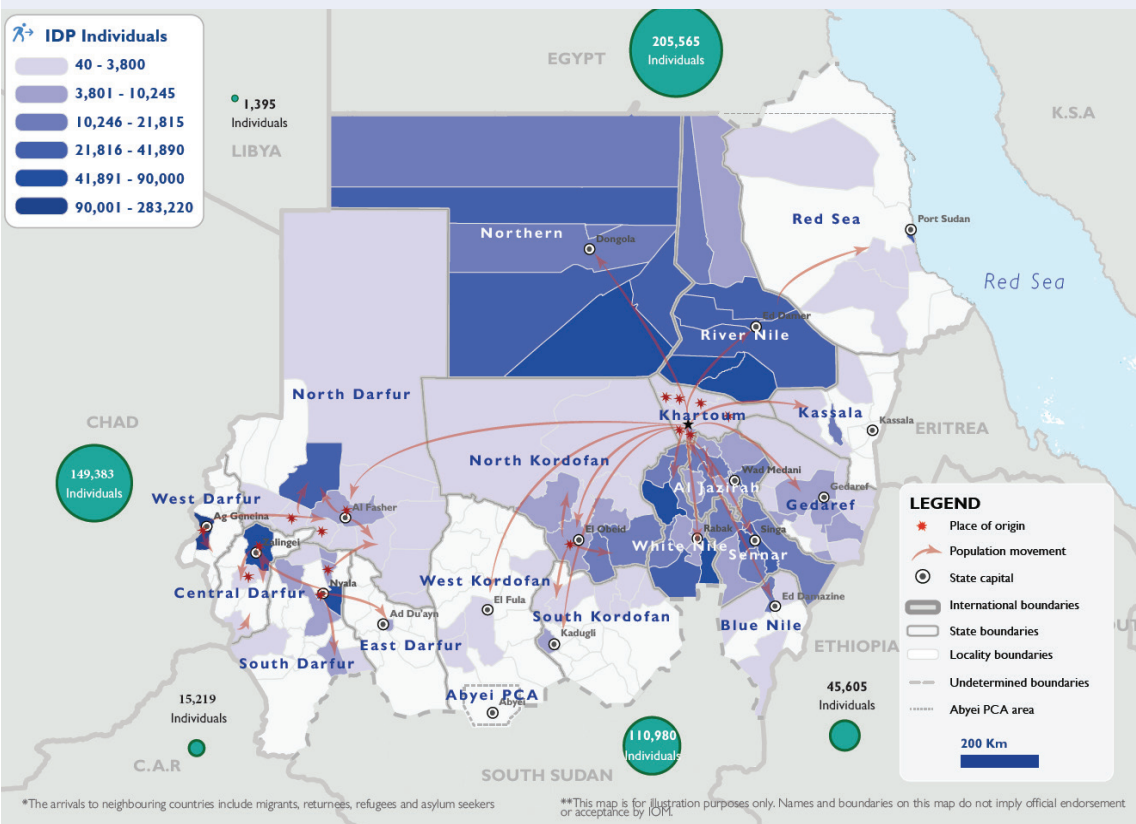


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. *IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighboring Countries* contributes to addressing the humanitarian needs inside Sudan and the complexities 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 13 JUNE)



1,670,991  
Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

528,147  
Arrivals in Neighboring Countries

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Less than a few hours after the expiration of the 24 hours ceasefire of 10 June between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), negotiated in Jeddah, fighting resumed at a large scale in Khartoum, Omdurman and Bahri. Both parties have yet to agree on resuming the talks in Jeddah. Saudi Arabia and the United States, in their capacity as co-facilitators of the Jeddah Talks, have strongly condemned the immediate resumption of intense violence following the expiration of the ceasefire. The Special Representative to the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Sudan, Volker Perthes, was declared persona non grata by the Sudanese Government. The UN spokesperson confirmed, however, that the status of the UN envoy to Sudan remains unchanged.

Darfur Governor, Minni Hinnawi, reported that the ceasefire was not respected in Darfur and called for the resolution of ethnic violence in the region. Malik Agar, Vice President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council expressed the Sudanese Government's readiness to fully cooperate with the IGAD Heads of State mediation mechanism and called on regional and international partners to coordinate their efforts and end the various parallel initiatives. Meanwhile, IGAD Executive Secretary announced that the IGAD secretariat formulated a draft "roadmap on peace in Sudan."

The situation in Darfur remains tense, with renewed ethnic fighting between Arab and Massalit communities in El Geneina (West Darfur). In Kutum (North Darfur) the situation remains volatile, with reports of continued looting by RSF and Arab militia. In Zalingei (Central Darfur), tensions remain with reports of Arab militia presence. In South Kordofan, clashes in various parts of state were reported between SAF and Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North/AI Hilu (SPLM-N/AI Hilu). Looting incidents continue and health facilities reportedly continue to be attacked by suspected RSF personnel. Millions remain with limited access to food, water and electricity. UNICEF reported an attack on the Maygomea Children's centre in Khartoum, after which nearly 300 children and a dozen caretakers were safely relocated. OCHA warns that millions of children in Sudan remain threatened by the fighting, and over 13.6 million children are now in need of humanitarian assistance. Protection concerns across the country continue; OHCHR reports 12 new cases of conflict-related sexual violence in Khartoum in addition to increasing reports of apparent enforced disappearance and arbitrary detentions. In response to the shortage of cash and exacerbated economic crisis in the country, the Central Bank of Khartoum has announced the establishment of an emergency mechanism to monitor the economic situation and provide guidance on the current challenges.

Over 2.1 million people have been newly displaced, including 1,670,991 displaced internally. The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in West Darfur (16.95%), River Nile (14.12%), White Nile (13.56%), and Northern (11.32%) states. The majority of IDPs are leaving Khartoum (66%), West Darfur (17%), South Darfur (9%), Central Darfur (6%), North Darfur, North Kordofan and Aj Jazirah states. The majority of IDPs (64.1%) fled to urban areas while the rest (35.9%) fled to rural areas, with 76.8% of IDPs seeking shelter with relatives and host communities.

Mixed flow movements continue to increase with 528,147 people who have fled to neighboring countries - IOM, UNHCR and government sources indicate that as of 4 June at least 205,565 people have arrived in neighboring Egypt, 149,383 people in Chad, 110,980 people in South Sudan, 45,605 people in Ethiopia, 15,219 people in the Central African Republic and 1,395 people in Libya since the start of the conflict.

Over the last week, countries have announced a change in entry requirements for all Sudanese nationals. The Government of Egypt announced that, as of 10 June 2023, all Sudanese nationals, including children, women, and the elderly, will be required to obtain an entry visa and will need a valid passport prior to entering Egypt.

The operational environment in Sudan and in neighboring countries is becoming increasingly complex. Since the start of the crisis, the number of arrivals in neighboring countries has consistently increased week by week. Whilst IOM and partners have been able to scale up both their presence and responses at key border points and areas with incoming influxes, funding remains limited compared to the increasing needs of vulnerable populations arriving in neighboring countries. The situation is further exacerbated by higher operational costs, especially for onward transportation, due to a combination of factors, including but not limited to: a challenging operating environment, remoteness of border areas, and growing number of people in need of assistance. The upcoming rainy season, which has started in many of the countries, including South Sudan, Chad and Central African Republic (CAR), adds another layer of complexity to the situation and may restrict access to some of these areas.

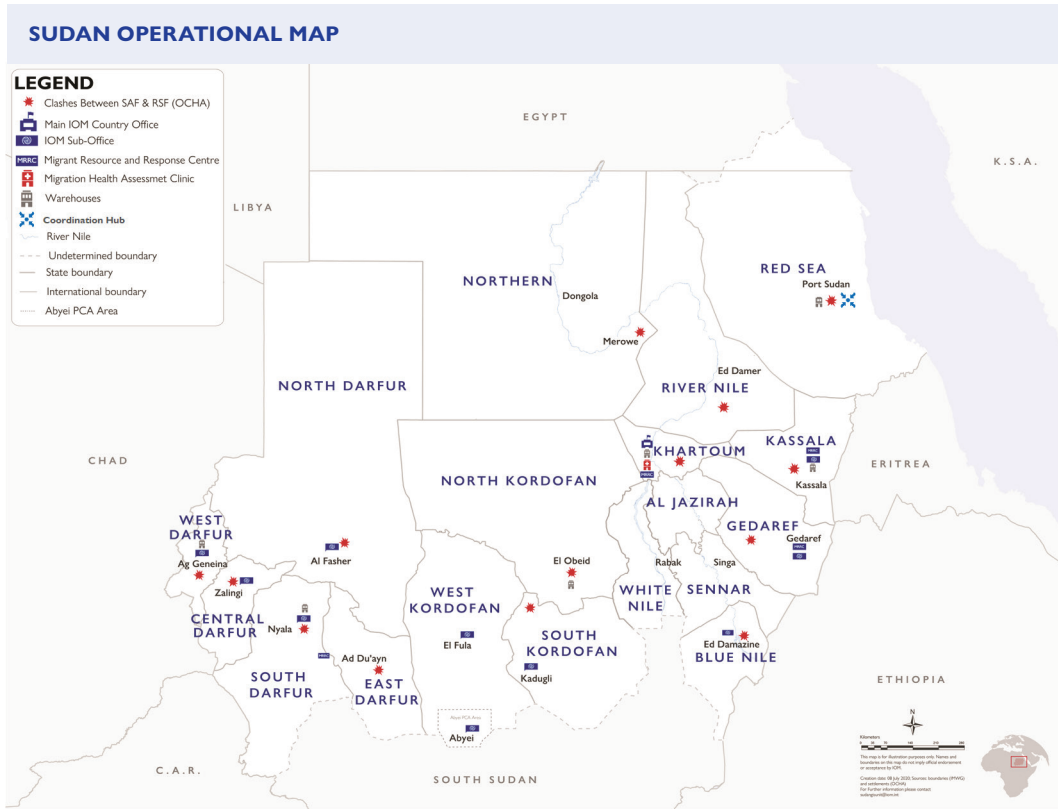
On Monday 19 June, OCHA will hold a high-level pledging conference to support the humanitarian response in Sudan and the region in Geneva co-hosted by the UN, Egypt, Germany, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the European Union. In Sudan and across neighboring countries, IOM continues to scale up its operational footprint, however, to ensure the rapidly increasing needs are met, urgent funding is needed.



IOM together with partners distribute life-saving non-food item kits to displaced families in El Obeid, North Kordofan © IOM JUNE 2023

# RESPONSE OVERVIEW

## SUDAN



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and Boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

23,900 individuals reached with humanitarian assistance

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500 individuals reached with health assistance

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20,000 individuals reached with WASH assistance

Since the start of the conflict IOM Sudan has assisted 23,900 beneficiaries, 20,000 of which were assisted through the Rapid Response Fund as part of IOM’s localization strategy. In coordination with SRC, IOM also launched a vulnerability assessment in Red Sea state; the registration and verification of data is ongoing and will support the identification of families in need of cash-based assistance for shelter. MRRCs in Eastern Sudan continue to be fully operational. The MRRC in Kassala assisted a total of 356 beneficiaries within the MRC, of which over 87% were women. 91 beneficiaries also received assistance through outreach support. The most frequently requested assistance was for NFIs both at the MRC and during outreach support (360). Additional services include medical support, psychosocial support, and provision of information. The MRRC in Gedaref assisted a total of 262 beneficiaries, of which almost 70% were women. The most frequently requested assistance was medical support (121). Additional services provided include psychosocial support and provision of information. IOM and its IP have supported a PHC health clinic in Damazine, Blue Nile state, and provided 2,936 medical consultations (1,028 male and 1,908 female), including 937 nutrition screening (415 male and 522 female), to displaced persons and the host community since the conflict began. Meanwhile, IOM has established its new office premises and warehouse in Port Sudan.

## SOUTH SUDAN

75,000 liters of water per day provided | 17,607 Individuals assisted with OTA | 16 Flow Monitoring Points

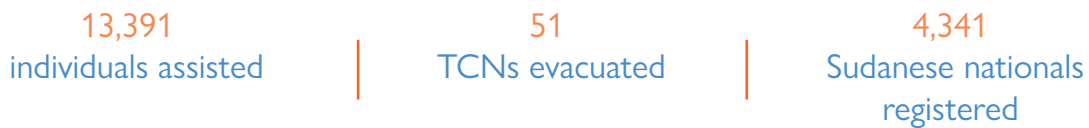
A total of 13,557 new arrivals (7,022 male, 6,535 female) were reported in the last week, bringing the total to 110,980 individuals as of 11 June 2023. The number of arrivals is projected to increase as the conflict in Sudan continues and to date, a large population of returnees remains in Renk, seeking humanitarian transportation assistance. IOM has assisted 17,607 individuals with onwads transportation assistance, however, since 8 June 2023, all riverine movements between Renk to Malakal, Upper Nile State as well as destinations past Malakal town were suspended due to the violent incident reported on the night of 7 June 2023. IOM and the relevant authorities are working to identify mitigation measures to allow the safe resumption of riverine movements. Following vulnerability screenings at key points of entry (PoEs), IOM and UNHCR protection teams have identified around 16,000 individuals in households with one or more vulnerable individuals to be prioritized for onward transportation and other assistance. IOM continues to ensure the provision of services at the PoEs: 75,000 liters of clean water are provided per day to the transit centre (TC); hygiene promotion activities continued, two primary health clinics at Wunthou and Abayouk continue to provide health consultations and vaccinations, and health awareness sessions are conducted to enhance prevention and control of watery diarrheal diseases.

## ETHIOPIA



As of 12 June 2023, 45,605 people arrived through Metema and Kumruk border since the start of the crisis. Of them, most (44,116 people) arrived through Metema and 640 arrived through Kumruk. Seventy different nationalities were recorded including Ethiopian returnees, Sudanese nationals, and TCNs who arrived from Sudan. At the PoE, [IOM conducts medical screenings](#) with the support of the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) to facilitate the referral to tertiary health centres for special cases – a total of 34,500 individuals (22,700 Ethiopian returnees, 5,200 refugees, and 6,600 TCNs) have been screened to date and 19,100 individuals (13,900 returnees, 2,600 refugees, and 2,600 TCNs) received transportation support; whilst 412 TCNs received Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) support. [IOM continues to scale up its response across the following areas:](#) health and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); food assistance; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); onward transportation; protection (including support for survivors of gender-based violence); and shelter.

## EGYPT



As of 4 June, according to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more than 205,565 people (6,000 Egyptian returnees, 194,000 Sudanese nationals, and 5,565 TCNs) have crossed into Egypt from Sudan. A total of 13,391 individuals have been assisted through the distribution and donation of wheelchairs, dignity kits, hygiene kits, food boxes, and first aid kits. IOM has supported the humanitarian evacuation of 50 Cameroon nationals (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 Côte d'Ivoire national to the country of origin. In total, 51 TCNs were assisted to return to their countries of origin. Between 25 April and 8 June, 4,341 Sudanese nationals (1,478 male, 2,863 female) were registered for direct assistance at IOM's office in Cairo, and screening is ongoing for those registered. Since the start of the crisis, IOM Egypt has closely liaised and engaged with a number of Embassies with regards to their nationals who might have crossed, are about to cross or require assistance in Sudan, and ascertains the assistance that can be provided at a specific stage of the process. IOM Egypt and IOM Sudan have also worked closely together to update the TCN database with requests received at the onset of the crisis.

## CHAD



Over 149,383 people have crossed into Chad. IOM has registered a total of 21,371 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. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments are ongoing across the targeted locations. Additionally, IOM is carrying out underground water mapping to identify possible borehole drilling points to address the issue of water shortage. The rainy season is underway and flooding along the wadis and border areas is being reported. IOM launched its [DTM map report](#) of potential areas at risk of flooding in Sila and Ouaddai to guide the response and inform partners of potential access restrictions.

## LIBYA

As of 11 June 2023, DTM Libya has observed 1,395 arrivals in Al Kufra of Sudanese nationals and TCNs. This includes 778 Sudanese migrants arriving indirectly from Chad, 482 Sudanese nationals and 135 TCNs (including 116 Chadians, 6 Ethiopians, 4 Nigerians, 3 Somalis, 3 Nigerien, and 2 Egyptians) arriving from Sudan. So far, the majority of Sudanese migrants and TCNs are reported to be seeking livelihoods in Al Kufra (in specific the first few arrivals were reported to be on farms in/around Al Kufra), and while there are no confirmed reports on onward movements from Al Kufra yet, based on existing trends, it is possible that some of those arriving will aim to move onwards to coastal cities in Libya.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

A total of 15,069 individuals arrived in CAR (Am Daffock PoE) from Sudan, including 10,368 refugees and 4,701 returnees. 150 Sudanese refugees have been reported in Ndele town. IOM continues to work on scaling up of its DTM presence across border areas with the deployment of a DTM team to Ndélé to prepare for flow monitoring activities at Ngaragba, the border between Chad and CAR, in addition to the deployment of a DTM team in Haute Kotto Sam Ouandja. As a result of multiple discussions with government entities, a technical government structure has now been established at the field level to monitor movements of arrivals from Sudan and provide assistance. DTM Team is expected to set up a flow monitoring point in Ngarba and Haute Kotto by 16 June. To date, 503 individuals have been relocated by UNHCR, whilst the remaining caseload does not wish to be relocated. Insecurity along the Am Daffock and Birao road continues to be reported.



Preparation for distribution of hygiene kits in Kassala and Gedaref states. © IOM JUNE 2023