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.

**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Lt. General al-Burhan, in an address to the Artillery Corps in Atbara during his tour of northern cities, claimed that war should end with the defeat of those who tried to destroy the Sudanese State and that the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) remain open to peace negotiations provided that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) meet the conditions set, including the evacuation of residential areas. Accompanied by the Governor of Northern State, Lt. General al-Burhan assessed the Arkin border crossing point in Wadi Halfa to address challenges of imports, exports and movement of people. In response to last week’s announcement to the establishment of a new government in Port Sudan, the Rapid Support Forces’ (RSF) political advisor reiterated that the establishment of a new government would prompt the establishment of an alternative authority by the RSF to eliminate corruption and unify the country. Meanwhile, the Transitional Sovereign Council (TSC) denied media allegations of Lt. General al-Burhan’s meetings with the leader of the Sudanese Islamic Movement (SIM) and leader of the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement-North/Al-Hilu 9 SPLM/N-AH).

On 28 September, the United States Department of the Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the US Department of States announced sanctions against two entities and one individual for their roles in undermining the peace, security and stability of Sudan. Ali Karti, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Former President Omer al-Bashir, was sanctioned for undermining the former civilian-led transition and the Framework Political Agreement Process, which in part contributed to the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023. The two entities sanctioned include GSK Advance Company Ltd (GSK), a Sudan based information
and technology company used as a procurement channel for RSF, and Aviatrade LLC, a Russian based military supply company also supporting RSF. The Department of State has also announced taking steps to impose visa restrictions on individuals complicit in undermining past and current efforts in Sudan’s democratic transition.

Heavy fighting in Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman continues – RSF has reportedly targeted SAF positions around the General Command and Signal Corps in Bahri whilst SAF has undertaken airstrikes on RSF concentration points. In South Darfur fighting between SAF and RSF around Nyala continued, along with reports of inter-tribal violence between the Salamat and Beni Halba tribes around the Kubum area. Reports from the field indicate a potential risk of the inter-tribal fighting extending to other areas of South Darfur and to Central Darfur in Um Dukhnum locality. RSF has reportedly taken steps to try and address the conflict between the two tribes, however, their involvement may exacerbate the situation further. On 28 September, the Leader of the Sudanese Revolutionary Awakening Council (SRWC) proposed an initiative to address the inter-tribal conflict through the close collaboration with tribal elders in Darfur. Fighting between RSF and SAF also continued in Central Darfur, specifically around Zalingei and in West Darfur, the Arab native administration warned of possible renewed inter-tribal clashes in the state. Meanwhile, the Darfur Joint Forces announced an increase deployment of troops in North Darfur to secure all entrances and exits to El Fasher to aid the safe movement of goods and supplies. In North Kordofan, clashes between RSF and local community members were reported following an attempt of looting of residential areas. RSF also reportedly gained control of the city of Wad Ashana Garrison in North Kordofan, a strategic location for its access into White Nile. Clashes between SAF and SPLM/N-AH were also reported in South Kordofan around Kadugli. In view of the continued emergency and influx of people, the governors of Gedaref and Kassala extended the state of mergence in their respective states.

DTM Sudan estimates that 4,425,083 individuals (883,098 households) have been recently internally displaced. The IDP caseload has been observed in 4,403 locations across all of Sudan’s 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (11.60%), South Darfur (11.44%), East Darfur (11.32%), Aj Jazirah (8.29%), Northern (8.19%), and North Darfur (7.50%). Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (3,007,833 IDPs, 67.97%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (14.87%), North Darfur (8.19%), Central Darfur (4.03%), West Darfur (3.74%), South Kordofan (0.74%), North Kordofan (0.44%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%). DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.72% 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 1,208,886 individuals into neighbouring countries with Chad recording the highest number followed by Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, and Libya. 66% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 34% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (40.3%), Egypt (26.7%), and South Sudan (24.2%).

Concerns are rising over the deteriorating health situation in Sudan following a surge in several outbreaks, including dengue, measles, malaria and cholera, coupled with a health system on the brink of collapse. According to the health cluster, 160 suspected cases of cholera and 506 suspected cases of dengue were reported in Gedaref. Between 15 April and 15 September, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) identified over 4,000 measles cases and 697,000 malaria cases. The Humanitarian Aid Commission in North Darfur spoke of the dire living conditions of IDPs in the states, especially those fleeing the conflict in neighbouring Darfur states and urgent need of assistance. Meanwhile, the Central Bank of Sudan has announced taking several measures to address the devaluation of the Sudanese pound. Conditions in neighbouring countries are also cause of concern as funding available insufficiently covers the needs of those who have fled and continue fleeing the conflict, especially in Chad and South Sudan – where services and humanitarian assistance risk being suspended.
As of last week, 59 containers containing relief items (including hygiene kits and medical consumables) for distribution through IOM’s common pipeline mechanism have been offloaded and delivered to IOM’s warehouses in Port Sudan. In addition to the 7 Rapid Response Fund sub-grants recently completed in the states of the Red Sea, Gedaref, White Nile, and South Darfur for the benefit of 172,465 individuals; 13 are underway in the states of the Red Sea, Kassala, Khartoum, Aj 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 27,041 individuals through 8 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 provided protection assistance to a total of 9,239 individuals so far, through awareness raising sessions on safe migration, gender-based violence (GBV), psychological first aid (PFA), counter-trafficking, art therapy, and psychoeducation.

Since 15 April, 58 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin, while 142 migrants received consular (pre-departure) assistance. Furthermore, 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 total of 7 individuals have also been assisted to reunite with their families in the United Kingdom and Belgium.

In partnership with the Sudanese Organization for Development (SOD), IOM has provided legal assistance to 80 migrants in vulnerable situations in Kassala, Gedaref and Port Sudan states, and is now extending those services to IDPs. Among other things, IOM supports its beneficiaries’ access to identity documents, provides legal counselling on housing/land/property rights, and provides its beneficiaries with representation in court. Moreover, 16,040 migrants, IDPs and host community members in vulnerable situation benefitted from NFI kits in the Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Darfur, and North and South Kordofan states; and 37,691 individuals benefitted from hygiene kits in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states. 1,700 households in the Red Sea state also received multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help them meet their basic needs.
As of 1 October, 292,853 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (21,935 Sudanese and 270,918 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 3,639 vulnerable individuals at various border crossing points or onward transportation reception points, strengthening its capacities particularly through the deployment of mobile teams to the Renk river port. Through its initiatives on primary healthcare, IOM conducted 3,767 medical consultations in Renk and 215 consultations in Wau, as well as provided health services to 112 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 ensured the delivery of 1,120 m$^3$ of clean drinking water at the water treatment plant, and trucked 927 m$^3$ of clean water to the Renk transit centre (TC). Elsewhere in the country, IOM provided 320 litres of safe and clean drinking water for affected populations at the Panakuach PoE in Unity state, and distributed WASH and S/NFIs to 3,276 individuals in Abyei.

Given the large number of arrivals currently in TCs, IOM’s CCCM activities are focused on site decongestion and improvement. As such, IOM completed the construction of 9 blocks of communal shelters in Rotriak, and 6 such shelters in Bulukat TC. These shelters are expected to provide shelter to 650 individuals over the two locations. Site maintenance and improvement activities, such as desludging and drainage improvement, are also ongoing to mitigate environmental risks.

As part of its multisectoral response to returnee arrivals, protection staff identified 3,606 individuals in households with one or more vulnerable household members. During the reporting period, protection teams conducted awareness campaigns on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and protection mainstreaming, reaching 427 individuals across Aweil Center and East.

While IOM and partners continue to respond to needs on the ground, inclement weather conditions compound the vulnerability of affected populations, with heavy rains and floods in some regions complicating access and delivery of assistance.
The latest update on arrival figures dates to 30 September and records 486,617 individuals (423,657 Sudanese and 62,960 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 the provision of shelters, coordination of essential services, and establishment of management and governance structures. 1,014 of the most vulnerable returnee households (6,592 individuals) were voluntarily relocated to the new site established by IOM in Tongori (Ouaddaï province) in coordination with authorities. While IOM continues to provide transitional shelters and WASH and protection assistance to respond to the needs of populations of the site, additional shelters will be constructed in Tongori over the coming weeks, aiming to reach a total of 2,500 households.

Additionally, IOM plans to extend the Deguessa returnee site (Sila province), where over 12,800 returnees have been registered by IOM. 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 shelters, NFI kits, boreholes, WASH/hygiene kits and sensitization, mobile clinics, a community health center, midwife services, GBV referrals, child-friendly spaces, and educational support and spaces at IOM’s site. As the next steps, IOM aims to install 1,850 transitional shelters, distribute 1,000 WASH NFIs and tarpaulins to vulnerable households, and provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 2,000 new households (approximately 12,000 individuals) across the two sites in Sila and Ouaddaï provinces.

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.

The latest update on arrival figures dates to 1 October and records 83,388 individuals (29,799 Sudanese and 53,589 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 over the reporting period, delivered 49 m3 of clean water to the Metema PoE. In addition, 94 Ethiopian returnees were provided with WASH services.

As part of its health response in Metema, IOM provided PFA to 105 individuals to address immediate psychosocial needs. 52 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, reaching 1,994 individuals. In collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), IOM conducted medical screenings at the PoE, benefiting 916 individuals, and vaccinated 39 returnees and refugees against cholera.

IOM's Migration Response Centre (MRC) continues to be operational - in the reporting period, 27 lactating women were identified and registered for direct assistance, and 30 returnee migrants registered for OTA assistance. With support from CCCM teams, 235 individuals received medication and were supported through translation services, while 501 individuals received translation support into Arabic, English, Amharic, and Tigrigna. Recognizing the differentiated needs of displaced populations, IOM specifically provided 25 elders and 1 injured male with tailored assistance in the form of hot meals, water, and protection services. As part of its protection activities at the MRC, IOM Ethiopia most recently provided protection assistance to 158 returnee migrants, of which 73 were referred for further assistance, and conducted awareness-raising sessions on protection, reaching 66 individuals.

While IOM and partners continue to deliver assistance in 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.
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, 1,935 were relocated from Am Dafock to Birao by UNHCR and the local government as of 25 September. As such, the government has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, where IOM continues to strengthen its presence.

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, 1,935 were relocated from Am Dafock to Birao by UNHCR and the local government as of 25 September. As such, the government has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, where IOM continues to strengthen its presence.

EGYPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of people assisted</th>
<th>Individuals received hygiene kits</th>
<th>Individuals supported through education grants</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>31,728</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>410</td>
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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 31,728 people with direct assistance, VHR assistance, distribution of non-food items, and other assistance. As of 1 October, 21,406 individuals have been pre-registered, and 44,151 individuals have been registered for direct assistance. Out of those, 4,363 individuals have received assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance.

Most recently, IOM distributed 350 hygiene kits to new arrivals in Cairo. Additionally, over the reporting period, IOM provided education grants to 410 students enrolled in 2 community schools in Cairo. Complementing previous such efforts, the education grants covered tuition, books, uniforms, and registration fees for the new school year.

LIBYA

As of 1 October, DTM Libya observed 4,253 arrivals (3,676 in Al Kufra, 500 in Om El Araneb, and 77 in Algatroun) of Sudanese migrants and TCNs. This includes 3,234 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 1,657 of which arrived from Sudan directly via Northern State and North Darfur. Additionally, DTM also recorded the arrival of 600 Libyan returnees and 419 TCNs (294 Chadians, 49 Somalis, 34 Ethiopians, 17 Eritreans, 9 Nigerians, 6 Egyptians, 6 Mauritians, 3 Nigerien, and 1 Burkinabe) from Sudan.