

OPERATIONAL UPDATE 1

Africa I MENA

Sudan Crisis: Cross-Regional Population Movement

Emergency appeal №: MDRS1001 Emergency appeal launched: 30/05/2023. Operational Strategy published: 07/07/2023	Glide №:
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 30/08/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 07/07/2023 to 13/08/2023
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 date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 33,500,000, is 3 per cent funded. 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 Society volunteers carry out cholera prevention education as numbers of people fleeing conflict in the neighbouring country swell (Pic: SSRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

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

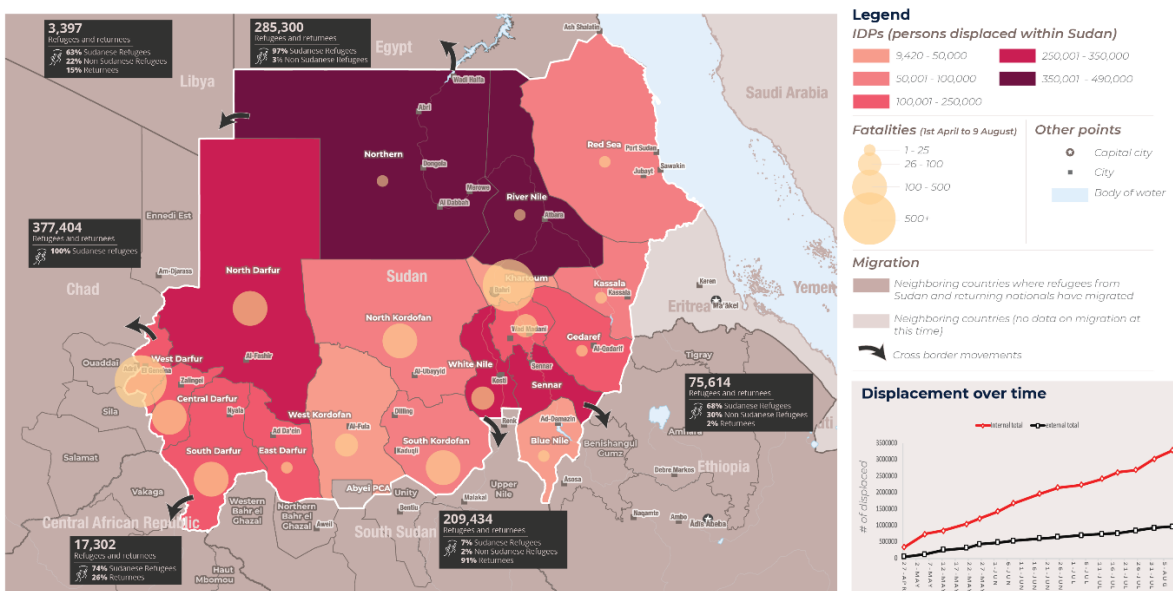
As of August 2023, **1,017,449** displaced people from Sudan are recorded in neighbouring countries, including **285,300** in Egypt, **414,659** in Chad, **220,175** in South Sudan (mostly returnees), **75,918** in Ethiopia. Arrivals remain relatively low in CAR and Libya, at **17,820** and **3,577** respectively. Most affected by this crisis are women (especially pregnant women) and children, as well as older people. 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.

Updated: 08 August 2023

Regional Displacement Map Complex Emergency | Sudan

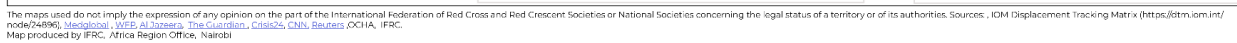


The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that over **3,282,303** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Over **968,451** people (both refugees and returning nationals) have crossed borders into Sudan's neighboring countries.



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, ACLED (fatalities), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (<https://dtm.iom.int/nodes/24896>), IFRC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Product of SIMS.


Sudan Crisis: Population Movement Neighbouring countries
 Weekly Snapshot
 As of 11 August 2023



The cross-regional Sudan Population Movement Emergency Appeal (EA) has been launched and published, as well as a press release. The EA is supporting humanitarian response plans and activities of the National Societies in all 6 countries impacted by Population Movement from Sudan, namely Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, and South Sudan and aims to support 705,700 people with a funding ask of 42 million CHF.

- **Health:** case of severe acute malnutrition (children), chronic diseases and mental health needs observed within displaced populations
- **WASH:** lack of access to water, latrines, and hygiene items in hosting sites
- **Protection:** cases of gender-based violence including conflict-related sexual violence, family separation

National Societies are actively responding, with the support of IFRC DREF and other contributions to the appeal, providing essential services including first aid, psychosocial support, distribution of food, water and essential household items, as well as restoring family links (RFL) – while strengthening their readiness capacities to respond to the current and projected new displaced people's arrivals. Unfortunately, the funding available to this operation is extremely limited, and without urgent additional resources, National Societies will have to cut down their relief activities. This is of very high concern in face of a continued increased number of refugees and returnees in neighbouring countries, particularly Chad, South Sudan, Egypt and to a lesser extent Ethiopia.

Operational risk assessment

The situation continues to pose threats to the safety and security of staff and volunteers on the ground. Seven countries border Sudan, five of which have witnessed political turmoil or civil conflicts in recent years and all of whom are hosting refugees as a result of this latest internal conflict in the region.

Operational constraints are further compounded by pre-existing needs of host communities, who in many cases are as vulnerable as refugees and returnees. The rising cost of food and fuel coupled with limited availability of food and supplies across local markets pose a further challenge to peoples' capacity to sustain their livelihoods and could leave many more dependent on humanitarian support.

Operational risk assessments revealed that the main challenges and risks associated with this EA are related to the significant funding gap; the safety and security of staff and volunteers as they provide support to areas and communities affected with the compounded effects of pre-existing and emerging humanitarian crises; difficulty accessing areas due to infrastructure challenges and the effects of the floods and the rainy season. The IFRC teams are actively engaged and working in collaboration with the National Societies to develop and implement mitigation strategies.



Ethiopian Red Cross Society staff and volunteers help at the border as another influx of new arrivals enter the country in search of safety. (Pic: ERCS)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operational strategy remains the same.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population		
Key indicators:	Indicator (s)	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	4,101	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centres, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.</i>	3,000	10,000

Since the beginning of the Sudan Complex Emergency and the consequent population movement across the 6 countries, shelter, housing, and settlements is one the sectors that have not received adequate attention amongst all the agencies.

For Ethiopia as of July 2023, additional shelter facilities were still urgently required, and the challenge of inadequate shelter was affecting the dignity of returnees and refugees as one tent was shared by both male and female refugees and returnees.

In Chad, as of end of June 2023, the Red Cross of Chad as a partner for the Shelter sector, reported that UNHCR and its partners had built: 6,151 family shelters. On camp extensions 4,752 family shelters were available: In Wafi Fira-800; Ouaddaï-3,000 and Sila-952. In the new camps 619 shelters. As of 13th July 2023, with funds from DREF, 300 non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter kits had been acquired and installed. In addition, construction of the 5 transit centres with sheet covers as well as 200 plastic sheets that were purchased.

 Basic needs & cash		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to meet their basic needs		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (CVA).</i>	12,920	20,833
	<i>Number of households reached with food assistance.</i>	8,000	20,833

Among the 6 affected countries, food distribution, hot meals and CVA interventions were done in the effort to cater for the basic needs of the moving population. However, hikes in market prices and difficulties in accessing basic commodities from markets due to logistical challenges were reported.

In Egypt, WFP's team started to distribute cash assistance, where each person was given an electronic payment card that is topped up with US\$15 dollars per person - the average family received US\$75.

In Central Africa Republic (CAR), by July 2023, the massive influx of refugees and the onset of the rainy season, was making access to the city of Bangui difficult, food and necessities experienced an unprecedented price increase. To try and resolve this, community leaders asked MINUSCA (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic) to set up an airlift to ensure the supply of the city. In addition to the challenges related to access as mentioned above (geographical, logistical and security), there was a problem of support for the local community in terms of resilience through the supply of seeds and cultivation material. As of 13th July 2023, CAR was facing a challenge of managing resilience issues in the host community.

In Chad, 39,036 refugees received three hot meals a day (breakfast, lunch, and dinner) in May and June 2023 through a partnership between the UNHCR and the Red Cross Society of Chad. However, there were still 46,000 households needing food assistance every month, 5,500 households needing livelihoods support and education needs in terms of classrooms, equipment, and teachers for over 60, 000 school aged children. In July 2023, 2000, people were served hot meals, each person receiving two meals per day.

South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) initially targeted at least 5,000 most vulnerable people with multi-purpose cash grants as SSRC finalized the development of expanded response plans from the findings of the assessments. This also included market assessments. However, the distributions were delayed due to restriction by government not to allow cash transfers at transit centres and had to wait for onward transportation of returnees to alternative locations.

In June 2023, South Sudan experienced high market prices especially fuel and Petrol, a situation that prevailed into July 2023. Also, the Sudan conflict impeded the movement of food supplies at major border crossings resulting to a rise in food costs by 20 to 84% since the beginning of the conflict. This greatly exacerbated the situation for thousands of vulnerable people living in these areas. By end of July 2023, markets continued to be impacted by increased demands, disruption of supply chain especially during the rainy period and devaluation of the South Sudan Pound.

However, CVA, registration/verification of beneficiaries in Malakal was ongoing for 1,000 households done directly by IFRC, with 400 households completed and data shared to the Financial Services Provider (FSP)for the cash intervention.



SSRC Staff and volunteers from Raja branch conducting a joint general food distribution in Diemzubier Returnees, Refugee, and host community.

Ethiopian Red Cross as of June 2023, had distributed food/high energy biscuits to 1,500 people, therapeutic food to 11,497 people and emergency compacted food to 166 people with bottled water given to 18,420 people. In addition to this, NFIs kit were distributed to 1,000 people.

 Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

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.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Staff/volunteers trained on PFA/CBHFA</i>	440	1,000
	<i>Number of people reached with first aid services.</i>	1,300	20.000

Among moving populations, health and care is a priority. In this operation, cases of severe acute malnutrition in children, mental health needs, measles and hepatitis E were encountered among the refugees and returnees. In response to this situation, National Societies provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), health and hygiene awareness and promotion sessions, scaled up disease surveillance and supported vaccination campaigns.

In CAR, as of July 2023, CAR RC had purchased and delivered first aid and field care kits.

Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) established Red Cross ambulance posts in 2 refugee/returnees camps, 1 in Kumruk and 1 in Metema. (Tent installations, two ambulances in each camp with ambulance staff and volunteers) to provide ambulance services to transport patients from primary to secondary care for a period of 12 months. By June 2023, ambulance services had been provided to 217 people and health and emergency drugs worth 11,988 CHF had been procured and distributed.

ERCS provided basic psychosocial support (PSS) to returnees at temporary humanitarian service points (HSPs) through 16 volunteers who were trained and deployed for 12 months for this purpose. Additionally, 45 volunteers were trained to provide health promotion in the 2 camps and in the host communities. Mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) assessments were done identifying malnutrition cases referred to health facilities and other health care providers. Health and hygiene kits were also distributed to 1250 people.

However, ERCS is still facing challenges of inadequacy of access to life saving services including food, NFIs, WASH and health. In July 2023, there was high demand for ambulance services due to increased needs at both the entry point and at the camps in Kumer.

In South Sudan, nine suspected cases of measles were reported among the returnees and host community in Renk County. SSRC as part of the Health Cluster have scaled up surveillance activities in Renk, with ongoing plans for a measles vaccination campaign. SSRCS deployed 125 volunteers who conducted health and wash sensitization in transit camps. By June 2023, 1,000, Non-Food Items (NFIs) had been distributed in Raga/Raja area. The director general of the State Ministry of Health South Sudan confirmed that approximately 700 children were suffering from measles and were admitted in Bentiu State Hospital with 58 reported deaths. The health facility was overstretched due to continuous flow of returnees and asylum seekers. There were also reports of hygiene related illness such as diarrhoea and haemorrhagic fever.

Many children were malnourished, while others had measles, respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoea, and Malaria. The returnees at the transit site needed immediate emergency assistance in terms of transportation, food, housing, medical attention, sanitation and water supply.

However, the following recommendations were made:

- Health partners in the transit sites needed to include mental health and PSS services in their interventions. This was still a need by end of July 2023.
- Scale up nutrition interventions to returnee collection sites through mobile/outreach nutrition services as high cases of acute malnutrition had been reported.
- Need for Integrated medical outreaches in the transit and refugee centres.

In August 2023, there was a Hepatitis E outbreak in Western Wau, Western Bahr El-Ghazal state. In response SSRCS in partnership with MEDAIR, South Sudan, carried out home health promotion awareness in Wau Town. SSRCS activated 20 home/health promoters/volunteers and reached 28,156 people (14,653 females and 13,503 males) with hepatitis E prevention messages. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal State 1,000hhs (500 in Aweli West and 500 in Aweli East) have been targeted for distribution of NFIs.



Distribution of NFI items to 1,000 HHs of returnees and refugees in Rotriak settlement in Rubkona County, South Sudan

For the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), by July 2023, ERC had offered services including first aid, medical consultations and distribution of baby milk/food, and sanitary items for children and women with a total number of 28,276 services across 4 HSPs. PSS services both offline and online had reached a total of 7,353 services.

In Chad, information and education sessions were organized by volunteers during the relocation process to sensitize refugees on essential family practices and the prevention of certain diseases.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools).</i>	4,632	800,000
	<i>Number of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water.</i>	20,727	200,000
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	65	1,000

The Cross Regional Population Movement Operation saw National Societies provide WASH support to the people in need through provision of clean and safe water, hygiene awareness, management, and infrastructure as well as solid waste disposal. However, at the time of this operations update, there is still a huge variance between the needs and the interventions being provided. This means that the people in need are still at risk of water and hygiene related illnesses if support and intervention is not scaled up and fast tracked.

Central Africa Red Cross Society, with the support of the ICRC, drilled boreholes, though they faced challenges with the soil being too sandy. In the joint deployment, 2 bladders/15,000 litres with running water and 2 hand pumps were installed and 2 boreholes rehabilitated.

In Chad, in terms of provision of quality and sufficient drinking water in Arkoum Refugee Camp:

- In June 2023, one tanker truck of 20m³ was deployed for water tracking and distributed 31.50 m³ of water every day to 3,456 refugees living in the camp. In July 2023, two tanker trucks of 20m³ each were available for the distribution of water in the refugee camps. As of August 2023, water trucking for the 17,727 refugees was on-going.
- In June 2023, one water kit was acquired as part of the DREF which ensured the recording, cleaning, treatment, and distribution of sufficient quality and quantity of drinking water to the refugees. By the time of this update, the ToR for training repairers and water point management committees was being finalized.
- In June 2023, two bladders were installed to ensure the storage and distribution of water on a continuous basis and minimize water shortages. In addition, three water cubes of 1.5m³ each and two motor pumps with a flow of 30m³ per hour each, were deployed to strengthen the already existing water supply system. In July 2023, 2 bladders (one of 20m³ and one of 10m³) and four water tanks (3 tanks of 1.5m³ and a tank of 2m³) were installed.

Hygiene promotion,

- In June 2023, at least 816 refugees (including 258 men, 252 women, 109 boys and 197 girls) were sensitized on good hygiene practices (environmental hygiene, food hygiene and excreta management) in Arkoum camp. By July 2023, two sanitation sessions for 48,52 people at Arkoum 1 and 5,038 people at Arkoum 2 on personal and environmental hygiene: maintenance of latrines and hygiene around water points and importance of hand washing. By August 2023, awareness-raising activities on good hygiene practices in refugee camps is on-going.
- A total of 162 community latrines each consisting of a shower and a latrine, 52 (15/7m) community hangars, 2 (24/10m) warehouses and a registration centre were built in June 2023. In July 2023, monitoring of the construction of latrines in the 2 camps was conducted, where it was verified that 41 latrines had been finalized and operational. That includes, 30 in Borota and 11 emergency latrines in Gaga.

In terms of coordination, by August 2023, the National Society was participating in the weekly WASH sectoral meeting and working sessions with the UNHCR WASH Officer on the organization of the various WASH actions planned in Arkoum camp.

Egypt Red Crescent by July 2023, ERC had established portable bathrooms across both borders and distribution of a total of around 300,000 hygiene kits and water bottles. The total number of NFI, water and food items distributed were 1,049,083.

Ethiopian Red Cross in June 2023 provided water trucking services to 20,800 people in July 2023. In terms of hygiene promotion, a team of 15 volunteers was engaged at the HSP. Solid waste disposal was increasingly becoming a challenge in that it was very near the riverbank. ERCS engaged the municipality authorities to allocate new space far from the riverbank and to provide transport for the same. In addition, the increase in the number of refugees was affecting the existing water sources in Kumer - Metema. Some of the water sources used by both refugees and communities were having low capacity leading to complaints by the communities.

SSRC conducted a training in WASH and health hygiene for 140 volunteers to support interventions in transit camps. The identified urgent needs then included:

- Upscale on hygiene promotion activities in the transit centres. This was being met through continuous health hygiene promotion interventions in the transit camps and host community which included demonstrations and sensitization of water purification at the Renk Central Market conducted by the trained volunteers. As of August 2023, Renk - sensitization of hygiene promotion sessions had reached 831 persons with messages on food and water hygiene at the transit centre. (306 male and 525 female) among them are 37 persons with disabilities (14 male 23 female) representing 139 households in the transit and host communities. The market vendors appreciated the use of the water treatment methods and storage.
- Upscale on WASH NFIs like buckets, soap, water purifiers.
- Need for more emergency latrine in the transit centres including in the community schools, worship areas that are hosting the refugees.

In terms of coordination efforts, the prefabricated Renk Unit SSRC Office was complete.

		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
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		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on PGI and implementing the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies</i>	40	250

Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) in the entire Population Movement Operation and in all the 6 affected countries is a major concern considering the effects of involuntary displacement of people. The RCRC Movement through its constituent National Societies is intervening even in the midst of challenging reality in the field. PGI resources are being mobilized for Ethiopia, South Sudan and Chad to address this issue. The National Societies of these countries are strengthening their PGI capacity and protection will be in focus on the ongoing quality improvement of the HSPs.

In Ethiopia, as of August 2023, protection is still a major concern, with child protection and GBV case management requiring urgent attention. PGI strengthening is still urgently needed in the operation as a whole.

In Chad, there was continuous implementation of border monitoring and protection activities in all the 27 official entry points between Chad and Sudan. By July 2023, 38 unaccompanied children (ENA¹), including 19 girls and 19 boys, had been identified by HIAS and cared for by UNICEF and Red Cross of Chad (CRT²). A coordination meeting between UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC and HIAS was held on the situation of these children. It was agreed that Adré, the Ambilia transit centers would be covered by UNICEF through its partner the Chad Red Cross. All other sites would be supported by UNHCR through its partner HIAS.

South Sudan requires a clear referral system and protocol established very urgently including coordination with protection partners in Renk. An upscale on PGI activities and training for the SSRC volunteers and staff is also an urgent priority. Child protection initiatives need immediate strengthening in all transit centers and refugee camps to identify and offer critical child protection services, particularly specialized services for at-risk children. These include the identification of separated and unaccompanied kids.

Also, more than 300 South Sudanese returnees from Sudan are currently in a desperate humanitarian condition in Abiemnhom County of the Ruweng administrative area and a clear referral system and protocol including coordination of protection partners in Renk, Raja, Aweil and Wau would be of great assistance.

¹ ENA – enfants non accompagnés (unaccompanied children)

² Croix-Rouge du Tchad - CRT

To respond to the urgent need, a PGI coordination meeting was conducted on 27th of July and included Sudan. RCRC PGI surge deployments are underway for Ethiopia, South Sudan and Chad

 Migration		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	Specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations and people on the move are analysed and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	
	<i>Number of people reached through Humanitarian Service Points.</i>	814	
	<i>Number of active HPSs providing support to IDPs and people on the move.</i>	5	

In the migration sector, the RCRC Movement together with partners and through the National Societies continued to support the displaced people and cater for the welfare of moving populations while on transit as this is usually the first point of contact in humanitarian response. The National Societies register them, note their needs and coordinate their movements and safety up to their destination of settlement. For this purpose, the following was done:

- Tools and resources to support the set-up of HSP (in English, French and Arabic) have been produced and shared with country teams. Support is provided to each country team on designing the HSP's intervention and set-up, according to the context, profiles and needs of displaced people arriving.
- National Societies are in the process of setting up HSPs. Guidance (in French, English and Arabic) have been produced and shared with country teams to support the initial set-up and design of HSPs while an emergency training module is being developed.
- The terms of reference for an extended displacement group are being produced and will be shared for approval and next steps.
- Terms of reference for extended cross-regional migration and displacement (M&D) working group shared.
- In-depth population movement analysis is underway with assessments from Chad and Ethiopia received.
- Country teams have requested support in the establishment and standardization of HSPs. Visits to provide technical support and engage in additional assessments are being planned for Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- IFRC is Providing support to HSP workshops for country teams (workshops in Egypt, Chad and South Sudan under consideration). On the request of National Societies, IDP TWG for Sudan will be expanded to become cross-regional M&D working group.
- Briefing note and research on the legal status of refugees and returnees underway.
- The migration team is planning to travel to Ethiopia to support and refine the HSP intervention plan with IFRC and ERCS, addressing specific gaps identified at the HSPs running at the border,

with a focus on protection issues. In addition, help to consolidate the preliminary assessments that have been conducted and support the planning of future needs assessments.

- Work with IM team in Geneva to produce analysis on protection issues in the regional countries and briefing note on border closures and implications on the legal status of displaced people from Sudan.
- Continue working on capacity building plan for HSPs workshops in South Sudan, Chad and Egypt.
- Work with PGI to establish a plan to integrate PGI standards into HSPs in the surrounding countries.
- Continued to map out current HSPs that are up and running in neighbouring countries.

In CAR, 15,335 displaced people from Sudan have entered CAR since the beginning of the conflict including 4,701 returnees. The Government had cut the assistance at the border, due to the fragile security situation at the border and for their own safety, asking for relocation of displaced people to Birao. To date, around 996 refugees (346 households) are already relocated in Birao Camp. It was also noted that the refugees make a pendular movement, they cross the border and return in the morning. The National Society continues to work with the CAR Government and other partners like UNHCR to support the refugees and returnees in registration and monitoring movement population.

In Chad 329,177 displaced people (refugees and returnees) have entered Chad as of July 2023, with a projection of about 100,000 people expected to arrive in the coming weeks as the fighting continues. An estimated 46,700 Chadian migrants have also returned, and the number of returnees is expected to rise to 60,000 in the coming weeks. Chad was already a host for more than 400,000 Sudanese refugees before the current conflict, thus placing extra burden on the already existing camps and host communities. It was also observed that women and children constituted 92% of the refugee population, while women alone, constituted 58% of the returnees and people with specific needs constituted 15% of the affected population. By July 2023, 53,889 refugees had been effectively relocated to the camps and were transported by 53 convoys mobilized for this purpose.

The activities during reception and relocation of refugees and returnees included reception, information, orientation of refugees; awareness-raising and advocacy to strengthen respect for the rights and dignity of refugees; awareness raising on essential family practices, hygiene, and prevention of certain diseases; temporary accommodation as well as emergency food assistance (hot meals). IOM also conducted post-distribution assessments in some of the locations targeted for humanitarian assistance where 90% of the beneficiaries surveyed, stated that the assistance received had contributed significantly to meeting their needs. All of the respondents still had unmet needs, mainly: 1) Food (81%), non-food items (79%), housing (39%), health (27%).

The refugee relocation process continues under the auspices of UNHCR and its partners, including the Chadian Red Cross. The entire IFRC surge team is on the ground in Farchana to be close to operations and better provide technical support for the implementation of response activities. The process is experiencing challenges of:

- Wadis (rivers) filling up greatly complicating relocation activities and supply/transport of items and materials to the sites.
- Overflow of the number of refugees due to the massive and continuous arrivals. The continued conflict means that refugees continue to arrive, even though planning has already been done. This could imply a revision of the action plan, especially the targets and the amount of funding required.

- In August 2023, the HSPs are active but need strengthening.

In Egypt, 255,565 displaced people from Sudan have entered the country since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan, and projections estimate 350,000 more displaced are set to arrive by the end of 2023. The influx of the population movement is expected to have an impact on the different services at the border crossing, and urban areas especially at Abo-Simbel and in Aswan governorate. Among the affected services include health, WASH services, food security, and sheltering capacity as well as more pressure on markets and transport. By July 2023, ERC had facilitated transportation for 1,547 persons crossing the borders and RFL services with a total of 6,769 interventions.

By August 2023, ERC had established a total of 5 HSPs along the travel route of individuals crossing into Egypt and expanding medical units in four HSPs due to the increased need of medical interventions and services. It was observed that there was an influx of individuals from Sudan into Egypt just to receive medical services due to the insufficient medical services in Sudan. ERC has mobilized volunteers and 360 staff to establish HSPs across both borders (Qastal and Arqin). These HSPs provide people with the most needed information and services such as health services, MHPSS, WASH, RFL, shelter and food items.

In Ethiopia by July 2023, 75,723 people (43,871 Ethiopian, 31,852 third country nationals) had entered since the beginning of the conflict. The ERCS engaged 40 volunteers (25 in Metema and 15 in Kurmuk) to provide services to the refugees. The large number of new arrivals was a major challenge affecting processing capacity and speed. ERCS also experienced a strain on the available resources making response to humanitarian need a challenge at the HSP. For instance:

- Only one meal was provided.
- The tents were not enough therefore females and males were accommodated in the same tent, which was a dignity concern,
- Limited ambulance services making referrals very difficult
- Hygiene conditions needed enhancement due to increased influx.
- Population congestion at the humanitarian service centre due to an increase in the influx because of continued unrest in Sudan.
- Insufficient phone charging ports and few RFL phones to meet the increasing number of refugees and returnees.

In August 2023, an assessment of HSPs and protection had been conducted in Matema and Gondor. A strategy for strengthening HSPs is underway.

In Libya, 1,318 displaced people from Sudan have entered since the beginning of the conflict. The National Society is now starting the necessary readiness activities to respond to a potential influx of refugees via formal and informal cross-border points by prepositioning emergency stocks through partners, engaging the local authorities, and coordinating with relevant authorities in the state regarding government decisions.

Al Kufrah is a branch with high support delivery as it is in one of the reception points for migrants and is located inside the main city and provides humanitarian support across the area. The branch has 50 volunteers (both men and women) who deliver services to displaced and migrant beneficiaries including health care, emergency relief and first aid, dead body management, PSS, awareness raising, etc. The branch provides humanitarian and relief services to those affected and those in need in the

area. The National Society predicts that the number of migrants will exponentially increase after Egypt and Chad communicated the limited capacity to host the displaced population. Women and children are the most vulnerable population groups.

In South Sudan 202,338 people (102,053 males and 100,258 females equivalent to 46,463 households), have crossed the border from Sudan. In Renk, the occupancy at the transit centre was reported to be over 10,000 individuals, up from a little over 5,000 a few weeks before. This was attributed to the limited onward transport options available at Renk in the past weeks. The Government of South Sudan, and partners, have since facilitated the onward movement some 52,000 individuals mainly from the Wunthou border point to the transit centre and areas of destination.

The crisis also impacted the prices of basic food items in the market, with increase of price for cereal, and lack of availability of certain items that used to come from Sudan. This population had encountered or witnessed serious violence and exploitation and many returnees came from metropolitan and peri-urban areas and had little experience living and working in rural farming communities. This made it difficult for them to adjust to economic opportunities in South Sudan as they were being either integrated in the host communities or in the transit centres. There was also a one-week suspension of humanitarian riverine movements from Renk to Malakal, Upper Nile State that hampered response interventions.

SSRCS continues to provide referral services, first aid, tracing (RFL) and PSS. At the transit centres, SSRCS is providing health and drinking clean and safe water awareness to prevent the spread of diseases. Further, SSRCS is providing water treatment items to the arrivals at the transit centres. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and Emergency Action Teams (EATs) have been mobilized and deployed to offer first aid services, support distribution of hot meals, psychosocial support and RFL services. As of 4th August, Renk HSP-RFL services completed 135 successful phone call sessions during the week (58 men and 77 women), both at Renk and Zero transit centres.

The challenges faced include:

- Onward transportation of South Sudanese returnees and Sudanese refugees from transit locations is a substantial challenge due to a combination of poor road infrastructure, long distances, instability in some places, and the added logistical hurdles given the arrival of the rainy season.
- The HSPs are not yet stationed in a fixed place (keep changing location), as the staff and volunteers are mobile due to the challenges at the field level including and not limited to security, transit centers congestion and current disease outbreaks
- Lack of adequate emergency supplies, as well as the limits on available resources needs the rapid mobilization of much-needed humanitarian resources, such as food, shelter, and medical supplies.
- Heavy rains reported in the region with fears of disease outbreak due to open defecation in the transit camps and congestion in the host community water sources.
- At some point the SSRCS faced a hurdle where the Government was not able to provide resettlement spaces for returnees making it hard for onward targeting and assistance for returnees. The authorities and partners identified existing facilities or allocated land which served

as transit/reception centres where people were accommodated in temporary communal shelters until their movement onwards to final destinations or refugee camps. This included allocation of



Left: Renk Prefabricated office and also Humanitarian Service points set up. Right, SG addressing volunteers involved in the population movement operation.

new land in Renk to extend the transit centre and in Aweil to establish a refugee settlement. Unpredictable security environment, exacerbating the situation due to the influx.

	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
			Male > 18:	Male < 18:
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.			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target	
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standards.	40	250	

The CEA sector ensures relevance and appropriateness of interventions as well as accountability to communities during operations. It also strengthens coherence with other actors and prevents contradiction and confusion through enhance uniformity in standards and delivery. This is in effort to have communities at the centre of the interventions through constant two-way communication and feedback.

In Ethiopia, the IFRC CEA technical team conducted a community consultation meeting to identify the community challenges and appropriate feedback mechanism at the reception site. Four mechanisms were identified to be effective. These include the help desk, suggestion box, notice board and information shared using megaphones.

Community members used the session to share their concerns. During the meeting areas of improvement that were identified included.

- Additional ports for phone charging,
- Increased mobile phones for calls,
- Improving shelter and shelter NFIs to the humanitarian minimum standards and dignity.
- Increased meals, and ambulance services

Communities were encouraged to participate in good hygiene promotion and water management activities. They indicated their willingness but requested for coordination from the ERCS volunteers. An action plan was shared with the branch head and ERCS HQ focal for close follow-up. The community appreciated for water services provided which is sufficient at the HSP. Strengthening CEA is recognized as a need and are ongoing.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening			
Objective:	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in responding to displacement and disasters is well-defined and recognised</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers mobilized, equipped, and insured.</i>	340	1,000
	<i>Number of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities.</i>	68	18

In Ethiopia, as of July 2023, the IFRC Cluster office worked with the ERCS technical team to enhance ERCS staff and volunteers' capacity in data collection and reporting, and community engagement. The focus has been volunteers on the front line.

 Coordination and Partnerships	
Objective:	<i>Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners</i>

Regular coordination meetings for this operation continue to inform the response and ensure that all relevant stakeholders are aligned and updated. The response map is updated regularly to reflect the activities and capacities of the National Societies.

The following activities have been accomplished:

- Emergency Appeals and operational strategy have been published
- Partner calls conducted, initially weekly, now ad hoc.
- Regional roles and responsibilities in draft
- Regional Appeal allocation principles to be discussed with MENA.
- South Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, and Central African Republic (CAR) country plans have been published. Egypt and Libya in MENA Region are still underway.
- Regional membership monthly coordination meeting with PNSs for this response was conducted on 31st of July 2023. They continue every month.
- Sudan conflict Movement picture was jointly developed by SRCS , IFRC and ICRC

The following is continuing to enhance coordination:

- Weekly operational coordination meetings between national operations and regional coordination are continuing ensuring alignment to the Operational Strategy. At national level, partners engage in national coordination with authorities and other stakeholders (UN agencies, NGOs).
- Cross-regional coordination operations management (Africa Regional Office (ARO), MENA, Geneva). Regional Appeal allocation principles have been developed. Regional roles and responsibilities draft to be agreed upon in cross regional meeting.
- Coordination meetings with external partners held at National Societies national level, participating in various working groups.
- Weekly meetings between ARO and MENA regional offices continue to align the response across regions.

In CHAD there exists an external coordination platform at the national level involving state authorities and different humanitarian agencies present in Chad, where periodic weekly meetings are held, and updates are shared with all relevant partners involved in the operation. Various committees have been set up involving different layers including strategic, operational, and technical committees to accelerate movement response to the crisis considering the imminent rainy season which is anticipated to cause challenges to the operation. CRT also deployed the rapid response members to support the operation by provision of humanitarian services and supporting UNHCR relocation efforts.

To strengthen coordination of the operation and enhance synergy with the State of Chad and the humanitarian actors present on the ground, four coordination bodies are set up and operational:

- Day-to-day coordination at field level
- Operational coordination around UNHCR in Abéché (weekly)
- Coordination of humanitarian action around OCHA (monthly)
- Provincial coordination around the Governor (as required)

The overall internal coordination of the operation for Chad Red Cross, is done by the head of operations in Abéché (CO) with the support of the various surge already present on the ground either in Abéché or N'djamena and also with the central level (National Coordinator of CRT Programs) in N'Djamena.

In CAR, the IFRC was supported the CAR RC in the logistical process of purchasing various sanitation and first aid kits as well as the planning of training for volunteers in the field. The local committees with the support of the National Office identified volunteers for insurance. CAR RC produced and

delivered communication tools and materials to the field and conducted volunteer training, led by the disaster management team at Birao and Bria.

In Ethiopia, weekly coordination meetings are held where ERCS is represented. The Operation Manger participates and briefs the meeting on the ongoing activities and planned support. An increased need for ambulances services, water for the newly established camp and food at the HSP have been the most prevailing need. The meeting involves all actors and is chaired by the DRM leader.

In Egypt, the ERC is currently leading working groups with other organizations, civil societies, and UN agencies as the implementing partner on the ground to facilitate and deliver services. It has agreements with 6 humanitarian organizations at country level as their implementing partner on the ground. Inductions have been so far conducted for newly appointed volunteers for cross border operations, safer access, first aid, Sphere standards, CEA, child protection, safeguarding, PSEA, logistics and regulations. This is in preparation for capacity building to scale up the number of staff and volunteers serving at Aswan Branch.

For SSRC, weekly emergency operation coordination meetings and action planning as well as field coordination meetings are conducted with Acted, NRC, IOM, ADA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, and other implementing partners. The meetings focus on:

- Effective communication and dialogue be established between government officials, humanitarian organizations, and returnees in order to address the root causes of the conflict and build trust between all parties.
- A resettlement plans that works be created collaboratively with the government and local communities, to ensure that adequate resettlement spaces are available for returnees.
- A timeline and budget be established to ensure the successful implementation of the emergency plan.
- Need of Integrated response approach in the centers.

The IFRC through the SSRCS continues to deliver humanitarian services to the affected population including the host communities. SSRCS is part of the multi-agency coordination in the population movement emergency. PNSs including the Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and German Red Cross are among the nine PNSs in the country that support SSRC through various projects.

The Swedish Red Cross has been assisting upper Nile state through an integrated humanitarian resilience-building programme. In support of the current emergency, the Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and ICRC are also assisting with continuing deployments and evaluations in Renk, Bentiu, Raja, and Aweil. The German Red Cross is mobilizing additional resources to assist with the response in Malakal, and the Swiss RC is supporting with multi-purpose cash for 2,000 households. To supplement these actions, the National Society is drawing on the ECHO-funded Programmatic Partnership, which is implemented in the affected regions.

In Libya, LRCS have a working group at HQ level to monitor the needs on the national level and coordinate the support and assistance to the affected population. The local authorities in Libya have a crisis committee including civil protection, security forces and Libyan Red Crescent Al Kufrah Branch to jointly develop a strategy to monitor the displacement influx and coordinate emergency responses.

According to the agreements of the crisis committee, the LRCS is responsible for provision of first aid and medical services as well as the management of the camps. Further, LRCS has an emergency response framework agreement with UNICEF for addressing the needs of the Sudan conflict displaced people to stock and distribute humanitarian aid.



IFRCs Head of Cluster for South Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania and SSRC Secretary General visit in Renk transit



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.</i>		
Key indicators	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Resource Mobilization strategy completed and operationalized</i>	1	1

PMER/IM

Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) together with Information Management (IM) seeks to continuously provide accurate, timely, credible/verifiable and utility focused information and evidence for decision-making, action, accountability, and learning.

For this particular operation, the draft M&E framework is in the review process and is envisaged to be rolled out early September 2023. The framework is designed to support both the Sudan Complex Emergency and the Cross Regional Population Movement. The form for Emergency Appeal indicator tracking was shared and used to collect National Societies' data for this update and the map of PNSs presence and activities created.

Several assessments have been completed in various sectors and National Societies and the PMER team is in the process of consolidating and archiving the reports for reference and institutional memory.

For cross regional collaboration between ARO and MENA, consultations are underway between the two regions to ensure a harmonized and unified data management and reporting system.

In Chad, at the field level, monitoring and supervision activities were carried out at three levels, including:

- The field level, which is provided by the Base Manager (Team Leader).
- The operational level which is by a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer.

Activity reporting forms are ready and configured in Kobo collect and are aligned with response plan indicators. As well, 15 mobile devices are available for data collection and the IM Coordinator launched data collection.

In CAR, an IFRC monitoring, and security assessment mission is planned for Birao and Bria.

SSRC completed an assessment in Renk, Bentiu, Raja and Aweil and findings were incorporated into the country's response plan. Joint rapid assessments were conducted by SSRC in Pannyok, Akoch and Wau to establish the immediate need as no response had been made in the mentioned area. Internet access remained a big issue especially in Renk. The IFRC and SSRC carried out field monitoring visits in Wau, Aweil and Renk and the findings are underway.

In Ethiopia, a two-day monitoring visit was carried out in Metema- Gondar by a joint ERCS- IFRC high-level delegation composed of Under Secretary, ERCS Secretary General, Regional Deputy Director and Acting Head of Cluster Ethiopia and Djibouti, Programs and Operations Coordinator, who were joined by the IFRC Operation team, the Amhara regions representatives, and Gondar Branch Management teams.

The team then held a strategic meeting West Gondar government officials at Genda Wuha, interacted with the volunteers and listened to the refugees and returnees at the entry point in Metema. The community and government representatives appreciated the RCRC movement water services provided, that are sufficient at the HSP, hygiene promotion, ambulance service, PFA and RFL services. However, they indicated that some of the services were not enough due to the increasing number of refugees.

The team observed the increasing need for humanitarian service and the scarcity of resources. They appreciated the commitment and work being done by the volunteers, and the ERCS response activities. In the feedback the team recommended that:

- It is ensured that dignity is observed at all levels.
- Improve the HSP space to intensify the PFA activities and include PSS as one of the services provided by the RC/RC movement.
- Review the hygiene package as it was only ERCS involved in this area and consider advocacy among other partners for support.
- Enhance volunteer capacity in respective sectors and strengthen the engagement of Sudan Refugees and SRC volunteer in activities such as hygiene promotion, language translation and leadership.
- Immediate establishment of feedback mechanism and linking it with other implementing partners feedback platforms.

The IFRC Operation Manager working with the branch team and in consultation with stakeholders developed an action plan to address the recommendations and identified gaps within the available resources.

Human capacity and surge

Country/ Regional	Role/Title	Rotation	Status	Deploying Organization
Chad	Operations Manager	1st	Deployed	Togolese RC
Chad	PMER Officer	1st	Deployed	Senegalese RC
Ethiopia	Operations Manager	1st	Deployed	Uganda RC
South Sudan	Field Coordinator	1st	Deployed	Kenya Red Cross
Chad	IM Coordinator	1st	Deployed	Burundi Red Cross
Regional	Regional Operations Manager	1st	Deployed	Danish Red Cross
Regional	Regional Finance Coordinator	1st	Deployed	IFRC
Regional	Regional PMER Coordinator	1st	Deployed	IFRC
Regional	Regional PRD Officer	1st	Deployed	IFRC
Chad	Finance and Admin Officer	1st	Deployed	IFRC
Chad	Field Coordinator	1st	Deployed	RC of Guinea
Chad	WASH Coordinator	1st	Deployed	Cameroon RC
Regional	Regional Supply Chain Coordinator (Mobilization)	1st	Deployed	Finnish RC
Regional	Regional Risk Management Coordinator, 2nd rotation	2nd	Deployed	Canadian RC
Regional	Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator, 2nd rotation	2nd	Deployed	Canadian RC
Regional	Dev Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator	1st	Deployed	Canadian RC
Regional	Regional IM Coordinator, 2nd rotation	2nd	Deployed	British RC
Regional	Regional Staff Health Officer	1st	Deployed	IFRC MENA
Regional	Regional IM Coordinator 3rd Rotation	3rd	Deployed	IFRC
Regional	Regional Communications Coordinator 2nd Rotation	2nd	Deployed	Zimbabwe RC

Security

The security situation in most of the areas remains unpredictable and volatile and access constraints impact aid delivery. All minimum-security requirements are being updated and IFRC security plans and minimum-security requirements apply to all IFRC personnel throughout the operation. IFRC personnel must complete e-learning on security and have War Insurance before deployment.

Conducting security assessments in key IFRC operational areas is a priority, both in Sudan and neighbouring countries. Based on the findings of the security risk assessment the existing security management framework that includes policies, procedures, and guidelines are redeveloped where necessary to mitigate the identified risks and threats. These covers staff safety and security, asset protection, communications security, and travel safety. Clearance for travel in High-risk areas (Security red Phase) implemented.

A dedicated security management team (including support from Nairobi and Geneva) oversees the implementation of the security plan, coordinates security activities, and provides ongoing security training and support to staff and an internal working group for security focal Points of all affected countries are active.

Alternative means of communication in all the countries are a priority, staff health in Geneva continues to support on MEDEVAC capacity and capabilities, information sharing with ICRC and the National Societies as well as real time monitoring and regular communication to all teams on the ground is the norm.

The security snapshot at the moment is that:

- The conflict in Sudan remains in a stalemate.
- A thorough security risk assessment of the various possible operating environments has been conducted in Chad, Ethiopia (Metema, Gondar and Kumruk) and Port Sudan.
- A dedicated security management team oversees the security plan's implementation and coordinates security activities. There is cluster Security Delegate in Chad for security support while a surge Security Coordinator for Sudan (third rotation) has been identified and will be deploying in the coming days
- Minimum-Security Requirements documentation is available.
- Real time monitoring and regular communication to all teams on the ground.

Communication

- USG Castellanos spoke to the UN Press briefing following his visit to Ethiopia and Sudan
- IFRC Twitter spaces global presentation by PGI coordinator, Africa, Milanoi Koiyiet
- Daily Tweets continued IFRC Africa
- Video produced (with Geneva comms) and disseminated widely on delivery of IFRC aid into Chad.
- New photos published about SSRC activities in cholera prevention, RFL and distributions.
- Photos and videos captured by the Migration Surge Team during field visit to Ethiopia profiling Ethiopian Red Cross Society intervention have been shared.
- Short video produced with Geneva Comms support on Ethiopian Red Cross response. The video has been shared on IFRC social media platforms.

- Published photos on SSRC activities including humanitarian diplomacy (meetings with authorities and other humanitarian players), registration of returnees and refugees, health promotion on Hepatitis E in WAU region.
- Planning to have the Migration Surge to be on Twitter spaces for a presentation about their experiences in Ethiopia and Chad, highlighting the RCRC response and gaps.
- Updating of key messages underway
- Major challenge remains the difficulty of sourcing strong original content due to the security risks of travelling.

Logistics, finance, and funding

Logistics

- Mob Tables for Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan have been published as of 2nd Aug 2023
- Mob Tables needs for Egypt have been received from MENA regional office.
- Awaiting Mob Table needs for Libya and CAR
- 33 First Aid Kits were procured and delivered to Chad on same flight as NFIs from Dubai
- LRs received and under process for security equipment and first aid kits for South Sudan, Chad and Ethiopia.

Finance

- DREF funding allocated CHF 3,465,832 (Chad-CHF 1M; Egypt CHF 715,832; Ethiopia CHF 500K; South Sudan 750K; CAR 250K; Coordination Africa 250K)
- Funds transferred to NS – CHF 1,013,363 (Chad CHF 103,928; Egypt CHF 276,076; Ethiopia CHF 422,334; South Sudan CHF 100,000; CAR CHF 111,025)
- Additional funds allocation below:
- Chad – (additional CHF 94,732.3) = Total CHF 1,094,732.30
- Ethiopia – (additional CHF 196,844.09) = Total CHF 696,844.09
- South Sudan (additional CHF 196,844.09) = Total CHF 946,844.09

Partnership and resources development

- Ongoing discussions with various multi-lateral partners including FCDO, Embassy of Japan in neighbouring countries.
- Partner updates being organized at regional and Geneva-level. In Geneva, a permanent missions briefing is scheduled for early September, as well as a partners call at regional level, every month.
- Previously contributed but unearmarked funds have been allocated to Chad and Egypt, totalling approximately CHF 140,000.
- Total Secretariat hard pledges + in kind: CHF 857,642.
- Federation wide income: CHF 2,304,144

D. FUNDING

Country	Income	Amount Transferred to NS
	CHF	CHF
Coordination- Regional office	250,000	-
Chad	1,094,732	103,928
Central Africa Republic	250,000	111,025
South Sudan	946,844	100,000
Ethiopia	696,844	422,334
Total	3,238,420	737,287

Link to donor response: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRS1001.pdf>



Contact information.

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

In the National Societies

- **Central African Red Cross**, Jean Moise Modessi Waguado, modessi13@gmail.com
- **Red Cross of Chad**, Secretary General: Mbondobe Doumkel, doumkelmbondobe@gmail.com
- **Egyptian Red Crescent**, Secretary General: Chief Executive Officer: Dr Ramy Elnazer, Ramy.Elnazer@egyptianrc.org
- **Ethiopian Red Cross society**, Secretary General: Getachew Taa, ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org
- **Libyan Red Crescent**, Head of International Relations Department, Mr. Ameer Al-Ammari, ameer.ammari@lrc.org.ly
- **South Sudan Red Cross**, Secretary General: John Lobor, john.lobor@ssdredcross.org

In the IFRC

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

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, Louise.Daintrey@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA** Francesco Volpe, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, francesco.volpe@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Regional Office MENA, Goran Boljanovic, Regional Manager, Logistics and Supply Chain Programme, goran.boljanovic@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.