



Over 380,000 returnees and refugees have fled the conflict in Sudan, 90,000 of them seeking refuge in Chad, where Red Cross volunteers are the first line of support. Most arrivals are women and children with urgent, multiple, basic needs, including Protection. Source: Chad Red Cross

Appeal No: <b>MDRS1001</b>	IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: <b>CHF 33.5 million</b> Federation-wide funding requirements: <b>CHF 42 million</b>	
Glide No:	People affected/at risk: <b>1.5 million</b>	People to be assisted: <b>705,700</b>
DREF allocation:	Appeal launched: <b>30/05/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2024</b>

***Due to the significant cross-border population movement out of Sudan as a result of the ongoing crisis, this Emergency Appeal is intended to support humanitarian response plans and activities of the National Societies in neighbouring countries Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Ethiopia and Libya. It has been developed in close coordination with Movement Partners and it complements the Sudan Emergency Appeal.***

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 1.4 million people fleeing active conflict areas to find safety elsewhere in the country or across borders, primarily in Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya. After more than one month of clashes, the situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. The displaced population includes Sudanese refugees, returnees and foreign nationals, and there are significantly higher proportions of women, children, and older people, according to the latest reports.

People arriving in neighbouring countries have endured a very dire humanitarian situation in Sudan, with many having been caught in the crossfire or at border crossings for several weeks without sustained access to basic goods and services such as water, food and health, all while under tremendous psychological pressure. Many have endured harassment and extortion, and reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are growing.

Over the border in destination countries, other challenges arise for refugees as well, such as how to protect their families and meet basic needs. And while host governments and communities have welcomed refugees and returnees, the dimensions of this crisis have still far exceeded the capacity of most host communities and local authorities. People are arriving physically and psychologically exhausted, sometimes severely injured, without food, water or shelter, and with no means to cover the cost of basic necessities. Many are anxious for news from their loved ones and urgently need to communicate with their families. This situation could last for

several more days, weeks, or even longer, until a solution is found, while the risk of refugees adopting negative survival coping mechanisms increases by the day. Of particular concern are women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and those in need of special attention. The poorest host families will face challenges to meet their own basic needs, which may lead to inter-community tensions. This situation will become more acute as new refugees and returnees increase, as is expected.

Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in Egypt, Chad, South Sudan and CAR have been on the frontline since the beginning of this crisis, with support from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). They have supported arrivals with vital services, from registration to first aid, to psychological support, to providing food and water, as well as Restoring Family Links (RFL). Some National Societies have also supported relocation to dignified accommodation and are now equipping these sites with basic services.

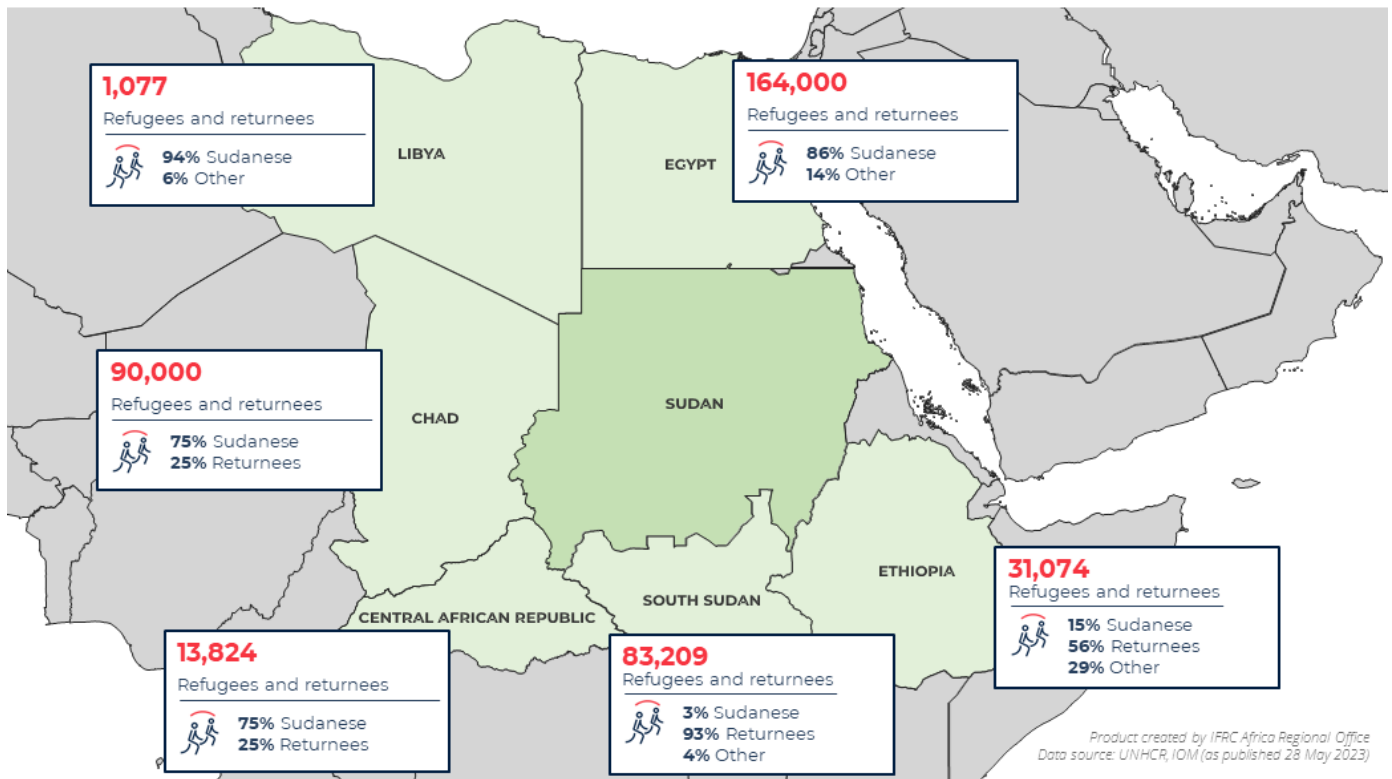
These National Societies, with the addition of Libya Red Crescent Society, are now planning a scale-up of their readiness and response capacities to be able to support current and projected new arrivals throughout destination countries including refugees, returnees and other nationals.

This Emergency Appeal will support the staff and volunteers of the National Societies in Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, CAR and Libya in implementing their national response plans and will allow them to continue carrying out essential humanitarian work to support the most affected.

# TARGETING

Updated: 29 May 2023

## Cross-Regional displacement Sudan Crisis: Cross-Regional Population Movement



As of 29 May, over 380,000 refugees and returnees have fled Sudan. Thus far, Egypt has taken in 164,000, Chad, 90,000, South Sudan, 83,209 (mostly returnees), and Ethiopia, 31,074. Arrivals remain relatively low in CAR and Libya, at 13,824 and 1,077 respectively.

Most affected by this crisis are the elderly, women (especially pregnant women) and children. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health problems. Overall, refugees have had good relations with host populations and have reported that they were well-received, being provided with first-level support including lodging for some families, food, some utensils and containers, and cloth or used mats for makeshift shelters. But with rising prices for basic foodstuffs, limitations on trade, and interruptions to the supply chain from Sudan, plus the arrival of the rains, there is a high probability that in the medium-term, social cohesion could deteriorate.

As conflict now resumes and the living conditions in Sudan deteriorate further, it is projected that the number of people seeking safety could soon reach 1 million. In many cases, these new arrivals in border countries will be over and above refugee and displaced populations already present in-country, such as in Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan. National Societies will thus consider the most vulnerable among host populations in their response plans.

**Chad Red Cross** branches in Ouaddai, Sidal and Wadi Fira envisage supporting up to **80,000 people** (50,000 refugees and 30,000 people in the host community). They have deployed volunteers to support the relocation of refugees to pre-existing and newly established camps and will engage in pre-positioning stocks and setting up basic services, including in health, shelter and wash, at the border

via fixed and mobile Humanitarian Service Points, especially before the rainy season, while strengthening existing services for host communities.

**Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS)**, together with the Egyptian authorities, has been actively working since the start of the crisis, providing health care and basic needs assistance to refugees. ERCS is the main player on the ground across the border and is currently leading working groups with other organisations, civil society and United Nations agencies as the implementing partner to deliver services. Through this Emergency Appeal, ERCS will be ready to assist up to **450,000 people** as per projections, including 350,000 refugees, and 100,000 host communities.

The situation at the border with South Sudan is rapidly deteriorating with the sheer needs of the growing displaced population and **South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS)** has been providing relief to new arrivals near the Renk border. They are also assisting previous arrivals with trauma services and health care. Based on daily average registrations, SSRCS is planning to render services to **82,000 people**, including 54,000 returnees, 6,000 refugees and 22,000 amongst the host population.

In CAR, refugees are currently arriving in Am-dafock village and are still being housed in a temporary site there. Other entry points may also open based on lessons learned from previous crises in the area, notably South Darfur. Other villages on the border are also expected to see an influx of people in the coming days as Am-dafock reaches capacity. **CAR Red Cross** is projecting **13,700 displaced** needing assistance.

**Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS)** has been anticipating an influx either directly from Sudan or via Chad, although at the moment no unusual population movements from Sudan to Libya have been reported. LRCS is a member of the response body chaired by the Libyan government and is working to strengthen capacity. LRCS is working to strengthen its capacity to be able to respond to either scenario, while till the moment no unusual population movement from Sudan to Libya has been reported. The **LRCS** projects to support **30,000 people**, including 20,000 refugees and 10,000 host population.

The number of people crossing into Ethiopia is also expected to increase significantly in the coming weeks, and not just Sudanese refugees. Many of the 73,000 Ethiopian refugees, mainly from Tigray, could also return soon. Other nationalities have also used the Ethiopia border crossing either as a secondary displacement destination or in transit to third countries. **Ethiopia Red Cross** is planning to support **50,000 people** in the immediate term, 30,000 returnees and 20,000 refugees.

## Funding requirements

To enable the responses of the National Societies, the funding requirements of this emergency appeal are as indicated below:

Country	Federation-wide Ask (CHF) <sup>1</sup>	Secretariat Ask (CHF)
Central African Republic	500,000	500,000
Chad	15,000,000	11,000,000
Egypt	10,000,000	10,000,000
Ethiopia	5,000,000	3,000,000

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement represents the collective funds to be raised by the IFRC Secretariat and the wider network, comprising of participating National Societies, either supporting on the ground or remotely.

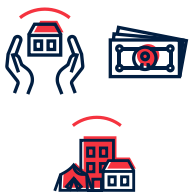
Libya	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Sudan	10,500,000	8,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,000,000</b>	<b>33,500,000</b>

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the South Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, CAR, Libya and Egyptian National Societies on population movement in response to this crisis. The strategy will contribute to assist up to **705,700 people** and will focus on the three cross-cutting approaches: Migration; Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). For assistance on Migration, the main services will be Shelter; Livelihoods and basic needs (including the use of cash vouchers); Health; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

This Emergency Appeal combines operational support, coordination and preparedness to respond to the massive and anticipated continuous movement of people out of Sudan.

### Integrated assistance (Shelter, Livelihoods and Multi-purpose Cash)



- Support setting up new camps, including the provision of shelter, water and sanitation facilities.
- Support the relocation of refugees at the borders to appropriate and safe shelters, including the provision of shelter kits and essential household items where necessary.
- Provide basic needs assistance to refugees, returnees and host communities, including food and household items.
- Cash for rent:
  - Market assessment for rental accommodation in the selected towns/areas, service providers, etc.
  - Establish criteria for rent and minimum requirements (space, legal, duration of stay, etc.) and eligibility.
  - Assist the refugees with rental support for four weeks.
- Monitoring and surveillance of border entry points within CAR, Egypt, Libya, Chad, South Sudan and Ethiopia to assess potential need for scale-up.
- Provision of multi-purpose cash to displaced families for up to six months, covering basic needs via mobile transfers, or where necessary, in-kind food, water, hygiene and NFIs in collective accommodation sites, emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene as required.



### Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)

- Support existing health facilities with medical supplies, health staff and vehicles for referral services.

- Introduce outreach services to cover surrounding host populations and those with limited access to services.
- Set up a community outreach system for screening for, and identification of malnutrition with referral to nutrition centres/services.
- Scale-up Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in selected areas.
- Ensure that health centres have adequate WASH.
- Provision of sanitation services, power supply, incinerators and separate latrines.
- Support with water and hygiene to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases, distribute hygiene kits and conduct health and hygiene promotion campaigns among the target population in conjunction with distribution.
- Distribution of safe water/water trucking.
- First aid and psychological support provided to those affected.
- Procurement and placement of first aid kits at humanitarian service points (HSPs).
- Conduct health promotion awareness sessions in both camp and non-camp settings.

### Protection and Prevention

***(Protection, Gender and Inclusion [PGI], Community Engagement and Accountability [CEA], Migration)***

- Establish humanitarian service points (HSPs) where migrants can access a wide range of services, such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS) counselling, communication and referrals, regardless of their status.
- Restoring Family Links (RFL) services are provided to ensure that the needs of the separated, missing, deceased, and their families, are adequately and efficiently addressed.
- Child-friendly spaces can be set up adjacent to HSPs.
- PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities as well as awareness-raising sessions and materials.
- Community engagement activities will be mainstreamed in assessments and design of operations, including the setting up of accessible feedback systems.
- Establish protection mechanisms including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and referral mechanisms for both safeguarding and for Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV).



## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



### Coordination and Partnerships

Coordination with key stakeholders will be strengthened with the existing local and international humanitarian actors in the six countries as well as with their respective authorities. Humanitarian diplomacy will focus on guarantees of safe access, and on protection of humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities and goods. This action will facilitate engagement and coordination with Partner National Societies and ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, and ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including government policies and programmes, Development actors, United Nations agencies and NGOs. RCRC Movement coordination takes place at country and regional levels through different structures, following the Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms. National Societies are also active members of the different humanitarian platforms at the country level, which are key in guiding humanitarian action within countries.

### **IFRC Secretariat Services**



The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to National Societies and Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the cluster delegations and the Africa Regional Office. IFRC, together with Movement partners will support National Societies in establishing and reinforcing emergency operations centres (EOCs), including their business continuity and risk management plans, and will offer technical expertise in disaster risk management, emergency health, migration, PGI and CEA. This may entail the deployment of critical functions as agreed with the National Societies and Movement partners. Beyond that, IFRC will support resource mobilisation, external communications and coordination with other international organisations. Other areas of support include Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) as well as information management.

### **National Society Strengthening**



IFRC is committed to supporting National Societies to further strengthen their capacity to respond to this operation, ensuring the readiness of branches by building the capacity of volunteers and supervisors, ensuring that they are protected during deployment at the border with Sudan. Headquarters and the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) deployed to branches will contribute to enhancing the field team's skills with a training package, including training in health prevention and community health, RFL, and management of entry points. Support from Movement partners will be required for some of these trainings. IFRC is also available to support the National Society with surge deployments as needed, covering operations management and other technical expertise.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of launch of this Emergency Appeal. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy and through the country plans to be released in the coming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach, which includes

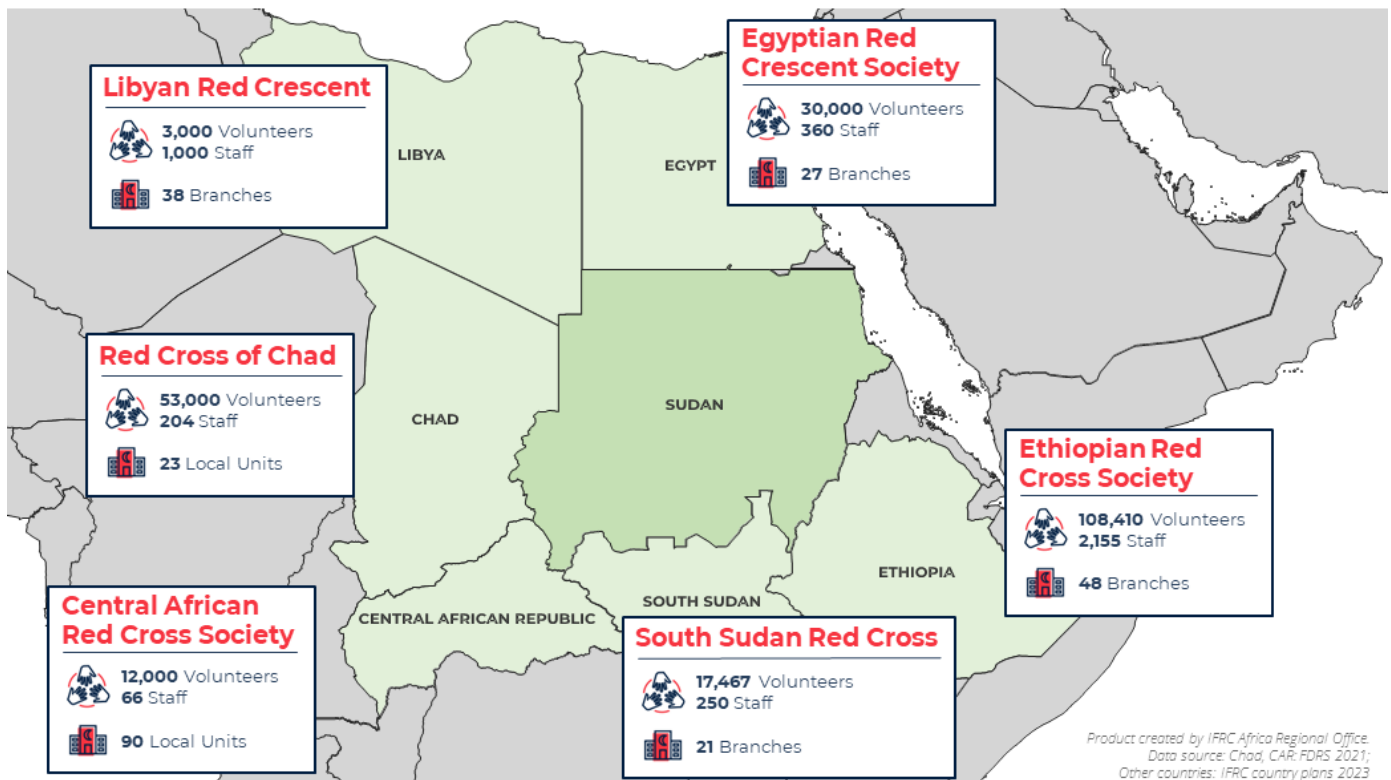
response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT

Due to the nature of the crisis, the number of National Societies in primary and secondary destinations that can provide services for people leaving Sudan, or for people who were abroad and remain stranded, cannot be clearly defined at this point, with preparedness and response ongoing in the main countries.

Updated: 29 May 2023

### National Society Footprint Sudan Crisis: Cross-Regional Population Movement



### IFRC Membership coordination

The IFRC Secretariat provides technical and financial support to the six National Societies in this appeal through the IFRC Country and Country Cluster Delegations based in Khartoum, Bangui, Addis Ababa, Juba, (remotely from Tunis for Libya) and Cairo. This support is reinforced by the Regional Office team for Africa in Kenya and Regional Office team for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in Lebanon. There are PNSs in-country that have continued providing bilateral support to the National Societies during the emergency phase. IFRC will facilitate and coordinate (1) PNS multilateral and bilateral engagement and (2) support to the six National Societies via this Emergency Appeal, including reinforcement of technical expertise, material, and financial resources, streamlining their use through a “best-positioned partner” approach.



An Information Management system for tracking support to this appeal will include a Sudan Complex Emergency page on the [IFRC GO platform](#), which traces and illustrates the Federation-wide approach and reach. IFRC will coordinate with partners to collect and present the responses.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

The foundation of Movement coordination rests on the respective mandates, the applicable normative frameworks and the well-established relationships in-country. This has permitted regular and efficient communication and coordination amongst all components of the Movement present, which is especially important in challenging times for National Societies. The coordination mechanisms between IFRC and ICRC at the country level are now being reinforced at the regional level and global level for this specific crisis. Tools and mechanisms for Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) across the six countries will be agreed, and will be based on the needs, objectives and priorities of the National Society and its response plan. Coordination will be adapted to the crisis and will cover joint communications, Humanitarian Diplomacy, Information Management and joint analysis, as well as cooperation in thematic and technical sectors.

In addition, the technical and strategic engagement taking place regularly with all partners define and respond to the needs of those affected by the crisis. These meetings act as key platforms to ensure that efficient and impactful support is provided to the National Societies, and they allow the Movement components to discuss important operational issues, such as security and humanitarian action.

### **External coordination**

In their capacity as auxiliaries to the public authorities in disasters and health emergencies, and as members of the respective national committees in charge of disaster management, the National Societies participate in coordination meetings at all levels with government authorities and other humanitarian partners, such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and non-governmental organizations. The respective governments have called for the support of humanitarian organisations in the management of this crisis as the situation worsens. Through this coordination, the National Societies are working with the technical support of IFRC to ensure that their own actions are aligned with, and complementary to, the national response policies of the respective countries.

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*After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the IFRC Network [Central African Republic](#), [Chad](#), [Egypt](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Libya](#) and [South Sudan](#) Country Plans for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.*

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## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

### At the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**, Matthew Croucher, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis, [matthew.croucher@ifrc.org](mailto:matthew.croucher@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA**: Dr Hosam Faysal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Country Delegation Libya**: Dr Tamer Ramadan, Head of Delegation, [tamer.ramadan@ifrc.org](mailto:tamer.ramadan@ifrc.org).
- **IFRC Country Delegation Egypt**: Dr Asmaa SAMIR MOHAMED, Programme Manager, [asmaa.samir@ifrc.org](mailto:asmaa.samir@ifrc.org).
- **IFRC Delegation Ethiopia**: Pierre Kremer, Acting Head of Delegation, [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Delegation Chad and CAR**: Dr. Adinoyi Adeiza, Acting Head of Delegation, [Adinoyi.adeiza@ifrc.org](mailto:Adinoyi.adeiza@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Delegation South Sudan**: Papemoussa Tall, Head of Delegation, [Papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:Papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva for Africa**: Santiago Luengo, Operations Coordinator, [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva for MENA**: Rika Harada, Operations Coordinator, [rika.harada@ifrc.org](mailto:rika.harada@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, [Louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:Louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA** Francesco Volpe, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, [francesco.volpe@ifrc.org](mailto:francesco.volpe@ifrc.org).

### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator for Africa**, Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; Email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Office MENA**, Goran BOLJANOVIC, Regional Manager, Logistics and Supply Chain Programme, [goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org).