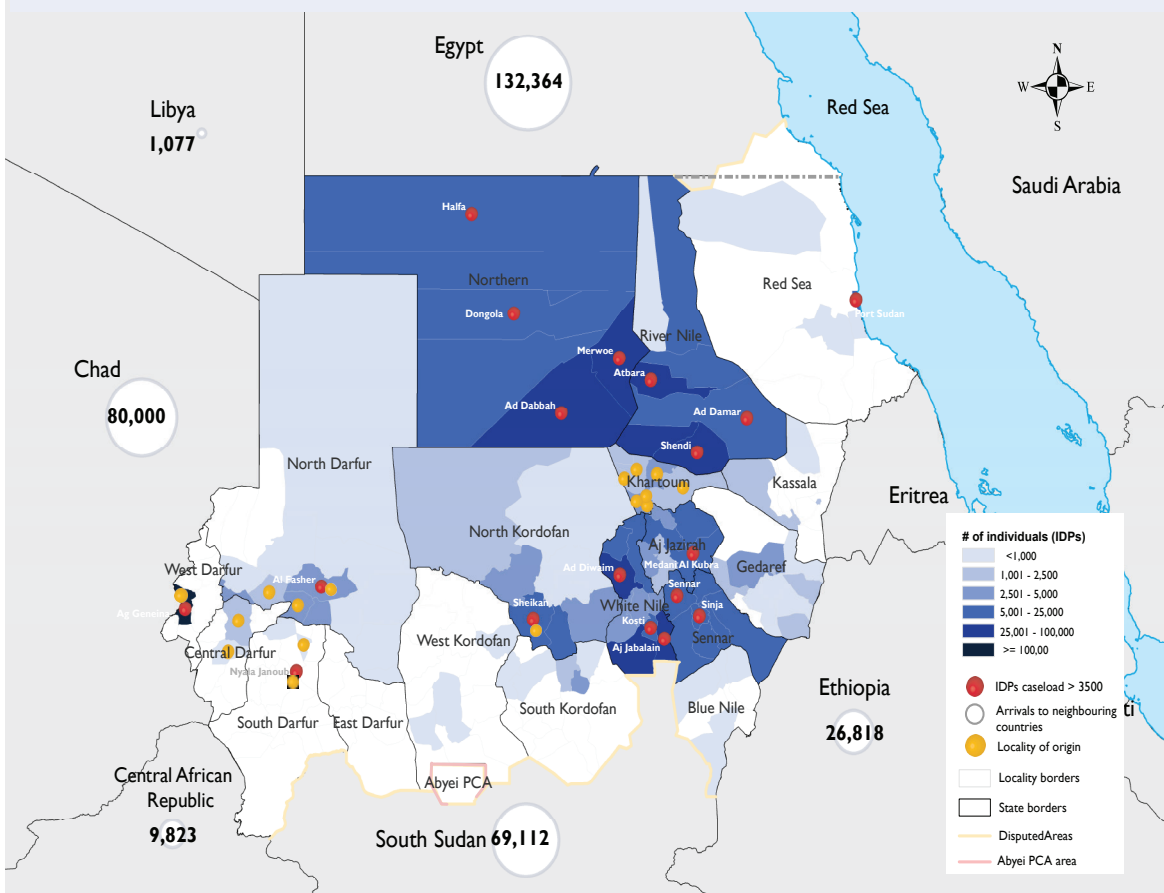


IOM calls on all parties to ensure the safety of humanitarians and allow their unrestricted access to be able to assist those most vulnerable. IOM urges all parties to cease hostilities and joins the UN Secretary General in appealing for the restoration of calm and dialogue to resolve the crisis and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

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS (AS OF 23 MAY)



1,042,114
Internally Displaced People

319,914
Cross Border Movements

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues into its second month – a week-long ceasefire was agreed by the two parties starting the evening of 22 May, its adherence remains uncertain. Up to the start of the ceasefire, heavy gunfire and air strikes continued in Khartoum, Bahri, Omdurman, while the situation remained tense and volatile in South Darfur (Nyala), Central Darfur (Zalingei), North Darfur (El Fasher) and North Kordofan (El Obeid). In West Darfur (El Geneina), the situation is precarious after heavy clashes between Arabs and Massalit (12 – 16 May). OCHA reported that following the violence all 86 IDP gathering sites in El Geneina were burnt to the ground, forcing over 85,000 people into secondary displacement in neighborhoods in the northern parts of the state capital. South Kordofan, in the meantime, saw a high number of arrivals while in Blue Nile the state of emergency was extended by the governor.

The humanitarian community in Sudan and partners are receiving increasing reports of gender-based violence (GBV) and intimate partner violence cases, particularly from IDPs fleeing from one state to another. An increasing number of women and girls are exposed to heightened risks of GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse as they are on the move, fleeing the violence and are denied basic needs. Prices across the country continue to increase, especially for transportation as fuel prices increase, whilst basic services and commodities, including bank services remain limited.

In a joint press statement released on 20 May, the two parties agreed to a seven-day ceasefire, renewing their commitment to the Jeddah Declaration, humanitarian arrangements, restoration of essential services, the withdrawal of forces from hospitals and clinics, the respectful burial of the dead and creation of a Monitoring and Coordination Committee (which sees the US and Saudi Arabia involved). The “step by step” approach agreed by both parties is set to continue and work towards a permanent cessation of hostilities. Deep concerns over the impact of the Sudan Crisis on the security, safety and stability for the Arab region were also expressed during the 32nd Arab League Summit by the League of Arab States– stating to avoid any external interference in Sudan's affairs that would fuel conflict and threaten regional peace and security.

Over 1,361,308 million people have been newly displaced, including 1,042,114 displaced internally and 319,194 who have fled to neighboring countries. The highest figures of displacement have been reported in West Darfur (23.86%), White Nile (19.65%), River Nile (15.64%) and Northern States (13.93%).

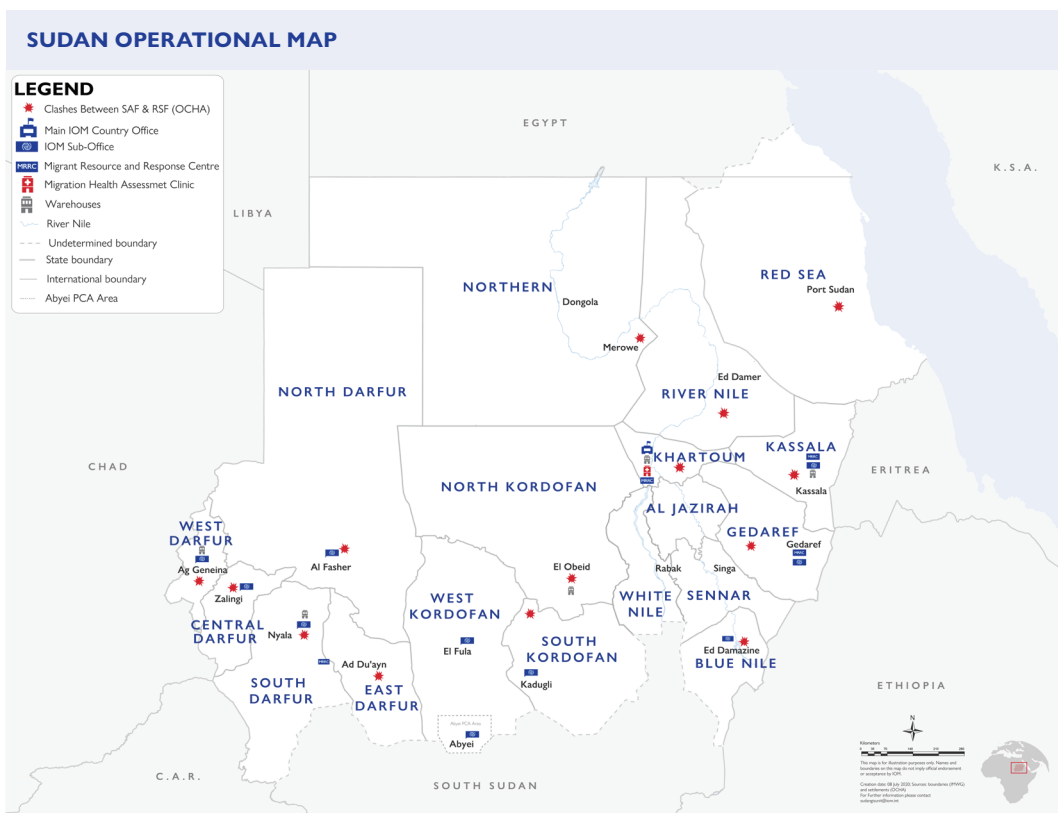
An increase of Third-Country-Nationals (TCNs), mainly Eritreans, travelling through Abyei have been reported by IOM. On 22 May, IOM registered 36 new arrivals, most of whom were Eritreans, travelling from Khartoum, through Abyei with the intention of reaching Amiet Market (southern part of Abyei) to establish small businesses.

To date, IOM, UNHCR and government sources indicate that 319,194 people have arrived in neighboring countries: at least 80,000 people have arrived in neighboring Chad, 69,112 people in South Sudan, 132,364 people in Egypt, 26,818 people in Ethiopia, 9,823 people in the Central African Republic and 1,077 people in Libya since the start of the conflict.

On 22nd of May a donor briefing on IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighboring Countries was held in Geneva which saw the participation of DG, DDG, RD, COM and Permanent Representative of Sudan in Geneva. During the donor briefing an update of the on-going [response](#) in Sudan and across the region was provided, including in country coordination mechanisms and plans to strengthen partnerships in Sudan. Whilst IOM is scaling up its operational capacity through the establishment of a new warehouse in Port Sudan and response through the offices in Port Sudan, Gedaref, Kassala and Al Jazirah, secure access to the targeted locations remains to be seen following the signing of the agreement and establishment of humanitarian corridors.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

SUDAN



8,704
Conflict-affected
Individuals
Supported with
Access to Primary
Health-care Services

648
TCNs Assisted
through Voluntary
Return

58
Migrants Assisted

IOM remains on the ground with a team of 14 in Port Sudan, 152 national staff across the country, 67 staff supporting from abroad and 296 DTM enumerators. The teams continue coordinating operations with partners on the ground, participating in inter-agency assessments and liaising with government authorities. IOM is scaling up its activities across its three operational sub-offices in Kassala, Gedaref and Port Sudan with the Gedaref office also covering activities in Al Jazirah state.

In support of IOM's Grand Bargain commitments, through the BHA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), IOM has granted USD 1 million in sub-grants to five NGOs to provide multi-sector life-saving assistance to more than 239,300 individuals in conflict-affected and displaced communities across North Darfur, West Darfur, Gedaref, Al Jazirah, and Red Sea states. Through an RRF sub-grant to Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI), 8,704 conflict-affected individuals in Gedaref were supported with access to primary health care services. In collaboration with the offices in Ethiopia and Somalia, and the respective consulates of both countries, 648 Ethiopian and Somali citizens were assisted with voluntary return to their respective countries of origin. The Migrant Resource Response Centres (MRRCs) in Gedaref and Kassala have assisted 58 vulnerable migrants with medical and psychosocial support and distributions of food, dignity and hygiene kits.

In view of upcoming procurement and scaling up of operations, IOM is in the process of opening an additional warehouse in Port Sudan.

SOUTH SUDAN

1,701	386	20,000	4,029
Returnees Provided with Transportation Assistance	TCNs Supported	Returnees Screened at Border Points Supported	Vulnerable People Referred for Assistance



First boat using the voucher scheme departing from Renk enroute to Malakal © IOM May 2023

The Sudan crisis continues to have a significant impact on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, with 69,112 arrivals through Renk (Upper Nile), Aweil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal) and Rotriak (Unity) as of 21 May 2023. Juba border continues to be the main point of entry for arrivals, the majority of which are South Sudanese returnees (92%), with third-country nationals and a smaller number of Sudanese arrivals constituting the rest. As of 22 May, IOM has deployed 22 additional staff members, in addition to the existing sub-office team, to Renk to support with WASH assistance, emergency shelter, transit site management, information management, pipeline and security. Transportation remains a challenge for those fleeing Sudan as fuel costs tripled and insecurity remains a major concern along the Bahr Boro-Timsha road in Raja County.

IOM continued to facilitate the movement of new arrivals, mainly from the Juba border point to the transit centre in Renk and onwards. Since 13 May 2023, a total of 1,701 South Sudanese returnees have been provided with transportation from border points to Renk and then Malakal, via the Nile. IOM, in close coordination with respective embassies, supported air transportation for Juba for 187 third-country nationals for onward movements, and 199 third-country nationals have been supported with ground movement from Renk to Paloich Airport. Those supported include nationalities from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States, Burundi, Nigeria, Somalia, Australia, Cameroon, India, Guinea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) among others.

Since the start of the response, IOM has screened more than 20,000 returnees at the border point. As identified through rapid vulnerability screening conducted at the border, among the returnees are vulnerable individuals, most commonly unaccompanied or

separated children, elderly and persons with disabilities, persons in needs of health care, including those wounded from the conflict in Sudan and single female-headed households. As of 21 May 2023, a total of 4,029 vulnerable people were identified and referred for either medical assistance, specific WASH assistance and transportation based on their needs.

At the transit centre in Renk, IOM continues to strengthen its WASH response by delivering around 120,000 litres of water per day and finalized the construction of four emergency latrines at the Renk transit centre to meet urgent basic needs of returnees and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.

ETHIOPIA

21,000 Migrants Provided with Humanitarian Assistance

Between April 21 and May 21, more than 26,500 arrivals have been recorded from more than 64 nationalities at Metema Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). Flow monitoring was activated in Kurmuk on May 11, and there have been 296 arrivals recorded between May 11 and 21 from 4 nationalities. Of the total arrivals recorded in Metema and Kurmuk, the largest group are Ethiopian nationals (54%), followed by Sudanese (15%), Eritrean (13%) and Turkish (6%) nationals.

To date, IOM has provided assistance to 21,000 migrants, TCNs, and refugees through transportation assistance, WASH services, health assistance and food.

EGYPT

50 wheelchairs, 750 hygiene kits, 750 food boxes and 30 aid kits distributed

50 Cameroon nationals supported with humanitarian evacuation assistance

As of 19 May, according to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more than 132,364 people (121,000 Sudanese, 6,000 Egyptian returnees, and 5,364 third country nationals) have crossed into Egypt from Sudan.

Between 14-18 May, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, and UNESCO conducted a joint assessment on education in Aswan to assess the needs in schools potentially accepting Sudanese students, noting funding, equipment and medicines as top priorities. While interviewing community members, they also reported additional needs for urgent medical care, financial support and housing at the border.

To date, 50 wheelchairs, 750 hygiene kits, 750 food boxes and 30 first aid kits were distributed through the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC). IOM is continuing its collaboration with ERC to assess the needs and provide additional assistance. Over 50 Cameroon nationals were supported with humanitarian evacuation assistance through the provision of transportation, food, accommodation, medical checks and other logistical support. Since 25 April, more than 545 migrants have approached the IOM office for direct assistance whilst more than 50 migrants per day call in through the hotline/email.

In response to the increased reports of prostitution among Sudanese female arrivals, the interagency PSEA network developed a joint PSEA action plan for the Sudan Response for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse through trainings, development of education and communication (IEC) materials and creation of safe and accessible reporting mechanisms and ensure victim's access to proper assistance through established referral mechanisms and pathways. The network will be led by IOM and the Resident Coordinator Office.

CHAD

4,480 individuals supported with tarp distributions

4 water tanks connected to water pipelines

IOM Chad completed a tarp distribution for 968 returnee households (approximately 4,480 individuals) in coordination and in complementarity with WFP's food distribution at the Toumtouma site. IOM also completed the installation of water pipes for water tanks that are now operational at the site, the possibility to deploy a water truck to Toumtouma with ICRC is being looked into. Following the report of an additional 25,000 new arrivals to Chad, IOM also deployed a team to Ade (Sila Regional) to assess the situation.

1 Flow monitoring point established at the border

Since 15 April, DTM Emergency Tracking and Flow Monitoring in response to the Sudan crisis continues in Al Kufra, with a total of 1,077 Sudanese migrants and third country nationals (TCNs) arrival in Al Kufra, Libya either directly from Sudan or via Chad indirectly. A majority of these Sudanese and third country national are understood to have started their journey before the onset of crisis.

So far, the inflows observed from Sudan in May (536 average arrival for May) were slightly above the monthly average range observed during the four months prior (210 to 405 average arrivals per month observed from January – April 2023). This may indicate a slight increase in the use of this route connecting Sudan to Libya. DTM will continue to monitor the route to identify a significant increase if any. It is important to note that all figures to be reported will be coordinated between UNHCR and IOM to ensure consistency. IOM will be covering figures on arrivals of migrants and Third Country Nationals whilst UNHCR will cover figures on refugees.

While there is no application of prima facie for Sudanese who flee Sudan and arrive in Libya, many of those who come to Libya may very well be in need of international protection along with regular migration flows.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

1 assessment completed by DTM

1 Flow Monitoring Point established

A new wave of Sudanese refugees and Central African returnees have been recorded in the town of Ndélé. A rapid emergency assessment carried out by the DTM and the national commission for refugees estimated 98 individuals (32 households) in Ndélé. These individuals left Sudan, passed through Chad before arriving in Ndélé, where most people have family members that had already settled in Ndélé and are staying with host families.

DTM has also deployed a team to Am Dafouk to carry out a flow monitoring survey following reports of new arrivals through the border. To date, 9,823 new arrivals are estimated, 65% of whom are Sudanese and 35% are Central African returnees – UNHCR has yet to release official figures on this. IOM will gradually extend its flow monitoring activities to other entry points in Sudan as the situation progresses, however with the upcoming rainy season, Am Dafouk and other border areas may no longer be available.



Returnees receiving life-saving assistance at the Juda border, © IOM May 2023