

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.

4.9 million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SUDAN

1.3 million

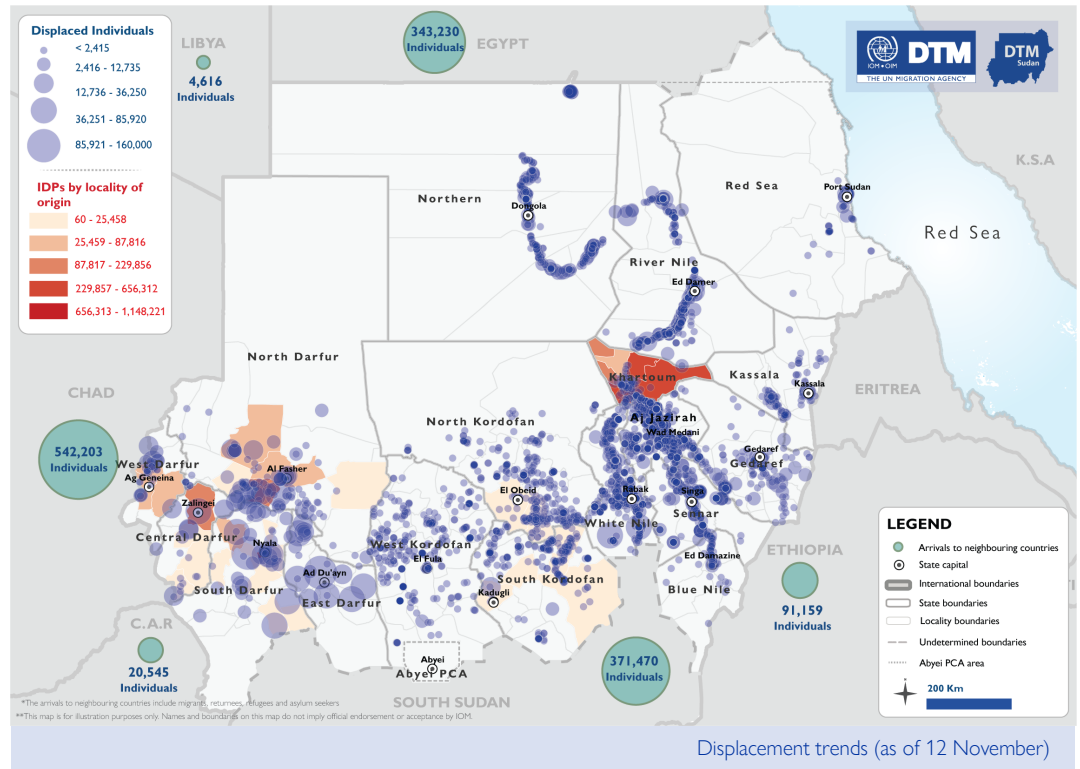
ARRIVALS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

1.9 million

PEOPLE TARGETED IN SUDAN AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

USD 418 million

REQUIRED BY IOM TO SUPPORT AFFECTED POPULATIONS



SITUATION OVERVIEW

[The Sudan Humanitarian Forum](#) has started on 13 November, in the presence of representatives from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and co-facilitators from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United States and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development representing the African Union. This follows a second round of talks held last week in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where parties pledged for improved humanitarian access. At this occasion, both parties had committed to allow safe and rapid humanitarian access and freedom of movement for relief personnel, to actively participate in civil-military coordination efforts, and to participate in the UN-OCHA led humanitarian forum. In his opening Statement, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths insisted on the terrible humanitarian impact of the

conflict, with almost 25 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, and on the extreme level of violence against civilian populations, including violence based on ethnicity and sexual violence. Mr. Griffiths re-assessed the critical need for safe and unhindered humanitarian access, including in Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan regions.

Ongoing clashes continue to have a severe impact on civilians, with reports of widespread human rights violations, forced displacement, and killings. Fighting continues in all hotspots, especially Khartoum, Omdurman and the [Kordofans](#), leading to further displacement of population and reduced access to deliver assistance. Clashes also expanded towards the border with South Sudan (town of Kersana), blocking civilians trying to leave and forcing them into a riskier journey through front lines and check points. A rapid escalation of violence and military

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operations is ongoing in the [Darfur region](#), with severe impact on displacement, on women and girls who are facing [risks of sexual violence and abduction](#), alleged violations of human rights and killing of civilians, and impeding aid deliveries from Chad.

Since the start of the fighting, more than [10,400 people have lost their lives](#). Reports of gender-based violence (GBV) are [on the rise](#) as women and girls are on the move, community and family safety nets are disrupted and the [health sector is collapsing](#) due to repeated attacks, looting and occupation of medical facilities and hospitals. Food insecurity has reached a new record high in Sudan, with 42% of Sudan's population (20.3 million people) [facing high acute food insecurity](#).

[DTM Sudan reports](#) that 4,955,538 Individuals (986,276 Households) are now internally displaced, an estimated increase of 65,922 individuals since the last report. The IDP caseload has been observed in 5,312 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (11.98%), South Darfur (11.91%), East Darfur (10.87%), Aj Jazirah (8.54%), White Nile (8.52%), North Darfur (7.64%), and Northern (7.38%). Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (3,358,048 IDPs, 67.76%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (15.35%), North Darfur (8.14%), Central Darfur (3.81%), West Darfur (3.74%), South Kordofan (0.67%), North Kordofan (0.52%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%). DTM also estimates that 2.48% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.

The deteriorating situation in Sudan also has dramatic implications on neighbouring countries, many of which are grappling with their own protracted crises and strained resources. Since the outbreak of the crisis, [1,373,223 million people](#) (an estimated increase of 10,233 individuals from last report) have been reported fleeing Sudan into neighbouring



IOM oral polio vaccination in Wunthou transit center.

countries – namely Chad (39.5%), South Sudan (27.1%), and Egypt (25%). Approximately 65% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 35% estimated returnees and third country nationals (TCNs).

IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN

500,259 INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED SINCE THE ONSET OF THE CRISIS



299,835 INDIVIDUALS



31,830 INDIVIDUALS

Since the conflict erupted on 15 April, IOM has assisted more than 500,259 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan. This assistance includes the distribution of NFI kits to 45,356 crisis-affected individuals in 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. 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, and other emergency WASH services for the benefit of 51,704 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan.

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 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, and other emergency WASH services for the benefit of 51,704 crisis-affected individuals across Sudan.

IOM has also provided protection assistance to 31,830 individuals so far, through awareness raising sessions, case management, psychological first aid (PFA), art therapy, psychoeducation, and referrals to specialized services. IOM also provides legal assistance to displaced persons and other migrants in vulnerable situations in Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states. 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.

Since 15 April, 115 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 125 refugees have benefited from resettlement assistance from Sudan to Canada, and three from Sudan to the United States. Eleven individuals have also been assisted to reunite with their families in the United Kingdom and Belgium.

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

4,215 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH ONWARD TRANSPORTATION

1,357 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH MHPSS SERVICES

3,936 INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH PSEA INFORMATION SESSIONS

As of 12 November, 371,470 individuals have been recorded as arriving in South Sudan from Sudan (59,007 Sudanese and 312,463 non-Sudanese), an increase of 9,115 individuals over the past week. Wunthow/Juda, near Renk (Upper Nile State), continues to be the point of entry (PoE) for most new arrivals to South Sudan. Food insecurity continues to be a primary concern among the returnees, as well as shelter, non-food items, and health concerns.

Given the priority needs, IOM supported 1,357 individuals over the past week with MHPSS assistance, psychological support, and referrals, of which 183 were persons with disabilities. As part of its broader health response, IOM assisted 11,457 individuals with primary healthcare in health facilities and mobile clinics and provided vaccination and immunization services for 282 children and adults.

IOM continues to provide access to safe drinking water for those impacted by the crisis. As part of these efforts, IOM supplied 30,000 litres of water over the past week to affected populations and repaired the water tank in Malakal, reinforcing its capacity to provide 5,000 litres of water a day.

IOM field teams report an increase in the number of individuals in IDP sites in Malakal town, which is stretching already strained resources. This also impacts the onward

movement of returnees whose final destination is Malakal, who are now in the transit centre with no other intentions to move to other areas. To address these challenges, IOM continues to support returnees with onward transportation assistance (OTA) and assisted 4,215 individuals in the last week through air, road, and riverine means. Additionally, as new arrivals may be unfamiliar with the context upon arrival in South Sudan, CCCM teams facilitated telecom services for 554 individuals free of charge to connect with their families at home.

Finally, in response to the priority needs reported by returnees, IOM constructed 10 new shelters in Rotriak, supporting 300 individuals. To further ensure all of IOM's initiatives are equitable and responsible, IOM provided information on PSEA, referrals, and available services to 3,936 individuals as part of its commitment to mainstreaming PSEA principles throughout its response.

Poor infrastructure, lack of roads, flooding, and funding constraints are severely impacting the capacities of all humanitarian actors to respond to the needs of both new arrivals and receiving communities and are putting pressure on onward transportation, which remains the most critical need in this response. Given the continued increase in the number of arrivals in South Sudan, as well as the severe lack of basic life-saving assistance at PoEs, additional funding is urgently needed to effectively respond to the needs of affected populations.

CHAD

25,000 INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED AT DAGUESSA

32,007 INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED WITH PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

As of 2 November, 542,203 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Chad from Sudan (450,000 Sudanese and 92,203 non-Sudanese).

Over the reporting period, IOM continued to develop and support returnee sites in Ouaddai and Sila provinces, including the provision of shelters, NFIs, WASH services, protection services, and MHPSS, as well as the coordination of the provision of essential services through various national and international partners.

In the Degoussa returnee site (Sila province), where it has registered over 25,000 returnees, IOM is currently planning the allocation of the first 380 transitional shelters of the 1,850 planned and is equipping its two recently constructed boreholes with water distribution systems. Given the centrality

of protection in the response to the Sudan crisis, IOM is also providing daily protection services via case referrals, community activities, strengthening community support structures via the election of various committees, and MHPSS support; a total of 32,007 individuals have benefitted from the provision of protection services. 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, latrines, boreholes, WASH/hygiene kits and sensitization, food, mobile clinics, a community health centre, midwife services, GBV referrals, child-friendly space, and educational support and spaces at IOM's site.

At the interagency level, IOM supported the distribution of food by WFP to 24,501 individuals in Tongori, [Toumtouma](#), Amkharouba, [Guilané](#), and [Hachaba](#) sites in the Ouaddaï province. IOM is preparing to support upcoming food distributions by WFP to 39,642 returnees in Sila province in the coming weeks.

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.

ETHIOPIA

578 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

708 INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED THROUGH SERVICES AT THE MRC

333 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH OTA

As of 12 November, 91,159 individuals have been recorded as arriving in Ethiopia from Sudan (35,444 Sudanese and 55,715 non-Sudanese), an increase of 1,037 individuals over the past week

During the reporting period, IOM continued to provide health, WASH, protection, and MHPSS assistance as part of its multisectoral response to populations affected by the crisis. IOM continues to regularly test water quality to ensure safe drinking water for affected populations, and over the reporting period, delivered 85 m³ of potable, clean water to the Metema PoE.



WFP food distribution in Tongori, supported by IOM.

As part of its health response at Metema, IOM provided psychological first aid (PFA) to 140 individuals to address immediate psychosocial needs, and 87 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 578 individuals and in collaboration with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), conducted 596 medical screenings at the PoE.

IOM's Migration Response Centre (MRC) continues to be operational; in the reporting period, 13 migrants received protection assistance, of which 3 were referred for further assistance, and 5 migrants were assisted through the provision of medications. 708 migrants and 6 TCNS received accommodation, tailored services, and hot meals at the MRC, as well as were provided tailored information about available services.

Over the past week, IOM screened and registered a total of 354 returnee migrants in collaboration with the Ethiopian government for OTA assistance. During the reporting period, IOM assisted 333 Ethiopian returnees and 1 TCN in Gondar town with OTA assistance, while its MRC teams referred 246 migrants internally for OTA support over the coming weeks. Over the past week, 8 Ethiopian returnees were assisted with VHR, and are scheduled to arrive in Gondar over the coming weeks.

EGYPT

36,915 INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED SINCE START OF CRISIS

186 TCNS SUPPORTED WITH VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN

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 36,915 individuals. As of 12 November, 29,521 individuals have been pre-registered, and 48,245 individuals have been registered for direct assistance. Out of those, 7,421 individuals have received assistance in the form of cash assistance, food vouchers, housing allowance, and medical assistance.

In the last reporting period, IOM supported the VHR of 16 Chadian nationals from Egypt to Chad, totalling 152 TCNs (77 Cameroonians, 74 Chadians, and 1 Ivorian) assisted 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 counseling and air transportation to countries of origin with medical escorts.

In the current reporting period, and complementing its previous efforts in this regard, IOM assisted 34 Chadian nationals to return to their country of origin. As such, 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. Over the past week, IOM extended its assistance in the current reporting period to include support after arrival, in particular reintegration assistance.

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 agencies to ensure a harmonized response and the timely availability of up-to-date information to support evidence-based activities.

LIBYA

As of 12 November, DTM Libya observed 4,616 arrivals (3,842 in Al Kufra, 500 in Om El Araneb, and 274 in Algatroun) of Sudanese migrants and TCNs, marking an increase of 81 new arrivals from the previous week. This includes 3,545 Sudanese migrants, 1,786 of which arrived indirectly from Chad (1,012 in Al Kufra, 274 in Algatroun, and 500 in Om El Araneb), and 1,759 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.

CENRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

As of 23 October, a total of 20,545 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 15,844 Sudanese asylum seekers, and 4,701 returnees. Relocation from Am Dafock to Birao by UNHCR and the local government is ongoing, with a few individuals electing to move using their own means. Furthermore, the government has instructed partners to concentrate on the response and humanitarian efforts in Birao, where IOM continues to strengthen its presence.

CURRENT RESPONSE DONORS:

