

*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.*

**5.3 million\***

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SUDAN

**1.4 million**

ARRIVALS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

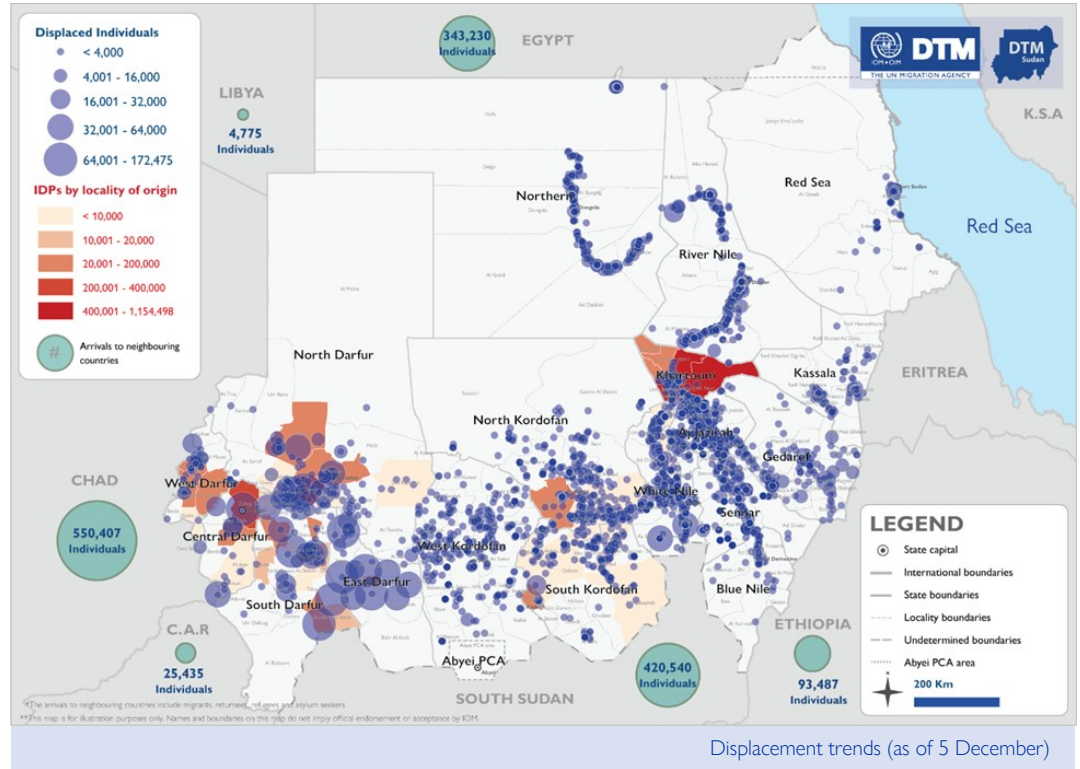
**1.9 million**

PEOPLE TARGETED IN SUDAN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

**USD 418 million**

REQUIRED BY IOM TO SUPPORT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

\*The third DTM Monthly Displacement Overview has been published on 30 November



Displacement trends (as of 5 December)

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Jeddah negotiations between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have [reportedly](#) been suspended as both parties failed to fulfil their obligations, including the implementation of confidence-building measures, withdrawal of military forces from key cities and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid in affected areas. Meanwhile, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is set to hold a summit on Sudan on 9 December in Djibouti to possibly amend its mediation programme on Sudan.

The UN Security Council on 1 December unanimously [terminated](#) the mandate of the UN Integrated Transitional Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS). Adopting resolution 2715 (2023) by 14 votes in favor and one abstention (Russia), the UNSC requested UNITAMS “immediately start on 4

December 2023, the cessation of its operations and the process of the transfer of its tasks, where appropriate and to the extent feasible, to UN agencies, funds and programmes, with the objective of completing this by 29 February 2024.” Prior to the UNSC meeting, former Prime Minister Hamdock and head of the Coordination of Democratic Civil Forces (CDCF or TAQADDUM) had urged the UN Security Council to renew UNITAMS’s mandate, noting the need for the mission in Sudan. In a [statement](#) attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General – on Sudan, released on 1 December, the Secretary-General reiterated his deep concern about the escalating conflict in Sudan and its devastating impact on civilians, committing to continuing to engage with all Sudanese stakeholders in support of the

## CONTACTS

aspirations of the Sudanese people for a peaceful and secure future. He reiterated his call to the warring parties to reach an agreement on an immediate ceasefire and engage in discussions to achieve a permanent cessation of hostilities. The Secretary-General's recently appointed Personal Envoy for the Sudan, Ramtane Lamamra, will continue to support ongoing peace efforts in Sudan, in close coordination and cooperation with the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Fighting continues to be reported in and around Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman. In West Kordofan air strikes targeted SAF in Babanusa. This incident supposedly violated a tripartite agreement signed just a day earlier between the SAF, RSF and the Native Administration. In Darfur, the joint force of the armed movements signatory to the Juba Peace Agreement announced the commencement of troop deployments in North Darfur state on Saturday to preemptively protect civilians from potential threat. Inter-communal fighting was also reported on South Kordofan, South Darfur and North Darfur ([DTM](#)).

DTM Sudan estimates that **5,340,863** individuals (**1,063,273** households) have been recently internally displaced. The IDP caseload has been observed in **5,742** locations across all of Sudan's 18 states.

The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed across South Darfur (12.83%), River Nile (11.46%), East Darfur (11.29%), Aj Jazirah (8.84%), and North Darfur (8.19%). Field teams reported that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from ten states. The majority (3,459,935, 64.79%) were reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (16.14%), North Darfur (8.73%), Central Darfur (4.37%), West Darfur (3.52%), East Darfur (1.20%), South Kordofan (0.66%), North Kordofan (0.54%), White Nile (0.04%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%).

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross-border movements of **1,437,874** individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 63% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 37% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (38.3%), South Sudan (29.2%), and Egypt (23.9%)”

Humanitarian partners in Sudan also [continue](#) to scale up their cholera response with over 5,200 registered suspected cases of cholera, including more than 160 deaths, according to the World Health Organization and Sudan's health ministry. All

states in Sudan have registered at least 9 cases of cholera, and a 70 % surge in cases is reported over the past three weeks.

## IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW

### SUDAN

**501,307** INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED SINCE THE ONSET OF THE CRISIS



**299,835** INDIVIDUALS



**35,658** INDIVIDUALS

Since the conflict erupted on 15 April, IOM has assisted 501,307 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan. This assistance includes the distribution of emergency shelter and non-food items to 64,348 crisis-affected individuals in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea and South Kordofan states. Additionally, another 31,481 individuals benefitted from the distribution of hygiene kits and another 299,835 individuals benefitted from the provision of other WASH items in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states.

Moreover, IOM has provided medical assistance as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 32,411 individuals through 8 health facilities (Northern and Blue Nile states, and Northern 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 a solar-powered water yard, and other emergency WASH services for the benefit of 51,704 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan.

IOM has also provided protection assistance to 35,658 individuals so far, 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. A total of 29,773 households have received multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), and 5,117 individuals in extremely vulnerable situations have received tailored in-kind assistance.

Another 854 individuals benefitted so far from construction of community infrastructure (such as roads, markets, health and community centres) and 83 households have received livelihoods assistance.

Since 15 April, 144 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin, while 171 migrants received consular (pre-departure) assistance. In close collaboration with UNHCR, IOM also

resettled 167 refugees from Sudan to Canada and the United States. Another 30 individuals have also been assisted to reunite with their families in Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Through the Rapid Response Fund mechanism, IOM's partners have reached 308,450 direct beneficiaries and 445,957 indirect beneficiaries in Sudan with ES/NFI, WASH, Health, FSL and Protection interventions so far.

## SOUTH SUDAN

**144,870** TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED

**19,735** INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED WITH OTA ASSISTANCE

**5,129** INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH VACCINATION

As of 3 December, 420,540 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (65,077 Sudanese and 355,463 non-Sudanese), an increase of 33,567 individuals from last reporting. Wunthow/Juda, near Renk (Upper Nile State), continues to be the point of entry (PoE) for most new arrivals to South Sudan.

Since the start of the crisis, 144,870 have been assisted by IOM in South Sudan. The overall movement at all border flow monitoring points is still increasing due to the ongoing conflict in areas of Darfur and Kordofan (North and South) states in Sudan, with several intercommunal clashes reported in those states. Increased armed clashes in Kordofan region of Sudan has further raised concerns about deterioration of security situation in the immediate neighbourhood of Abyei in the North which may potentially result in humanitarian implications for Abyei including an increased influx of arrivals. This situation is creating congestion in Renk and overstressing the capacities for humanitarian response. South Sudan DTM and teams deployed at PoEs have registered and conducted verifications for 15,929 new arrivals, and registered 11,958 vulnerable individuals to access services as priority.

In the past week, onward transportation assistance (OTA) was provided to 19,735 individuals, by boat (3,278 by boat vouchers), by IOM chartered flights (2,678) from Malakal to Wau, Juba, Rubkona and other final destinations, and by road (13,779) from Juda to Renk. IOM coordinated with UNHCR and partners to address the issue of Sudanese refugees without proper documentation, which puts them at risk of harm and inability to get assistance, including OTA.

IOM supported 2,553 individuals over the past week with MHPSS assistance, psychological support, and referrals. As part of its broader health response, IOM assisted 5,654 individuals



Distribution of hygiene kits to IDPs in Wad Medani, Ajazirah, Sudan

with primary healthcare in health facilities and mobile clinics and provided vaccination and immunization services for 5,129 children and adults. To further ensure all of IOM's initiatives are equitable and responsible, IOM provided information on PSEA, referrals, and available services to 21,486 individuals.

Poor infrastructure, lack of roads, flooding and funding constraints are severely impeding capacities of all humanitarian actors to respond to needs of both new arrivals and receiving communities and is putting pressure on onward transportation, which remains the most critical need in this response. In addition, the current WASH situation at PoEs needs immediate attention, as multiple latrines and bathing shelters are out of service or flooded; this situation poses severe health risks to returnees, refugees and IDPs. IOM continues to provide access to safe drinking water for those impacted by the crisis and has supplied 1,650 litres of water over the past week.

## CHAD

**71,299** TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED

**88,604** CHADIAN RETURNEES REGISTERED BY DTM

As of 27 November, 550,407 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Chad from Sudan (451,894 Sudanese and 98,513 non-Sudanese), an increase of 1,894 individuals since last reporting period.

IOM DTM is preparing to roll out biometric registration in Tongori site, and is continuing to identify vulnerable returnees in Adré. IOM has also updated registration data for returnees in Sila province, where many sites were inaccessible due to the rainy season. IOM registered 88,604 Chadian returnees and estimates that the total returnee population in Chad is as high as 98,767.

Over the reporting period, IOM continued to construct transitional shelters, provide key protection and MHPSS services, and upgrade access to essential WASH services in Tongori (Ouaddai) and Degoussa (Sila) returnee sites. IOM also provides on-the-ground support to food distributions by WFP in returnee sites. To date, IOM has reached 71,299 individuals in those sites, including 24,949 with MPCA and 36,644 with NFIs.

In Tongori, IOM has allocated the 149 new transitional shelters to returnees relocated from Adré (7,355 individuals), in coordination with the Chadian authorities, and from Toutouma. Another 385 households were allocated transitional shelters in Degoussa, with 350 additional planned for this week. An additional two boreholes were completed and handed over in Degoussa site, and upgrading of one borehole is ongoing in Tongori, powered by solar energy. Water and sanitation interventions are benefitting 42,003 individuals on the supported sites and from host communities.

Protection activities have been implemented in different sites, with awareness sessions for the 16 days of activism for the prevention of GBV campaign.

While IOM and partners continue to deliver assistance in-country, increased donor support is urgently needed in Chad to ensure continued assistance to affected populations, including the host communities, beyond December 2023 and to respond to the continued influx of returnees. IOM estimates the number of Chadian returnees to rise to 150,000 by the end of March 2024, due to conflict worsening in Darfur, with urgent needs for services including education, health care and protection.

## ETHIOPIA

**630** INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED THROUGH MRCs

**875** MHPSS SERVICES PROVIDED

**283** INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH OTA

As of 3 December, 93,487 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Ethiopia from Sudan (36,682 Sudanese and 56,805 non-Sudanese). During the last week, DTM reports that 281 individuals have crossed the border into Ethiopia through the Metema PoE (17 refugees, 236 returnees and 28 TCNs), which represents a decline from past weeks, mainly attributed to continued suspension of issuance of exit visas from

Sudanese authorities to their nationals, following security incidents registered while crossing the border. Due to growing tensions at PoE, refugees and asylum seekers were relocated to a transit camp in the outskirts of Metema. IOM relocated 465 people to this camp, and might transfer water trucking to it as a temporary measure until situation stabilizes.

As part of its health and nutrition response at Metema, IOM provided MHPSS services to 875 individuals, and 65 individuals received sexual and reproductive health services. To mitigate the increasing health risks at the Metema PoE, IOM conducted medical consultations for 509 individuals and in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), conducted 412 medical screenings at the PoE. In addition, a total of 224 returnees, refugees and TCNs were screened for malnutrition, with 2 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) identified and assisted.

IOM Shelter team finalized disbursing Cash-for-Rent and MPCA for Ethiopian returnees. A total of 173 households have received Cash-for-Rent and 472 received MPCA.

At IOM's Migration Response Centre (MRC), 630 vulnerable returnees were screened, identified and registered in collaboration with government partners. Out of these, 283 have returned to their areas of origin. All returnees were assisted with holistic support, including food, water, NFI, MHPSS and transportation.

IOM is currently assisting 10 TCNs living in transit camp to return to their respective countries (1 from the Central African Republic (CAR), 1 from Kenya, 1 from Liberia, 2 from Nigeria, 3 from Somalia and 2 from Uganda). The MRC has linked all TCNs with their respective Embassies.

283 Ethiopian returnees with OTA assistance, including provision of hygiene and dignity kits. Out of them, 161 returned to Addis Ababa and beyond, while 122 persons returned to Gondar town. Close to 80 Ethiopian returnees who claim to have no relatives or families in Ethiopia and have nowhere to go to are requesting IOM to extend additional support. IOM had provided one-time cash assistance in the form of a rental subsidy. IOM is in discussion with zonal DRM to extend sustain assistance in the form of documentation, income generating activities, education, etc.

The security situation at the border and in the Amhara region remains tense, leading to insecurity and escalation of communal tension. This situation is complicating provision of humanitarian services, including OTA assistance.

## EGYPT

**38,801** TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED

**350** STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATION GRANTS

The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 19 October, and records more than 343,230 individuals (330,000 Sudanese, 6,000 Egyptian returnees, and 7,230 TCNs) as having crossed into Egypt from Sudan.

To date, IOM Egypt has assisted a total of 38,801 individuals. Out of those, 9,307 individuals have received direct assistance (MPCA, food vouchers, housing allowance, medical assistance) and 29,308 had received assistance in the form of health and protection sensitizations, NFI and food distribution. As of 5 December, 40,207 individuals have been pre-registered, and 48,269 individuals have been registered for direct assistance.

Over the past two weeks, IOM, in partnership with PLAN International, distributed 1,313 blankets, 180 dignity kits, and 102 food vouchers to Sudanese new arrivals. In addition, IOM provided education grants to 350 students enrolled in two Sudanese community schools in Aswan, covering school registration fees, uniforms and tuition fees for 2023-24.

Since the start of the crisis, IOM has assisted a total of 186 TCNs (108 Chadians, 77 Cameroonians, and 1 Ivorian) with VHR as per their needs toward food, non-food items, temporary accommodation, medications, medical checkups, financial assistance, land transport with operational escorts, pre-departure counselling and air transportation to countries of origin with medical escorts.

While IOM is continuing to scale up assistance to affected populations, it is also strengthening efforts to streamline communication and coordination with the government and other UN agencies to ensure a harmonized response and the timely availability of up-to-date information to support evidence-based activities, especially in the context of multiple crisis in neighbouring countries.

## LIBYA

As of 3 December, DTM Libya observed 4,774 arrivals (3,930 in Al Kufra, 500 in Om El Araneb, and 344 in Algatroun) of Sudanese migrants and TCNs. This includes 3,703 Sudanese migrants, 1,856 of which arrived indirectly from Chad (1,012 in Al Kufra, 344 in Algatroun, and 500 in Om El Araneb), and 1,847 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 Burkinabe) from Sudan.

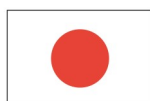
## CENRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

As of 27 November, a total of 25,435 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 20,734 Sudanese asylum seekers, and 4,701 returnees. Of the total number of recorded arrivals, 2,425 were relocated from Am Dafock to Birao (Korsi site) by UNHCR and local authorities, or by their own efforts. The government has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, where IOM continues to strengthen its presence including through engaging with local authorities to prepare the protection activities that will be implemented in Birao shortly, as well as conducting sensitization campaigns for Sudanese refugees, reaching 488 individuals so far.

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