



Medical consultations through IOM's mobile clinic in Kosti, White Nile state. © IOM SUDAN 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

In response to the armed conflict that erupted in April 2023, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) remains committed to stay and help the people of Sudan. During the past week, we have:

- Provided **455 medical consultations** through our mobile medical team in three gathering sites in Kosti locality (White Nile state).
- Distributed cash assistance to **836 individuals** at our Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRRC) in Kassala, addressing expenses for surgical operations, shelter, food, and travel fees.
- Concluded a **geophysical study** to identify borehole sites addressing **the need for clean water** in Sandi Foog, currently hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled from Aj Jazirah state.
- Provided **134 nutrition screenings** and **238 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services** through our mobile team in White Nile state.
- Participated in a two-day Joint Protection Assessment led by the Protection Working Group, specifically focusing on **child protection** and conducted six **psychosocial support (PSS)** group activities, **benefiting 146 children** across two gathering sites in Algablen locality (White Nile state).
- Conducted training with Sudanese Organization for Development (SOD) for **19 paralegals**, including migrant representatives, emphasizing legal aid for community contribution.
- Provided urgent relief items, including lifesaving NFI and hygiene kits, in White Nile to **over 27,000 people** along with our partner (Sudanese Red Crescent).
- Published the [17th Weekly Displacement Snapshot](#) by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) with insights into those displaced since 15 April 2023.

With over 7.7 million people displaced due to the conflict after nine months of fighting, Sudan is the largest displacement crisis in the world and situation is evolving rapidly.

KEY FIGURES



24.7 million

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN SUDAN

6,055,749

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)
(SINCE 15 APRIL 2023)

1,686,884

CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS RECORDED
(SINCE 15 APRIL 2023)

618,658

PEOPLE REACHED IN SUDAN

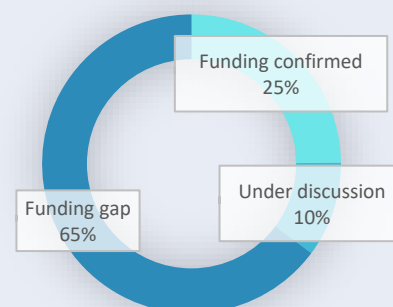
6,355

LOCATIONS DISPLACED PEOPLE FLED INTO

18

STATES REACHED IN SUDAN

FUNDING (AS OF 17 JANUARY 2024)



Your donation can help provide life-saving aid such as food, water, shelter, and medical supplies to those who need it the most. Every little helps.

[DONATE NOW](#)

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Nine months have passed since the outbreak of the conflict, with now more than six million internally displaced people (IDPs) since mid-April 2023. Sudan continues to hold the position as the largest internal displacement crisis globally, including the **world's largest child displacement crisis**. The conflict has deprived about 12 million children of schooling since April, bringing the total number of out-of-school children in Sudan to 19 million.

SITUATION

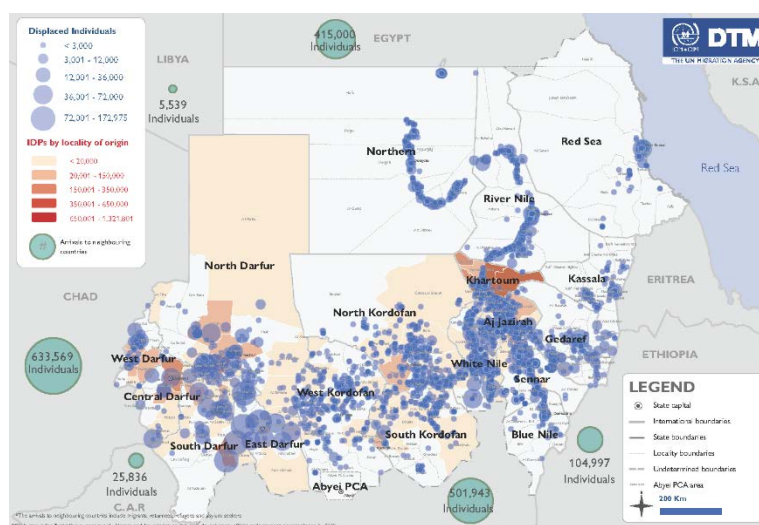
The conflict that broke out on 15 April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues to have devastating consequences for millions of civilians in Sudan, with half of the population (24.7 million people) estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance and **more than 6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)**. Sudan is also now the world's largest child displacement crisis in the world. Of the total 19 million children out of school, 6.5 million children—equivalent to 1 in every 3 children in the country—have lost access to school **due to increased violence and insecurity**. This has led to the **closure of at least 10,400 schools in conflict-affected areas**. Before April, nearly 7 million children were already out of school. With the conflict continuing, no child in Sudan will be able to return to school in the coming months, exposing them to immediate and long-term dangers, including displacement, recruitment into armed groups, and sexual violence.

A spokesperson on behalf of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights acknowledged the devastating impact of the conflict, citing concerns about ongoing issues such as sexual violence and many other human rights violations. On 16 January 2024, the UN human rights chief, called on the rival militaries in Sudan to immediately lay down their weapons. His call was urging all parties to cease hostilities, ensure the protection of civilians, take feasible precautions to minimize harm, including attacks on civilians and civilian objects. The UN human rights expert in Sudan is concerned that delivering aid in the country remains exceptionally challenging due to ongoing hostilities, persistent insecurity, attacks on humanitarian workers, and bureaucratic obstacles, despite the significant need.

The impact of conflict on humanitarian assistance delivery is widespread across the country. Organized violence, coupled with ongoing economic decline, has resulted in about 17.7 million people in Sudan (37% of the population) facing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between October 2023 and February 2024. In addition, about **9,600 suspected cases of cholera, including 264 deaths**, have been reported from nine states as of 13 January, according to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Other disease outbreaks are ongoing in several states, including measles, malaria and dengue fever. Disease outbreaks are increasing due to disruptions in basic public health services, including disease surveillance, functional public health laboratories, and rapid response teams. Ongoing insecurity, displacement, limited access to essential supplies, electricity, and water pose significant challenges to healthcare delivery, with about **65 per cent of the population lacking access to healthcare**.

The worsening situation in Sudan has significant impacts for neighboring countries, many of which are already dealing with prolonged crises. Sudan shares borders with seven countries across three regions and plays an important role in migration, serving as a crossroads between countries in East and the Horn of Africa, Libya, and Egypt, particularly along the Central Mediterranean route. It serves as a passage for migrants heading towards the Gulf through the Northern route. Since the outbreak of the crisis, almost 1.7 million people have fled into neighboring countries, with Chad (38%), South Sudan (30%), and Egypt (25%). Cross-border movements are rapidly increasing, particularly towards South Sudan, Ethiopia and Chad, putting pressure on already limited capacities to provide humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations.



Map: Displacement in Sudan since 15 April. (IOM DTM Sudan)

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks, monitors and analyses displacement and population mobility to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations across all states in Sudan.

Since 15 April, DTM has published 18 situation reports, 17 weekly displacement snapshots, 4 monthly displacement overviews, 143 early warning flash reports and 37 datasets that can be found [here](#)

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

IOM has distributed emergency shelter (ES) and non-food items (NFI) to 116,286 people in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea and South Kordofan states since the conflict erupted.

As part of IOM's common pipeline mechanism, 139 containers with relief items have been received in Port Sudan with another 61 containers *en route* to Sudan. The items are being delivered to humanitarian partners to for distributions across Sudan.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Since 15 April, IOM has reached 397,902 people through WASH interventions, including distributions of hygiene kits and other WASH supplies, construction and rehabilitation of water points and sanitation facilities, in addition to hygiene and garbage collection campaigns in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, Red Sea, South and West Kordofan states.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

IOM has provided primary health services and specialized healthcare to 50,826 people and nutrition assistance to 1,483 people in IDP and refugee camps and gathering sites, reception and transit centres, at points of entry and key migration routes, and host communities since the conflict began. The assistance is provided through eight static health facilities, four mobile clinics, two MRRCs, and a Migration Health Assessment Centre in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Northern, Red Sea and White Nile states as well as Northern Abyei PCA North.

IOM also provides capacity building to community healthcare workers and midwives, as well as conducts community-level health promotion and awareness raising about health risks.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

IOM is currently supporting community-led agriculture initiatives for winter cropping and other income-generating activities in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile and Gedaref states targeting 600 households.

As part of its protection assistance, IOM also provided food support to 3,524 migrants in extremely vulnerable situations.

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI)

To increase the ability of crisis-affected communities to meet their basic needs in a way that is most suited to their preferences, IOM has provided cash assistance to 41,909 households in Sudan.

IOM also provides grants to community-based organizations (CBOs) as seed funding for livelihoods and other life-sustaining activities.



Distribution of lifesaving NFI and hygiene kits to displaced families in White Nile state. © IOM SUDAN 2024

RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF)

The [RRF](#) provides a streamlined and flexible grant application and disbursement process to finance the localized and life-saving emergency response. Through the RRF, IOM and its partners have so far reached 392,249 people in Sudan through ES, NFI, WASH, Health, Nutrition, FSL, CBI, MHPSS and Protection interventions.

MENTAL HEALTH & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

IOM has so far reached 4,015 people with psychological first aid (PFA) and other MHPSS services in Aj Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Sennar, North Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, and White Nile states. The assistance includes group and individual counselling, psychoeducational sessions on stress management, and referrals to specialized care.

PROTECTION

IOM places protection at the centre of its operational work, recognizing the heightened risk of violence, neglect, deliberate deprivation, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation affecting populations on the move and host communities in Sudan.

Since 15 April, IOM has reached 35,298 people with protection assistance through IOM's MRRCs, mobile clinics, and partners, in addition to 96,455 through the RRF. Assistance includes vulnerability assessments, case management, tailored cash/in-kind support, information sessions, and referrals to specialized services, as needed. IOM also supports its beneficiaries to obtain identity documents, legal counseling on land and property rights, and representation in court IOM.

MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE

IOM has assisted 194 migrants stranded by the ongoing conflict to return to their countries of origin. In coordination with UNHCR, IOM resettled 293 refugees in Canada and the United States, in addition to assisting an unaccompanied minor to reunite with his family in Belgium. Additionally, IOM assisted 44 people to be reunited with their families in the United Kingdom and Canada. IOM also provides humanitarian transportation to stranded migrants, refugees and IDPs who lack the means to leave conflict zones or areas of extreme hardship.

HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT

In order to facilitate, assist, and protect populations affected by the clashes in Sudan as they (attempt to) cross the borders, IOM supports frontline workers in responding to the increased pressure at border crossings. This includes the training of border officials in rights-based humanitarian border management, protection, identification of potential victims of trafficking and referral of vulnerable migrants, as well as rapid needs assessments.



Psychosocial support group activities for displaced children in White Nile state.
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KEY ADVOCACY POINTS

- **High levels of acute food insecurity in Sudan**, classified as IPC Phase 3 or above, are expected to worsen due to ongoing clashes and displacement. Urgent interventions, such as winter cropping and income-generating activities, are necessary to mitigate the impact on food security and enhance community resilience;
- Millions of children in Sudan are **denied their right to education** due to conflict. Urgent efforts are crucial to secure their safety, access to education, and protection from violence;
- **Cash-based interventions** need to be expanded to reach vulnerable populations in locations where access is limited and humanitarian needs are high, to ensure that no one is left behind;
- **Urgent action is fundamental to deliver aid**, by overcoming challenges posed by ongoing hostilities, insecurity, attacks on humanitarian workers, and bureaucratic obstacles. The pressing needs of the population require **immediate and unhindered access for effective humanitarian assistance**;
- Aid investment is also required in neighbouring countries, for returnees, border and host communities, to mitigate the impact of the crisis on local populations and to **avoid a regional spillover** of the conflict.



STAFF SPOTLIGHT

“Being a humanitarian worker isn’t just a job, it’s the call of duty to stand with those in need. Living and working in Darfur, I have witnessed firsthand the impact conflict has on communities. It has forged within me an unyielding passion to serve. More than a duty, it’s a privilege to be a part of this lifesaving work, to offer hope where darkness reigns.”

-Abdalla Altaib

Programme Engineer

Humanitarian Response and Transition
IOM SUDAN

IOM SUDAN'S RESPONSE IS SUPPORTED THROUGH THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF OUR DONORS



CONTRIBUTING TO THE FOLLOWING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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