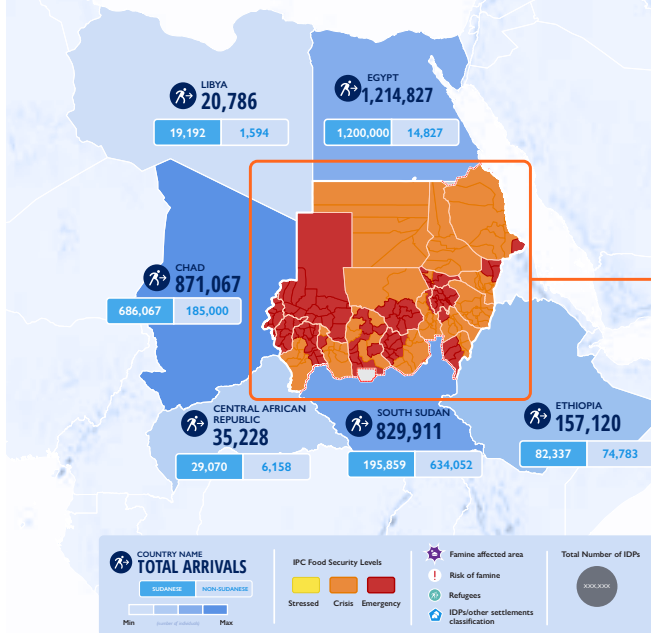


DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW WITH INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) LEVELS



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

KEY FIGURES



11M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED IN SUDAN
8.27M SINCE APRIL 2023

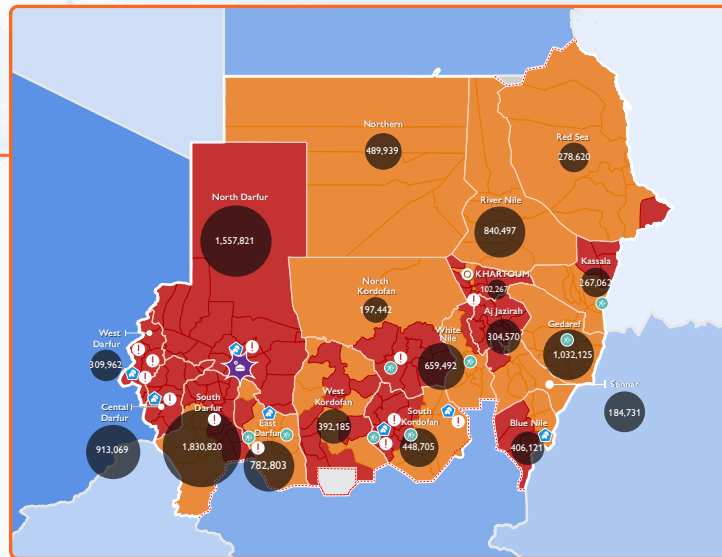
- 28% of IDPs displaced prior to the conflict experienced secondary displacement post 15 April 2023
- 53% children under 18-years-old



3.1M**

MIXED CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS SINCE APRIL 2023

- 29% non-Sudanese nationals
- 71% Sudanese nationals



Data as per Sudan Mobility Update 10 | International Organization for Migration (IOM), Oct 29 2024. DIM Sudan Mobility Update (10). IOM, Sudan

HIGHLIGHTS

Over the last 2 weeks:



In Sudan, 39,000 individuals were assisted with WASH NFIs in Central and West Darfur through IOM's common pipeline.



In South Sudan, 15,924 individuals were provided with primary healthcare in health facilities and mobile clinics, and included fit-for-travel health screenings, assistance in deliveries, and health awareness raising sessions on water-borne diseases (malaria, cholera, Hepatitis B).



In Libya, 1,618 individuals were assisted with sessions on counselling, psychosocial awareness raising, and psychological first aid, complemented by recreational activities. 2 cases were referred for specialized assistance.



In Ethiopia, 1,613 individuals were provided MHPSS services, of which 11 were referred for further, specialized support.

"The situation in Sudan is catastrophic. There is simply no other way to put it. Hunger, disease, and sexual violence are rampant. For the people of Sudan, this is a living nightmare.

The immense tragedy about it all is that a peaceful Sudan has the capacity to take care of itself. Its people are resilient, and their natural resources are immense."

[Read IOM's statement: Displacement in Sudan Crosses 11 million as Devastating Crisis Reaches New](#)



50,690

PEOPLE REACHED OVER THE LAST 2 WEEKS



1.5M

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024



3M

PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

**The figure for cross-border movements from Sudan to Egypt increased substantially since previous reports as the Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided a new estimate for the number of individuals who entered Egypt via regular crossing points. The previous update (514,927 individuals) was provided in March 2024.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

With over 11 million internally displaced in Sudan, the country remains the largest displacement crisis in the world. Conflict frontlines remain fluid, leading to increased displacement across the country; in particular, [DTM estimated](#) that nearly 9,332 households were displaced following the recent escalation in violence in Aj Jazirah state. Displaced households sought shelter primarily across localities in Gedaref, Kassala, as well as across various localities in River Nile. Widespread telecommunications outages in Aj Jazirah state further impeded humanitarian operations.

The protection implications of recent escalations in Aj Jazirah are extremely dire – [the Sudan Protection](#)

[Cluster](#) has noted that armed attacks on civilians contravene international humanitarian law. Protection concerns, including widespread looting, abduction for ransom, sexual violence, and conflict-related sexual violence indicate a rapidly deteriorating and grave protection environment in Sudan. Displacement journeys were often marked by protection concerns such as family separation, and displaced persons arriving in areas such as Al Fao, Gedaref state, have been subjected to heightened security measures, with men and adolescent boys required to undergo screening and interrogation.

The brief from the Protection Cluster also notes the damage to crops and the torching of farmlands

in recent offensives in Aj Jazirah. With Aj Jazirah already at heightened risk of famine per the [IPC Acute Food Insecurity Update snapshot issued in June 2024](#), these new dynamics are likely to further fuel food insecurity in the area and across the country. For those who are left behind as families flee the violence, particularly the elderly, there may be elevated risks of hunger.

Along with food, [OCHA reports](#) shelter, non-food items, transportation, healthcare, child protection, and gender-based violence (GBV) services as priority needs amongst those displaced following recent escalations in Aj Jazirah. As displaced populations seek shelter in other states, new influxes into Gedaref, Kassala, and River Nile are likely to further stretch the availability of critical items, services, and infrastructure.

Given needs on the ground, IOM continues to [advocate](#) for increasing support to reinforce specialized protection initiatives, cross-border coordination on the protection response, community-based protection initiatives and capacity building support to communities as well as mainstream protection across all sectors of the response. Given the scale of flows into Gedaref, Kassala, and River Nile, bolstering preparedness and implementing activities to strengthen cohesion between IDP and hosting communities will also constitute a key element of the response.

North Darfur remains another ongoing theatre of conflict, leading to significant displacement over the past two weeks. [DTM estimates](#) that between 1 April and 9 October 2024, an estimated 410,376 individuals have been displaced as a result of 31 conflict-related incidents in Al Fasher locality, North Darfur state. More recently, between 14 and 17 October, [DTM reported](#) the displacement of 3,500 households from Dar As Salam down in North Darfur following escalations in violence between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Juba Peace Agreement Joint Forces (JPA).

Significant cross-border flows into Chad from West Darfur also continue to be reported. [Preliminary information](#) on the displacement of 1,000 households from various locations across Kulbus locality, West Darfur was received on 21 October, with [DTM reporting](#) the displacement of an additional 3,000 households from Kulbus on 22 October. As cross-border flows continue and returnee numbers continue to increase in Chad, complementing humanitarian assistance with resilience and recovery programming will be key.



Sudan remains a dire protection crisis, with the recent violence in Aj Jazirah leading to escalating protection concerns
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SUDAN

39,782
PEOPLE REACHED OVER
THE LAST 2 WEEKS

1,269,688*
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

2,410,475
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE ONSET
OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

kind nutrition and NFI support through Kassala and Gedaref MRRCs, and through the operations in Northern State and River Nile.

13 cases assisted with voluntary humanitarian return (VHR), 10 assisted with resettlement assistance in close coordination with UNHCR.

The protection environment in Sudan continues to deteriorate, with migrants facing unique and growing protection risks. There are increasing risks to non-Sudanese nationals in Sudan, including arbitrary arrests, detentions, and violations of human rights, along with growing polarization. To address these challenges, it is crucial to fund a significant, multi-sectoral response to protection needs, support counter-trafficking efforts, mandate the centrality of protection across the response, and scale up support for local protection actors.

However, the delivery of assistance continues to be hamstrung by the lack of access, particularly to hard-to-reach areas, including the Darfur region, the Kordofan region, and Khartoum. Cross-border access remains highly bureaucratized, with bureaucratic impediments impacting the timely delivery of assistance. IOM continues to advocate for unimpeded humanitarian access through all available routes to reach all populations in need.

During the reporting period, IOM reached:

- 39,000 individuals assisted with WASH NFIs** in Central and West Darfur through IOM's common pipeline.
- 573 individuals assisted through health and MHPSS services** provided at Migrant Resource and Response Centres (MRRCs) in Kassala and Gedaref, including individual and group counselling sessions and community engagement activities.
- 545 reached through protection assistance**, including direct protection assistance, information provision, and in-



IOM South Sudan provides critically needed OTA support to returnees from Sudan.
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SOUTH SUDAN

7,338
PEOPLE REACHED OVER
THE LAST 2 WEEKS

100,719
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

242,300
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE ONSET
OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 29 October, 829,911 individuals were displaced from Sudan into South Sudan; 195,859 of them being Sudanese and 634,052 non-Sudanese.

- 7,338 individuals were provided onward transportation assistance from Joda at the border to Renk.** From Renk, 1,234 individuals were transported to Malakal, and 739 from Malakal to other destinations through the operation of 13 flights.
- 1,656 individuals were provided with information on PSEA, available services, and referrals.**
- 2,765 vulnerable individuals were identified and fast-tracked toward available services.**
- 2,202 individuals assisted with MHPSS services** including psychosocial support and referrals.
- 15,924 provided with healthcare in health facilities** and mobile clinics, and included fit-for-travel health screenings, assistance in deliveries, and health awareness raising sessions on water-borne diseases (cholera, malaria, and Hepatitis B). **In addition, 1,225 children and adults were vaccinated.**

- 1,796 individuals** provided free-of-charge telecommunications services to contact their families in South Sudan.
- 6,000,000 liters of clean drinking water were supplied and distributed** to returnees and IDPs in Bentiu, Malakal, Rubkona, and Renk, as part of IOM South Sudan's WASH response.
- More than 370 metres of secondary drainage were cleared and 24 shelters constructed** at the Bulukat transit centre (TC).

The protection environment in South Sudan is deteriorating rapidly, with increasing number of theft-related incidents being reported at the transit centres in Malakal and Renk; several refugees and returnees report possessions stolen, particularly at night. IOM is adopting a community-based approach to enhance security measures, including active liaison with the committee chairman to ensure the TCs are added to the town's general patrol. Engagement is also ongoing with OSS to reinforce security preparedness for IOM's humanitarian transportation operations.


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC


1,145
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

4,599
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE ONSET
OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 29 October, 35,228 individuals were displaced from Sudan into the Central African Republic; 29,070 of them being Sudanese and 6,158 non-Sudanese.

CHAD

 **105,655***
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

 **139,112**
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

EGYPT

 **8,687**
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

 **54,353**
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023


ETHIOPIA


 **751**
PEOPLE REACHED OVER THE LAST 2 WEEKS

 **54,717**
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

 **149,787**
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE ONSET OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

LIBYA

 **2,819**
PEOPLE REACHED OVER THE LAST 2 WEEKS

 **40,916**
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2024

 **73,776**
PEOPLE REACHED SINCE THE ONSET OF THE CRISIS IN APRIL 2023

Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 29 October, 871,067 were displaced from Sudan into Chad; 686,067 of them being Sudanese and 185,000 non-Sudanese.

As the lead actor for the returnee response, IOM implements a cross-sectoral approach to fostering community cohesion in returnee sites in eastern Chad. [Its latest publication](#) outlines its community-based approach to conflict management, complemented by shelter support and income generating activities, that enabled peaceful coexistence between host and returnee populations and the reintegration of returnees in host communities. As the conflict continues, expanding such initiatives remains key, and is premised on a concomitant increase in funding available for resilience programming in Chad.






*The increase since last reporting includes beneficiaries counted outside the reporting period due to ongoing data validation processes.

Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 29 October, 1,214,827 were displaced from Sudan into Egypt; 1,200,000 of them being Sudanese and 14,827 non-Sudanese.

Following the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan, Egypt emerged as a main destination for those fleeing Sudan. In response, IOM in Egypt continues to implement activities to respond to the needs of Sudanese in Egypt, including health, protection, and direct assistance. Most notably, IOM's Joint Platform initiative works to enhance the access of vulnerable groups, including refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants from Sudan to the Egyptian system, in the lack of which they face heightened protection risks and vulnerabilities. This includes providing access to healthcare, providing education and housing grants, and access to protection services, especially for women and unaccompanied children.




Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 29 October, 157,120 were displaced from Sudan into Ethiopia; 82,337 of them being Sudanese and 74,783 non-Sudanese.

During the reporting period, IOM reached:

-  **751 health screenings were conducted at the Metema and Kurmuk points of entry (PoE).** The health screening was complemented by health promotion activities, reaching 722 individuals. 155 children were screened for malnutrition.
-  **198 individuals** were provided with onward transportation assistance.
-  **1,613 individuals were provided MHPSS services** of which 11 were referred to specialized services.
-  **198 individuals** benefitted from services in MRCs, which included screening, temporary shelter, food, water, and the provision of sanitary and hygiene kits.
-  **1,632 individuals** were reached through WASH activities, including water delivery through pipeline connection and the construction of sanitation facilities complemented with hygiene promotion activities.

Per the DTM Sudan Mobility Update 10, published 15 October, 20,786 were displaced from Sudan into Libya; 19,192 of them being Sudanese and 1,594 non-Sudanese.

During the reporting period, IOM reached:

-  **172 individuals were provided with protection case management assistance,** including to 2 survivors of trafficking.
-  **514 individuals received NFI assistance.** 244 individuals received food baskets, complemented by awareness raising sessions which were attended by 221 individuals
-  **1,618 individuals were assisted with sessions on counselling, psychosocial awareness raising, and psychological first aid,** complemented by recreational activities



Focus group discussion in Adre as part of IOM's protection evaluations in communities hosting returnees
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IOM Libya's community stabilization activities aim to strengthen resilience
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FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE

