. The MRRC in Kassala received a total of 213 individuals, out of them 180 (17 men, 130 women, 24 boys and 9 girls) were assessed at the centre and 33 women were assessed as part of the outreach visits the team conducted. The MRRC in Gedaref received a total of 123 beneficiaries, a large majority of which were women and provided them with medical assistance, NFIs and food support, psychosocial support, and general information. IOM Sudan facilitated the assisted return of 10 Chadian migrants with complex medical needs via Ethiopia with the support of MRC Metema colleagues, including land transportation across the border with an IOM medical escort from MRRC Gedaref. IOM is also assisting another 30 refugees and TCNs with resolving issues around documentation, travel and immigration processes, in addition to humanitarian transportation within Sudan to safer areas.

In Port Sudan, IOM held information sessions at gathering centers to inform migrants and IDPs of available services in Port Sudan, including the recently activated hotline, and planned distribution of relief items as well as the dissemination of the FAQs. A child-friendly space and music therapy for adults was implemented by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). During the reporting period, IOM has also continued distributing NFI and hygiene kits at gathering sites; 500 NFI kits were distributed last week in coordination with the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS), while the IOM's MRRC in Kassala completed the distribution of 650 hygiene kits, with plans to distribute an additional 100 hygiene kits to IDPs and host communities. In Blue Nile, IOM and its implementing partner distributed 655 NFI kits to conflict displaced households.



Family displaced by the conflict receives NFI kits in Ed Damazine, Blue Nile Region. © IOM JUNE 2023

SOUTH SUDAN



As of 17 June 2023, a total of 120,677 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan. 92.2% are South Sudanese, 4.9% are Sudanese, and 2.9% are from other nationalities. 11,256 individuals arrived between 12-18 June and the number of arrivals is projected to continue increasing as the conflict in Sudan continues. As of 17 June, 47,863 individuals were recorded as staying in the collective centre and with host communities in Renk. All riverine movements between Renk and Malakal, Upper Nile State, as well as to destinations past Malakal town, were suspended between 8 and 17 June due to an outbreak of violence. However, on 18 June, riverine movements were authorized to restart.

Through the vulnerability screenings conducted at key points of entry, IOM and UNHCR protection teams have identified around 16,000 individuals in households with one or more vulnerable individuals prioritized for onward transportation and other assistance. IOM continues the daily provision of 75,000 litres of clean water to the transit centre (TC) in Renk, Upper Nile State, ensuring access to 15 litres per person per day (LPPPD). Since the start of the crisis, IOM has facilitated onward transportation for 21,240 individuals as of 15 June 2023 ([IOM South Sudan Flash Update](#)). IOM's DTM is present at 16 points of entry on the Sudan-South Sudan and together with UNHCR, and the Government of South Sudan, an updated version of the dashboard tracking arrivals, movement intentions, onward movements, and returnees' presence in Renk, Upper Nile State was published. The dashboard will be regularly updated and can be [accessed here](#).

ETHIOPIA



As of 18 June 2023, the DTM team in Ethiopia recorded 50,213 arrivals including 27,621 Ethiopians, 10,044 Sudanese and 12,549 Third Country Nationals from 69 countries nationals. Multi-sectoral assistance is being provided to those arriving to Ethiopia, and to date, 39,700 people have been reached. This includes 1,300 Ethiopian migrants who have been provided with food, water and sanitation assistance, 6,000 who received emergency health assistance, 910 who received MHPSS support and 370 individuals who

received protection and GBV assistance. A total of 3,100 individuals received transportation support, 20,400 refugees and TCNs were screened, 100 refugee received protection and GBV assistance and 412 TCNs were supported with voluntary return assistance. WASH services are also being provided at the Points of Entry (PoE) with 34 m3 of potable drinking water delivered at POE on daily a basis.

EGYPT



As of 18 June, according to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more than 255,565 people (6,000 Egyptian returnees, 244,000 Sudanese nationals, and 5,565 TCNs) have crossed into Egypt from Sudan. A total of 15,981 individuals have been assisted through the distribution and donation of wheelchairs, dignity kits, hygiene kits, food boxes, medication and first aid kits. IOM has supported the humanitarian evacuation of 50 Cameroon nationals (including 1 pregnant woman and 12 children) from the border area to Cairo and onward, providing buses, food, accommodation, medical checkup, and other logistical support. IOM has also supported the return of one national to Côte d'Ivoire. IOM is coordinating with the Chadian Embassy in Egypt on the evacuation of Chadian Nationals to Cairo. Between 25 April and 8 June, 5,177 Sudanese nationals were registered for direct assistance at IOM's office in Cairo, and screening is ongoing for those registered. A total of 540 individuals received direct assistance such as cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance.

CHAD



Over 155,015 people have crossed into Chad as of 18 June. At least 15,000 individuals, including 3,000 returnees, crossed into Chad between 15 and 17 October following the heavy clashes reported in EL-Geneina (West Darfur). Many displaced persons have been injured and are in need of immediate medical attention. Other reported immediate needs include food and WASH. Many unaccompanied children have also been reported. IOM, UNHCR and Commission National D'Accueil de Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) are registering new arrivals (IOM has already fixed 1,567 individuals across two locations). A total of 68 Third Country National (Burkina Faso, CAR, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, Norway and Uganda) have been referred to IOM.

To date, IOM has registered a total of 27,328 new returnees through its DTM team on the ground. A total of 4,840 individuals have been supported through the distribution of tarpaulins in Toumtouma and 14,395 individuals were supported with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) across 10 sites in the provinces of Ouaddai and Sila since the onset of the crisis. Additionally, IOM is coordinating with other partners to identify possible borehole drilling points to address the issue of water shortage. Water trucking and distribution of jerry cans have been identified as the most immediate short-term solutions to water scarcity until new boreholes can be drilled. The rainy season is underway and flooding along the wadis and border areas is to be expected.

LIBYA

As of 18 June 2023, DTM Libya has observed 2,194 arrivals in Al Kufra of Sudanese migrants, Libyan returnees and Third Country Nations (TCNs). This includes 815 Sudanese migrants arriving indirectly from Chad, 610 Sudanese arriving from Sudan directly (via Northern State and North Darfur), 600 Libyans returnees from Sudan and 169 TCNs (including 145, Chadians, 9 Nigerians, 6 Ethiopians, 3 Somalis, 3 Nigerien, and 2 Egyptians) arriving from Sudan directly. The number of arrivals registered during the reporting period shows compared to previous weeks particularly due to Libyan nationals which have returned following the conflict in Sudan. In response to the increase in arrivals, IOM has now prepositioned NFIs in Al Kufra to be distributed as needs arise.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

A total of 15,219 individuals arrived in CAR (Am Dafock PoE) from Sudan as of 13 June, including 10,518 refugees and 4,701 returnees. To date, 503 individuals have been relocated by UNHCR to Birao town, whilst the remaining caseload does not wish to be relocated. Insecurity along the Am Dafock and Birao road continues to be reported. In addition, 150 Sudanese refugees have been reported by the National Commission for Refugees (NCR) in Ndele town. IOM has deployed flow monitoring activities (Flow Monitoring Survey and Flow Monitoring Registry) in the entry points between Sudan, Chad and CAR, mainly in Ngarba in the sub-prefecture of Ndele (border with Chad), Am-Dafock and Sam Ouandja (border with Sudan). The first flow monitoring results will be available in the coming weeks.