

*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 2024 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.*

### 9 million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SUDAN

### 6 million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SUDAN SINCE 15 APRIL 2023

### 1.7 million

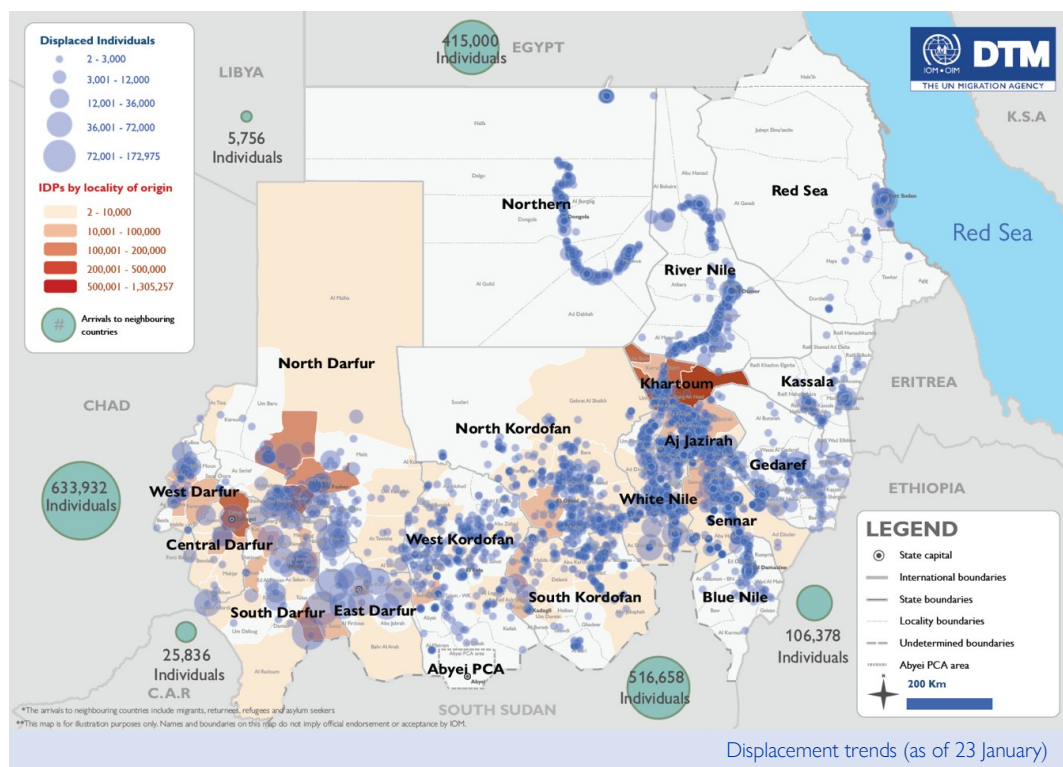
ARRIVALS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### 1.2 million

PEOPLE TARGETED IN SUDAN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### USD 307 million

REQUIRED BY IOM TO SUPPORT AFFECTED POPULATIONS



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Over the past week, DTM Sudan [published](#) new data on baseline estimates of IDPs in the country. In addition to an estimated 3 million IDPs in country prior to the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April, an additional 6 million IDPs have been displaced as a direct result of armed clashes over the past nine months across Sudan. As such, **Sudan currently hosts more than 9 million IDPs** as of 31 December 2023, representing the largest internal displacement crisis in the world (Sudan hosts approximately 13% of all the IDPs in the world).

The conflict in Sudan, which continues unabated post the 9-month mark, has witnessed over 13,000 civilian casualties and another 26,000 individuals injured. Ongoing clashes and resultant insecurity have not only led to record levels of displacement but has also had [wider negative implications](#) on food insecurity, infrastructure, economy, and human rights.

17.7 million people in Sudan are [classified](#) as being in high levels of acute food insecurity classified in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above between October 2023 and February 2024. New frontiers being opened in the war are [likely](#) to further disrupt access to basic services, trade routes, and markets, with attacks in the main producing belts leading to below-normal harvests. Additionally with the decline of health infrastructure, WHO continues to report an increase in disease outbreaks, most recently [reporting](#) 9,985 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and 275 associated deaths, and 5,077 cases of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF) and 25 associated deaths.

The collapse of the health services is likely to exacerbate an already dire protection crisis, with an [estimated](#) 4.2 million at risk of gender-based violence. New cases of sexual and gender-

## CONTACTS

based violence have been [reported](#) over the past week, with the Unit for Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAW) noting that documented cases account for only 2% of actual instances of sexual violence. It is against this backdrop that the UN Fact-Finding Mission began its work on Sudan earlier this week, [noting](#) its emphasis on investigating violations targeting women and children, particularly those concerning sexual violence.

DTM Sudan estimates that **6,069,193** individuals (**1,208,246** households) were recently internally displaced. The internally displaced persons (IDP) caseload was observed in **6,482** locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs were observed across South Darfur (12%), River Nile (11%), East Darfur (11%), White Nile (8%), North Darfur (8%), and Aj Jazirah (7%). Field teams reported that the IDPs were originally displaced from twelve states. The majority (3,512,503 IDPs, 58%) were reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (15%), North Darfur (8%), Aj Jazirah (8%), Central Darfur (4%), West Darfur (3%), East Darfur (1%), South Kordofan (1%), North Kordofan (1%), West Kordofan (<1%), Sennar (<1%), and White Nile (<1%).

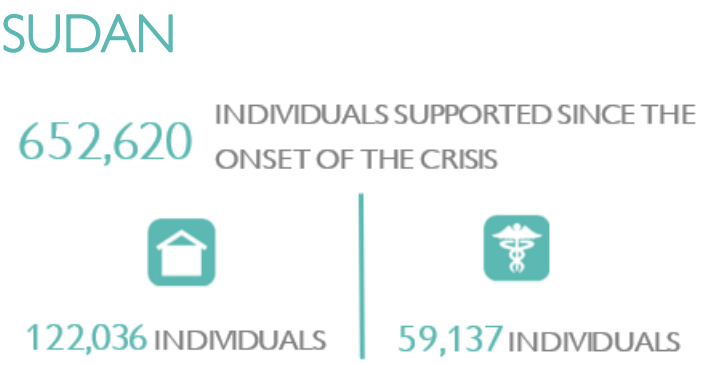
In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross border movements of **1,703,560** individuals into neighbouring countries namely: Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Sixty-two per cent of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 38 per cent estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (37%), South Sudan (30%), and Egypt (24%).

A political solution to the crisis, however, remains uncertain. While Gen. Dagalo held meetings around the 42nd Extraordinary Session of IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Uganda to discuss the conflict in Sudan, the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reported to have issued a statement [announcing](#) Sudan's suspension of IGAD membership. The [Communiqué](#) issued by the IGAD at the close of the summit nevertheless called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire in Sudan and called on the warring parties to have a face-to-face meeting within two weeks, reemphasizing IGAD support to resolve the conflict peacefully. As the next step, it additionally directed the IGAD Secretariat in coordination with the AUC to revise the Roadmap for the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of the Sudan that was adopted at the 14th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Heads of State and Government with clear timelines; and within one month to convene a Sudanese-owned and Sudanese-led process towards a democratic Government in the Sudan.

Given the operational and access limitations in-country, [additional funding](#) is critically needed to expand the provision of assistance to conflict-affected populations in Sudan. With

almost 11 million people living in inaccessible or partially inaccessible areas, this includes expanding cross-border assistance mechanisms to boost capacities in conflict areas and aid neighbouring governments in addressing the evolving, multidimensional needs of returning migrants and local populations.

IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW



Since the conflict erupted on 15 April, IOM has assisted 652,620 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan. This assistance includes the distribution of emergency shelter and non-food items to 122,036 crisis-affected individuals in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan and West Darfur states. Additionally, another 54,139 individuals benefitted from the distribution of hygiene kits and another 411,889 individuals benefitted from the provision of other WASH items in the Red Sea, Northern, Gedaref, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states.

IOM has provided emergency health assistance to 59,137 individuals and nutrition support to 2,268 individuals through 8 health facilities (Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Northern and Sennar states, and Abyei PCA North), mobile outreach to hard-to-reach communities, and its two Migrant Resource and Response Centers (MRRCs) located in Gedaref and Kassala. Moreover, IOM has provided mental health and psychosocial



support (MHPSS) to 5,219 displacement-affected individuals.

IOM has also provided protection assistance to 44,156 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 42,611 households have received multi-purpose cash assistance, while IOM provided tailored in-kind assistance to 5,267 individuals in extremely vulnerable situations. Another 854 individuals benefited so far from construction of community infrastructure (such as roads, markets, health and community centers) and 139 returnees have so far received livelihoods assistance.

Since 15 April, 194 stranded migrants have received voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) assistance to their country of origin, while six at-risk individuals received humanitarian transportation assistance within Sudan. In close collaboration with UNHCR, IOM also resettled 282 refugees from Sudan to Canada and the United States. Another 44 individuals have also been assisted to reunite with their families in Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom and the USA.

In addition, through the Rapid Response Fund mechanism, IOM's partners have reached 392,249 direct beneficiaries in Sudan with ES/NFI, WASH, Health, FSL and Protection interventions so far.

The recent spread conflict into parts of Central and Eastern Sudan has significantly increased humanitarian needs. Food insecurity is expected to rise as the harvest season (December-January) is severely impacted by the ongoing clashes and displacement. Targeted interventions are urgently needed, such as agriculture initiatives for winter cropping and income-generating activities, to mitigate the impact of the conflict on food security and increase resilience of affected communities.

SOUTH SUDAN

318,265	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED
272,270	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED WITH OTA
167,996	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH PROTECTION SERVICES

As of 21 January, 516,658 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (92,851 Sudanese and 423,807 non-Sudanese), an increase of 14,715 individuals from last reporting.

Since the start of the crisis, 318,265 individuals have been assisted by IOM in South Sudan. South Sudan DTM and teams



Returnees on boat from Renk to Malakal @IOM South Sudan 2024

deployed at points of entry (PoEs) have registered and conducted verifications for 15,530 new arrivals benefitting from Onward Transportation Assistance (OTA), and identified 12,996 vulnerable individuals to access services as priority (including PSEA, information, available services and referrals).

In the past week, OTA was provided to 14,438 individuals, by boat from Renk to Malakal, by IOM chartered flights from Renk to Malakal, and by road from Joda border crossing to Renk.

In the Transit Centers, IOM reached last week 20,940 people with WASH services, 2,964 people with MHPSS services, psychological support and referrals, and 17,356 people with health services, including primary health care in health facilities and mobile clinics, fit for travel screenings and vaccination for children.

The recent takeover of Wad Madani in Sudan by the RSF has caused the displacement of more than 500,000 people so far, with some transiting across the border through Renk border crossing point and subsequently onward to Bulukat transit center. IOM is expecting further increase of people crossing into South Sudan as fighting continues in Aj Jazirah, Sennar and White Nile states. IOM continues to monitor the situation and has increased the number of chartered flights in the past weeks to avoid congestion in the TC.

CHAD

79,519	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED
18,011	INDIVIDUALS BENEFITTING FROM TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

As of 18 January, 633,932 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Chad from Sudan (496,834 Sudanese and 137,098 non-Sudanese).





Construction of the Humanitarian Hub in Farchana © IOM Chad 2024

Since April 2023, IOM has reached 79,519 individuals in Ouaddaï and Sila provinces, including 23,287 with MPCA, 18,011 with transitional shelter, 40,500 with NFIs and 44,014 with WASH. To date, IOM has registered 93,701 Chadian returnees (67% children) and has also identified 356 TCNs previously living in Sudan. IOM estimates that 136,735 returnees have crossed into Chad from Sudan. Return and Intention Surveys and Village Assessment Surveys in Ouaddaï and Sila provinces are ongoing and results are expected to be published by mid-February.

During the past week, IOM has continued constructing transitional shelters for the returnee population, finalizing 214 new shelters in the two returnee sites, benefitting 1,113 individuals. Construction of an additional 790 shelters is ongoing. In Tongori site, IOM led inter-community consultations between leaders from the host communities and representatives of the returnees to bolster social cohesion and cohabitation.

Protection activities are ongoing in the different sites, including development of a referral system, regular meetings with site committees and sensitizations on GBV, MHPSS and other protection issues, and psychosocial activities in Deguessa for newly arrived households.

The construction of the Humanitarian Hub in Farchana has commenced. This hub will be used by UN agencies and humanitarian partners to increase capacities, particularly in delivering humanitarian assistance through cross-border into Darfur region of Sudan. The arrival rates of Chadian returnees continue to rapidly increase in regions bordering Darfur;

public services need to be reinforced in the border regions, including education, health care, shelter, and protection. Given the increasing number of returnees, IOM's interventions aim to respond to the needs of returnees who will remain in the long term and host communities who were already suffering from structural under-development in the region. In addition to responding to basic needs, investments in transition, stabilization and livelihood need to start, particularly on returnees' sites. More details on the need for continued support for returnees in Chad can be [found here](#).

## ETHIOPIA

230

INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED THIS WEEK  
THROUGH MRCs

1,054

PROVIDED THIS WEEK WITH MHPSS  
SERVICES

As of 21 January, 106,378 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Ethiopia from Sudan (45,200 Sudanese and 61,178 non-Sudanese). During the last week, DTM reports that 1,169 individuals have crossed the border into Ethiopia through the Metema PoE (959 refugees, 180 returnees and 30 TCNs); IOM has facilitated the movement of 208 individuals from the PoE to the transit camp.

As part of its health and nutrition response at Metema, IOM provided MHPSS services to 1,054 individuals. To mitigate the increasing health risks at the Metema PoE, IOM conducted medical consultations for 472 individuals and, in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), conducted 1,317 medical screenings at the PoE, with top three conditions being upper respiratory tract infection, acute febrile illness and acute gastroenteritis. In addition, a total of 300 returnees, refugees and TCNs were screened for malnutrition, with no case reported this week. At IOM's Migration Response Centre (MRC), 230 individuals have been assisted.

The security situation at the border and in the Amhara region remains tense, causing movement restrictions which are likely to persist throughout 2024. IOM also anticipates a continued inflow of population crossing from Metema PoE due to the evolving dynamic in Sudan, maintaining the pressure on already stretched resources, compounded by the insecurity along the Gonder to Addis Ababa route.

# EGYPT

44,306 TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED

10,908 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH CBI

The latest update on arrival figures from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dates to 31 December, and records more than 415,000 individuals (400,000 Sudanese, 6,000 Egyptian returnees, and 9,000 TCNs) as having crossed into Egypt from Sudan.

To date, IOM Egypt has assisted a total of 44,306 individuals, of which 10,908 have received cash-based interventions (MPCA, housing), 18,611 with NFIs, 18,141 with Health services, 1,770 with food assistance, 1,602 with education assistance and 186 with voluntary humanitarian return.

provided psychological first aid to 300 returnees and 185 refugees, conducting two capacity-building workshops for 61 members of the Birao community protection network, and distributing dignity kits to 643 households (reaching 3,215 individuals). IOM has assisted a total of 4,746 individuals so far.

# LIBYA

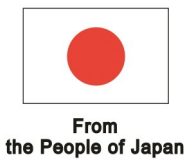
As of 22 January, DTM Libya observed 5,755 arrivals (4,684 Sudanese and 1,071 TCNs), marking an increase of 217 individuals from last week. Of the Sudanese migrants, 2,591 arrived indirectly from Chad (1,012 in Al Kufra, 1,079 in Algatroun, and 500 in Om El Araneb), and 2,093 of which arrived from Sudan directly via Northern State and North Darfur. Additionally, to date DTM has recorded the arrival of 600 Libyan returnees and 471 TCNs from Sudan.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

4,746 TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED

As of 25 December 2023, a total of 25,836 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 (an estimated 88% of which are women and children). This includes 21,135 Sudanese asylum seekers, and 4,701 returnees. Of the total number of recorded arrivals, 2,886 were relocated from Am Dafock to Birao (Korsi site) by UNHCR and local authorities, or by their own efforts. IOM continues to strengthen its presence in Birao, and has so far

## CURRENT RESPONSE DONORS:



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