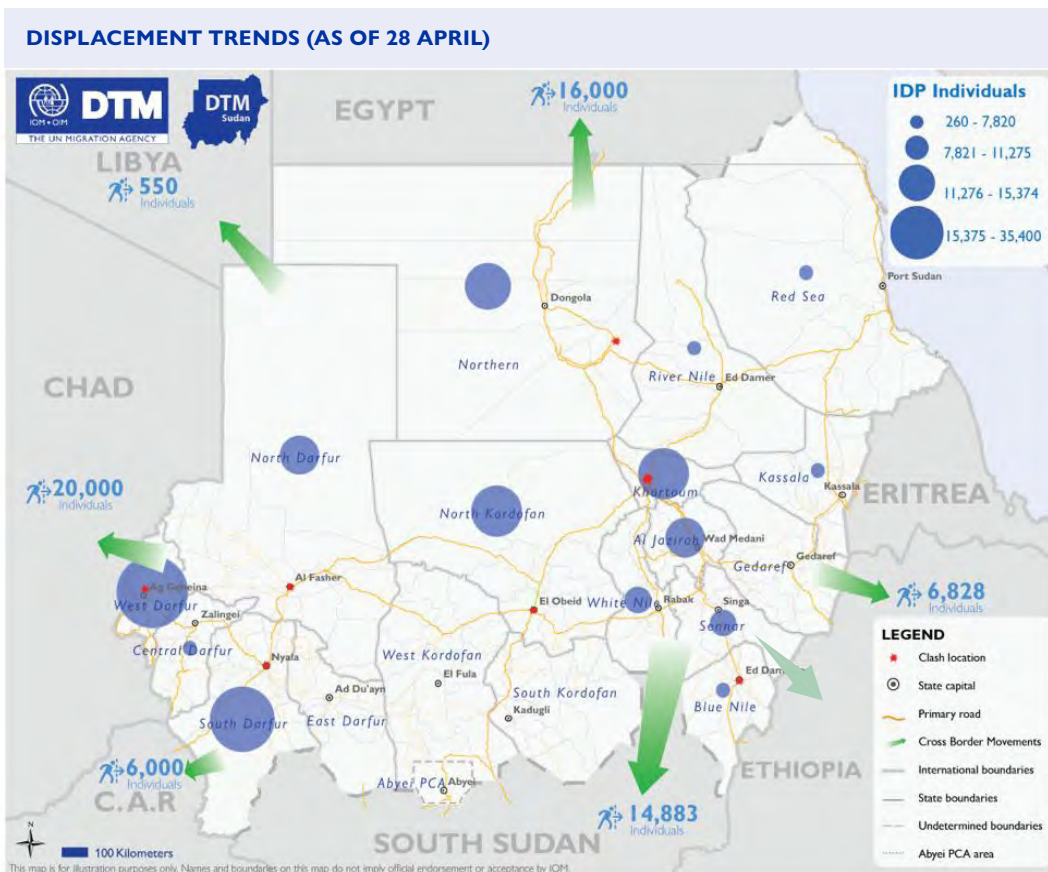


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. IOM urges all parties to cease hostilities and joins the UN Secretary General in appealing for the restoration of calm and dialogue to resolve the crisis and enable humanitarian aid.



334,000
Internally Displaced People

115,975
Cross Border Movements

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy fighting between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) has continued uninterrupted for more than two weeks (since April 15). Humanitarian ceasefires have so far not held, and civilians are bearing the brunt of what is fast becoming a deadly conflict. Agreements for talks in Saudi Arabia bring fragile hope for a de-escalation.

The deteriorating situation has been marked by multiplying civilian deaths, destruction of health, water and communication facilities, shortage of supplies and poor conditions at border points as people flee to neighboring countries. Looting and attacks on homes, offices and compounds are widespread, and three IOM facilities have been impacted. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the majority of hospitals have been impacted by the conflict, especially in Khartoum where only one in four health facilities are fully functional. With depleting access to health care, water and food, humanitarian needs are burgeoning. At the same time, the scarcity of goods and basic services is driving up prices, and people are struggling to cope.

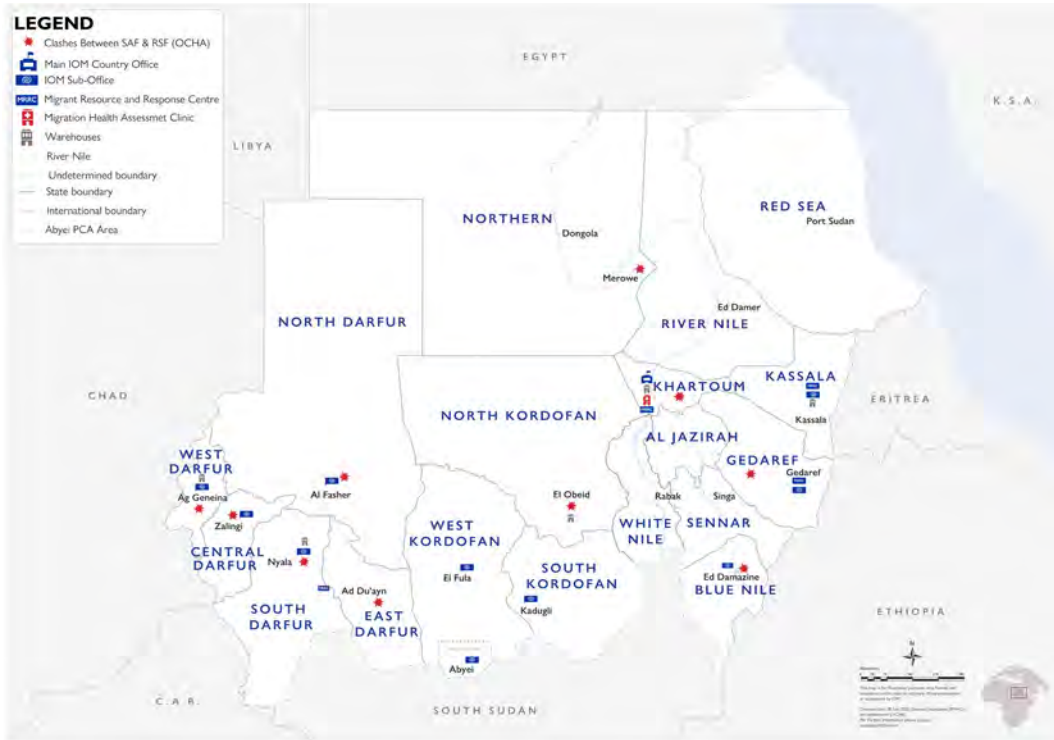
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) continues to operate through a network of key informants (remote interviews) and is the main source of early warning displacement alerts. As of 28 April, DTM Sudan estimates more than 334,000 people have been displaced, with West and South Darfur states being the most severely affected (72% of displacement reported from these states). Cross-border movements into neighboring countries are also rapidly increasing, with the highest estimates being for Chad (30,000 individuals), Egypt (42,000 individuals), Ethiopia (10,000 individuals) and South Sudan (27,275 individuals), according to IOM, UNHCR and partner sources as of 1 May. The population flows are mixed, comprising of returnees, third country nationals (TCNs) and refugees/asylum seekers. Travel is reported to be difficult in this highly insecure environment, and rising demand as well as fuel scarcity has driven up the price of transportation. Reports from Egypt's border with Sudan indicate that transportation has cost up to \$1000 per person.

IOM stands in solidarity with the people of Sudan through this difficult time. A third of the population (15.8 million people) needed aid before the ongoing escalation; today, millions more are being pushed to the brink of despair due to conflict and lack of basic supplies, increases in food and fuel prices and lack of medical supplies and health facilities.

IOM is working on its response plan and appeal, to enable the scale up needed to respond in Sudan, as well as in neighboring countries where third country nationals and returnees require urgent support. IOM's [Crisis Response Plans](#) for Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic remain severely underfunded.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN



6 Warehouses
across 5 States
(2,320 m² capacity)¹

15,000
Aid Kits
Prepositioned

¹ 1 warehouse has been reported looted

IOM is part of the core UN team in Port Sudan and has set up a crisis response team in Nairobi, with readiness to deploy into Sudan as soon as the situation allows. A crisis response strategy is being finalized, to outline preparedness and response priorities, as well as resource requirements for a rapid delivery of aid. Already, IOM in Sudan has 15,000 non-food item kits (hygiene and standard NFI kits) prepositioned across Sudan. At the onset of the crisis, 72,000 NFI kits (for approximately 360,000 individuals) were in the pipeline. IOM is assessing its delivery capacities and options for setting up additional prepositioning capacity in and around Port Sudan. IOM also has a strong network of implementing partners with the capacity to deliver water, sanitation and health (WASH), shelter, NFI, health and nutrition, food security and livelihood programming in priority locations.

CHAD

2 Teams Deployed | 360 Evacuees Received Post Arrival Assistance

Two [IOM teams have been deployed to Eastern Chad](#) to support the registration of new arrivals and provide immediate assistance, alongside UN and government partners. Joint registration exercises have been conducted with the Government and the UNHCR, registering 15,344 arrivals, of which 11% are estimated to be returnees based on initial registration results. Over 360 evacuees from Sudan have received post-arrival assistance and cash for onwards transportation from IOM to help them safely reunite with their families. The Chadian government estimates up to 700 additional evacuees will need support. Resources are urgently needed to scale up the mixed population flows, particularly ahead of the rainy season which could hinder access.

SOUTH SUDAN

13 Metric Tons
of WASH Supplies Delivered

1 Metric Ton
of Medical Supplies and Medicines Delivered

IOM's DTM teams, through 16 flow monitoring points (FMPs), continue to register new arrivals; the latest data is captured on a [joint IOM-UNHCR dashboard](#). The response to arrivals, of which 90% are returnees and 8% TCNs, includes pre-registration, health screening, hygiene promotion, protection, vulnerability assessments and logistics. Teams of 75 staff and volunteers have been deployed to Renk to scale up logistics, security, protection, health and WASH interventions. IOM provides health screening and psychological first aid at points of entry and reception centres. Frontline WASH and NFI capacity have been established, and a team of volunteers is providing hygiene promotion and distributing emergency items in Wunthou. A 3-month country response plan is still under development, in coordination with UNHCR and government stakeholders.



IOM assisting TCNs to return home to Kenya, from South Sudan. Photo: IOM 2023

ETHIOPIA

1,308
Migrants Received
Health Support

913
Migrants Received Direct
Assistance at MRC

1,137
Ethiopian Migrants
Received Onward
Transportation

1,219
TCNs Supported with
Transportation and Other
Assistance

Between April 21 and May 1, more than 10,000 arrivals have been recorded in Metema from more than 61 nationalities (nationalities are self-reported). The largest group of arrivals have been Ethiopian nationals (34%), followed by Sudanese (16%), Turkish (15%) and Eritrean (8%) nationals. In the last week, IOM has scaled up its response, deploying critical displacement tracking, WASH/NFI and health teams. In Metema, WASH/NFI teams are establishing WASH infrastructure and temporary shelters at border points/reception areas. IOM teams are also working with health authorities at the point of entry, providing health screenings, medical consultations and treatments, and referral support. Migrants with heightened vulnerabilities (due for example to health, age or disability) received temporary shelter, food, and WASH material as well as psychosocial support at IOM's Migration Response Centre in Metema. Finally, IOM has already supported 1,209 TCNs and 1,137 Ethiopian returnees with transportation to Addis Ababa and other destinations in Ethiopia, in addition to assisting 104 migrants to voluntarily return to Somalia.



IOM's support includes transportation arrangements from the border and onwards to Gondar and Addis Ababa, as well as accommodation at IOM's Transit Centre. Photo: IOM 2023

EGYPT

1
Team Deployed

50
Wheelchairs Donated

Authorities reported 42,000 cross-border movements into Egypt, including approximately 2,500 foreign nationals. IOM participated in a joint UN assessment mission in Aswan and Abu Simbel. Focus group discussions with arrivals demonstrated a deteriorating situation, particularly on the Sudanese side of the border, and needs around food, water and sanitation, medical supplies, health and MPHSS. The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) has established a reception center through which support is being provided, and IOM has donated 50 wheelchairs at the ERC's request. IOM is deploying a team to the point of entry, to support under the leadership of the ERC. With the number of arrivals expected to increase through this route, IOM is developing a response plan that targets TCNs and vulnerable groups with emergency relief support. This will be carried out in coordination with UNHCR, the Government of Egypt, the Egyptian Red Crescent, and the embassies of TCNs.



IOM teams loading up donations to support the Egyptian Red Crescent's response
Photo: IOM 2023

LIBYA

As of 1 May 2023, IOM's Libya Emergency Tracking (activated on 16 April) and flow monitoring activities in Al Kufra have recorded the arrival of close to 700 migrants from Sudan directly and indirectly (through Chad). This includes Sudanese and other migrants. Expulsions of migrants from Al Kufra to Sudan continue to be reported and remain a concern. As of December 2022, there were more than 132,000 migrants from Sudan in Libya, with a significant number involved in circular migration on a seasonal basis. If armed conflict and related insecurity prevails in Sudan, this well-established circular migration between Libya – Sudan is expected to be disrupted. For the short-term, arrivals of migrants from Sudan to Libya (Sudanese as well as other nationalities) is expected to decrease due to insecurity along the migration routes. However, if the conflict draws out further, a subsequent increase in migrant vulnerabilities in the region and its associated impact on migration flows may be observed. The Government of Libya and UN agencies are preparing contingency plans to respond to probable scenarios related to the influx of migrants and refugees from Sudan into Libya.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Approximately 6,000 people, the majority asylum seekers, are estimated to have arrived in CAR. IOM is participating in joint missions with key actors to Birao and Vakaga, areas bordering Sudan, to support with registration and assessments. The main needs are shelter, food, WASH and protection, and partners are concerned about access issues during the upcoming rainy season. IOM is looking at options to deliver NFI supplies to fill the existing gaps through a joint effort with other partners.



An IOM staff member speaks with a family of Chadian returnees in Koufroune, a village located in Eastern Chad near the border with Sudan. Photo: IOM 2023