

8.2 million

DISPLACED PERSONS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SUDAN

6.3 million

RECENTLY INTERNALLY DISPLACED IN SUDAN

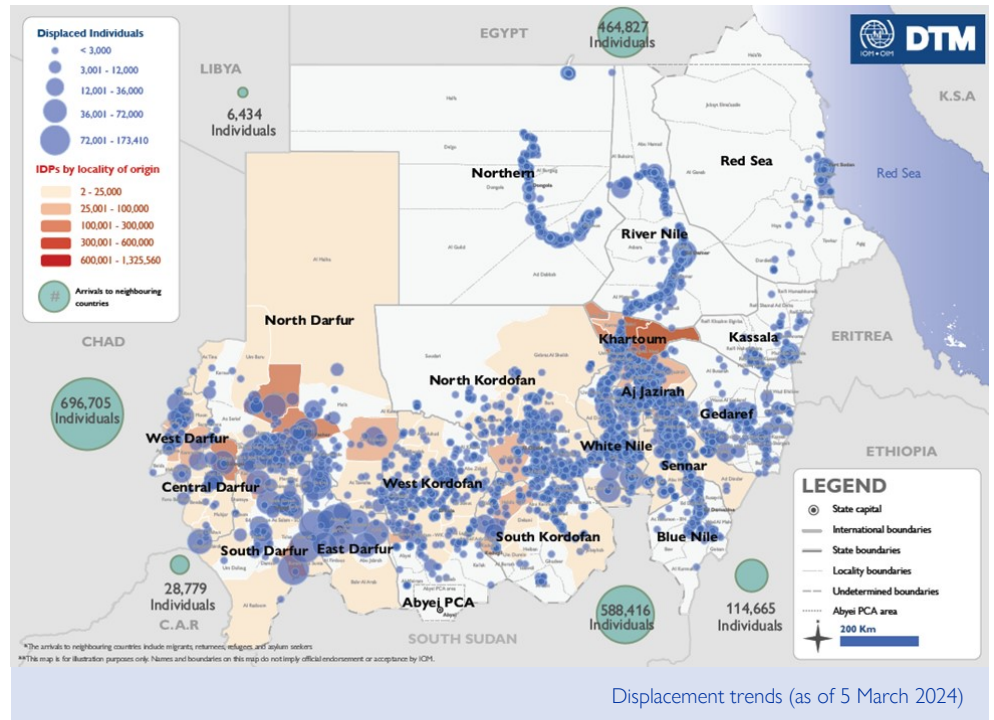
1.9 million

CROSSED TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

1.8 million

PEOPLE REACHED BY IOM IN SUDAN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Since 15 April 2023



HIGHLIGHTS

IOM continued providing critically needed humanitarian assistance in Sudan and in neighbouring countries, while advocating for cross-border operations from Chad, South Sudan and Egypt. IOM is also advocating for increased transition and stabilization interventions, particularly in neighbouring countries where the returnee populations might intend to remain. During the reporting period, IOM has:

- In Sudan, in the context of heightened food insecurity, provided community-based agricultural and pastoral livelihoods support and income-generating activities in six states, reaching 1,000 households; and provided 159 migrants and IDPs with medical assistance.
- In Chad, relocated 1,272 individuals from Adré to Tongori and provided them with transitional shelter, and registered 735 newly relocated households in Tongori. The Farchana humanitarian hub set-up by IOM for cross-border operations from Eastern Chad into Sudan is operational.
- In South Sudan, provided critical onward transportation assistance (OTA) to returnees, assisting 16,551 new arrivals, including 5,117 on 64 flights, 12 of which were chartered by the Government of South Sudan. IOM provided 16,666 people with health care services during OTA and in transit centers and continued the construction of a Cholera Treatment Center in Assosa.
- In Ethiopia, continued assisting migrants at the Metema border crossing point, through transportation, MHPSS, Protection and health services. IOM connected the water reservoir at PoE to the main Metema town line, increasing access to clean water and

ending the need for water trucking. The MRC is hosting over 200 migrants, way beyond its capacity, due to movement restrictions.

- In Egypt, supported 1,055 Sudanese students enrolled in community schools in Giza, Greater Cairo, distributed 87 dignity kits and provided medical consultations to 927 new arrivals in IOM's health centre.
- In CAR, resumed flow monitoring activities at the border due to increased influx of arrivals from Sudan. Over 200 persons were reached with Protection services, and 44 with MHPSS services.
- In Libya, published an assessment with Sudanese communities and partners in the East (Al Kufra) to shed lights on alleged numbers of migrants, with initial findings confirming the current numbers being reported by DTM. IOM also served a daily average of 350-400 patients at the supported General Hospital in Al Kufra (estimated 60% migrants, 35% Sudanese). The Sudanese community in Al Kufra faces challenges in accessing essential services such as water and sanitation, education, shelter and NFI, and food items.
- Published the [6th Monthly Displacement Overview](#) and [22nd Weekly Displacement Snapshot](#) by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) with insights into those displaced since 15 April 2023.

Considering the complex operational environment and the alarming increase in displacement and food insecurity in Sudan, IOM has extended its L3 scale-up for Sudan and the neighbouring countries until 31 August 2024.

CONTACTS

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Sudan remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with over 11 million people displaced by the conflicts inside and outside of the country, including 9.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Armed clashes over the past ten months caused the displacement of 6,397,698 people, in addition to the three million already displaced before 15 April 2023. As of 20 February, 1,899,826 people had also crossed into neighbouring countries, with the majority in Chad (37%), South Sudan (30%) and Egypt (25%).

Severe shortages of basic goods, including food, water, medicines, and fuel, have intensified nationwide due to disrupted trade routes and limited access, prices have dramatically increased, making it unaffordable for many people to meet their basic needs. The health sector is in a state of collapse due to recurrent attacks, looting, and the occupation of medical facilities and hospitals. Sudan is currently facing widespread outbreaks of cholera, dengue, malaria, and measles; Sudan faces a surge in cholera cases, with 10,783 suspected cases across 11 states, including 144 confirmed cases and five fatalities. The conflict has exacerbated acute hunger and malnutrition, which will have a lasting generational impact on the health of the population. Moreover, the ongoing harvests in Sudan are anticipated to fall significantly below average in localized areas of greater Darfur and greater Kordofan, with severe reductions in West Darfur and Central Darfur states.

On the political side, international diplomatic efforts by both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continue along with the conflict. The Deputy of Transitional Sovereignty Council (TSC), Malik Agar, has recently travelled to Uganda where he met with senior high officials as well as with the European community. Lt. General Al Burhan travelled to Libya where he met with the President of the Libyan Presidential Council, Mohamed Al-Menfi, and later travelled to Cairo to hold bi-lateral discussions with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi.

On the 1 and 2 March a delegation of the High-Level African Committee for the Resolution of the Conflict in Sudan visited Port Sudan. Following the visit, Al Burhan expressed Sudan's confidence in the African Union and the solutions that it can bring about, provided that the country restores its confidence in the African Union by dealing with it as a full member of its organization. The head of the delegation of the African Union High-Level Mechanism, Mohamed Ben Chambaz, stressed the need to stop the war and achieve stability for Sudan and its people. However, it is worth noting that Lt. Gen. Al Burhan stated that SAF was sticking to its condition that the RSF must vacate civilians' houses as a basis for resolving the current crisis in Sudan.

On 29 February, the United Nations Integrated Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) completed its withdrawal from the country. In a statement, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres reiterated that the conflict in Sudan was jeopardizing the entire country and region. He stressed that "the United Nations is not leaving Sudan. It remains strongly committed to providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance and supporting the Sudanese people in their aspirations for a peaceful and secure future." Meanwhile, the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced the appointment of a new special envoy for Sudan, Tom Perriello, as the country faces escalating warfare, mass violence, and a potential famine.

On 1 March, European Union High Representative Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič released a joint statement on cross-border assistance from Chad - strongly condemning the ban and defining it as a violation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). On 5 March, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Clementine Nkwita Salami, confirmed that, following discussions with the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government agreed to facilitate humanitarian aid delivery via three key entry points - from Chad through the Al-Tina border crossing into Darfur, and from South Sudan via Renk's border crossing to Kosti in El Obeid, Nile State.

Fighting continues across much of the country, especially in Khartoum, Omdurman, Bahri, Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Al Jezirah states. Recently, following the heavy fighting in El Fasher, Al Burhan praised the participation of Darfur armed movements against the RSF, stating that those movements will be integrated into the armed forces post-conflict.

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 2024 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.

IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN

1,238,163 TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

Since the conflict erupted on 15 April, 1,238,163 crisis-affected individuals have been assisted by IOM in Sudan.

- 121,862 crisis-affected individuals received emergency shelter and non-food items in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan and West Darfur states;
- 168,479 individuals received hygiene kits, and 963,001 individuals other diverse WASH items in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states;
- 73,840 individuals benefitted from emergency health assistance and 2,401 from nutrition support through eight health facilities (Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Northern and Sennar states, and Abyei PCA North), mobile outreach to hard-to-reach communities, and two Migrant Resource and Response Centers (MRRCs) in Gedaref and Kassala;
- 5,890 displacement-affected individuals were provided with mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS);
- 55,801 individuals received protection assistance through awareness raising sessions, case management, psychological first aid (PFA), art therapy, psychoeducation, legal aid, and referrals to specialized services across central and eastern Sudan;
- 49,230 households received multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA);
- 22,158 individuals benefitted from the construction of community infrastructures (such as roads, markets, health and community centers);
- 221 stranded migrants returned to their country of origin through voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance, while six at-risk individuals received humanitarian transportation assistance within Sudan;
- In close collaboration with UNHCR, IOM also resettled 355 refugees from Sudan to Canada and the United States. Another 53 individuals have also been assisted to reunite with their families in Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom and USA.

In addition, through the Rapid Response Fund mechanism, IOM's partners have reached 392,249 direct beneficiaries in Sudan with ES/NFI, WASH, Health, FSL and Protection interventions so far.



Registrations and vérifications for OTA @IOM South Sudan 2024

SOUTH SUDAN

365,358 TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

A total of 564,738 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (20% Sudanese and 80% non-Sudanese), an increase of 22,539 individuals from last reporting.

Since the start of the crisis, IOM in South Sudan has assisted 365,358 individuals.

- 324,480 individuals received OTA from PoEs to Renk, and from Renk to Malakal, by road transportation, boat and chartered flights, complemented by protection, cash, MHPSS, health and referral services;
- 26,572 individuals reached with MHPSS, and 187,274 with Protection services;
- 518,220 individuals received health care services (returnees, refugees and host communities);
- 160,000 individuals reached through CCCM in transit camps, and constructed 30 communal shelters and rehabilitated 8 existing ones on those sites.

IOM continues to deliver humanitarian relief, recovery and peace building services and remains one of the largest service providers in South Sudan. IOM and partners are closely following the humanitarian situation in Abyei following the recent clashes; increased peacebuilding activities will be needed

in this area to avoid escalation and further displacements, in addition to the pre-positioning of emergency shelter and relief items.



Mounting of water réservoirs on the new MRC @IOM Ethiopia 2024

CHAD

88,043

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

A total of 694,569 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Chad from Sudan (80% Sudanese and 20% non-Sudanese), and increase of 12,070 since last reporting period.

Since April 2023, IOM has reached 88,043 individuals in Chad, mainly in Ouaddaï and Sila provinces.

- 12,738 individuals assisted with relocation/transportation to safer sites in Tongori and Degoussa;
- 32,516 individuals received with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA);
- 18,376 individuals assisted with transitional shelter, 40,624 with NFIs and 54,063 with WASH in the supported sites;
- 38,609 people benefitting from protection services and a protection referral system, regular meetings with communities and regular sensitization activities on GBV, MHPSS and protection in Degoussa put in place for newly arrived households;
- A community center constructed and operational in the Tongori site;

IOM has completed the construction of the interagency Humanitarian Hub in Farchana (Ouaddaï province), to be used by UN agencies and humanitarian partners to increase capacities in delivering assistance through cross-border

operations into Darfur region of Sudan.

To date, IOM has registered 106,120 Chadian returnees (67% children) and has also identified 356 TCNs previously living in Sudan, 36 of which were assisted to return to their country of origin. Return and Intention Surveys, and Village Assessment Surveys in Ouaddaï and Sila provinces have been completed and results are being analyzed, before sharing with partners.

ETHIOPIA

53,821

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

A total of 114,665 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Ethiopia from Sudan (45% Sudanese and 55% non-Sudanese), an increase of 2,887 individuals since last reporting period.

IOM continued to provide health, WASH, protection and MHPSS assistance as part of its multisectoral response to the Sudan crisis, in addition to:

- 712 individuals received medical consultations and 2,687 were medically screened at PoEs in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute; 519 malnutrition screenings were also conducted, with no case reported;
- 2,507 individuals provided with MHPSS services to address immediate psychosocial needs;
- 214 vulnerable migrants reached in the MRCs with protection assistance, in addition to other key services;
- 178 individuals provided with humanitarian transportation from the PoE to the transit camp, and 813 refugees were transported from the transit camp to the Awlala refugee camp;

While IOM continues to provide support at PoEs, the restriction on cash withdrawals, increased protection concerns, and shortage of food needs strengthened monitoring to ensure safety and dignity of affected populations.

Resources to continue the critical relocation of migrants from PoE to Transit camp and onward to Awlala camp are strained, which could have negative impact on the situation at the border point.

EGYPT

48,408

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 31 January, reporting more than 464,827 individuals (97% Sudanese and 3% non-Sudanese) as having crossed into Egypt from Sudan.

To date, IOM Egypt has assisted a total of 48,408 individuals.

- 12,580 individuals provided with cash assistance (MPCA, housing);
- 1,313 individuals assisted with Protection services;
- 18,382 individuals provided with shelter/NFI services;
- 20,518 people assisted with Health and nutrition services;
- 1,770 individuals received food security assistance;
- 10,356 individuals benefitting from improved WASH services.
- 186 persons assisted with voluntary humanitarian return (VHR).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

4,511

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

A total of 28,217 individuals are recorded as having arrived in CAR from Sudan (78% Sudanese, 22% non-Sudanese), an increase 1,796 individuals from the last reporting period. Most arrived in the Am Dafock PoE, an estimated 88% of which are women and children. Arrivals relocated from Am Dafock to

Birao (Korsi site) by UNHCR and local authorities, or by their own efforts. Due to the recent new waves of arrivals from Sudan, IOM has resumed its flow monitoring activities at the Am Dafock border crossing point and has trained enumerators, in collaboration with the National Commission for Refugees.

So far, IOM has assisted 4,511 individuals, including 2,636 people with MHPSS and 435 with Protection services

LIBYA

6,434

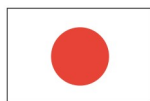
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED

A total of 6,434 arrivals (83% of Sudanese and 17% non-Sudanese) have been observed by IOM DTM in Libya, arriving directly from Sudan via Northern State and North Darfur, or indirectly via Chad. To date DTM has recorded the arrival of 600 Libyan returnees and 471 TCNs from Sudan. IOM conducted an assessment on the Sudanese situation in the East, with a focus on the city of Al Kufra, to shed lights on numbers and vulnerabilities of the Sudanese community in the area. Findings show that the Sudanese community in Al Kufra amounts to approximately 1,300 households/6,000 individuals, with key needs reported being NFIs, MHPSS, protection and referral services.

CURRENT RESPONSE DONORS:



Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid



From the People of Japan



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Funded by the European Union



Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy