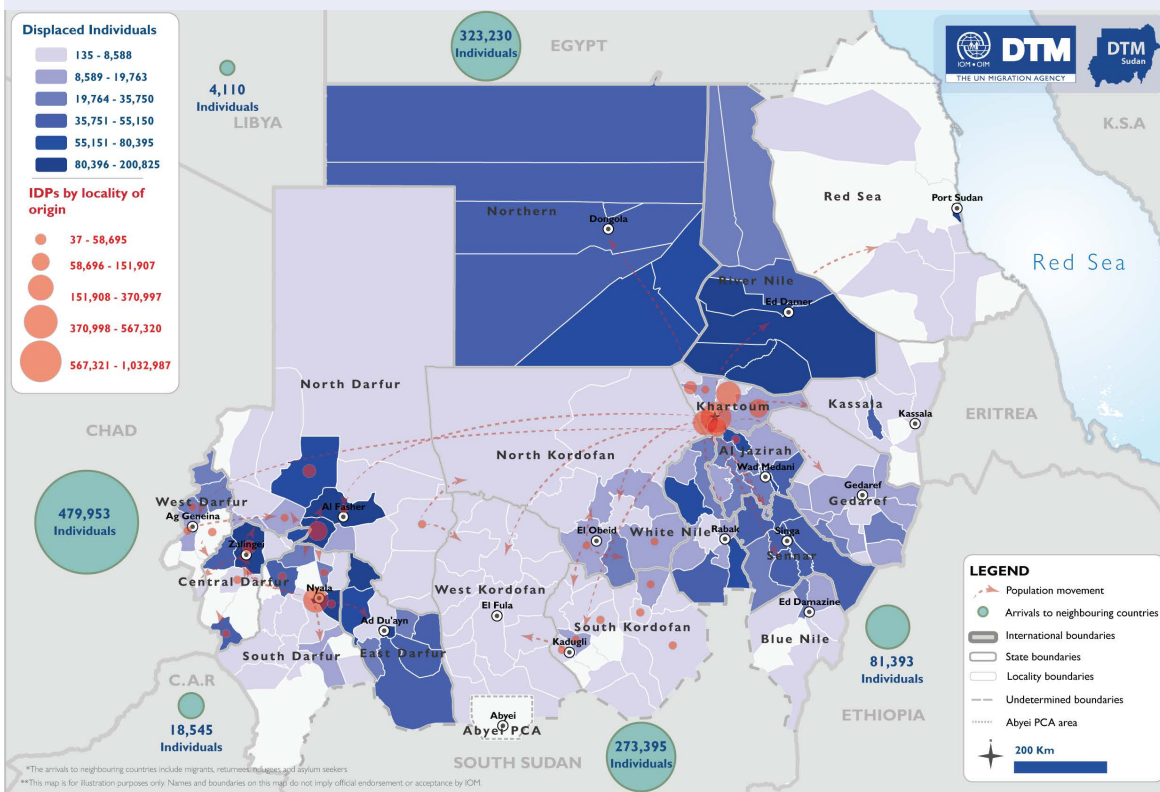


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarians and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. [IOM's Revised Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries](#) contributes to addressing the humanitarian needs inside Sudan and the complexities 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 19 SEPTEMBER)



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

As warned by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Sudan, Volker Perthes, in his last briefing as SRSG to the Security Council, Sudan is at risk of fragmentation as the conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) could ascend into a full-blown civil war. In the same briefing, SRSG Perthes asked the Secretary-General to be relieved from his duties. Lt. General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan in his fifth regional visit travelled to the Republic of Türkiye to meet with President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and later travelled to the Republic of Uganda to meet with President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala. Later this week, Lt. General al-Burhan is set to attend the 78th UN General Assembly in what some speculate to be a move to consolidate his position as a legitimate leader.

Malik Agar, Deputy Chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, stated that at the end of September, upon Lt. General al-Burhan's return from New York, a new cabinet will be announced in Port Sudan. In a more recent audio speech, Lt. General Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo expressed that since the coup of October 2021, there has been no legitimate government in Sudan and that if a "war cabinet" were to be established in Port Sudan, then the RSF would establish a parallel government in areas under its control. Lt. General Dagalo further indicated that RSF now controls the majority of Khartoum, as well as large parts of Kordofan and Darfur, and that it has the capacity to reach Port Sudan. Subsequently, clashes between SAF and tribal militiamen were reported for the first time in Port Sudan since the start of the conflict.

The Forces of Freedom and Change – Central Council (FFC-CC) rejected the claims made by the warring parties to establish parallel government structures. Meanwhile the Forces for Freedom and Change Democratic Bloc (FFC-DB) issued a declaration that called for a democratic transition, unification of regional initiatives and implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA). The FFC-DB also met with South Sudan's President Salva Kiir to discuss the FFC-DB's vision to end the war in Sudan. On 13 September, the Acting Prime Minister of Sudan issued a [decree](#) replacing the Head of Humanitarian Aid Commission.

Clashes and airstrikes continue in Khartoum, including Bahri and Omdurman. Major landmarks and government buildings in Khartoum have been destroyed, including the Ministry of Justice, Taxation Chamber and Nile Petroleum tower. RSF and SAF clashes were reported in Aj Jazirah, around the area of Altekeina, resulting in a number of casualties. Airstrikes [reportedly](#) continued in Nyala, South Darfur, whereas in West Darfur, Masalit armed men allegedly killed five Arab men in the village of Anjimi along the Chad-Sudan border. In North Kordofan, clashes were reported in El Obeid, where SAF strengthened its presence, and in [Um Rawaba](#), with at least 50 civilian casualties. In Kadugli, South Kordofan, clashes between SAF and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North/AL Hilu continued. In Blue Nile, the security situation reportedly improved, whilst SAF announced the opening of a new recruitment camp. Heavy rains and flooding were reported in Atbara, River Nile state, between 12 and 13 September with preliminary [reports](#) pointing to at least 450 affected households. In El Fasher, North Darfur, over 655 households were [impacted](#) by heavy rains and flooding across three sites: Zamzam IDP camp, Abu Shouk IDP camp, and Shagra village.

DTM Sudan estimates that 4,232,840 individuals have been recently internally displaced. The IDP caseload has been observed in 3,929 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (11.92%), South Darfur (11.53%), East Darfur (11.81%), Northern (8.64%), Sennar (7.59%), and North Darfur (7.69%). Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (2,875,125 IDPs, 67.92%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (15.11%), North Darfur (8.45%), Central Darfur (3.76%), West Darfur (3.70%), South Kordofan (0.59%), North Kordofan (0.46%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%). DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.83% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross-border movements of 1,180,626 individuals into neighbouring countries with Chad receiving the highest number, followed by Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, and Libya. 67% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 33% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (40.7%), Egypt (27.4%), and South Sudan (23.2%).

The High Commissioner for Human Rights defined Sudan as one of the most dangerous places for humanitarian workers. On 12 September, Amnesty International [called](#) on the UN Human Rights Council to prioritize addressing impunity in Sudan to prevent future violations. The longer the conflict continues the more devastating the humanitarian impact. More than 3,311 suspected cases of measles have been [reported](#) in 8 states in Sudan. The International Rescue committee (IRC) [recorded](#) a 300 per cent increase in malnutrition cases in Aj Jazirah state and about 65% of the population in Sudan does not have access to health services. To date, more than 72,000 people across six localities have been [affected](#) by the heavy rains and flooding in Sudan. The revised 2023 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan is only 27 % [funded](#) as of 13 September, making it difficult for partners to meet the needs on the ground. On 20 September, the EU, the African Union, the United Nations, the Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will convene a high-level ministerial side [event](#) on the margins of the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly to support the humanitarian response in Sudan and the region. The high level event will aim to raise awareness on the humanitarian crisis, address operation challenges and support response plans with timely and flexible funding.

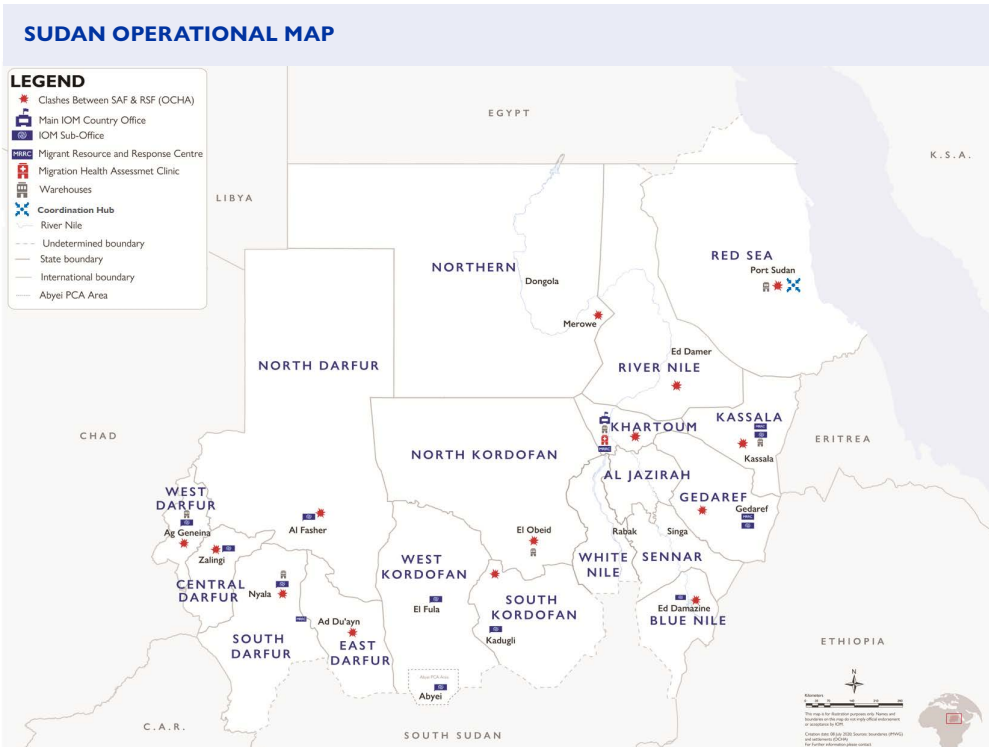


Medical consultation at IOM mobile clinic in Gedaref, Sudan © IOM Sudan 2023



# RESPONSE OVERVIEW

## SUDAN



172,465  
individuals reached  
reached through  
RRF grants

24,006  
individuals assisted  
with medical and  
MHPSS support

8,338  
individuals  
provided protection  
assistance

As of 19 September, 59 containers containing relief items (including hygiene kits and medical items) for distribution through the pipeline mechanism were cleared by the Sudan customs and delivered to IOM warehouses in Port Sudan. In addition to the 7 Rapid Response Fund sub-grants recently completed in the states of Red Sea, Gedaref, White Nile, and South Darfur through which 172,465 individuals were reached; 13 are underway in the states of the Red Sea, Kassala, Khartoum, Al Jazirah, White Nile, South Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur. The activities covered by the sub-grants include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, health and protection assistance, non-food items (NFI) distributions, and cash-based interventions.

Since the beginning of the conflict, IOM has provided medical assistance as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 24,006 individuals through 4 health facilities (Northern and Blue Nile states, and Abyei), mobile outreach to hard-to-reach communities, and its Migrant Resource and Response Centers (MRRCs) located in Gedaref and Kassala. In addition, MRRCs have thus far provided protection assistance to a total of 8,338 individuals, through awareness-raising sessions on safe migration, gender-based violence, psychological first aid (PFA), counter-trafficking, art therapy, and psychoeducation.

Since April 15, 50 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin, while 62 migrants received consular (pre-departure) assistance. Most recently, in close collaboration with UNHCR, a total of 27 refugees have benefited from resettlement assistance from Sudan to Canada, and 3 from Sudan to the United States. A first family reunification of an unaccompanied minor to his family in Belgium also took place on 3 September.

In partnership with the Sudanese Organization for Development (SOD), IOM has also provided legal assistance to 64 migrants in vulnerable situations in Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states – this includes re-issuing of identity documents, legal counselling on land property rights, representation in court. Moreover, 16,040 individuals were reached through the distribution of NFI kits in the Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Darfur, and North and South Kordofan states; and 35,765 were reached through the distribution of hygiene kits in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states. 1,550 households in the Red Sea state also received multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help them meet their basic needs.



Children performing at one of the newly established child-friendly spaces for IDPs in El Fasher, North Darfur © IOM Sudan 2023

## SOUTH SUDAN



As of 17 September, 273,395 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (19,247 Sudanese and 254,148 non-Sudanese). Wunthow/Juda, near Renk, Upper Nile State, continues to be the point of entry (PoE) for most new arrivals to South Sudan. Returnee arrivals continue to report onward transportation assistance (OTA), food, shelter/NFIs, WASH, and health as their key priority needs.

IOM continues to scale up its health assistance to affected populations. During the reporting period, IOM's MHPSS team supported 1,370 vulnerable individuals, of which 95 were individuals with disabilities at various border crossing points or onward transportation reception points. Additionally, IOM conducted 3,300 medical consultations in Renk and 82 consultations in Wau, as well as provided health services to 467 new arrivals in Abyei.

IOM's WASH teams continue to provide access to safe drinking water for those impacted by the crisis. In Renk, IOM produced 810 m<sup>3</sup> of clean drinking water at the water treatment plant while in Unity state, IOM provided 380 litres of safe and clean drinking water for affected populations at the Panakuach PoE. Additionally, IOM distributed collapsible jerrycans and WASH NFIs in Renk, targeting 250 vulnerable households (1,750 individuals) that are most affected by the floods.

As part of its multisectoral response for returnee arrivals, IOM's CCCM teams completed the construction of 2 communal shelters in Rotriak during the reporting period and finalized, in coordination with humanitarian partners, the construction of 2 such shelters in Malakal.

During the past week, protection staff identified 3,444 individuals in households with one or more vulnerable household members. Within the reporting period, protection teams provided information on available services to 1,105 individuals in transit sites in Malakal, Panakuach, and Abyei, referred 1,279 individuals across sites in Malakal, Renk, and Amiet to partners, and provided 30 individuals with time-sensitive assistance. Having consistently prioritized disability inclusion in its response, IOM, together with Humanity and Inclusion, led an inclusion assessment in Malakal, identifying barriers and facilitators for equitable access of persons with disabilities to humanitarian assistance.

## CHAD



The latest update on arrival figures dates to 15 September and records 479,953 individuals (418,187 Sudanese and 61,766 non-Sudanese) as having crossed the border from Sudan into Chad.

During the reporting period, IOM continued to develop and support returnee sites in Ouaddaï and Sila provinces, including providing shelters, coordinating the provision of essential services, and setting up management and governance structures. 957 of the most vulnerable returnee households (6,189 individuals) were voluntarily relocated to the new site established by IOM in Tongori (Ouaddaï province) in coordination with authorities. As part of its response in Tongori, the Organization installed shelters, with some being installed by ACTED, as well as constructed 30 emergency latrines and installed a borehole with a water distribution system to supply the site residents with drinking water. Humanitarian partners continue to reinforce service delivery on the site, with UNICEF installing a child-friendly space and UNFPA installing a GBV referral station, while Première Urgence Internationale continues to conduct medical consultations at the site.

Notably, IOM is planning the extension of the Deguessa returnee site (Sila province), where over 8,000 returnees have been registered by IOM. As the next step, IOM will install 1,000 transitional shelters and distribute 1,000 tarpaulins to the vulnerable households. Humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, LM International, Lutheran World Foundation (LWF), Concern Worldwide, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland, INTERSOS and COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale, are providing or aiming to provide services including latrines, boreholes, WASH/hygiene kits and sensitization, mobile clinics, a community health center, midwife services, GBV referrals, child-friendly space, and NFI kits at IOM's site.

While IOM and partners continue to deliver assistance in-country, additional funding is critically needed to ensure continued delivery of essential services to extremely vulnerable individuals and communities beyond December 2023.

## ETHIOPIA

3,577 individuals reached through awareness raising sessions

632 medical consultations held in Metema

52 individuals reached through counselling and protection assistance

The latest update on arrival figures dates to 17 September and records 81,393 individuals (28,577 Sudanese and 52,816 non-Sudanese) as having crossed the border from Sudan into Ethiopia.

During the reporting period, IOM Ethiopia continued to provide health, WASH, protection, and MHPSS assistance as part of its multisectoral response to the Sudan crisis. IOM continues to regularly test water quality to ensure safe drinking water for affected populations, and in the reporting period, delivered 119 m<sup>3</sup> of clean water to the Metema PoE.

As part of its health response at Metema, IOM provided 632 medical consultations for Ethiopian returnees and TCNs and provided PFA to 142 individuals to address immediate psychosocial needs. 62 individuals received sexual and reproductive health services, while all pregnant mothers received counselling on birth preparedness and preparedness in case of complications. Recognizing the health risks at the Metema PoE, IOM conducted awareness-raising sessions on health-related issues, including cholera, in Metema, reaching 3,577 individuals, as well as conducted medical screenings in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), benefiting 866 individuals.

IOM's Migration Response Centre (MRC) continues to be operational; in the reporting period, 438 individuals received tailored information on available services, 25 individuals received medication and were supported through translation services, while 485 individuals benefitted from translation support into Arabic, English, Amharic, and Tigrigna. Committed to mainstreaming protection principles throughout its response to the crisis, IOM Ethiopia assisted 52 migrants with counselling and targeted protection assistance and supported 61 returnees, 2 TCNs, and 10 Eritrean refugees with protection assistance.

While IOM and partners continue to deliver assistance at Metema, challenges such as prolonged electricity outages, lack of adequate shelters, and shortage of basic services such as dignity kits, food, and clothes compound the vulnerabilities of those displaced by the crisis in Sudan.

## EGYPT

31,069 total number of individuals reached

500 blankets distributed in Aswan

250 hygiene kits distributed in Alexandria

The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 11 September – with 323,230 people (310,000 Sudanese, 6,000 Egyptian returnees, and 7,230 TCNs) as having crossed into Egypt from Sudan.

To date, IOM has reached approximately 31,069 people with direct assistance, VHR assistance, distribution of non-food items, and other assistance. As of 17 September, 26,598 individuals have been pre-registered, and 35,760 individuals have been registered for direct assistance. Out of those, 4,214 individuals have received assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance. During the reporting period, IOM provided 500 blankets and 250 hygiene kits in Aswan and Alexandria respectively. Additionally, IOM's teams conducted a workshop for 61 community health volunteers (CHV) in Cairo, followed by a similar session for 60 CHV participants in Alexandria, to strengthen their capacities on health, MHPSS, and first aid.

## LIBYA

As of 17 September, DTM Libya observed 4,110 arrivals (3,533 in Al Kufra, 500 in Om El Araneb, and 77 in Algatroun) of Sudanese migrants and TCNs. This includes 3,130 Sudanese migrants, 1,577 of which arrived indirectly from Chad (1,000 in Al Kufra, 77 in Algatroun, and 500 in Om El Araneb), and 1,553 of which arrived from Sudan directly via Northern State and North Darfur. Additionally, DTM also recorded the arrival of 600 Libyan returnees and 380 TCNs (294 Chadians, 31 Ethiopians, 27 Somalis, 9 Nigerians, 9 Eritreans, 6 Egyptians, 3 Nigerien, and 1 Burkinabe) from Sudan.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

As of 4 September, a total of 18,545 individuals are recorded as having arrived in CAR since the beginning of the crisis in Sudan, with most having arrived in the Am Dafock PoE. This includes 13,844 Sudanese asylum seekers, and 4,701 returnees. Of the 18,545 recorded arrivals in the country, 1,852 were relocated from Am Dafock to Birao by UNHCR and the local government. As such, the government has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, where IOM continues to strengthen its presence.

As part of the humanitarian efforts to respond to increasing needs in Birao, IOM's teams are implementing protection and MHPSS activities, targeting an estimated 900 individuals.