OM 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 18 JULY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP Individuals</th>
<th>255,565 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 - 5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,001 - 12,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,251 - 22,070</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22,071 - 32,140</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32,141 - 60,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>60,796 - 135,790</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**REGIONAL SUDAN RESPONSE**

**SITUATION UPDATE**

**18 JULY 2023**

SudanPSU@iom.int

sudan.iom.int

**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Over three months into the conflict, heavy fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues at the same pace with no signs of a possible resolution of the conflict or successful ceasefire after at least nine failed attempts. Reports indicate a deterioration of the situation and continuation of deadly attacks across Khartoum, including in Ombada, Tuti Island, Omdurman and Bahri, across Darfur, the three Kordofan states and Blue Nile. In newly released statements, RSF claimed control over Kass and Ed Dein after defeating Brigade 61 and the defecting of the Central Reserve Police Forces in Ed Dein respectively.

Following the inaugural IGAD Quartet meeting, the Sudanese Government has rejected any discussion of sending foreign troops, including the East Africa Standby Force (EASF), into Sudan without the consent of the Sudanese government. A delegation of Juba Peace Agreement signatories was hosted in Chad to discuss the situation in Sudan where Chad President, Mahamat Idriss Deby also stated that the involvement of Chadian opposition military elements in the conflict did not reflect Chad’s position. During the Sudan Neighbour’s summit in Cairo (Communique), Heads of State of Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan, as well as the AU Commission Chairperson and the League of Arab States Secretary General agreed to launch an inclusive political process and to form a mechanism comprised of foreign ministers of neighbouring countries to action a plan to end the war, lessen the impact of the crisis and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Media outlets report the arrival
of Sudanese government representatives and RSF counterparts in Jeddah, speculating to the renewal of the Jeddah Talks facilitated by Egypt and under auspices of KSA and USA. Both SAF and RSF reiterated their openness to initiatives aimed at ending the conflict and to that end, Lieutenant General Dagalo, announced the establishment of “Committee for Liaising with Political and Community Forces and Armed Struggle Movements” to be chaired by Mr. Yousif Izzat to liaise on the negotiation and regional processes.

In Darfur, clashes were reported in Zalingei (Central Darfur), whilst continued looting was reported in Nyala (South Darfur) and El Geneina (West Darfur). In Kass, South Darfur, fighting broke out between SAF and RSF causing 4,500 to 5,000 new displacements (DTM Flash Alert). OHCHR reported the discovery of a mass grave outside El Geneina (West Darfur), where at least 87 bodies were discovered. International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor Karim Khan announced the launch of an investigation into the allegation of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Darfur. In South Kordofan (Kadugli) and Blue Nile (Kurmu), fighting between SAF and SPLM/N-AH continued to be reported, with SPLM/N-AH reportedly gaining control of SAF camp in Kurgol (DTM Flash Alert). In North Kordofan (El Obeid), fighting also reportedly continued – whilst local communities organized protests against RSF.

In Gedaref, the Wali has restricted access to new arrivals citing security concerns as the reason prompting the decision.

The current total estimate of recently displaced individuals across Sudan has reached 2,613,036 Individuals (523,142 Households). The current DTM assessment has observed the IDP caseload in all of Sudan’s 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (16.38%), Northern (13.73%), White Nile (10.25%), and Sennar (8.08%) states. Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (73.13%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by West Darfur (8.01%), North Darfur (7.26%), South Darfur (6.34%), Central Darfur (4.58%), North Kordofan (0.37%), South Kordofan (0.30%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%).

In addition to the internal displacement, the context in Sudan caused the mixed cross-border movements of 757,230 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 64% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 36% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Egypt (33.7%), Chad (31.8%), and South Sudan (23%).

Humanitarian needs across the Sudan and in neighbouring countries continue to rise as the situation deteriorates. On 16 July, the General Command of the Armed Forces announced that Alia Specialist Hospital in Omdurman was attacked causing great damage. The health system is close to collapse, functioning hospitals report further shortage in medicines and sometimes 32 hours shifts of doctors and nurses. The production of staple crops is threatened by the conflict and farmers warn of low productivity. The rainy season and flooding will further exacerbate an already precarious situation, amplifying the risks of disease outbreaks. The complexity of the operational context in Sudan and the challenges it presents for humanitarian actors to respond to the needs of affected populations was also highlighted in the recent statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths.
A total of 59 containers carrying relief items designated for the pipeline have been delivered to Port Sudan and are pending custom clearance. IOM will start dispatching the items the containers are carrying (including non-food item (NFI) kits, hygiene kits and medical supplies) once they have been cleared and are in IOM’s warehouse. Since the outbreak of the conflict, 9,152 migrants and IDPs across four states (Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Kordofan and Kassala) have received NFI kits. In addition to that, 210 NFI/hygiene kits were distributed in Kadugli town (South Kordofan). Through its Rapid Response Fund (RFF), IOM Sudan is partnering with eight INGOs to facilitate the rapid implementation of life-saving and multi-sectoral activities in the Red Sea, North Darfur, Al Jazirah, Kassala, and South Darfur states. IOM has provided medical assistance as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 1,201 migrants, IDPs and host community members in vulnerable situations through its Migrant Resource and Response Centres (MRRCs) in Gedaref and Kassala. In addition, MRRCs have provided protection assistance to a total of 2,728 individuals so far, through awareness-raising sessions on safe migration, gender-based violence, psychological first aid (PFA), counter-trafficking, art therapy, and psychoeducation. On top of the 50 handwashing stations that were distributed in Gedaref and North Darfur, IOM has recently completed the construction of 400 shower rooms in Damazine and Rosseriris (Blue Nile state) to support the growing WASH needs. A first hygiene kits distribution composed of locally procured items also took place in Wadi Halfa on July 13. Since April 15, 18 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin.

As of 16 July 2023, a total of 174,509 individuals have been recorded arriving in South Sudan from Sudan. 91% are South Sudanese, 7% are Sudanese, and 2% are of other nationalities. A total of 13,287 (6,283 female, 7,004 male) new arrivals were recorded between 10 and 16 July.

Wunthow/Juda, near Renk, Upper Nile State, continues to be the point of entry for most new arrivals to South Sudan. Onward transportation movements are ongoing from the border and between locations throughout South Sudan. As of 12 July, the Government
As of 6 July, 240,700 individuals have been recorded as having arrived in Chad. IOM Chad is continuing the registration of Chadian returnee households - 48,180 returnees are estimated to have crossed the border from Sudan, and IOM has registered 39,117. IOM Chad is continuing the distribution of tarpaulins to some of the most vulnerable returnee households and has now reached 14,762 individuals. A total of 12,874 individuals have been reached with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). Since the start of the crisis, IOM has served 11 returnee sites with in-kind and multipurpose cash. IOM is providing on the ground support to WFP for the distribution of food assistance across four Chadian returnee sites (Adre, Ben Wadienne, Toumtouma, and Tchoukia in the province of Ouaddaï), benefiting over 22,000 individuals - with more expected over the next few days. Whilst IOM and partners continue water trucking activities to address the severe shortages in water availability, in the coming weeks, IOM expects to launch a hydrogeological survey in Toumtouma to determine the location of a new borehole to serve returnee households. WFP and IOM are also conducting a joint mission in Sila province to assess needs in returnee sites. IOM supported 25 South Sudanese, Nigerian, and Ethiopian TCNs fleeing Sudan with movement assistance from Farchana, Ouaddai to N’Djamena. IOM prioritised the most vulnerable TCNs, including those with medical conditions or who have been victims of exploitation or abuse. IOM will then support them in returning to their home countries. IOM Chad continues to coordinate with national and international partners for the provision of assistance in the returnee sites, including WFP, IRC, LWF, the Chadian Red Cross, Solidarités International, PUI, UNFPA, and government counterparts.

Under its health response, in Renk, Upper Nile State, IOM conducted a total of 22,918 consultations (11,744 in Abayok clinic and 11,174 in Wunthou Clinic). To date, 7,179 children have received immunization services (OPV, Penta, Measles and COVID-19). WASH activities also continued - in Renk, Upper Nile State, IOM delivered via water trucking 165,000 litres to the Renk Transit Center. WASH and menstrual hygiene management kits were distributed to 1,962 households in various locations. Access to safe water was also ensured in Abyei Administrative Area, through the management of 4 water yards and repair of another one. Arriving returnees continue to report Food, Shelter/NFIs, WASH and transport as their key needs.

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A total of 16,988 individuals arrived in CAR (Am Dafock PoE) from Sudan as of 17 July, including 12,287 Sudanese asylum seekers and 4,701 returnees. A total of 1,003 people out of the 16,988 arrivals in Am Dafock were relocated to Birao by UNHCR and the local government. IOM DTM Flow Monitoring teams in Am Dafock report people crossing the border back into Sudan. The first DTM report covering the period between 25 May and 18 June 2023 was released (DTM Report), outlining the movement dynamics between Sudan, CAR and Chad. The government of CAR has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao.

As of 16 July 2023, 66,350 individuals have been recorded in Ethiopia as a result of the conflict in Sudan. A total of 73 nationalities, including Sudanese and Ethiopian, were recorded among the arrivals. Since launching its operations at the border areas receiving influxes, IOM has provided multi-sectoral assistance to 53,400 people, including NFI, shelter, and WASH. Out of the total number of people reached, a total of 13,400 people were supported with food and water. Medical screenings were carried out for 53,400 people, 1,280 people were reached with targeted protection and GBV assistance and 2,800 people were reached through MHPSS support. Protection services remain a major concern, with GBV case management requiring urgent attention. Services at border points and areas hosting new arrivals are inadequate and WASH, shelter, health, food, and NFIs are urgently needed. Heavy rains exacerbate issues of humanitarian access and add to the complexity of operational responses to the crisis.

The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 19 June – with over 255,565 people (244,000 Sudanese, 6,000 Egyptian returnees, and 5,565 third country nationals (TCNs)) recorded crossing into Egypt from Sudan. Since the government announced a change to the entry requirements for Sudanese nationals on 10 June 2023, requiring all, including children, women and the elderly, to obtain a visa prior to entry, the number of arrivals has reportedly decreased. To date, approximately 22,037 people have been reached with direct assistance, humanitarian evacuation, distribution of non-food items, and other assistance. As of 17 July, 19,470 individuals have been pre-registered and 7,976 individuals have been registered for direct assistance. Out of those, 1,787 individuals have received assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance. IOM has supported the humanitarian evacuation of 128 TCNs (77 Cameroonians, 50 Chadians, and 1 Ivorian) from the border area to Cairo and onward to their countries of origin, providing buses, food, accommodation, medical checkup, and other logistical support. At the interagency level, IOM, along with WHO and UNHCR, conducted an interagency PSEA rapid risk assessment in Aswan last week. Additionally in its capacity as the co-chair of the network for PSEA, IOM, in coordination with UNHCR, held a Training of Trainers for 21 participants from the Aswan inter-sectoral working group. In Cairo, IOM organized a series of outreach sessions for 166 Sudanese women to raise awareness on GBV, mental health and coping mechanisms, and stress management, as well as provide information on IOM’s available services.

As of 16 July 2023, DTM Libya has observed 3,118 arrivals (2,618 in Al Kufra and 500 in Om El Araneb) of Sudanese migrants and Third Country Nationals, all related to ongoing Sudan crisis. This includes 1,400 Sudanese migrants arriving indirectly from Chad (900 in Al Kufra and 500 in Om El Araneb); 892 Sudanese arriving from Sudan directly (via Northern State and North Darfur); 600 Libyans returned from Sudan post 15 April onset of armed conflict, and 226 TCNs (including 190 Chadians, 14 Ethiopians, 9 Nigerians, 6 Egyptians, 3 Somalis, 1 Burkinabe, and 3 Nigerien) arriving from Sudan directly. 15 Sudanese families (88 individuals) were observed in Benghazi the majority of the arrived from Alkufra within a period of 3 to 10 weeks. IOM Libya’s assistance has reached a total of 1,197 individuals. 860 new beneficiaries were registered through IOM Libya’s DTM, with the cumulative total being 7,915 registrations via DTM. 337 beneficiaries, all of them Libyan returnees, were directly assisted through NFIs, including 84 women, 105 men, 65 girls, and 83 boys.

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