

OPERATIONS UPDATE

Africa | Sudan Regional Population Movement

Emergency appeal №: MDRS1001 Emergency appeal launched: 30/05/2023. Operational Strategy published: 07/07/2023	Glide №:
12-Months Update Date of issue: 02/09/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: From 30/05/2023 to 30/05/2024
Operation timeframe: 16 months (15/05/2023 - 31/12/2024)	Number of people to be assisted: 705,700
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 33.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 42 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 3,465,832

To This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF42,500,000 Federation Wide. As of 30 June 2024, 8% had been funded (CHF 2,866,318). Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.



South Sudan Red Cross Volunteers distributing blankets, cooking sets, body soaps, washing soaps, plastic sheets, mats, buckets, mosquito nets and jerry cans to people fleeing the conflict in the neighboring Sudan

List of acronyms

CAR	Central African Republic
CBHFA	Community Based Health and First Aid
CNARR	Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees
CPA	Provincial Action Committees
CRT	Chad Red Cross Society
EA	Emergency Appeal
CHF	Swiss Francs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EA	Emergency Appeal
Echo PPP	ECHO (EU) Pilot Programmatic Partnership
EHI	Emergency Health Items
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ERCS	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HSP	Humanitarian Service Point
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization of Migration
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MFL	Maintaining Family Links
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MPCT	Multipurpose Cash Transfer
MPHSS	Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NSD	National Society Development
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSRCS	South Sudan Red Cross Society
RFL	Restoring Family Links
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15th April 2023, hundreds of thousands of people have been fleeing the devastating conflict, seeking safety in neighbouring countries. While the situation in most of these countries varies, most of the displaced find themselves in unsafe conditions, without proper protection, shelter, food, water, or sanitation. There are also reports of thousands being stranded at border crossings.

As of 26th July 2024, over **2.25 million**¹ displaced people from Sudan were recorded in the 6 neighbouring countries, which include **786,036** in Chad, **768,098** in South Sudan, **514,827** in Egypt, **142,510** in Ethiopia. Arrivals remain relatively low in Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya, at **34,316** and **10,836** respectively. Women (especially pregnant women) and children, as well as older people are the most affected by the crisis. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health issues. Overall, refugees have had good relations with host populations and have reported that they were well-received. 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. In some places of refuge, the population of refugees far exceeds the host community population.

This emergency has been compounded by other events such as conflict in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia, floods and disease outbreaks in South Sudan and Chad and heatwaves and dust storms in Egypt. Libya and Central African Republic (CAR), have experienced floods as well as internal conflict that have made safe access and provision of humanitarian services a challenge. Sudan and neighbouring countries have been facing a food insecurity crisis for years, and displaced populations are certainly at increased risk of food insecurity, as well as hosting populations that faced challenges in accessing food.

As of 31st November 2023, from the initial assessments conducted by RC National Societies, the priority needs identified were:

- **Health:** Cases of severe acute malnutrition (children), chronic diseases and mental health needs have been observed within displaced populations
- **Water Sanitation and Health (WASH):** Lack of or inadequate access to water, latrines, and hygiene items in hosting sites has been experienced.
- **Protection:** Cases of gender-based violence (GBV) including conflict-related sexual violence, family separation.

The situation and needs of the displaced population are represented in the snapshot below

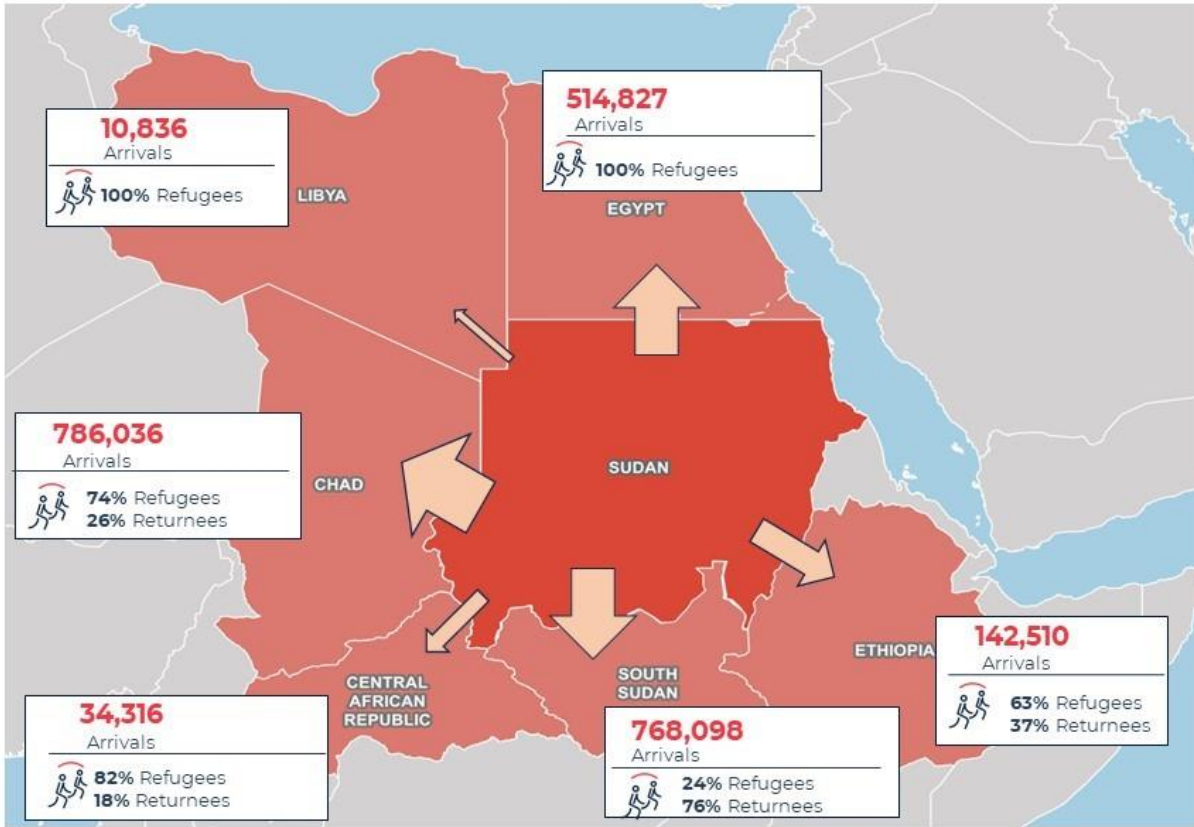
¹ <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-sudan-mobility-update-03>; <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>; [IOM South Sudan displacement dashboard](#); [IOM Ethiopia displacement dashboard](#)

Cross-Regional displacement

Sudan Crisis: Cross-Regional Population Movement



As of 26 July 2024



Infographic created by IFRC Africa Regional Office
Data sources: IOM, UNHCR

Summary of the response

The Cross-regional Sudan Population Movement Emergency Appeal (EA) was launched and published on 30th May 2023, to support approximately 705,700 people and with a budget of 42 million CHF across 6 countries, into which people had fled the violence caused by the Sudan Conflict. These countries include Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, and South Sudan.

However, this 12-months update covers Ethiopia, Chad and South Sudan as shown in the table below. Central African Republic (CAR), Libya and Egypt are considered to be in the MENA Region.

National Society	Appeal			Shelter, housing & settlements	Basic needs and cash	Health and care	WASH	PGI	CEA
	Male	Female	Total						
South Sudan	75,977	77,527	153,504	49,722	153,504	90,394	150,000	11,585	75
Chad	19,435	26,831	46,266	38,770	0	37,336	46,261	46,261	40
Ethiopia	71,152	70,448	141,600	27,067	71,778	111,200	141,600	42,533	36
Total	166,564	174,806	341,370	115,559	225,282	238,930	337,861	100,379	151

Table 1: Number of people reached by the appeal, disaggregated by sector

Ethiopia Red Cross Society protection and gender inclusion (PGI) interventions reached 42,533 people through various activities aimed at safeguarding vulnerable populations and addressing gender-related issues. This effort was bolstered by the training of 78 volunteers and staff members, enhancing their capacity to handle protection concerns effectively.

In the migration ERCS reached 119,200 individuals through humanitarian service points (HSPs). Additionally, they supported 42,533 people with communication to their relatives through restoring family links (RFL) services and phone charging, ensuring that displaced individuals could stay in touch with their families.

National Society strengthening in Ethiopia saw the repair and rebuilding of two branches and the provision of fleet and technology upgrades for four branches. These improvements aimed to enhance operational efficiency and response capabilities.

Coordination and partnership efforts were intensified as ERCS scaled up its response from a DREF to an emergency appeal working closely with six movement partners and secured CHF 1,393,637, with 68% coming from multilateral support. By mid-2024, nearly 70% of the funding had been utilized, reflecting effective utilisation.

Regarding secretariat services, ERCS faced challenges related to the security situation in the Amhara region. Despite these difficulties, they continued to collaborate with IFRC to develop a robust communication strategy.

The South Sudan Red Cross Society PGI interventions reached 13,323 people through RFL and phone charging. Training was provided to RFL volunteers, and awareness sessions on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reached 275 people with disabilities (PWDs). Dissemination sessions were conducted for 586 volunteers and community leaders to enhance understanding of Red Cross principles and activities.

National Society strengthening involved support for branch development, including the construction of an office fence, provision of vehicles, and recruitment of additional staff. The SSRC also activated and strengthened multiple units along the border to better assist the fleeing population.

In terms of coordination and partnership, SSRC engaged in 12 humanitarian forums and inter-ministerial committee meetings to coordinate with partners and government bodies. Contributions from partners such as IFRC, Swedish Red Cross, and the ICRC supported various thematic areas, with a total funding of CHF 5,869,962, representing 14% coverage of the CHF 60M requirement.

For secretariat services, security incidents were prominent in several states, leading to completed risk assessments and the deployment of a surge team. Resource mobilization efforts were bolstered by contributions from partner national societies, enhancing the operational capacity of the SSRC.

The Chad, Red Cross's PGI initiatives included training sessions for 97 volunteers and staff, on GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Awareness activities reached 46,261 people, and 89 GBV cases were addressed, reflecting a strong commitment to addressing protection issues.

Migration interventions included the establishment of a HSP in Adré, where 1,716 individuals were registered. The Chad Red Cross supported 122,494 people with communication through RFL and phone charging, and an additional HSP is planned for Adré to further aid displaced individuals.

National Society strengthening in Chad included the rehabilitation of the Hadjer Hadid operational base and the training of disaster management staff. A total of 650 volunteers were mobilized, and three branches received support in fleet, information technology, and emergency hub upgrades, enhancing their operational readiness.

Coordination and partnership efforts involved participation in national and provincial meetings, with collaboration from United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. The response was supported by multiple partner national societies, and specific projects funded by Japanese and Norwegian cooperation contributed to the overall response efforts.

In secretariat services, Chad conducted security risk assessments and developed minimum security regulations (MSRs). A surge team was deployed, and alternative communication methods were established. Resource mobilization efforts raised CHF 1,795,075, focusing on strengthening the operational capacity to respond effectively to the needs of the refugees, returnees and the host communities.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

This 12-month operational update focuses on three national societies namely Ethiopia Red Cross, South Sudan and Chad Red Cross societies. The 6-month operational update focused on an additional three national societies namely, Egypt Red Crescent, Libya Red Crescent and Central African Republic Red Cross, which are in the MENA Region and are therefore not part of this 6-months operational update.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<h3>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</h3>		
Objective:	<i>To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population</i>		
Indicator (s)	Actual	Target	

Key indicators:	<i>Number of households reached with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	32,258	10,000
	<i>A number of households reached shelter solutions in accommodation centers, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.</i>	8,158	10,000

South Sudan Red Cross received over 733,000 people due to the conflict in Sudan, including more than 170,000 refugees. The number of refugees and South Sudanese returnees is expected to continue to increase significantly in the coming months. Based on the daily average 1,000 registrations of refugees and returnees. Women and girls make up 50.7% of new arrivals, while men and boys are 49.3%. More than 32.4% of new arrivals are below the age of eighteen, while 2.7% of new arrivals are older than sixty years.

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	24,610	25,112	49,722
Ethiopia Red Cross	13,601	13,466	27,067
Chad Red Cross	16,288	22,482	38,770

Table 2: Number of people reached with shelter, housing and settlements

Overall, South Sudan reached 8,287 households (approx. 49,722 people) with emergency shelter and essential household items and 7,800 households (approx. 46,800 people) with shelter solutions in accommodation centers, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.

In Ethiopia, 134,400 people have crossed over since the conflict began, with 63% being refugees. Ethiopia reached 5,759 households (approx. 27,067 people) with emergency shelter and essential household items. These included blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and tarpaulins. These were given to mainly refugees with a specific focus on the elderly, women, and people with special needs.

In Chad, since the start of the conflict in Sudan on April 15, 2023, government authorities and their partners continue to record massive influxes of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees from Sudan in the four provinces of eastern Chad, namely Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi-Fira and Ennedi Est. As of June 28, 24 according to registration data published by the UNHCR on July 3, 24, there were approximately 597,168 refugees (163,278 households) in Chad spread across the four provinces.

More than 80% of the refugees are women and children with more than 90% of children separated from their families and more than 80% of women at risk. There are also more than 85,000 people with specific needs. Analysis of the age pyramid reveals that nearly 65% are children under 18 years old. The Ouaddaï province alone has more than 445,000 refugees spread across 12 sites out of the 23 in all four provinces.

Chad Red Cross reached 18,212 households (38,770 people) with emergency shelter and essential household items and 358 households with shelter solutions in accommodation centres, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.

The total reach in each indicator surpassed the target significantly. This is because the people on the move surpassed what was anticipated by the national societies, coupled with the fact that all the three NSs are also facing population movements resulting from other causes like other conflicts (internal and those from other neighbouring countries). It is difficult to separate them during service provision.



Basic needs and cash

Objective: *To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (CVA).</i>	25,584	20,833
	<i>Number of households reached with food assistance. (Ethiopia provides only emergency food at the entry point)</i>	16,105 ²	20,833

In South Sudan, market and needs assessments were conducted focusing on the feasibility and functionality of the market and the needs of the population displaced by

conflict in Sudan. The assessment revealed a dire situation, one of basic needs such as food, water, medicines, sanitation materials, and essential household items (EHIs) like blankets, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, and sleeping mats being urgently required. At the Presbyterian Church, Caritas was providing one cooked meal per day to the returnees.

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	75,977	77,527	153,504
Ethiopia Red Cross	36,118	35,760	71,778

Table 3: Number of people reached in basic needs and cash interventions

Informed by the assessments and feasibility studies, South Sudan reached 25,584 households (approx. 153,504 people) with cash transfer (several tranches) and 5,900 households (approx. 35,400 people) with food assistance. The over-achievement was due to a higher number of people fleeing conflicts (Sudan and others, for instance Gambella in Ethiopia) than anticipated in the operational strategy. These other conflicts occurred in the course of implementing this emergency appeal.

In Ethiopia, approximately 71,778 entrants received emergency food including long-life energy biscuits and packed water since the beginning of the influx, which was identified as a role of the ERCS in the humanitarian coordination, offered at the HSP. The Ethiopian National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) also contributed to the HSP with biscuits and juice to support the ERCS service when the stocks were depleted. This was targeted to the elderly, children, and lactating mothers. ERCS conducted market assessments and cash feasibility study in Kurmuk, pending Metema due to security reasons, and is planning to support the returnees with multi-purpose cash transfer (MPCT).

² There was a mix up between households and individuals in the 6-months OU (Ethiopia). The number on the 6 months OU refers to individuals and not households. Thus, the reduction

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Health & Care

Objective: *To provide the affected population with urgent health and care services including Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) together with timely, accurate and trusted information, and with support to enable them to take action and protect their health.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people reached by health service delivery in emergencies.</i>	238,930	80,000
	<i>Number of mobile clinics operating. / Ambulance services (EMS)</i>	847	20
	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of mosquito nets as part of essential household items.</i>	67,389	10000
	<i>Number of people reached with personal hygiene kits, dignity kit (including MHM kits)</i>	16,169	10000
	<i>Number of Staff/volunteers trained on PFA/CBHFA</i>	589	1000
	<i>Number of people reached with first aid services.</i>	2,270	20000
	<i>Number of first aid kits purchased and distributed.</i>	750	1000
	<i>Number of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed.</i>	0	100
	<i>Number of people reached with Search & Rescue activities conducted by the RCRC.</i>	200	500
	<i>Number of people who receive MHPSS in emergency situations from RCRC.</i>	1,800	5000
	<i>Number of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS</i>	2,500	1000
	<i>Number of dead body management teams mobilized, trained, and equipped.</i>	400	20

The South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS) Health Department, supported by IFRC under the Sudan Population Movement Appeal, conducted a

nine-day first aid training for the

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	44,740	45,654	90,394
Ethiopia Red Cross	55,877	55,323	111,200
Chad Red Cross	18,667	18,669	37,336

Table 4: Number of people reached in health and care interventions

Renk Unit under the Malakal Branch. This training, facilitated by South Sudan Red Cross first aid instructors, reached 125 newly recruited volunteers (62 female and 63 male) in the Renk Unit. The training equipped these volunteers with first aid knowledge and skills to serve those fleeing conflict in Sudan as well as during other emergencies.

Additionally, SSRC volunteers conducted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities in Malakal and Kodok with support from the Swedish Red Cross. These activities aimed to create awareness and sensitize the community on good health practices, reaching a total of 5,820 people (3,255 female and 2,565 male).

In Malakal, a health training on Cholera awareness was conducted by a WASH officer for 30 volunteers (16 male and 14 female). This training equipped volunteers with knowledge and skills to carry out awareness on cholera as part of a broader response to the cholera outbreak, which posed a significant risk to returnees and host communities.

Overall, SSRCS reached 90,394 people with health services in emergencies, distributed nets to 49,722 mosquito nets as part of shelter NFIs, reached 2,000 people with dignity kits, trained 290 staff/volunteers on CBHFA, reached 1,200 people with First Aid services, distributing 100 First Aid kits, reached 200 people with search and rescue services, 1,500 people with MHPSS in emergencies and trained 2,500 staff/volunteers in PSS.

Chad Red Cross (CRT) conducted activities in the health sector continued with capacity building of volunteers in First Aid and community-based health in accordance with the reorientation of



Figure 1: Nutrition screening done by volunteers in Adré and Hadjer-Hadid in Chad

emergency appeal activities and complementarity with other stakeholders. Particular emphasis was placed on maternal and child health, breastfeeding and nutritional screening. A total of 142 volunteers were trained and deployed in the districts of Hadjer Hadid and Adré in the Ouadai Province.

The health promotion and malnutrition screening activities which were carried out at the end of the training identified and referred 29,578 malnourished children to the competent services in the districts of Adré and Hadjer-Hadid. In Hadjer-Hadid District, 9,828 children were screened with the results showing that 8% of children were had severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 23% of children had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 67% of children had normal nutritional health and 2% of children had malnutrition with Oedema. In the Adré District, 19,750 children were screened with the results

showing that 11% had SAM, 24% MAM, 62% of children had normal nutritional health and 3% were malnourished and with oedema.

In Sila, the CRT with the support of the French Red Cross provided nutritional support to 480 malnourished children in the last six months. In addition to nutritional care actions, there are also several actions carried out with the support of the French Red Cross. Other health services provided alongside these include:

- 501 refugees who benefited from prenatal and postnatal consultations.
- 49 deliveries.
- 5,546 curative consultations for children and adults.
- 55 cases of gender-based violence (GBV) treated, and 34 cases referred to the competent service for treatment.
- 52 volunteers and district health staff retrained in emergency psychosocial care.
- Distribution of 1,669 dignity and hygiene kits.
- 28,093 people sensitized of good health practices, available services, emergency infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and health.
- Support with health products for health structures (donation of medicines to the health delegation).
- Conducted 5 radio broadcasts on health issues.

Overall, Chad Red Cross reached 37,336 people with health service delivery in emergencies, operated 2 mobile clinics, reached 1,669 people with personal hygiene kits, dignity kit (including MHM kits), trained 194 staff/volunteers on CBHFA, reached 1,070 people with first aid services and 300 people with MPHSS.

Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) provided psychosocial first aid (PFA) support in the HSPs to refugees and returnees at the entry points. A team of 60 volunteers were trained and deployed to support the HSP, conduct follow up and make referrals. The service benefited the refugees and returnees by providing immediate health and psychosocial support. Emergency drug and 11 medical equipment were distributed to health facilities through the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross /Red Crescent (ICRC). 845 individuals were referred and transported by ERCS ambulance. This included transportation of patients from primary to secondary care, injured/ill patients, and pregnant women in Metema and Kurmuk entry points and at the transit centre. 650 first aid kits were distributed and used as basic primary health care services. However, the referral services at the Metema Border were stopped due to ongoing conflict which blocked access to secondary health services.

Overall, ERCS reached 111,200 people with health services in emergencies, operated 845 mobile clinics, distributed mosquito nets to 3,759 households (approx. 17,667 people), reached 12,500 people with personal hygiene kits, dignity kit (including MHM kits), trained 105 staff and volunteers in CBHFA and distributed 650 First Aid kits.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective: *To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools).</i>	289,059	800,000
	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of WASH NFIs/supplies.</i>	147,000	50,000
	<i>Number of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water.</i>	332,433	200,000
	<i>Number of people supported having access to sanitation facilities.</i>	17,490	200000
	<i>% of people who report they are satisfied with distribution services</i>	TBD	70%
	<i>Number of emergency latrines/mobile toilets constructed</i>	2,212	144
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	8,690	1000

South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS) conducted a training for 30 volunteers (16 female and 14 male) in Malakal on Cholera awareness which equipped them with the necessary

knowledge and skills. Additionally, WASH training was conducted in Renk for 20 volunteers (13 female and 7 male), covering hygiene promotion in emergencies, household water treatment and safe storage, menstrual health and hygiene management, sanitation in emergencies, solid waste management, vector control, and WASH assessments.

In Aweil, 20 volunteers (15 male and 5 female) were trained on hygiene promotion, which was supported by the Netherlands Red Cross. Another emergency WASH training supported by the IFRC was conducted in Renk for 20 volunteers (9 female and 11 male) to enhance their capacity in supporting emergency WASH activities for returnees and refugees.

Key hygiene promotion messages reached 2,970 people (1,927 female and 1,043 male) in Renk Transit Centre, Suk Zero, and East Renk. In Malakal and Kodok, 5,820 people (3,255 female and 2,565 male) were reached. Demonstrations on household water treatment in Renk transit centers reached 750 individuals (450 female and 300 male).

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	74,242	75,758	150,000
Ethiopia Red Cross	71,152	70,448	141,600
Chad Red Cross	19,435	26,826	46,261

Table 5: Number of people reached in WASH interventions

SSRCS volunteers, supported by the operation coordinator, distributed menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to 250 girls and women of reproductive age, reaching 650 females with menstrual health and hygiene messages. WASH non-food items (NFIs) distribution supported by ICRC and IFRC included items such as Pur, filter cloths, jerricans, buckets, dignity kits, and washing soaps for 2,000 households. Hygiene promotion flip charts and a vehicle for response operations in Renk were also provided.

SSRCS volunteers in Renk conducted hygiene promotion activities, reaching approximately 9,857 people (5,652 female and 4,205 male) in the host community and transit centre. The Renk Unit distributed MHM kits to 294 women of reproductive age and schoolgirls in host communities. Emergency WASH training was conducted for 20 volunteers (11 female and 9 male) to support WASH activities.

Hygiene promotion refresher training for 30 volunteers (18 female and 12 male) in Payam focused on emergency preparedness, water quality monitoring, and community hygiene promotion. These activities were supported by the IFRC, with volunteers conducting hygiene promotion in residential areas such as Hai Mashara, block 10, 16, Hai Nasri, and Hai Aslak.

Overall, SSRCS reached 101,198 people with hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools), 147,000 with WASH NFIs, supported 150,000 people to have improved access to safe drinking water, 8,250 to have access to sanitation facilities, constructed 14 emergency latrines and trained 8,255 volunteers in hygiene promotion in emergencies.

Chad Red Cross (CRT) continued to promote hygiene and sanitation and also the distributed drinking water in the camps in Arkoum. In hygiene promotion and disease prevention activities, following the declaration of Hepatitis E cases in refugee camps and in the host community, volunteers were trained on communication techniques, hygiene promotion and the use of drinking water in Adré and Hadjer-Hadid districts. A total of 120 volunteers were trained and deployed in addition to another 300 previously trained.



Figure 2: Water distribution system at Arkoum Camp, Chad

The local health and hygiene awareness campaigns carried out made it possible to reach a total of 29,492 people, including 16,769 in Adré District and 12,723 in Hadjer-Hadid District.

Distribution of water continued in Arkoum Camp, despite inadequate funding. Water distribution to 48,033 refugees/13,386 households through the establishment of a distribution network, water trucking and drilling.

In sanitation, Chad Red Cross, with the support of the Luxembourg Red Cross, financed by the European Union, led the construction of 400 latrines and 100 showers for refugees in 'Adré.

District	Participants				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Households
Adré	3,717	6,716	2,688	3,648	5,174
Hadjer-Hadid	2,921	6,966	871	1,965	4,799
Total	6,638	13,682	3,559	5,613	9,973

Table 6: People reached with health and hygiene awareness in Adre and Hadjer-Hadid Districts

Overall, Chad Red Cross reached 46,261 people with hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools), supported 40,833 to have improved access to safe drinking water, 9,240 to have access to sanitation facilities, constructed 2,198 emergency latrines/mobile toilets and trained 420 volunteers on hygiene promotion in emergencies.

Ethiopia Red Cross reached 141,600 people with by hygiene promotion activities and access to safe drinking water and trained 15 volunteers in hygiene promotion in emergencies.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Objective: *Different people impacted by, displaced by and fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met*

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on PGI and implementing the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies</i>	225	250
<i>Number of people reached with PGI activities including prevention and response to SGBV awareness messages.</i>	91,490	200,000
Key indicators: <i>Number of staff and volunteers briefed on Code of Conduct, PSEA and child safeguarding, and have signed Code of Conduct.</i>	310	250
<i>% of sector reports with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability.</i>	27.5%	100%
<i>% of sectors adhering to minimum standards for PGI in emergencies (PGI scorecard).</i>	25%	100%
<i>Number of people accessing safe spaces</i>	350	

Number of people reunited with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services

25,664 1,000

The South Sudan Red Cross Restoring Family Links (RFL) staff and volunteers engaged in phone call sessions across Atar, Awadil, Bentiu, Kodok, Malakal, Renk, and Maban, making a total of 13,323 phone calls. Of these, 6,430 were successful, including 4,142 restoring family link (RFL) calls and 2,288 maintaining family Link (MFL) calls, concerning 62,508 people (38,946 female and 23,562 male). Financial support for these activities was provided by the Swedish Red Cross IFRC, and ICRC, which contributed phones and airtime.

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	5,734	5,851	11,585
Ethiopia Red Cross	21,372	21,161	42,533
Chad Red Cross	19,430	26,831	46,261

Table 7: Number of people reached in PGI interventions

Job coaching was conducted for 6 RFL volunteers (3 male and 3 female) in Renk by the RFL officer and ICRC team from the Juba delegation to prepare them for RFL activities at Renk transit centers and surrounding areas. In Maban, 8 RFL volunteers (2 female and 6 male) received job coaching from the SSRC RFL coordinator and ICRC protection staff to strengthen their capacity for RFL activities.

In Aweil, 9 volunteers (4 female and 5 male) received two days of job coaching from the RFL Officer and ICRC staff to enhance their response to the needs of returnees and refugees. Full RFL training was conducted for 15 volunteers (3 female and 12 male) in Maban at the Acted compound. RFL dissemination reached 2,565 people (1,342 female and 1,223 male) in Kodok, Malakal, Maban, and Renk to inform returnees and refugees about RFL activities supported by the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC.

Restoring family links units were supported through visibility materials such as T-shirts, caps, raincoats, family-size tents, megaphones, batteries, chairs, and tables to aid RFL activities in Renk and Maban. In Renk transit centre, 670 successful phone calls were made, including 175 RFL calls and 172 MFL calls.

The Aweil branch conducted MPHSS and SGBV training for 20 volunteers (12 male and 8 female), funded by IFRC and facilitated by the PSS coordinator from the SSRC protection department. The training aimed to provide volunteers with knowledge of mental health and psychosocial support to carry out awareness sessions in areas hosting returnees.

The SSRC Wau Branch, in collaboration with the Protection Department in SSRC-HQ, Juba, and with financial support from IFRC-Population Movement response appeal, conducted a 12-day MHPSS and SGBV awareness-raising activity in Wau's residential areas, reaching 2,696 community members including people with disabilities.


Overall, SSRCS trained 50 staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, reached 2,696 with PGI activities, briefed 220 staff and volunteers on code of conduct, PSEA and child safeguarding, had 30% of their reports disaggregated by sex and age, supported 350 people to access safe spaces and reunited 11,585 people with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services

The Chad Red Cross holds protection dearly. Thus, to strengthen protection actions, particularly in combating gender-based violence, training sessions were conducted in Adré and Hadjer-Hadid districts for staff and volunteers. The training strengthened the skills of participants on GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). A total of 97 volunteers and staff were trained, including 32 new ones.

PGI awareness activities were carried out in the Adré and Hadjer-Hadid Districts through an integrated approach during the deployment of volunteers' activities on the promotion of health and social cohesion. These awareness activities reached 46,261 people with 89 GBV cases handled, including 34 referred for specialized GBV services.

Overall, Chad Red Cross trained 97 staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, reached 46,261 with PGI activities and briefed 90 staff and volunteers on code of conduct, PSEA and child safeguarding.

Ethiopia Red Cross trained 78 volunteers/staff , had 25% of their data disaggregated by age and gender, reached 42,533 people with PGI interventions, 25% of their interventions adhered to PGI minimum standards and reunited 14,079 people with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services.



Migration

Objective: *Support the basic needs of IDPs, people on the move and host communities by setting up Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and by establishing distribution and support mechanisms along the routes.*

	Indicator	Actual
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people reached through Humanitarian Service Points.</i>	117,276
	<i>Number of active HSPs providing support to IDPs and people on the move.</i>	4
	<i>Number of needs assessments conducted.</i>	22
	<i>Number of people supported in official procedures.</i>	54,118

South Sudan Red Cross reached 5,000 people through 3 HSPs, conducted 20 assessments and supported 11,585 people in official procedures.

National Society	Male	Female	Total
South Sudan Red Cross	5,734	5,851	11,585
Ethiopia Red Cross	55,734	54,826	110,560
Chad Red Cross	721	995	1,716

Table 8: Number of people reached in migration interventions

In Chad, activities in migration were marked by the opening of the Human Service Point (HSP) built in Adré, not far from the border with Sudan. Since the launch of activities in June, there has been a massive influx of migrants and displaced people at the Chad-Sudan Border, following the upsurge in fighting. Most of the households passed through the Adré HSP, where 406 migrants were registered, totalling to 1,716 individuals, with 27.15% being children aged 0 to 5 and 28.08% being children aged 6 to 11 years of age. It should also be noted that more than half of the people displaced by the conflict in Sudan are women. The elderly (over 70 years of age) were 0.52% of those received at the humanitarian service point.



Figure 3: Adre HSP, Chad



Migrants at the HSP

It should be noted that HSP activities include referral for relevant services that cannot be provided on the spot. Through the referral mechanism put in place, 59% of arrivals who requested certain services, such as obtaining refugee status, were referred to the UNHCR. 27% suffering from health problems were referred to Handicap International (HI) and 8% to Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSFF) for treatment.

In addition, the Chad Red Cross is continuing its activities in protection of family links in the East with the support of the ICRC. In order to increase its capacity to support refugees in the East, it has organized the training of 14 focal points for the protection of family links. These focal points are supervised and implemented these activities in the East. The communication points that have been set up have helped 122,494 people who wanted to establish contact with their families, 4,704 of whom have been able to recharge their phones in the spaces provided for this purpose. To improve this service, the Chad Red Cross plans to open an additional communication point in Adré at the HSP.

Overall, Chad Red Cross reached 1,716 people through 1 HSP, conducted 2 assessments and supported 1,012 people in official procedures.

Ethiopia Red Cross reached 110,560 people through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) .



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective: To support the response to have a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, and integrate meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standards.</i>	151	250
	<i>Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.</i>	3	3
	<i>% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs</i>	TBD	100%

South Sudan trained 75 volunteers and had three communication channels, while Chad trained 40 volunteers and had 3 established communication channels. Ethiopia trained 36 volunteers and had 3 established communication channels.

For the satisfaction of community members, the national societies are yet to conduct and share their findings.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *SRCS is prepared to respond effectively to emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognized*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers mobilized, equipped, and insured.</i>	987	1,000
	<i>Number of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities.</i>	10	18

<i>Number of branches supported with warehousing</i>	2	18
<i>Number of branches supported with fleet</i>	8	18
<i>Number of branches supported with information technology and communications</i>	5	18
<i>Number of emergency hubs established</i>	2	3

In South Sudan, dissemination sessions were conducted for 586 old and new volunteers (250 female and 336 male) in Renk, Malakal, Kodok, and Maban by the communication officer to enable them to carry out SSRC activities under the mandate and Red Cross Red Crescent principles. These sessions were supported by IFRC, South Sudan Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and the ICRC.

In Renk, 40 people (27 female and 13 male), mainly local authorities, were reached with health promotion dissemination supported by IFRC to make them aware of SSRC activities in Renk East and its auxiliary role to the government in the humanitarian field.

The Bentiu Branch conducted a dissemination session for 25 community leaders (14 female and 11 male) of Rub Kona. The session focused on the origin of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the programs being implemented, the seven fundamental principles, the use of emblems, and basic International Humanitarian Law, aiming to enhance safety, access, and perception of the Red Cross Movement in the country.

The SSRC Malakal Branch Communication Officer conducted several dissemination sessions in Kodok Unit. These sessions focused on the history of the RC/RC, the mandate of the SSRC, activities, the seven fundamental principles, and basic International Humanitarian Law. The sessions reached 20 participants (5 male and 15 female) in each of the first two sessions, and 25 participants (8 male and 17 female) in the third session.

The Renk Unit was strengthened with the construction of an office fence, provision of a land cruiser, a motorbike, a generator, and three prefabs to be used as office space. The setup and procurement of the equipment were supported by the Swedish Red Cross and the IFRC. Two family-size tents were supplied to the unit for use as storage and office space. Seven staff members were recruited to support operations in the field in Renk, Aweil, and at the SSRC headquarters in Juba.

The SSRC also activated and strengthened five units and one volunteer base along the border at the onset of the conflict in Sudan. This effort was supported by four national disaster response team members to assist the fleeing population. The interventions were aimed at strengthening the capacities of the volunteers in Malakal, Maban, and Aweil and were supported by Swedish Red Cross and the IFRC. Therefore, SSRC was supported to repair/rebuild 1 branch and fleet for one branch

Chad Red Cross Society conducted strengthening of branch capacities for the branches participating in the response in Eastern Chad as one of the national society top priorities. As part of its efforts to improve representation, the Chad Red Cross has launched work to rehabilitate the Hadjer Hadid operational base, which was used to manage the first movements of people during the Sudan crisis in 2004. The refurbishment of this base, which houses the local branch of Hadjer Hadid, considered the improvement of pre-positioning capacities. It also includes a living base to ensure the mobility of personnel in the operation areas.



Figure 4: The barrier and base camp being restored at the Hadjer Hadid Branch, Chad

In addition to this structural capacity building, the Chad Red Cross has also continued its disaster management branch training programme by improving its preparedness and community support capacities through the training of PLF focal points and community-based monitoring. This capacity-building has also been accompanied by the acquisition of rolling stock to improve the deployment of staff in the areas of operation.

Also, in the area of logistical and financial management, the National Society conducted training sessions in logistics and accountability for governance and the executive reaching 20 staff.

Overall, Chad mobilized 650 volunteers, was supported to repair/rebuild 3 of its branches, 3 branches were supported with fleet, 2 branches with information technology and 1 branch with an emergency hub.

Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) was supported with repair and rebuilding for two branches, fleet for 4 branches, technology and communication for 2 Branches



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with ICRT, enhanced through cooperation with external partners

Indicator

Actual Target

Key indicators:	<i>Number of Mini-Summits</i>	10	2
	<i>Sudan coordination meeting for first two months</i>	45	Daily
	<i>Number of Movement Technical Working Groups established</i>	19	7
	<i>Operational Movement plan for Sudan approved</i>	3	1

In South Sudan, humanitarian forums at the branches involved SSRC staff attending field-level coordination meetings in Renk, Malakal, Aweil, Wau, Juba, Kuajok, and Raja. These meetings aimed to share SSRC activities with other partners to prevent duplication and maximize resource utilization. In total, 12 humanitarian coordination meetings were attended by SSRC staff, including sector-specific meetings on SSRC thematic areas of focus such as shelter and non-food items, health, WASH, and protection clusters. In Renk, the operations coordinator led the coordination of response activities with local authorities and other humanitarian partners.

Participation in high-level inter-ministerial committee meetings was another critical coordination activity. The emergency operation manager attended weekly meetings led by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. This government-led technical forum addressed issues related to population movement and advised the ministry, which then issued guidance to partners.

The national humanitarian coordination forum meetings, organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and chaired by the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, were attended by the SSRC Secretary General or designated staff. These meetings provided updates on population movement response activities by SSRC and other humanitarian issues.

Internally, weekly Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) meetings were held to coordinate activities implemented by different departments and supported by various partners.

SSRC also participated in regional migration coordination meetings organized by the IFRC regional office. These monthly meetings served as forums for sharing updates, experiences, and technical discussions on migration. In 2024, the focus was on establishing regional migration networks with terms of reference to support the region.

Partnerships were crucial to the response to the needs of the fleeing population. Through the movement-wide appeal launched by SSRC, several partners within the movement in the country contributed both in kind and financially:

- Swedish RC contributed \$1,223,550 for WASH, Protection, DRM, National Society Development (NSD), and health.
- ICRC provided relief (EHIs), protection, and communication support, including 7,500 EHIs kits.
- GRC (German Red Cross) contributed €160,000 for relief and WASH.
- Finnish RC supported MPC (multi-purpose cash) and protection with \$107,568.
- Danish Red Cross (DRC) provided \$877,099 for shelter and basic household items, along with 1,000 EHIs and 500 household food items.
- NLRC (Netherlands Red Cross) supported WASH with \$1.3 million.

These coordination activities and partnerships promoted a comprehensive and effective response to the population movement emergency caused by the conflict in Sudan.

Overall, SSRCS conducted 10 mini summits, attended 40 coordination meetings for the first two months, established 15 technical working groups and had one operational movement plan approved.

In Chad, the Chadian Red Cross has been a member of the national disaster management committee and has taken part in coordination meetings at all levels with the government authorities and other humanitarian partners, including United Nations agencies (UNOCHA, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM) and non-governmental organisations since the start of the crisis in the east.

The Chadian government, through the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), is steering the crisis management committee and is organising regular coordination meetings with stakeholders in the areas of operation to define priority actions. The Chadian Red Cross, with technical support from the IFRC, is working to ensure that its own actions are aligned with and complement the national response policy and strategy and is taking part in meetings of the Provincial Action Committees (CPA), alongside UN agencies and other stakeholders. Information is shared within its branches and at coordination meetings involving internal and external response partners.

In the coordination and partnership, the Chad Red Cross benefitted from the support of the French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross, both present in Chad and involved alongside in the response in the East. These three partners of the EU regularly support the activities of the NS through bilateral framework agreements and in the multilateral framework through the implementation of the Echo PPP project. The British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Japanese Embassy are also involved in support and specific projects.

Specific projects in support of the response in the East include the "Humanitarian assistance and protection of Sudanese refugees, returnees and host communities in the health districts of Adré and Hadjer-Hadid in the province of Ouaddaï," funded by the Japanese Cooperation, and "the Project to improve the protection of and access to education for vulnerable children in the province of Ouaddaï, department of Assoungba, sub-prefecture of Hadjer-Hadid" funded by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Overall, Chad Red Cross established 3 technical working groups and had one operational movement plan approved.

In Ethiopia, movement coordination was intensified, with the scaling up of the DREF to an emergency appeal. The initial DREF support was Movement coordination meetings addressed one common ERCS response and reporting strategy. The IFRC wide resource mobilization was complemented by bilateral support to the common ERCS strategy. With ERCS in the lead, with support from IFRC, the response was harmonized in targeting, planning, implementation, and reporting.

Ethiopia Red Cross works with six movement partners in this operation, supporting different sectors as well as external partners and the Government both at regional and federal/provincial/county levels. The current implementation stands at 28%, with CHF 1,393,637 received, where 68% received through multilateral support and 32% bilateral. Almost 70% of the funding has already been utilized.

Overallly, Ethiopia Red Cross conducted 5 coordination meetings within the first two months, established 1 technical working group and had one operational movement plan approved.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators	Number of global and regional surge deployed	25	12
	Minimum security requirements updated against the changing situation.	6	Monthly
	Resource Mobilization strategy completed and operationalized	1	1
	Risk matrix established and updated regularly.	5	1
	Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized.	3	1

Security

In South Sudan, most security incidents were recorded in Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Upper Nile State, Unity State, Central Equatoria State, Western Bahr EL Ghazal State, and the Abyei Administrative Area.

In Chad, the security risk assessment was completed for Abéché and N'Djamena (Chad). Based on the results, the existing security management framework was reviewed including policies, procedures, and guidelines to mitigate identified risks and threats.

To serve Sudanese refuges on Chad territory a surge team was deployed in Ouaday Province. Before the deployment, a detailed set of minimum Security Regulations (MSRs) was developed for Ouadai, Abeche and Hadjer Hadid. All the accommodation facilities to be used passed IFRC security evaluation. The situation with radios in Ouadai was temporarily solved by provision of two handsets from Bangui delegation. CIM plan tabletop exercises were conducted for CAR delegation and surge team in Ouadai (Chad).

Access to Soudanese refuges in Vakaga province of CAR is not possible due to the ongoing conflict in the area between armed groups, MUNISCA contingent, bilateral forces and government security forces.

At the regional level, a dedicated security management team (with support from Nairobi and Geneva) has been established to oversee the implementation of the security plan, coordinate security activities, and provide ongoing security training and support to staff. Alternative means of communication in all countries are a priority. As well, there is continued information sharing with the

ICRC and partner National Societies and real-time monitoring with all teams in the field. Finally, the security authorization to travel to high-risk areas (red security phase) must be received before travel.

Risk management

In South Sudan, increased armed clashes in the Kordofan region of Sudan have further raised concerns about the deteriorating security situation in the immediate neighbourhood of Abyei in the North. Depending on the dynamics, some more people may be displaced to Abyei.

As well, a 4.9 magnitude earthquake struck the South Sudan-Uganda border area

Communications

South Sudan Red Cross Society and IFRC have intensified social media activities and engagements for the population movement and other in country operations and projects.

In Ethiopia, to enhance constructive collaboration and effective service delivery, increased information sharing with internal and external partners has continued. ERCS is working with IFRC in the country and in the region to design a communication strategy and tools. In Metema entry point and the nearby camps, the security situation has been hampered by the ongoing conflict in Amhara,

Resource mobilization

Resource mobilization and partnership building, within and outside the Movement, remains a fundamental component of the population movement emergency appeal in the countries neighbouring Sudan. So far, 7 Partner National Societies have contributed a total of CHF 1,206,475 and together with ECHO (CHF 588,600), brings the total amount mobilized to CHF 1,795,075 (5% coverage), out of total funding requirements of CHF 33M.

Federation-wide, out of funding requirements of CHF 60M, CHF 5,869,962 has been realized, representing 14% coverage. There are 3 soft pledges amounting to CHF 2.2M, at various stages of registration. Collaborating closely with Movement partners and relevant departments, the fundraising strategy endeavours to present the product in a way that appeals to potential partners, enhance the resource base of National Societies in the neighbouring countries as well as partner National Societies, and training to enhance the capacity to leverage domestic opportunities.

Human Resources / Surge

Sub-specialty	Location	Duration	Deploying Entity
Regional IM Coordinator	Regional	8 Weeks	Netherlands RC
Regional Communications Coordinator – 1 st Rotation	Nairobi	2 Months	Australia RC
Assessment Coordinator	Chad	8 Weeks	IFRC
Operations Manager	Chad	3 Months	Togolese RC
PMER Officer	Chad	2 Months	Senegalese RC
Operations Manager	Ethiopia	4 Months	Uganda RC
Field Coordinator	South Sudan	4 Months	Kenya Red Cross
IM Coordinator	Chad	3 Months	Burundi Red Cross

Sub-specialty	Location	Duration	Deploying Entity
Regional Operations Manager	Regional	2 Months	Danish Red Cross
Regional Risk Management Coordinator	Regional	1 Month	IFRC Europe
Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator	Nairobi	1 Month	IFRC Europe
Regional Finance Coordinator	Nairobi	3 Months	IFRC
Regional Supply Chain Coordinator	Regional	3 Months	Swiss Red Cross
Regional PMER Coordinator	Nairobi	4 Months	IFRC
Regional PRD Officer	Nairobi	4 Months	IFRC
Finance and Admin Officer	N'Djamena	4 Months	IFRC
Field Coordinator	N'Djamena	3.5 Months	RC of Guinea
WASH Coordinator	N'Djamena	3.5 Months	Cameroon RC
Regional Supply Chain Coordinator (Mobilization)	Nairobi	3 Months	Finnish RC
Regional Risk Management Coordinator, 2nd rotation	Nairobi	2 Months	Canadian RC
Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator, 2nd rotation	Nairobi	2 Months	Canadian RC
Dev. Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator	Nairobi	2 Months	Canadian RC
Regional IM Coordinator, 2nd rotation	Nairobi	2 Months	British RC
Regional Staff Health Officer	Nairobi	3 Months	German RC
PGI – Coordinator	South Sudan	2 Months	Canadian RC

Overall, 25 surge deployments were done in the first six months of the operation.

Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM)

The PMER and IM Units continue to support the operation to design, plan for, collect, process and analyse data for accurate and timely decision making and action.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total Hard Pledges + in kind	4,287,348	29,212,652	13%

The IFRC funding ask of 33.5 million Swiss francs in this appeal is 13% covered comprising hard pledges and in-kind contributions. The latest donor response report can be found [here](#). The interim financial report is attached at the end of this report³.

³ There are differences in amounts due to data migration challenges to ERP that will be corrected by the final report.

Contact information.

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

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- **Red Cross of Chad**, Secretary General: Mbondobe Doumkel, doumkelmbondobe@gmail.com
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- **South Sudan Red Cross**, Secretary General: John Lobor, john.lobor@ssdredcross.org

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, Louise.Daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Allan Kilaka, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, allan.masavah@ifrc.org

For IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Quality Assurance support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Atieno, Regional Head, Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org

Reference documents

<https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6479>

Click here for:

[Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Emergency Appeal

12 MONTHS OPERATIONAL UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/5-2024/5	Operation	MDRS1001
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Aug 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRS1001 - Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 30 May 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 30 May 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	33,500,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	33,500,000
Donor Response* as per 30 Aug 2024	4,299,261
Appeal Coverage	12.83%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	473,116	774,190	-301,073
AOF2 - Shelter	449,791	703,887	-254,096
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	386,410	342,017	44,394
AOF4 - Health	728,229	558,802	169,428
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	901,974	214,765	687,209
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	87,068	16,644	70,424
AOF7 - Migration	249,151	49,963	199,188
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,195,543	632,157	563,387
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	790,869	572,122	218,748
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	183,112	145,815	37,298
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,877,571	304,047	1,573,524
Grand Total	7,322,837	4,314,407	3,008,429

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/05

Opening Balance	443,201
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	7,285,940
Expenditure	-4,314,407
Closing Balance	3,414,733
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	3,414,733

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	3,160,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	3,160,000
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Emergency Appeal

12 MONTHS OPERATIONAL UPDATE FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/5-2024/5	Operation	MDRS1001
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Aug 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRS1001 - Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 30 May 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 30 May 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							443,201
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	100,371				100,371		
DREF Response Pillar				3,022,631	3,022,631		
European Commission - DG ECHO	585,050				585,050		
Italian Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
Japanese Red Cross Society	49,223				49,223		
On Line donations	1,745				1,745		
Red Cross of Monaco	28,447				28,447		
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (from Saudi Arabi	1,500,000				1,500,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	96,979				96,979		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	83,421				83,421		
The Netherlands Red Cross	771,617				771,617		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	946,455				946,455		
Total Contributions and Other Income	4,263,309	0	0	3,022,631	7,285,940	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					7,729,141	0	