

*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 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.*

### 4.6 million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
PERSONS IN SUDAN

### 1.3 million

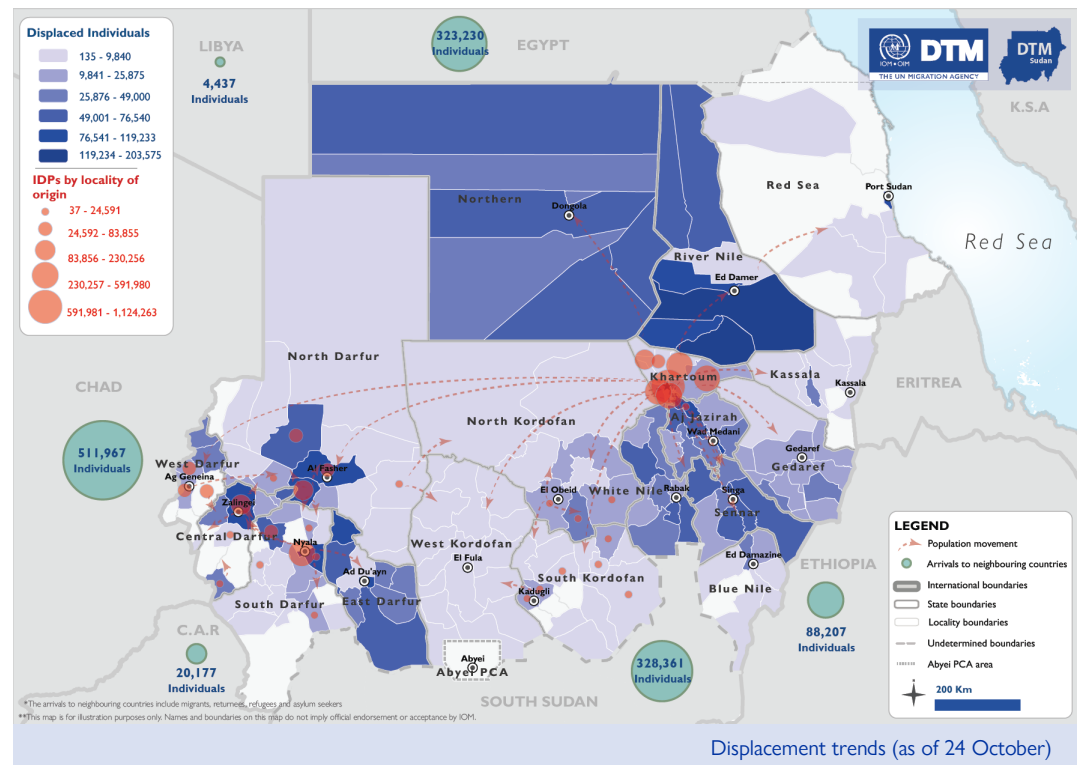
ARRIVALS IN NEIGHBOURING  
COUNTRIES

### 1.9 million

PEOPLE TARGETED IN SUDAN  
AND NEIGHBOURING  
COUNTRIES

### USD 418 million

REQUIRED BY IOM TO  
SUPPORT AFFECTED  
POPULATIONS



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Civil forces in Sudan have met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in a preparatory committee meeting ahead of the conference of civil forces set to start on 24 October. The aim of the conference is to establish united Democratic Civilian Front to end the war in Sudan and restore a democratic civil transition. Former Prime Minister, Abdallah Hamdok, opened the three-day gathering in Addis Ababa, where he [acknowledged](#) the suffering of the Sudanese people and emphasized the necessity of joining forces to end the conflict, provide humanitarian aid, and attain a comprehensive peace. He appealed to the regional and international community to step up their efforts to stop the violence and address the humanitarian crisis in Sudan and called on the unity of the Sudanese people.

Fighting in Khartoum between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues whilst SAF increased mobilization efforts in Kassala and RSF is reportedly seen for the first time in White Nile State. In Darfur, clashes resumed in El Fasher (North Darfur), in Nyala (South Darfur) and in [Zalingei](#) (Central Darfur). Zalingei is said to remain under RSF control, whilst Jebel Marra localities remain under SAF and Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) control. Reconciliation efforts following inter-communal violence between Salamat and Beni Halba tribes were launched in Central Darfur. In South Kordofan, heavy clashes between SAF and the Sudanese Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North/AI Hilu (SPLM-N/AH) continued.

## CONTACTS

In North Kordofan, the RSF reportedly [attacked](#) Wad Ashan Village in Um Rawaba locality on 17 October.

DTM Sudan estimates that 4,633,930 individuals (924,091 households) have been recently internally displaced. The IDP caseload has been observed in 4,728 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (12.45%), South Darfur (11.09%), East Darfur (10.82%), Aj Jazirah (7.92%), Northern (7.82%), and North Darfur (7.34%). Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from 8 states. The majority (3,182,405 IDPs, 68.68%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (14.46%), North Darfur (7.86%), Central Darfur (3.98%), West Darfur (3.80%), South Kordofan (0.75%), North Kordofan (0.46%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%). DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.60% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.



Ongoing distribution of life-saving NFI kits to displaced families in Port Sudan

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross-border Movements of 1,276,379 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 65% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 35% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (40.1%), Egypt (25.3%), and South Sudan (25.7%).

As the conflict drags on, the number of displacements continue to increase whilst humanitarian needs remain unmet. To date 88,000 people have also been affected by the [floods](#) in Sudan, with Northern, River Nile, South Darfur and North Darfur states being the most affected. On 26 September, the Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) declared a cholera outbreak in Gedaref state, declaring the same in Khartoum and South Kordofan states on 7 October. Prices of goods are estimated to have increased by 300 per cent negatively impacting local community's purchasing power and access to food and basic items. Notwithstanding the insecurity

risks, access and bureaucratic impediments IOM and partners continue to scale up responses on the ground to try and meet the growing needs.

## IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW

### SUDAN

**453,383** INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED SINCE THE ONSET OF THE CRISIS



**30,194** INDIVIDUALS



**14,169** INDIVIDUALS

Since the conflict erupted on 15 April, IOM has assisted 453,383 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan. This assistance includes the distribution of NFI kits (including plastic sheets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and solar torch lamps) to 37,540 crisis-affected individuals in Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Darfur, North and South Kordofan states. Additionally, another 330,902 individuals benefitted from the distribution of hygiene kits and other WASH items in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states.


Since the beginning of the conflict, IOM has provided medical assistance as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 30,194 individuals through 8 health facilities (Northern and Blue Nile states, and Abyei), mobile outreach to hard-to-reach communities, and its two Migrant Resource and Response Centers (MRRCs) located in Gedaref and Kassala. To support the growing number of individuals in need of essential WASH services, IOM also distributed handwashing stations, repaired handpumps, constructed showers and solar-powered water yard for the benefit of 12,380 crisis-affected individuals in 4 states (Gedaref, North Darfur, Northern and Blue Nile states).

In addition, MRRCs have provided protection assistance to 14,169 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, 97 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin, while 171 migrants received consular (pre-departure) assistance. Furthermore, in close collaboration with UNHCR, a total of 47 refugees have benefited from resettlement assistance from Sudan to Canada, and 3 from


Sudan to the United States. Eleven 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 116 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.

In addition to the 10 Rapid Response Fund sub-grants recently completed in Gedaref, Red Sea, White Nile and the Darfur region while another 10 are underway in the states of the Aj Jazirah, Kassala, Khartoum Northern, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. The activities covered by the sub-grants include ES/NFI, WASH, health, FSL and protection interventions. With RRF funding, IOM is also directly implementing a multi-sectoral intervention with health, WASH, NFIs, and cash-based components targeting almost 90,000 individuals in Red Sea state.

SOUTH SUDAN



2,657 INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED WITH MEDICAL CARE AND CONSULTATIONS



11,059 INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

9,270 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH ONWARD TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

As of 22 October, 328,361 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (36,514 Sudanese and 291,847 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 health assistance to affected populations. Over the past week, IOM's MHPSS team supported 1,198 individuals through the provision of psychological and emotional support, psychological first aid, as well as follow-up and referral to available services. Additionally, IOM provided 2,657 new arrivals with essential medical care and consultations.

IOM's WASH teams continue to provide access to safe

drinking water for those impacted by the crisis. As part of these efforts, IOM assisted 11,059 individuals across Renk, Panakuach, and the transit centre (TC) in Malakal by strengthening their access to safe drinking water, as well as provided 1300m3 of water over the past week to affected populations.

As part of its multisectoral response to returnee arrivals, protection staff conducted training on PSEA awareness, available services, as well as screened and referred cases forward for further assistance, reaching a total of 1,453 individuals. Given the priority needs indicated by returnees, IOM also supported 9,270 new arrivals with onward transportation assistance (OTA) through air, road, and riverine means.

Poor infrastructure, lack of roads, flooding and funding constraints, however, limit IOM's capacities and that of partners to effectively respond to the needs of new arrivals and host communities in the area. As such, these challenges complicate provision of OTA assistance, which remains most critical in the response. Field teams have also noted reports of harassment, intimidation, and extortion from amongst the new arrivals, suggesting a complex and interlocking set of challenges facing those fleeing Sudan.

CHAD



The latest update on arrival figures dates to 20 October and records 511,967 individuals (431,197 Sudanese and 80,770 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, NFIs, WASH services, protection services, MHPSS, and MPCA, as well as the coordination of the provision of essential services through various national and international partners.

IOM has started the extension of the Deguessa returnee site (Sila province), where it has registered over 20,000 returnees. As part of its efforts, IOM is currently constructing 1,850 transitional shelters, and aims to construct 2 boreholes and distribute 1,650 WASH kits. Humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, LM International, Lutheran World Foundation

(LWF), Concern Worldwide, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland, INTERSOS, WFP, and COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale, are providing or aiming to provide services including shelters, NFI kits, boreholes, WASH/hygiene kits and sensitization, food, mobile clinics, a community health center, midwife services, GBV referrals, child-friendly spaces, and educational support and spaces at IOM’s site.

Most recently, IOM completed the distribution of a second round of MPCA to 1,969 new returnee households (12,075) individuals in Tongori and Adré in the Ouaddaï province, and Goz Achiyé in the Sila province. As such, this complements previous efforts that reached 3,000 households (12,874 individuals) earlier this year in May to reinforce the resilience of returnee populations.

Separately, IOM is preparing to support the distribution of food by WFP to 6,665 returnee households (35,763 individuals) across 6 returnee sites in the Ouaddaï province.

Committed to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, including TCNs, IOM is continuing to identify such nationals displaced from Sudan in eastern Chad, and assist those who wish to return to their home countries. IOM Chad is currently hosting 33 TCNs from Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon in its TC in N’Djamena. Providing accommodation, food assistance, medical assistance, consular assistance for travel documents, return assistance, and pocket money, IOM has thus far assisted 14 TCNs to return to their home country. Most recently, the Organization identified 95 TCNs from Nigeria, Niger, and South Sudan in Adré for further assistance.

While IOM and partners continue to deliver assistance in-country, additional funding is urgently needed to ensure continued assistance to affected populations beyond December 2023.

ETHIOPIA

187 INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED FOR ONWARD  
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

1,068 INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH  
MEDICAL SCREENING



2,413 INDIVIDUALS REACHED THROUGH  
AWARENESS RAISING ON CHOLERA

The latest update on arrival figures dates to 22 October and records 88,207 individuals (33,462 Sudanese and 54,745 non-Sudanese) as having crossed the border from Sudan into Ethiopia.

During the reporting period, IOM 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 119 m3 of clean water to the Metema PoE.

As part of its health response at Metema, IOM provided PFA to 134 individuals to address immediate psychosocial needs. 96 individuals received sexual and reproductive health services, while all pregnant mothers received counselling on birth preparedness and preparedness in case of complications. To mitigate the increasing health risks at the Metema PoE, IOM conducted medical consultations for 552 individuals and in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), conducted 1,068 medical screenings at the PoE. Given the continuing risks of cholera, IOM conducted awareness raising sessions on the topic as well as other health risks, reaching 2,413 individuals.

IOM’s Migration Response Centre (MRC) continues to be operational; in the reporting period, 22 lactating and 23 pregnant women were identified and registered for direct assistance, and 187 returnee migrants registered for OTA assistance, of which 9 were elders and 5 were persons with disabilities. Additionally, 299 individuals received translation support at IOM information help desk and 262 individuals received tailored information on available services in the area, while 194 households (approximately 766 individuals) received multipurpose cash assistance. As part of its protection activities at the MRC, IOM assisted 31 returnee migrants with protection assistance, referring 26 of them for NFI assistance. IOM also trained 8 incentive workers on protection mainstreaming and GBV in line with its commitments to mainstream protection across its response.

IOM is continuing to deliver assistance to third country nationals (TCNs) who have crossed the border into Ethiopia as a result of the crisis in Sudan. During the reporting period, IOM assisted the VHR of 14 cases (9 Ethiopians and 5 Somalis), while providing them with tailored services.



EGYPT



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 33,677 people with direct assistance, VHR assistance, distribution of non-food items, and other assistance. As of 22 October, 25,688 individuals have been pre-registered, and 44,587 individuals have been registered for direct assistance. Out of those, 5,201 individuals have received assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance.

During the reporting period, IOM continued its visits to Sudanese community schools to conduct screening of cases for education grants. The process completed for one such school in Cairo identified 376 new arrivals, from whom support was provided toward their tuition, textbooks, and uniforms. Separately, IOM’s health teams conducted health screenings in Cairo and provided direct assistance for nearly 1,111 new arrivals to date in October. Cases that required further assistance and specialized medical support were identified and referred further to partner hospitals.

While IOM is continuing to scale up assistance to affected populations, including through recently signed agreements with IPs, it is also strengthening efforts to streamline communication and coordination with the government and other agencies to ensure a harmonized response.

LIBYA

As of 18 October, DTM Libya observed 4,437 arrivals (3,808 in Al Kufra, 500 in Om El Araneb, and 129 in Algatroun) of Sudanese migrants and TCNs. This includes 3,366 Sudanese migrants, 1,629 of which arrived indirectly from Chad (1,000 in Al Kufra, 129 in Algatroun, and 500 in Om El Araneb), and 1,737 of which arrived from Sudan directly via Northern State and North Darfur. Additionally, DTM also recorded the arrival of 600 Libyan returnees and 471 TCNs (294 Chadians, 67 Ethiopians, 61 Somalis, 24 Eritreans, 9 Nigerians, 6 Egyptians, 6 Mauritanian, 3 Nigerien and 1 from Burkinabe) from Sudan.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

As of 8 October, a total of 20,177 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 15,476 Sudanese asylum seekers, and 4,701 returnees. Of the 20,177 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, including through holding meetings with local authorities to introduce the protection activities that will be implemented in Birao, as well as conducting sensitization campaigns for Sudanese refugees, reaching 488 individuals.

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