SUDAN CRISIS REGIONAL RESPONSE
SITUATION UPDATE | 7 AUGUST 2024

**KEY FIGURES**

- **13M** TOTAL DISPLACED SINCE APRIL 2023
- **45,221** DISPLACED OVER THE LAST 2 WEEKS

- 10.7 million internally displaced within Sudan
- 2.3 million have crossed borders into neighbouring countries
- 6,688 internally displaced people
- 38,533 cross border movements

**HIGHLIGHTS**

Over the last 2 weeks:

- In Sudan, **12,281 individuals** were provided with protection assistance, including direct protection assistance, information provision, and in-kind nutrition and NFI support.
- In South Sudan, **5,580 new arrivals** from Sudan were provided with onward transportation assistance.
- In Chad, **23,836 individuals** benefitted from the distribution of tarpaulins.
- In Egypt, **119 individuals** were reached with direct medical assistance.
- In Ethiopia, **7,665 individuals** were provided with health screening at Metema and Kurmuk points of entry (PoE).
- In Libya, **280 individuals** were supported with medical consultations in rural areas as well as in detention centres.

**DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW WITH INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) LEVELS**

**KEY ISSUES**

- **Sudan Crisis Regional Response**
- **Situation Update**
- **7 August 2024**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Over the last 2 weeks**: 
  - In Sudan, **12,281 individuals** were provided with protection assistance, including direct protection assistance, information provision, and in-kind nutrition and NFI support.
  - In South Sudan, **5,580 new arrivals** from Sudan were provided with onward transportation assistance.
  - In Chad, **23,836 individuals** benefitted from the distribution of tarpaulins.
  - In Egypt, **119 individuals** were reached with direct medical assistance.
  - In Ethiopia, **7,665 individuals** were provided with health screening at Metema and Kurmuk points of entry (PoE).
  - In Libya, **280 individuals** were supported with medical consultations in rural areas as well as in detention centres.
Famine conditions have been confirmed in Sudan – on 1 August, the IPC Famine Review Committee confirmed that famine conditions are present in parts of North Darfur, including the Zamzam camp in Al Fasher, which is believed to host an estimated 500,000 internally displaced persons. Famine is also likely in 13 other locations across the Darfurs, Kordofan and Jazirah. Access impediments and ongoing conflict continue to hinder the delivery of aid. Unfettered and sustainable humanitarian access, free of bureaucratic impediments, is critically needed now to deliver a multisectoral response, save lives, and mitigate destabilization across the region.

The rainy season has set in, and flooding is now occurring across the southern belt of the country, often overlapping with areas in famine or likely to be in famine. Al Fasher is amongst the areas affected by flooding as heavy rains sweep across the country. As per IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), an estimated 21,370 individuals have been displaced by the floods, 6,925 in North Darfur alone. States in the east, such as Red Sea and Kassala have also recorded new displacements of 1,400 individuals and 985 respectively. IDP camps are particularly impacted - DTM’s flash alert highlighted that an estimated 1,018 households have been displaced in Zamzam town due to flooding and an additional 149 households damaged. Floods have also destroyed an estimated 3,443 shelters and damaged an additional 3,255 – potentially exacerbating shelter needs in the country. The floods have resulted in new displacement as well as affected existing displacement sites in various states. Critical infrastructure including latrines, access to water, and sanitation facilities have been damaged, resulting in undignified conditions and increasing risks for waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea. With 70-80% of healthcare facilities not functioning due to the ongoing conflict, the floods exacerbate and compound risks for already vulnerable populations.

Against this backdrop, the war continues to rage in the country and conflict frontlines continue to remain fluid, driving internal displacement. Notably in Sennar state, which has been the most recent theatre of conflict, over 725,000 IDPs have been displaced; 63% of them are experiencing secondary or tertiary displacement, having been originally displaced from Khartoum (45%) or Aj Jazirah (18%).

The combination of famine and displacement is likely to lead to additional cross-border movements. Particularly in Chad, an estimated 84% percent of Sudanese who fled Sudan reported food insecurity as the main reason for their movement. In Chad, scarce funding that limits the provision of humanitarian aid has cascading impacts on the ability to provide for new arrivals. As such, lack of assistance leads to increased protection and health risks, increased risks to safety, and a higher possibility of deaths linked to hunger. In Chad and across the region, an immediate injection of additional funding is required to strengthen the response to the ongoing famine in Sudan.
During the reporting period, IOM reached:

17,698 people reached with WASH support, including construction and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure and facilities, and distribution of hygiene kits.

1,837 people assisted through health and nutrition activities, including facilitating health consultations through mobile clinics, and in-kind support (medicines and medical equipment) to healthcare facilities.

1,855 provided MHPSS services, including individual and group counselling sessions, and community engagement activities.

12,281 reached through protection assistance, including direct protection assistance, information provision, and in-kind nutrition and NFI support.

4,559 provided multi-purpose cash assistance.

47 assisted with voluntary humanitarian return (VHR), resettlement, and family reunification support.

In response to floods and the waves of new displacements in Kassala, Gedaref and Northern State, IOM has allocated all supplies available in the common pipeline.

IOM’s common NFI pipeline plays an integral role in supporting the WASH and ES/NFI response in country. However, stocks in the pipeline are completely exhausted. A break in the pipeline will interrupt the supply of NFIs to affected populations, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas. If the pipeline is not resumed, millions risk going without shelter and WASH support, deepening the suffering of the Sudanese people.

Responding to the multi-dimensional emergency in which famine, flood and conflict are occurring simultaneously requires reinforcing a coordinated, multisectoral response. As part of the famine response and extension of humanitarian presence to priority field locations, IOM will be taking the lead on the Atbara hub in River Nile State and is dedicating capacity to establishing the inter-agency operational base in that location. Additional funding is urgently required to scale critical and life-saving response, including in shelter, health, protection and WASH.

Over the reporting period, 29,086 were displaced from Sudan into South Sudan; 16,886 of them being Sudanese and 12,218 non-Sudanese.

During the reporting period, IOM reached:

5,580 individuals were provided onward transportation assistance from Joda at the border to Renk. From Renk, 2,073 individuals were transported to Malakal, and 1,102 from Malakal to other destinations through the operation of 18 flights.

3,734 individuals provided with information on PSEA, available services, and referrals.

1,353 individuals assisted with MHPSS services.

16,474 provided primary health care in health facilities and mobile clinics, fit for travel screening and assisting deliveries. In addition, 2,372 were vaccinated.

2,351 individuals were provided telecommunication services free of charge to contact their families.

24 individuals provided with dignity kits in Abyei.

Over the reporting period, 603 Sudanese nationals were displaced from Sudan into the Central African Republic.

More than 100,000 litres of water supplied to returnees and IDPs. CCCM - 378 metres of drainage cleared in the Malakal Transit Centre (TC).

IOM’s OTA operation provides a critical lifeline to those wanting to return to their areas of origin. Over the past two weeks, IOM teams in South Sudan operated 2 boats a week and 2 flights a day on average as part of its OTA operation. Given the logistical complexity of the OTA operation, additional funding is critically needed to support returnees who wish to return home.
During the last two weeks, IOM reached:

- **28 individuals reached through cash-based interventions.**
- **119 individuals reached through direct medical support**
- **3 individuals provided NFIs** – this included clothing vouchers, dignity kit, and a food voucher.

Health and protection remain key areas of intervention in Egypt - with health facilities overstretched, additional funding is needed to scale health initiatives and reinforce partnerships to deliver a coordinated response. Similarly, with increasing child protection concerns, particularly in the south of the country, scaling protection initiatives to provide specialized and standalone support is urgently needed. In parallel - and given the increasing need of xenophobia in the country - the implementation of community cohesion activities is a high priority. Such initiatives will ensure the mitigation of tensions between communities, and reinforce social cohesion between different groups.

Over the reporting period, 6,543 were displaced from Sudan into Ethiopia; 5,168 of them being Sudanese and 1,635 non-Sudanese.

During the reporting period, IOM reached:

- **726 individuals were provided with OTA assistance.**
- **7,665 health screenings** were conducted, of which 1,090 received outpatient treatment, nearly half of them women. Amongst the OPD consultations, 929 children were screened for malnutrition. 8 pregnant mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, while 5 pregnant women and 24 children received deworming treatment.
- The health screening was complemented by a health promotion activities, which reached 967 individuals with information on communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- **2,741 individuals attended awareness raising sessions on sexual and reproductive health.**
- **1,794 individuals were provided with MHPSS support**, of which 43% are women.

Over the reporting period, 925 were displaced from Sudan into Libya; 913 of them being Sudanese and 12 non-Sudanese.

Over the past two weeks

- **159 individuals were provided with protection assistance**, including consultations, screenings, and referrals.
- **348 individuals provided food assistance** and NFIs, as well as attended sessions on the risks of irregular migration
- **76 individuals reached through MHPSS counselling sessions, needs assessment sessions, PSS awareness raising sessions, psychological first aid (PFA) and recreational activities.**
- **280 assisted with medical consultations in rural areas as well as in detention centres.**
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE