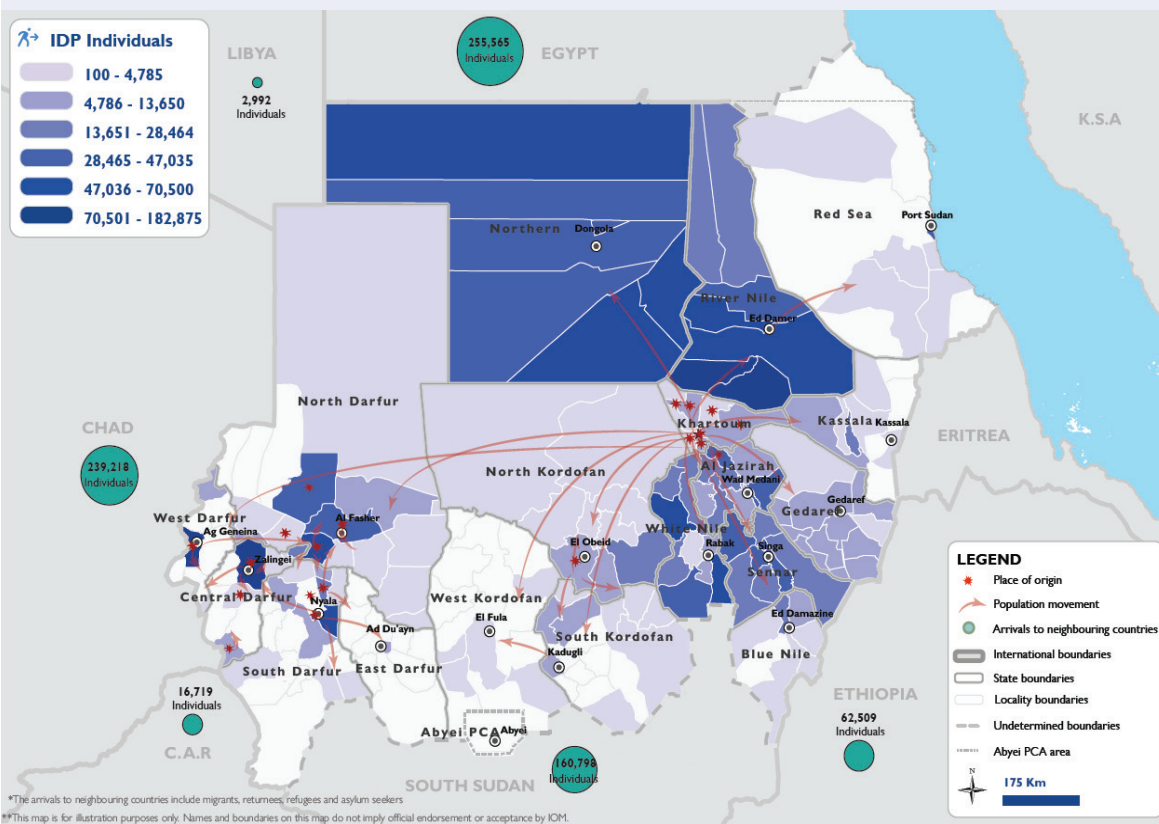


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. [IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighboring Countries](#) contributes to addressing the humanitarian needs inside Sudan and the complexities 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 11 JULY)



2,414,625

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

737,801

Arrivals in Neighboring Countries

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Intensified fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) was reported in Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman. On 8 July, the Khartoum state health ministry reported the killing of at least 22 people as a result of an air strike carried out in western Omdurman. In a [statement](#) released on 8 June, the UN Secretary General condemned the airstrike and expressed his deep concern at the scale of the conflict and its potential destabilizing impact on the region. Similarly, on 5 July, the European Union released a [statement](#) condemning the on-going fighting in Sudan and deep concerns in regard to the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country.

On 5 July, top UN officials released a joint [statement](#) condemning the increasing reports of gender-based violence in Sudan, calling for an immediate end to the violence, including the use of sexual violence as a tactic or war. As of 30 June – the Protection cluster in Sudan has identified over 139 protection hotspot sites across Khartoum, Darfur, South and West Kordofan and Blue Nile states. On 7 July, Save the Children published a [press release](#) speaking to the alarming numbers of children and teenage girls being sexually assaulted and raped by armed combatants. Although 88 cases of rape have been verified to date, the Sudanese Unit for Combating Violence against women estimates that those cases, likely only represent 2% of the total cases.

In Darfur, the situation remains critical with continued reports of heavy fighting and attacks on civilians. In West Darfur, RSF has

reportedly surrounded Mornoi locality, east of El Geneina, and militia presence has grown in and around El Geneina, especially in Kerenick. Reports emerging from West Darfur and satellite imagery speak to the devastating impact of the fighting on human lives and infrastructure. Similar reports of increased RSF and militia presence emerge from Zalingei, Central Darfur, with reported clashes between RSF and SAF. In Nyala, South Darfur, intermittent shelling and fighting continues to be reported, specifically around Otash IDP camp and Kass ([DTM Flash Alert](#)). In El Obeid, North Kordofan, the situation remains tense with looting, intermittent fighting and shelling reported. In South Kordofan, fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North/Al-Hilu and SAF. On 3 July, clashes in the village of Kurgol, Habila locality, led to displacement of over 900 households ([DTM Flash Alert](#)). President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, on 5 July [claimed](#) to be receiving reports on the fighting in the Two Areas daily and to have successfully persuaded Abdel Aziz Al Hilu to cease the fighting. However, on 9 July clashes between SPLM-N/AH were reported in Griad village, Abu Jubayhah locality, South Kordofan ([DTM Flash Alert](#)). On 10 July, renewed armed clashes between the Sudan's People Liberation Army (Joseph Tagu) and SAF were reported ([DTM Flash Alert](#)) in Kurmuk, Blue Nile. Approximately 50 households reportedly fled into Ethiopia as a result of the clashes.

The current total estimate of recently displaced individuals across Sudan has reached 2,414,625 individuals (483,672 households), this is an increase of 183,102 individuals compared to last week. The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (16.57%), Northern (14.71%), White Nile (10.81%), and Sennar (8.66%) states. Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (72.14%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by West Darfur (8.41%), North Darfur (7.43%), South Darfur (6.66%), Central Darfur (4.78%), North Kordofan (0.36%), South Kordofan (0.20%), and Aj Jazirah (0.02%).

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan (as of 18 July) caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 737,801 individuals into neighbouring countries, with 255,565 arrivals recorded in Egypt, 238,218 in Chad, 160,798 in South Sudan, 62,509 in Ethiopia, 16,719 in the Central African Republic (CAR) and 2,992 in Libya. 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 (37.6%), Chad (32.4%), and South Sudan (21.8%).

Local, regional and international actors have increasingly called on RSF and SAF to peacefully resolve the conflict. In Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement, a signatory to the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), called for parties to work towards the restoration of peace and stability and that calls for alignment with either party would only increase divisions within the country. Sudan Liberation Army Movement – Transition Council, Al Hadi Idris, also called on parties to end the conflict and enable humanitarian access. Minni Minawi, Governor of the Darfur Region and signatory to the JPA, called on JPA signatories to assume responsibility for security and similarly to the statements released by the other signatories, called for a ceasefire. Both SAF and RSF leadership have claimed to be open to initiatives to end the conflict, provided that certain conditions are met.

On a regional level, President Salva Kiir, [called](#) for a strong and coordinated regional action to end the conflict in Sudan, emphasizing the negative economic and humanitarian impact on neighboring countries. On 9 July, Egypt [announced](#) plans to host a summit on 13 July with Sudan's neighbours to "develop an effective mechanism" to resolve the conflict peacefully in coordination with regional and international efforts. Meanwhile, the IGAD Quartet chaired by Kenyan President, William Ruto, called for a meeting in Addis Ababa on 10 July to discuss the implementation of the IGAD Roadmap for Peace ([Communiqué](#)) - the Sudanese military-led government delegation did not participate due to their rejection of the Kenyan leadership, whilst RSF was represented by Mr. Yousif Izzat. Between 2 and 7 July, Deputy Director General, Ugochi Daniels, visited Chad and areas in Eastern Chad witnessing large numbers of arrivals. Chad is the country receiving the second highest number of arrivals – and whilst [IOM and humanitarian partners have scaled up presence](#) in Eastern Chad, services remain limited, inadequately covering the needs, and with the rainy season threatening both humanitarian operations and access.

Despite a challenging operating environment, IOM and humanitarian partners in Sudan continue to deliver humanitarian assistance and scale up responses across hard-to-reach areas. However, insecurity and bureaucratic access impediments, notably the lack of visas, and attacks against humanitarian premises and warehouses continue to hamper the ability of partners to safely deliver aid and services at scale. Similarly, in neighbouring countries, IOM and partners also continue to scale up responses to meet the growing needs amid the daily increase of arrivals, however, the upcoming rainy season and raise in operational costs can challenge further on-going operations.



IOM DDG for Operation Ugochi Daniels meets with Chadian women forced to flee the ongoing fighting in Sudan. Photo: IOM/François-Xavier Ada Affana

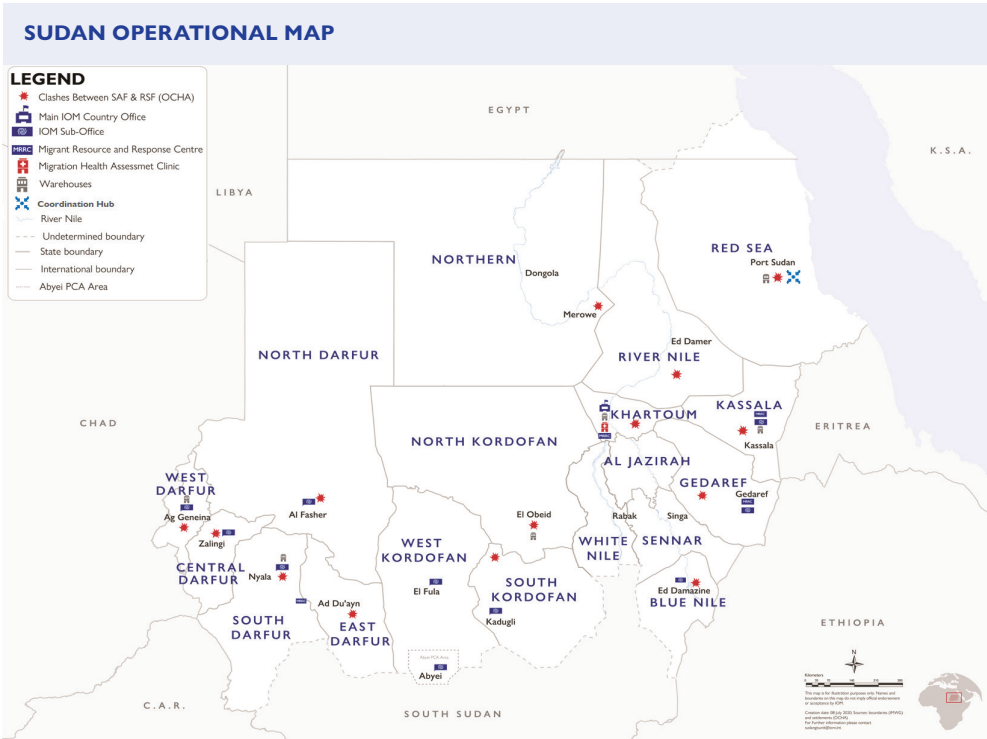
RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN

38
containers with relief items
arrived in Port Sudan

2
WASH assessments
completed

12
migrants assisted with
VHR



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

A total of 38 containers designated for the pipeline have been delivered to Port Sudan and are pending custom clearance. Those containers are carrying 75,000 relief items to be assembled into NFI kits, as well as 3,000 already assembled female hygiene kits, 28,965 family hygiene kits, and 100 medical supplies. To date, 1,575 NFI distributions have been completed across Blue Nile, Gedaref and North Kordofan. Since the beginning of the conflict, IOM has provided medical assistance as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 1,115 migrants, IDPs and host community members in vulnerable situations through its Migrant Resource and Response Centres (MRRCs) in Gedaref and Kassala. In addition, MCCRs have provided protection assistance to 1,556 individuals, through awareness-raising sessions on safe migration, gender-based violence, Psychological First Aid (PFA), and counter-trafficking. Since April 15, 18 stranded migrants have received Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin. On 8 July, 12 Chadian migrants – in coordination with MRRC Gedaref, IOM Ethiopia and IOM Chad – were assisted with VHR to N'Djamena (Chad). Two WASH assessments, one in Kassala and one in Tafari IDP camp (Kadugli, South Kordofan) were completed.

SOUTH SUDAN

62,610
people reached with onward
movement assistance
(by IOM And partners)

120,000
litres of clean water
delivered per day

1,641
reached with MHPSS
support

As of 9 July 2023, a total of 160,798 individuals have been recorded arriving in South Sudan from Sudan. 91.16% are South Sudanese, 6.37% are Sudanese, and 2.47% are of other nationalities. As of 24 June, 41,274 individuals were recorded as staying in the collective centre and among host communities in Renk.

Onward transportation movements are ongoing from the border and between locations throughout South Sudan. As of 7 July, the Government and humanitarian partners have facilitated onward transportation for over 62,610 individuals via road, air, and riverine means. Given this population's high needs for humanitarian transportation assistance, a lack of funding remains a key challenge and the limited availability of onward transportation has resulted in a significant backlog, especially for returnees around the Malakal – Bulukat transit centre (Upper Nile State). Since the start of vulnerability screenings on 29 April 2023, the IOM-UNHCR protection teams

have identified 36,261 individuals in households with one or more vulnerable household members. During the past week protection staff identified a total of 4,516 (2,064 male; 2,451 female; 1 other) vulnerable persons. MHPSS teams provided support to 1,641 vulnerable persons (592 women, 388 men, 323 boys, 338 girls) at various border crossing points or onward transportation reception points. A total of 236 dignity kits were distributed to most vulnerable women and girls of reproductive age. Mobile and static primary health care services are provided at points of entry, transit, and return in Upper Nile, Unity, Western Bahr al Ghazal, and Northern Bahr al Ghazal States, and Abyei Administrative Area. In Renk (Upper Nile State), as of July 5, the Medical Health Unit (MHU) team conducted 19,932 consultations (10,450 in Abayok clinic and 9,482 in Wunthou Clinic), antenatal care services were provided to a total care services have been severely affected by flooding of Wanthou Reception area. In Halagaya Camp, children are facing severe and deadly complications from measles, primarily due to delayed seeking of medical treatment.



IOM South Sudan is facilitating onward transportation to Unity State for returnees arriving from Sudan via Nyaruop port. © IOM Sudan July 2023

CHAD

25,678
people reached

39,117
returnees registered

9,926
people reached with water
trucking

As of 5 July, over 239,218 individuals have been recorded 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 and fixed 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. IOM has completed a Return Intention Survey among a sample of Chadian returnee households and completed a WASH assessment in Toumtouma, Quaddai province, the

largest returnee site hosting over 10,000 individuals to date. The WASH assessment revealed concerning hygiene standards, lack of latrines and safe drinking water. Over 98% of returnees collect water from a nearby open water source, two thirds do not purify the water before consuming it, 86% of children and 51% of adults resort to open defecation. The Return Intention Survey revealed that Ouaddai province was chosen as a site of return due to the availability of assistance, safety and its proximity to Sila province. The most common types of shelter in Ouaddai province are tents/tarpaulins (36%) and makeshift straw or iron shelters (33%), - 31% have no shelter at all. In Sila province, the majority (64%) of returnees have no shelter, and most of those who do have shelter, reside in tents/tarpaulins (28%). 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.

ETHIOPIA



As of 9 July 2023, 62,509 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 52,000 people. Assistance provided includes movement assistance, WASH, health, protection and GBV assistance. Out of the total number of people reached, a total of 19,600 people were supported with movement assistance. Medical screenings were carried out for 52,000 people, 8,600 people were reached with emergency health assistance and 2,200 people were reached with MHPSS support. A total of 1,040 people were reached with GBV assistance and 3,700 individuals received protection related awareness raising sessions. 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, NFIs and dignity kits are urgently needed.

EGYPT



The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 18 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 21,017 people have been reached with both direct assistance and distribution of non-food items and medicines. As of 10 July, 16,079 individuals have pre-registered on the online system for assistance, 5,996 individuals have been registered for direct assistance at the IOM office in Cairo for direct assistance, and out of those, 1,138 individuals have received direct assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance. IOM has supported the return of 51 TCNs (50 Cameroonians 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. As the co-chair of the inter-agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, IOM is dispatching a risk assessment mission of PSEA to Aswan from 10 to 13 July and will carry out a Training of Trainers to first responders. In Cairo, IOM has organized a series of outreach sessions for Sudanese women to raise awareness on GBV, mental health and coping mechanism, and stress management, as well as provide information on IOM's available services.

LIBYA

Latest figures reported as of 3 July 2023 by DTM Libya indicate 2,805 arrivals (2,305 in Al Kufra and 500 in Om El Araneb) of Sudanese nationals and TCNs as a result of the conflict in Sudan. This includes 1,334 Sudanese nationals arriving indirectly from Chad (834 in Al Kufra and 500 in Om El Araneb); 688 Sudanese arriving from Sudan directly (via Northern and North Darfur states); 600 Libyans returned from Sudan post-15 April onset of armed conflict; and 183 TCNs (including 155 Chadians, 9 Nigerians, 6 Ethiopians, 6 Egyptians, 3 Somalis, and 3 Nigerien) arriving from Sudan directly.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

A total of 16,719 individuals arrived in CAR (Am Dafock PoE) from Sudan as of 5 July, including 12,018 Sudanese asylum seekers and 4,701 returnees. A total of 1,003 people out of the 16,719 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 government of CAR has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, away from the border..