



REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

REVISED OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Africa | MENA

Sudan Crisis: Cross-Regional Population Movement



The South Sudan Red Cross distributing dignity kits

Appeal No: MDRS1002	To be assisted: 1.3 million people¹	Appeal launched: 30/05/2023
Glide No:	DREF allocated:	Disaster Categorization: Orange
Operation Start date: 15/05/2023	Operation End date: 31/12/2027²	
Operational Strategy Revision	Revision #2	Date: 14/10/2026

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 38 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 47.5 million³

¹ Remains the same.

² The timeframe of the emergency appeal is extended by 12 months, with a new end date of 31 December 2027.

³ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. It includes the operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (remains the same), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (remains the same). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

More than three years after the outbreak of conflict in Sudan, the regional humanitarian consequences of the crisis remain severe and continue to evolve. While conflict, displacement, food insecurity, disease outbreaks and protection risks persist across the region, population movements have become increasingly dynamic, with ongoing refugee arrivals occurring alongside growing numbers of refugees and displaced people returning to Sudan and other countries of origin. As of October 2026, more than 5 million returnees to Sudan have been reported. Neighbouring countries are currently hosting 4,6 million refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees, placing sustained pressure on already stretched services, infrastructure and resources and limiting host communities' capacities to absorb these impacts. Humanitarian needs therefore remain significant across the displacement continuum, requiring continued support for refugees, returnees, people on the move and vulnerable host populations.

Updated: 21 October 2026



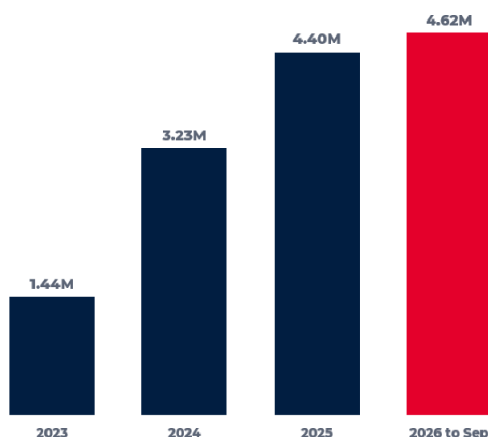
People on the move: still rising in 2026

Sudan Crisis: arrivals, refugees and returnees in the main receiving countries

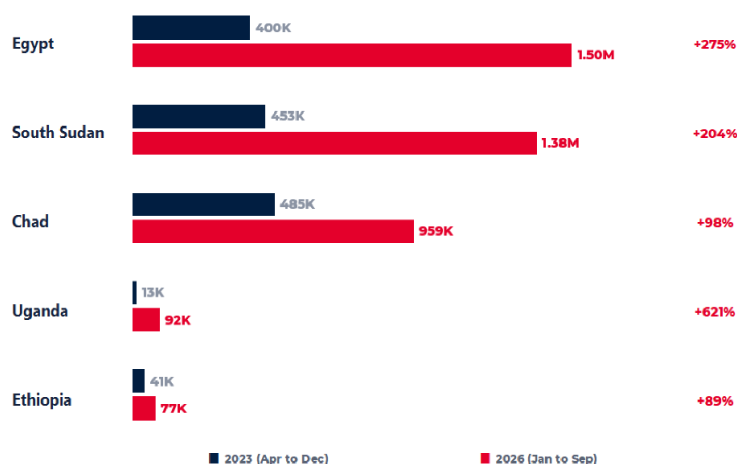
TOTAL RECORDED BY SEP 2026

4.62M

The highest year on record, with 3 months still to go.



BY COUNTRY: 2023 VS 2026



This revision accompanies the extension of the Regional Emergency Appeal and reflects the evolving phase of the crisis rather than a fundamental change in direction. The core strategic priorities of the operation remain relevant with a continued focus on the provision of integrated life-saving and protection-focused assistance, migration support services at points of entry and humanitarian service points, community health interventions, and National Society strengthening. However, the revised strategy places greater emphasis on supporting increasingly diverse movement patterns, including return movements, while expanding support to host communities and investing in activities that strengthen resilience and recovery where conditions permit. This will include building on current investments made on community infrastructure, basic services and community systems, while supporting communities and National Societies to better understand evolving vulnerabilities, capacities and priorities as a basis for informing longer-term recovery and sustainable solutions approaches. The revision also recognizes the importance of ensuring that the capacities, community structures and operational systems established through the response continue to generate sustainable benefits beyond the immediate emergency context.

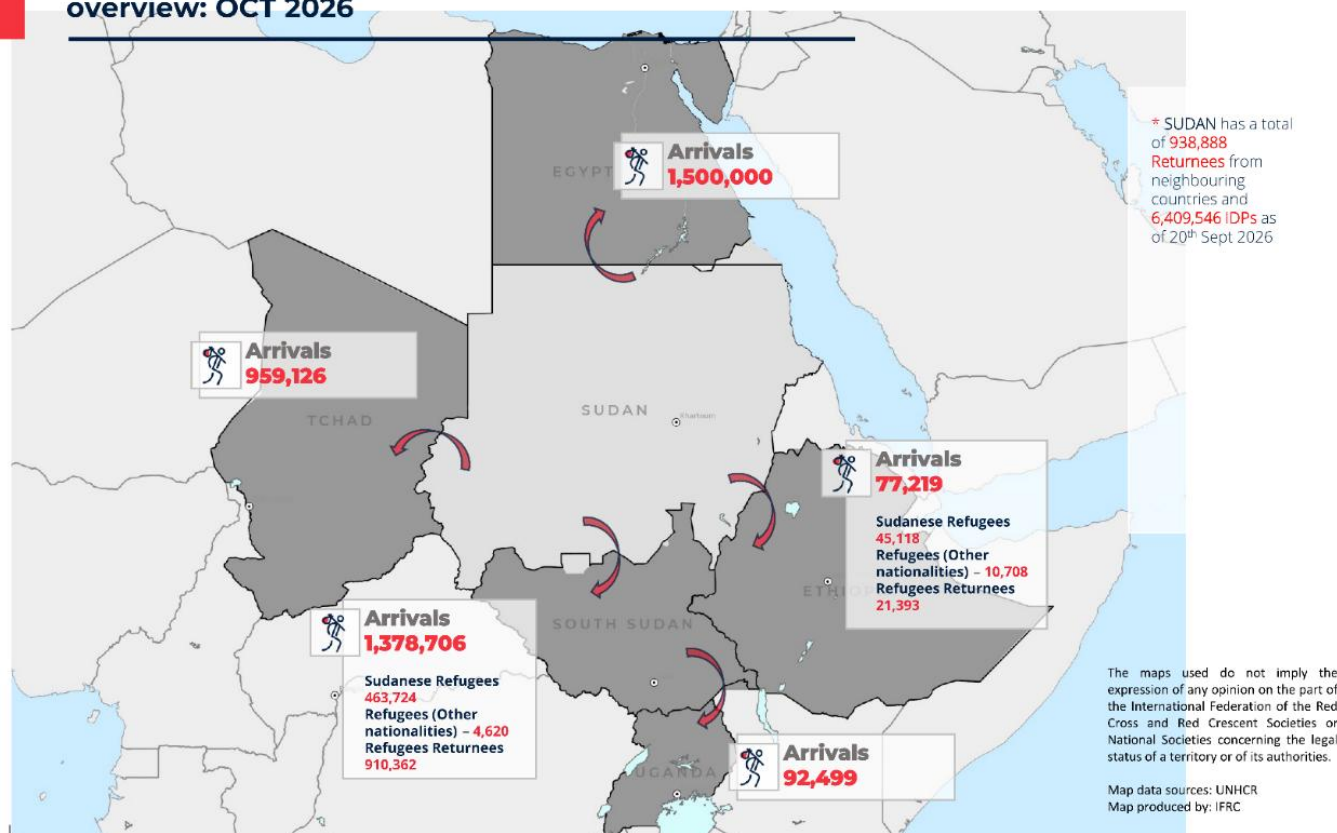
<i>Outcome: People affected by the Sudan crisis have improved access to protection, essential services and locally led support systems throughout the displacement journey</i>		
Strategic Pillar 1: Protection-centered assistance & support for people on the move	Strategic Pillar 2: Essential services & community resilience	Strategic Pillar 3: National Society capacities & community systems
Humanitarian Service Points as safe and accessible entry points for People on the Move	Expand access to quality health and WASH services for displaced and host communities	Strengthen frontline response and operational readiness
Integrated protection support, MHPSS, referral pathways and multipurpose cash assistance for vulnerable people	Build on investments in community infrastructure and services for sustainable solutions	Strengthen volunteer systems, duty of care and digital transformation
Support dignified movement, social inclusion and access to essential services for displaced and host communities	Strengthen community systems and local capacities to sustain critical services	Improve community feedback, evidence generation and decision-making through participatory approaches
Cross cutting pillars: PGI, Safeguarding, MHPSS, CEA		

The revised Operational Strategy is designed to remain flexible and responsive to a highly uncertain context. Should conflict dynamics, displacement trends, or humanitarian needs deteriorate further, the IFRC Network will retain the ability to rapidly scale up life-saving assistance, protection services, and migration support across affected countries. At the same time, ongoing analysis of humanitarian trends, operational capacity, funding prospects, and country-specific contexts will inform future decisions on transition pathways. During the extension period, the IFRC and National Societies will undertake regular reviews of transition readiness to determine where activities may progressively be integrated into longer-term planning frameworks, while ensuring that essential humanitarian support remains in place where needs continue to be acute. This includes sustaining community-based MHPSS capacities and referral pathways established through the response, particularly where psychosocial needs persist beyond the immediate emergency phase.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Updated: 13 October, 2026

Regional Population Movement overview: OCT 2026



After three years of ongoing conflict in Sudan, mass displacement has forced 4.6 million people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. The scale of population movement within Sudan and across borders has made it one of the largest displacement crises in the world. As of October 2026, there are approximately 1.5 million arrivals in Egypt, 959,000 arrivals in Chad, 1.3 million arrivals in South Sudan, 77,000 arrivals in Ethiopia and 92,000 arrivals in Uganda.⁴ These new arrivals, comprising refugees, asylum-seekers and refugee returnees, often endure dangerous journeys in search of safety, exhausting their remaining resources and selling their assets to cover the cost of reaching places of refuge.

Many host countries continue to face varying levels of political instability and insecurity, alongside natural hazards such as floods, which further exacerbate vulnerabilities within host communities. These challenges are compounded by significant gaps in the provision of basic services. Chad and South Sudan, for example, rank among the five countries with the lowest rankings in the 2026 Human Development Index, underscoring the scale of these systemic challenges. Health systems in Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan are particularly fragile, characterized by shortages of medical personnel and inadequate health infrastructure. The continued influx of arrivals from Sudan risks placing additional strain on already overstretched health services. At the same time, the growing number of arrivals is increasing pressure on food supplies and resources in host countries that were already experiencing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Reduced humanitarian funding and continued population influx from Sudan has severely limited the capacity of responding organizations to address the humanitarian needs of the refugees, asylum seekers and host populations. In Chad, for example, food rations are declining significantly due to limited funding, while the escalation of conflict in Sudan is driving a substantial increase in the number of new arrivals each week. While humanitarian needs continue to grow, the reduction in available resources is limiting the capacity to respond

⁴ [Situation Sudan situation](#)

adequately. The combined effect of rising needs and declining assistance is further widening the gap between the support required and the assistance available to refugees and other affected populations.

Severity of humanitarian conditions



Affected population groups include Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers, returnees from the different neighboring countries, and third country nationals as well as host communities who have seen their resources strained upon the mass influx of populations crossing the borders. Prolonged conflict, repeated displacement, exposure to violence, family separation and uncertainty about the future have significant mental health and psychosocial consequences for affected populations. Refugees, returnees and host communities may experience heightened distress, disrupted social support networks and reduced coping capacities, while access to appropriate mental health and psychosocial support remains limited.

Chad has continued to receive one the highest number of refugees and asylum seekers (969,000) together with Egypt (1,5 million). Arrivals are also making their way to Uganda from Sudan, who has already received more than 92,000 Sudanese arrivals, many of these after long travels across borders and with very limited means. Meanwhile, Ethiopia and South Sudan continue to receive many returnees while their security situation, lack of registration in the main refugees list continues to deteriorate and the conditions to receive and reintegrate these returnees become increasingly challenging.

At the same time, an increasing trend of returnees to Sudan has been witnessed, with 5,3 million returnees reported in October 2026. The majority (82%) of these returnees is returning from their internal displacement, while 18% return from abroad. When returning from abroad 51% is returning from Egypt, followed by 28% from South Sudan and 10% from Libya.



The continued arrival of people fleeing Sudan is adding pressure to already fragile health systems in neighbouring countries, where disease outbreaks, poor sanitation and high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are compounding existing public health challenges. Increased population movement, limited healthcare capacity and inadequate access to essential services are heightening the risk of disease transmission and increasing morbidity among both new arrivals and host communities. In Egypt, despite being formally entitled to access public healthcare services under the same conditions as Egyptian citizens, individuals face additional barriers to healthcare access due to a lack of documentation, cultural beliefs, and language barriers.

In addition to barriers to healthcare access, neighbouring countries have also been responding to several disease outbreaks. Chad has been responding to a cholera outbreak since July 2026, while also reporting high numbers of measles and meningitis cases, placing further strain on its already overstretched healthcare system. Meanwhile, severe and acute malnutrition among displaced people, including new arrivals from Sudan, increases their vulnerability to further health complications. In Ethiopia, insecurity is further restricting displaced populations' access to medical services. Shortages of essential medical supplies, including medicines, ambulances and healthcare personnel, are disrupting maternal healthcare, immunization, malaria prevention and the delivery of medical supplies.

Across refugee-hosting areas, inadequate sanitation, limited access to safe water and insufficient hygiene facilities remain major concerns for both refugee and host communities. Unless these conditions improve, the risk of further disease outbreaks and other public health

challenges is likely to persist, placing additional demands on already constrained health services.



Food insecurity remains a major concern across Sudan's neighbouring countries, where host communities are already experiencing high levels of hunger and malnutrition. The continued influx of people fleeing Sudan is placing additional pressure on food supplies and already constrained resources, further increasing the food assistance needs of both displaced populations and host communities.

In Chad, increased arrivals from Sudan are adding to existing challenges, with many population groups facing food shortages and limited access to adequate food. In Ethiopia, insecurity is disrupting the delivery of food assistance in some areas hosting displaced populations, further limiting access to essential support. In South Sudan, protracted conflict and continued displacement are disrupting livelihoods and market activities, restricting access to productive assets and essential services. Humanitarian access remains constrained in several areas, while persistently high food prices continue to erode household purchasing power and reduce families' ability to meet their basic food needs. In Egypt, the high number of refugees hosted, coupled with persistent funding shortfalls, is exacerbating vulnerabilities to food insecurity and limiting refugees' ability to meet their basic needs.

These pressures are further compounded by El Niño-related climate impacts, which have contributed to below-average harvests and rising food prices across parts of the region. The combined effects of conflict, displacement, disrupted assistance, economic pressures and climate-related shocks are deepening food insecurity and increasing the need for sustained humanitarian food assistance across Sudan's neighbouring countries.



Protection issues are a grave concern for displaced populations who already find themselves in a very vulnerable condition outside their place of origin. Refugees and asylum seekers continue to face significant protection challenges driven by armed conflict, insecurity, and climate-related shocks. These crises expose civilians to risks of violence, displacement, exploitation, and family separation, while limiting access to essential services and protection assistance. Climate-related emergencies, resource pressures, and cross-border instability further exacerbate vulnerabilities, particularly among displaced populations, women, children and other at-risk groups while the closed border in Ethiopian side forces the refugees in the country through porous borders and with no appropriate protection measures. In Egypt, overwhelmed systems and limited responding capacities are disrupting refugee registration procedures. Refugees are often left without legal status for long times, increasing their vulnerability to protections risks.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda have extensive and proven experience responding to population movement. Over the past several years, these National Societies were involved in large-scale disaster and displacement responses, including the hunger and Tigray crises, among other protracted crises. The National Societies of Chad, Egypt and Ethiopia are also part of the Global Route-Based Migration Programme and engaged in aiding and protection to people on the move along key migratory routes.

Red Cross Society of Chad (CRT)

The Chad Red Cross (CRT) has a network of more than 53,000 volunteers across the country, 23 local committees and 195 staff. The CRT has extensive and long-term experience responding to population movements. It is part of the Global Route-Based Migration Programme and previously implemented the “People on the Move” pillar of the ECHO Programmatic Pilot Partnership (PPP). For this response, the population movements contingency plan was activated immediately after the first arrivals of displaced people from Sudan in Chad. Close coordination with Movement partners in the country is ensured at the national level. Coordination is also maintained with the authorities through the Commission Nationale d’Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), which leads the response, as well as with provincial authorities and health delegations in the eastern provinces. Coordination with external partners, including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, WHO and OCHA, is also maintained through the relevant humanitarian clusters (WASH, Health and Shelter/NFI).

Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)

The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) is an auxiliary body to the Egyptian government in responding to crises and in emergency response. It has been present at the crossing borders from day one supporting the Egyptian government in managing this population movement, and its consequences. The Egyptian Red Crescent is the only non-governmental organization that has access to these areas and provides services to nearly 378,504 Sudanese individuals who entered Egypt due to the crisis (amongst which 152,597 people reached through the IFRC supported appeal). ERC has a permanent presence in 27 Egyptian governorates with a total capacity of 1512 staff members and around 65,000 volunteers. These branches ensure access to the majority of Egyptians and people on the move. Additionally, the ERCS has 28 youth clubs, five blood banks, eight hospitals, 35 polyclinics, 11 rehabilitation centers, five kidney dialysis units, and 10 integrated social centers. In April 2023, ERC took preliminary steps to establish two Humanitarian Service Points at the Gustol and Argeen border crossings to respond to the crisis and provide support to affected populations. In addition, 4 other Humanitarian Service Points are currently established, two in Cairo and 2 in Giza in neighbourhoods where Sudanese are concentrated. Medical services, WASH, RFL, and shelter services were provided since the establishment of these Humanitarian Service Points.

Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS)

With extensive experience in addressing complex emergencies, including population movement, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) is actively responding to the Sudan Cross-Regional Population Movement appeal through its robust nationwide network. This includes 14 regional and 37 zonal branches, supported by 2,176 staff members and over 200,000 trained volunteers embedded in nearly 6,000 community committees across the country. Population groups from Sudan arrive in Ethiopia from the western part of the country. The majority enter the country through the Metema crossing in the Amhara region or the Kurmuk crossing in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. Metema area accounts for more than 90% of arrivals from Sudan. A small fraction of the population arrives through Pagak or Burbiey in the Gambella region. ERCS has established two Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) at the Metema and Kumruk entry points to provide humanitarian assistance to new arrivals. Since April 2023, more than 157,800 people have been registered comprising of 52% Sudanese nationals, 37% Ethiopian returnees, and 11% from other nationalities.

Over 72,000 individuals have accessed services at these HSPs. In coordination with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and OCHA, ERCS has identified several areas of support for the response, particularly at entry points and in host communities accommodating returnees. These include improving access to safe and clean water, hygiene and sanitation facilities; supporting access to food and livelihood opportunities; and providing emergency health services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and protection services. To date, more than 140,000 people have been reached through one or more of these services. This include more than 12,300 returnees hosted in Al-Mahal Kebele, Guba woreda of Benishangul Region, not registered by the UN tracking systems.

Despite presence of armed groups and banditry that hinder humanitarian access and jeopardize the safety of refugees in host regions, the Ethiopian Government continues to welcome those fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

However, the Kurmuk PoE, has been held closed for more than 1 year since 2025, for security reasons, forcing the population to use unofficial PoE, this include more than 840 people reported in October 10th 2026, crossed at Bamza PoE in Guba woreda, with no official reception and more than 2,700 Ethiopian refugees Returnees from Sudan hosted in Humera reported in May 2026, with neither formal registration nor Humanitarian support. ERCS remains committed to delivering essential humanitarian support as a trusted and dependable local actor with deep grassroots presence.

South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC)

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) has 250 staff, 19,896 volunteers (11,273 male and 8,623 female) and 4,200 registered members organized into 21 branches and 120 units. Six National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) have been deployed while an additional 15 others were put on standby. The SSRC, as auxiliary to the public authorities of South Sudan, maintains an autonomous status which allows it to act in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCM). The SSRC is utilizing the workforce of NDRTs within the existing response structure at the respective branches and units to avoid building parallel systems and to optimize the response. The use of in-country expertise from partner National Societies will be considered ensuring staff are well coordinated between this appeal and other on-going activities. This appeal will be managed by a dedicated emergency unit of the NS under which in-country partners will be providing support.

Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)

Currently, the URCS has 250 staff and over 500,000 volunteers and registered members distributed across 51 branches covering the whole country. Four staff, seven NDRTs and 78 volunteers (drawn from both refugee and host community) have been deployed to respond to the Sudan Crisis; Cross-Regional Population Movement emergency in Kiryandongo. These are supported by operations, finance, supply chain, and logistics staff at the National Headquarters. URCS plays an auxiliary role to the government of Uganda while maintaining an independent status in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Kiryandongo operation is overseen by Masindi branch, with a subbranch at the settlement to ensure close and timely monitoring of operation activities.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

				
Croix-Rouge du Tchad				
French RC Italian RC Luxembourg RC	German RC Swiss RC (not presence in country but supporting the response)	Austrian RC British RC Danish RC Finnish RC German RC Italian RC Netherlands RC Norwegian RC Swiss RC	Belgium RC - Flanders German RC Netherlands RC Austrian RC Qatar RC	Danish RC Finnish RC German RC Netherlands RC Norwegian RC Swedish RC Swiss RC
Overview of IFRC Network in-country				

The IFRC Secretariat provides technical and financial support to the five national societies in this appeal through the IFRC Country and Country Cluster Delegations based in Addis Ababa, N'djamena, Kampala, Juba and Cairo. This support is reinforced by the Regional Office for Africa in Kenya and Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in Lebanon. There are PNSs in-country that have continued providing bilateral support to the national societies during the emergency phase.

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal and the activation of the IFRC surge system, multiple IFRC rapid response personnel have been deployed with the majority from Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the IFRC secretariat staff, to support Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in Chad, South Sudan and Ethiopia, in addition to the Africa Regional Office.

Federation-wide coordination structures are well-established in Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan, Uganda and Chad, convened by the National Society and co-convened by the IFRC. These existing structures will facilitate the contributions of PNSs to the overall National Society plans for this migration crisis. At the regional level, the IFRC has set up a coordination architecture and actively engage with the membership to work together to support a collective and strategic response.

ICRC

The ICRC provides support to responding national societies based on its mandate in conflict and violence-affected areas in countries covered by this operation. The ICRC and IFRC have a longstanding collaboration in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt and Chad. In these contexts, both Movement components have cooperated over the years in several responses, such as the South Sudan floods and hunger crises, and the Tigray Conflict in Ethiopia. The ICRC supports the Movement in the provision of security services in some of these contexts, while they work with the IFRC to support of national society development objectives.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

At the country level, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies provide humanitarian services in close cooperation with external stakeholders in their respective countries, including the relevant national agencies leading the response, national, and international humanitarian aid organizations, and the local and central departments of relevant ministries. The IFRC actively participates in inter-agency coordination efforts involving UNHCR, other relevant UN agencies, and international non-governmental organizations.

In Uganda, there is a range of other organisations operating in Kiryandongo, ranging from international organisations such as UNHCR and WFP, to smaller organisations such as African Youth Action Network and RESTI Community-Based Organisation. In Egypt a range of United Nations agencies are operating alongside local non-governmental organisations, such as Caritas Egypt. In Chad, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, WHO and OCHA are operational. In South Sudan different organisations such as UNHCR, MSF, Cordaid, Plan International and IOM are operational in different localities across the countries. In Ethiopia UNHCR, IOM, IRC and IOM among others are operational to support those impacted by the war in Sudan.

1. Gaps in the response

These National Societies are leveraging their network of staff and volunteers and coordinating with IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies to respond to the crisis. Funds mobilized through this appeal have been utilized to provide shelter solutions, cash assistance for basic needs, health, and WASH assistance, while also incorporating cross-cutting PGI and CEA interventions. The main gaps cross the countries participating in the operation are summarized below:

Basic needs and livelihoods: Food shortages are spreading across Sudan's neighboring countries and operation constraints are increasing while the needs remain at an all-time high with the Sudan conflict showing no signs of appeasement. Thus, the need for National Societies to be as effective and strategic as possible when providing basic support and assistance to migrants across the neighboring countries including nutrition, NFIs items, shelter and cash.

Health Services & Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: Water shortages have become a recurrent situation in Sudan's neighboring countries as a result of the mass influxes of displaced persons. Wash facilities are overstretched in refugee camps in Chad and Ethiopia. In Egypt water shortages are already a recurrent issue in normal times due to the overreliance on the Nile and high demand, but with the new arrivals, the situation is aggravating. Acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread, particularly in South Sudan and Chad, and are further exacerbated across the region by El Niño-related climate shocks. In Ethiopia, these challenges are compounded by insecurity and climate-related impacts, including the drying up of water sources at the Metema Point of Entry (PoE), in host communities and in refugee camps.

Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, such as Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), measles, meningitis, cholera and Mpox alongside natural disasters, continue to pose substantial health, security, and economic challenges in the region. Population movement and high mobility of people and animals, exacerbates the spread of infectious diseases through formal and informal Points of Entry (PoEs), underlining the necessity for cross border surveillance and robust early detection of infectious diseases.

Protection, gender, and inclusion: Protection concerns are increasing given the severity of the crisis and compounding factors that exacerbate it (environmental factors, security situation, protraction of the crisis and spill-over effects). Access to documentation and registration is strongly needed to ensure access of migrants to basic services and guarantee their security in cases of apprehension by authorities. This lack of documentation also exposes migrants to additional risks, including sexual and gender-based violence.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The July 2026 ACAPS humanitarian access analysis highlights extreme access constraints in South Sudan and Ethiopia, while Chad has been classified under high access constraints.⁵ Solely in 2026, South Sudan has experienced 533 incidents impacting humanitarian actors. Overall, 2026 shows an increase in incidents reported in comparison to 2025.⁶

Conflict in Sudan is likely to continue in 2027, after several attempts at negotiating ceasefires between warring parties have failed. Recent escalation of conflict in the Darfur region has driven new waves of displacement, particularly into Chad through the Tine entry point. This puts additional strain on resources in host communities, further disrupting supply chains in markets and driving up inflation.

Meanwhile, ongoing conflict and insecurity in Ethiopia and South Sudan make it difficult to operate in certain areas, as access is impeded. This hampers the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced populations. The increasing numbers of refugees returnees from Sudan and Sudanese asylum seekers in closed borders of Ethiopia, with neither formal recognition nor humanitarian support increases stress over limited resources in the respective areas and increases the protection risks for asylum seekers. These access challenges are likely to persist alongside the effect of seasonal and climate-related weather conditions. Despite the delayed onset of the rainy season across several of Sudan's neighbouring countries, partly associated with El Niño-related climate variability, above-average rainfall may still occur in the coming months, increasing the risk of flooding. Heavy rainfall and potential flash floods could cause significant humanitarian access constraints by damaging roads and bridges, disrupting transport routes, and isolating vulnerable communities. Looking ahead, the 2027 rainy season, typically spanning May to October depending on the country, is also expected to bring seasonal access limitations, potentially restricting the movement of humanitarian personnel and supplies, delaying assistance delivery, and complicating the continuity of operations in hard-to-reach areas.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal, the five National Society Country Response Plans, and this Operational Strategy are all part of the Federation-wide Framework. Membership coordination takes place at country level, with the IFRC delegations supporting the National Societies in streamlining the plans and activities of all in-country members (refer to the country response plans for details of membership coordination per country). A second level of membership coordination is also taking place at the regional level, alongside the platforms created for the Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal. The result of this coordination are operations based on the needs and response priorities of National Societies. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities and assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in Sudan and the bordering countries to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. The below tables provide an overview of the engagement of the Partner National Societies per country and sector (note that the Egyptian Red Crescent do not currently have partner National Societies with presence in country engaged in the response).

CHAD

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection Prevention	&	NS Capacity Building
IFRC	☒	☒	☒		☒
French Red Cross	☒	☒	☒		☐
Luxembourg Red Cross	☐	☒	☐		☐
Italian Red Cross	☒	☒	☐		☐
ICRC	☒	☐	☒		☒

⁶ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-access-snapshot-august-2026>

EGYPT

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building
IFRC	☒	☒	☒	☒

ETHIOPIA

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building
IFRC	☒	☒	☒	☒
Austrian Red Cross	☒	☐	☒	☒
German Red Cross	☒	☒	☒	☒
Danish Red Cross	☒	☒	☒	☒
Finnish Red Cross	☐	☒	☒	☒
Swedish Red Cross	☒	☐	☒	☒
ICRC	☒	☒	☒	☒
Norwegian RC	☒	☐	☐	☒
British RC	☐	☒	☒	☒
Netherlands RC	☒	☒	☐	☒
Swiss RC	☐	☒	☒	☒

SOUTH SUDAN

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building
IFRC	☒	☒	☒	☒
Danish Red Cross	☐	☒	☐	☐
Finnish Red Cross	☒	☒	☐	☐
German Red Cross	☐	☒	☐	☒
Netherlands Red Cross	☒	☒	☐	☒
Norwegian Red Cross	☒	☒	☐	☐
Swedish Red Cross	☒	☒	☐	☐
Swiss Red Cross	☒	☒	☒	☐
ICRC	☒	☒	☒	☒

UGANDA

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building
IFRC	☒	☒	☒	☒
Belgium Red Cross - Flanders	☒	☐	☐	☐
ICRC	☐	☒	☒	☒

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the responding National Societies in the response to the emergency.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

The revised Operational Strategy seeks to protect and support people affected by the Sudan crisis throughout their displacement journey, while strengthening the services, systems and capacities that enable displaced and host communities to cope with the protracted humanitarian pressures. Building on community feedback, operational learning and investments made since the onset of the crisis, the strategy will combine protection-centered humanitarian assistance with targeted investments in essential services, community resilience and National Society capacities to ensure a more sustainable and locally led response.

While immediate humanitarian needs remain significant, the strategy recognizes the increasing importance of supporting communities hosting displaced populations, strengthening access to health and WASH services, and generating stronger community evidence to inform decision-making. Through this approach, the operation aims not only to address urgent needs, but also to contribute to recovery, resilience and pathways towards sustainable solutions where conditions permit.

Across all areas of work, the response will be guided by Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and support to people on the move, ensuring that programming remains community-centered, responsive to evolving needs, and accountable to the people it seeks to serve.

Through strong coordination and cross border collaboration, the RCRC Network will strengthen the local and national capacities of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to continue to respond to the ongoing and future population movement emergencies. This regional response continues to complement the Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal and the links with the Sudanese Red Crescent and the national societies of neighbouring countries will be maintained to build a strong, collective, and strategic response.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Operational Strategy aims to support the reach of the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies with the goal of **providing assistance to up to 1.3M people**⁷ by December 2027, taking in consideration the existing caseload of displaced people (more than 11million⁸), and projected population movements across the region. Where possible, the response will also support long-term integration, resilience and recovery.

As reported in the last Operations Update, the operation had reached approximately 1.15M people by December 2025. This extension period will support the continued delivery of humanitarian assistance across the affected countries to meet evolving needs of people.

The people targeted by this operation includes the following different profiles:

- **Displaced people from Sudan**, including Sudanese nationals and other nationalities who cross borders to seek safety and are in need of assistance at borders, transit points, and in communities.
- **Displaced people returning to their countries (returnees)**, in Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan, who face short-term needs upon arrival, in addition to long-term socioeconomic risks and with re-integration needs.
- **Members of host communities in vulnerable situations**, who are already facing a dire humanitarian situation in some of the affected areas.

⁷ This includes the people initially targeted within two of the initial Seven countries (CAR and Libya), and were since transitioned out of this appeal.

⁸ [Situation Sudan situation](#)

Country	Returnees	Refugees	Host communities	Total
Egypt	-	350,000	100,000	450,000
Chad	50,000	150,000	100,000	300,000
South Sudan	100,000	10,000	50,000	160,000
CAR	1,200	5,000	7,500	13,700
Ethiopia	50,000	70,000	30,000	150,000
Libya	-	30,000	15,000	45,000
Uganda	-	53,000	108,000	161,000
Total	201,200	668,000	370,500	1,279,700

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

In line with the Movement Migration and Displacement principled humanitarian approach, assistance and protection for people on the move will be provided based on priority needs, and not on legal status or category. The IFRC will ensure that support is provided to host communities in their efforts to assist displaced people, while also considering their vulnerabilities and immediate needs.

National Societies will prioritize displaced people who are at heightened risk of harm, including women and children, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, separated family members, older people and people with chronic illnesses. Through its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) approaches, the IFRC and National Societies will strengthen protection monitoring, safe referral pathways and community-based support mechanisms to reduce risks of violence, discrimination, exclusion and exploitation. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that affected populations can safely access services, receive appropriate support and referrals, and participate in decision-making processes affecting them.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will remain central to the operation through the continued strengthening of feedback and complaint mechanisms, community dialogue platforms and other participatory approaches. Beyond accountability, these mechanisms will support the systematic collection and analysis of community perspectives, priorities, vulnerabilities and capacities to inform operational decision-making, improve service delivery and support resilience, recovery and longer-term planning efforts where appropriate.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC will continue to support the National Societies of Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda to respond to the humanitarian consequences of the Sudan crisis. While the overall strategic direction of the operation remains unchanged, the extension period will place increased emphasis on three interconnected strategic priorities:

- 1. Protection-centered assistance and support for people on the move**, ensuring refugees, returnees and other displaced populations can access integrated humanitarian assistance, protection services, mental health and psychosocial support, referral pathways and migration services throughout their displacement journey, including through strengthened Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs).
- 2. Strengthening essential services and community resilience**, by building on investments already made in health services, WASH infrastructure, community systems and host community support, while improving access to safe water, healthcare and other critical services that contribute to resilience, recovery and pathways towards sustainable solutions where conditions permit.
- 3. Strengthening National Society capacities and community systems**, through investments in operational readiness, volunteer duty of care, logistics, digitalization and community-based evidence generation, ensuring National Societies remain effective, locally led and able to respond to evolving population movement dynamics.

Across all strategic priorities, the operation will be guided by PGI, safeguarding, CEA, and support to people on the move, ensuring that programming remains responsive to community priorities and informed by feedback, assessments and evolving needs.

The Chadian Red Cross maintains its strategic focus on delivering integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to displaced populations from Sudan and vulnerable host communities, targeting approximately 260,000 people. The strategy continues to prioritize areas with high concentrations of refugees, particularly in Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and Sila, while maintaining flexibility to scale up in the event of sudden influxes. Interventions remain aligned with CRT's mandate and sectoral priorities, including coverage of basic needs, livelihoods support, health care (including mental health), WASH, restoring family links, and support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, complemented by targeted shelter support. Delivery is structured through an integrated approach in transit centres and camps, ensuring complementarity with other humanitarian actors along migration routes.

Cross-cutting priorities were further strengthened, including Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), environmental sustainability, and migration, with continued emphasis on risk reduction, climate adaptation, and reintegration support for returnees. The strategy also systematically incorporates host communities to reduce vulnerability, mitigate tensions, and promote peaceful coexistence.

The Ethiopian Red Cross scaled up its response to address the growing influx from Sudan, targeting approximately 150,000 individuals, including refugees, returnees, and host communities, primarily at Metema and Kurmuk entry points (during the reporting timeframe). Nonetheless, the strategic approach remains consistent, prioritizing emergency shelter, food security and livelihoods, health, and WASH, delivered through a combination of in-kind assistance and multipurpose cash transfers to address diverse needs. Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) remain central to the response, supported by strengthened Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches to ensure safe, inclusive, and accountable service delivery.

The strategy emphasizes alignment with government priorities and focused on addressing gaps not covered by other actors. It also strengthens longer-term outcomes through investments in water and sanitation infrastructure, livelihood support, skills training, and community capacity building. Continuous monitoring of population movements and needs allowed ERCS to adapt targeting and operational modalities, including accommodating new influx trends, particularly among returnees.

The Egyptian Red Crescent maintains a dual strategic focus on immediate humanitarian response and long-term preparedness, with the capacity to assist up to 450,000 people, including refugees and host communities. The strategy built on the National Society's nationwide presence across all governorates, supports by five Humanitarian Service Points along key migration routes, ensuring broad access to people on the move. Interventions, during the reporting period, continued to provide health care, basic needs assistance, and protection services, in close coordination with national authorities. Strategic priorities continue to be structured around five key pillars:

- Disaster Response and Preparedness, including strengthening emergency operations centres, logistics, and surge capacity.
- Health and Wellbeing, including expansion of mobile and fixed health services, mental health and psychosocial support, and integration with national health systems;
- Migration and Displacement, including expansion of HSPs, livelihood support, and access to education;
- Cash Assistance, with strengthened preparedness and delivery systems;
- Values, Power, and Inclusion, ensuring strong integration of PGI, community engagement, and accountability mechanisms.

The strategy emphasizes system strengthening, scalability, and sustainability, ensuring readiness for future large-scale emergencies while maintaining ongoing support to affected populations.

The South Sudan Red Cross maintains its strategic focus on border areas and high-influx locations, responding to continued arrivals exceeding 1.3 million people, which placed significant pressure on already fragile systems. The strategy evolved through continuous assessment and adaptation, including a rapid assessment conducted

in December 2025 to inform immediate and short-term response priorities. Interventions focus on capacity strengthening, protection, and service delivery, including training in technical areas such as first aid, mental health, hygiene, and water systems, alongside post-distribution monitoring, referral pathway strengthening, and support to vulnerable groups.

The response remains highly responsive to changing dynamics, including renewed displacement linked to insecurity in border areas. Particular attention is given to women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, who constituted a significant proportion of arrivals and faced heightened vulnerabilities, including limited access to health services, particularly maternal care.

The Uganda Red Cross maintains alignment with the existing operational strategy, with no major changes to overall priorities or approach. However, targeted adjustments were made to respond to evolving needs, including increased emphasis on resilience-building, support to vulnerable groups (particularly persons with specific needs and persons with disabilities), and strengthening community-based service delivery. These adjustments remain within the existing strategic framework and are aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, inclusiveness, and sustainability of interventions, particularly at community level.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 58,310	Female < 18: 63,090	5,954,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 44,290	Male < 18: 62,810	Total target: 234,500
Target per country:	Egypt: 40,000, South Sudan: 66,000, Chad: 75,000, Ethiopia: 42,635, Libya: 5,000, Uganda: 6,000		
Objective:	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety and well-being through emergency shelter and settlement solutions.</i>		
Priority Actions:	Shelter interventions will continue to support safe and dignified living conditions for displaced populations and vulnerable host communities, while building on investments that strengthen community infrastructure and access to essential services. Essential household items - Provide essential household items to displaced people and host communities Emergency shelters - Assessment of shelter needs and gaps for different groups by sex, age and disability - Support setting up new camps, including the provision of sustainable shelter, water, and sanitation facilities - Support the construction/transformation of emergency shelters - Support short-term rental assistance through cash and voucher assistance (CVA) - Support the relocation of refugees at the border areas to appropriate and safe shelters, including the provision of shelter kits and essential household items where necessary - Integrate and monitor the specific provisions in the PGI minimum standards for shelter		

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 24,040	Female < 18: 22,760	1,567,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 19,660	Male < 18: 22,540	Total target: 89,000
Target per country	Egypt: 40,000, South Sudan: 24,000, Chad: n/a, Ethiopia: 25,000, Uganda: n/a		
Objective:	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced persons recover their livelihoods through basic needs and livelihoods assistance programmes promoting integration and economic security.</i>		
Priority Actions:	Building on the response to date, livelihood interventions will place greater emphasis on supporting self-reliance and economic recovery through skills development, income-generating activities and other opportunities that strengthen household resilience		

	• Support the reintegration of returnees through skills training and income-generating activities • Provide starter kits to trained returnees. • Support host communities through training and income-generating activities
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 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 42,918	Female < 18: 49,705	5,848,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 37,538	Male < 18: 49,090	Total target: 179,250
Total target per country	Egypt: 36,000, South Sudan: 60,000, Chad: n/a, Ethiopia: 70,000, Libya: 1,250, Uganda: 12,000		
Objective:	<i>Displaced persons and host communities in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.</i>		
Priority Actions:	During the extension period, multi-purpose cash assistance will continue to provide flexible and timely support to vulnerable households, enabling them to meet their most urgent needs while reducing protection risks and supporting dignified choices. • Conduct and update rapid market assessments (RAM) where needed • Strengthen coordination with CVA actors at the national level, as well as with local authorities • Strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers through trainings on CVA • Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) given targeting the most vulnerable displaced people and host communities • Cash for transport for returnees • Conduct Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises. • Integrate and monitor the specific provisions in the PGI minimum standards for CVA		

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 222,840	Female < 18: 225,520	2,823,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 184,040	Male < 18: 223,600	Total target: 856,000
Total target per country	Egypt: 100,000, South Sudan: 160,000, Chad: 260,000, Ethiopia: 150,000, Libya: 25,000, Uganda: 161,000,		

Objective:	<i>Displaced persons in vulnerable situations are provided with essential health services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)</i>
Priority Actions:	During the extension period, health programming will increasingly build on investments made in health facilities, community health systems and referral pathways to improve access to essential services for displaced and host communities. First Aid services • Provide first aid to displaced people and host communities and refer individuals requiring further medical/surgical assistance • Procure and distribute first aid kits and materials to RCRC volunteers • Conduct first aid training for staff and volunteers Primary health and referrals • Strengthen volunteer capacity on Epidemic Preparedness in Communities • Enhance community awareness on health promotion and disease prevention, with a focus on epidemic-prone diseases, targeting refugees (e.g., HSPs) and affected host communities • Provide infant and young child feeding (IYCF) to pregnant and lactating women and referrals to nutrition services provided by nutrition partners • Provide support for the delivery of primary healthcare services through RCRC fixed and mobile clinics, jointly with the MoH and other health partners • Support existing health facilities with medical supplies. • Distribute community health kits at shelters (maternal kits, baby kits) • Referrals to specialized health services for people with chronic health conditions • Organize refresher training for Volunteers, Staff and camps leaders on Health-Related issues (e.g. Cholera, Mpox, dengue fever, malaria diseases and etc.) • Conduct house to house sensitization and social mobilization on prevention of e.g. Cholera, dengue fever, malaria diseases and etc. • Integrate and monitor the specific provisions in the PGI minimum standards for Health Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) • Conduct PFA and basic MHPSS training for staff and volunteers providing psychosocial support 0. Provide MHPSS to affected populations, including ensuring staff and volunteers are trained in psychological first aid (PFA) and referral, providing basic and focused MPHSS in HSPs and other locations • Support MHPSS for staff and volunteers involved in the operation • Establish referral pathways for specialized MHPSS • Integration or establishment of MHPSS coordination bodies

		Establish a supportive supervision system for volunteers delivering MHPSS		
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 296,840	Female < 18: 245,220	4,751,000 CHF	
	Male > 18: 252,240	Male < 18: 241,700	Total target: 1,036,000	
Total target per country		Egypt: 450,000, South Sudan: 160,000, Chad: 80,000, Ethiopia: 150,000, ~~Libya: 35,000~~ , Uganda: 161,000		
Objective:		<i>Comprehensive WASH support is provided to displaced people in vulnerable situations and host communities, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.</i>		
Priority Actions:		The operation will continue strengthening community access to safe water and sanitation services while building on infrastructure investments made throughout the response. Access to safe and clean water - Distribute WASH household items such as household water treatment products, and dignity kits (including menstrual hygiene products) coupled with hygiene promotion - Conduct post-distribution monitoring for WASH household items and water treatment products - Support water trucking in areas where supply is disrupted including in health facilities, schools, and establishing distribution points (water trucking will be on a short-term basis while rehabilitating strategic water systems) - Support the rehabilitation of existing water supply systems - Construct strategic new water points including the installation of distribution points - Support the training of water management committees together with the provision of maintenance kits - Procure and distribute water treatment consumables (coagulants and disinfectants) targeting bulk treatment systems based on need - Ensure the monitoring of water quality - Train volunteers to monitor water quality in the target populations. - Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out WASH assessments - Integrate and monitor the specific provisions in the PGI minimum standards for WASH Hygiene promotion - Train staff and volunteers on health and hygiene promotion in emergencies - Promote hygiene by engaging trained volunteers through house-to-house visits and community dialogue sessions - Print and distribute informative, educative and communication (IEC) materials		

	- Support the construction of handwashing facilities coupled with soap distribution Environmental health and sanitation - Support the construction of gender-sensitive emergency latrines/disability-friendly latrines when possible and distribute mobile toilets at border crossings as well as collective sites and camps. - Support the construction of public latrines for returnees within the community. - Desludging of latrines and septic tanks (schools, health facilities, and IDP camps) - Support the solid waste management in the refugee camps and host communities - Solid waste management clean up campaigns - Vector control and drainage interventions
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PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 259,190	Female < 18: 190,920	1,244,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 212,190	Male < 18: 188,700	Total target: 851,000
Total target per country	Egypt: 450,000, South Sudan: 60,000, Chad: 80,000, Ethiopia: 100,000, Uganda: 161,000		
Objective:	<i>The different people impacted and displaced are safe from harm including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>		
Priority Actions:	Mainstreaming PGI - Provide technical support to all sector focal points in IFRC and in the National Societies to strengthen capacity on PGI - Ensuring that PGI minimum standards are mainstreamed throughout the response by supporting sectors to integrate and monitor the relevant standards using the PGI Scorecard (kobo version) or offline version - PGI is included in all assessments ensuring that PGI analysis guides response plans - Capture sex, age, and disability disaggregated (SADD) data in assessments and ensure its use in analysis to guide response plans - Provision of dignity kits to women and girls - Provision of solar lamps for women at risk, including pregnant and lactating women. - Set-up women and child-friendly spaces in HSPs and other key locations		

- Awareness-raising on PGI-related issues including SGBV, child protection, and disability inclusion in community awareness sessions and to staff and volunteers
- Integrate protection mechanisms into sectoral plans, such as safeguarding (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding), prevention and initial response to SGBV, preventing all forms of violence towards children, targeted violence towards any civilian groups, family separation and other risks, including mapping safe referral pathways, networks, and working with other actors
- Coordinate and collaborate with organisations that support persons with disabilities (especially disability-led organisations) at the regional and country levels to strengthen disability inclusion

Prevention and response to SGBV and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding

- Ensure the training of staff and volunteers on PGI, PSEA, and child safeguarding
- Ensure that all staff and volunteers involved in the operations are briefed and have signed the code of conduct
- Raise awareness among displaced people and host communities on SGBV including PSEA and safeguarding
- Ensure the training of staff and volunteers on safe referral pathways
- Print and disseminate IEC materials on PGI including SGBV and PSEA
- Improve coordination and collaboration with other SGBV and protection actors to strengthen the response including community awareness and safe referrals
- Strengthen engagement with the CEA team to ensure that SOPs are in place to handle sensitive feedback
- Map and disseminate safe referrals to support SGBV survivors in coordination with other actors
- Supporting sectors to carry out safe referrals to support survivors of SGBV and other forms of violence, in coordination with other actors

Restoring Family Links (RFL) – with the support of the ICRC

- Provision of RFL calls to displaced people including returnees to restore/maintain contact with their separated family members



Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18:
257,790

Female < 18:
203,320

214,000 CHF

Male > 18:
212,590

Male < 18:
197,300

**Total target:
871,000**

Total target per country

Egypt: 450,000, South Sudan: 160,000, Chad: 5,000, Ethiopia: 100,000, Uganda: 161,000

Objective:	<i>The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response ensuring a people-centered approach through meaningful community participation.</i>
	Engagement, information, consultation, and participation of communities • Scale up accessible feedback mechanisms including systems for collecting, responding, analyzing and referring feedback • Conduct post-distribution monitoring and surveys to identify community satisfaction with the provided services and new needs • Provide contextualized, timely, accurate, and trusted information to displaced people and host communities based on information needs and their preferred information channel, especially through HSPs • Continue to adapt operational priorities based on community feedback • Printing communication materials to inform communities on key messages on issues affecting the communities. Strengthening the institutional capacity and mainstreaming of CEA • Mainstream CEA approaches and considerations throughout the programme management cycle for all activities by including communities, their opinions, and feedback in each phase (assessments, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation) • Support the training of staff and volunteers on CEA • Conduct review meetings with those assisted to discuss the response and implementation of activities

 Migration	Female > 18: 243,090	Female < 18: 226,020	4,210,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 189,290	Male < 18: 222,600	Total target: 881,000
Total target per country	Egypt: 200,000, South Sudan: 160,000, Chad: 260,000, Ethiopia: 100,000, Uganda: 161,000		
Objective:	<i>Specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations and people on the move are analyzed and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection, and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.</i>		
Priority Actions:	Humanitarian Service Points • Continue the scaling-up, enhancement and establishment of HSPs to meet the assistance and protection needs of displaced people and members of host communities • Provision of essential assistance reflected in other sectors at HSP when those are relevant to secure safe access to services. • Ensure MHPSS is integrated into HSP services through supportive communication, basic psychosocial support,		

	information about available services and safe referral pathways Analysis and advocacy • Support the ongoing analysis of data, trends, and profiles of affected populations and the specific gaps in assistance and protection for displaced people, especially those most vulnerable, to better support specific interventions, coordination and referrals by National Societies • Support the engagement of National Societies in humanitarian diplomacy with governments and other stakeholders to promote the protection, assistance, and inclusion of affected populations • Develop and launch key humanitarian diplomacy messages to effectively communicate the Movement's requests to stakeholders, donors, and influential decision-makers • Support cross-border coordination, referral pathways and information sharing mechanisms to address protection and assistance needs across displacement and migration routes. National Societies' capacity strengthening • Provide dedicated technical support to National Societies to develop their capacities related to migration and displacement in line with the Movement's framework on migration (IFRC Policy on Migration, IFRC Migration Strategy etc.).
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 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 53,600	Female < 18: 82,400	385,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 44,400	Male < 18: 79,600	Total target: 260,000
Total target per country	Egypt: n/a, South Sudan: 160,000, Chad: n/a Ethiopia: 100,000 Uganda: n/a <i>NB: Risk Reduction is embedded within all the other sectors as an approach to community resilience</i>		
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.</i>		
Priority Actions:	Community risk reduction and resilience: • Environmental awareness sessions • Support to construction of improved community stoves Assistance to people affected: • Installation of Lightning arresters in communal buildings at the reception centre Climate change adaptation		

- Provide fuel saving stoves for most vulnerable refugees and returnees to reduce the risk of deforestation
- Distribute fruit tree seedlings to households of refugees and returnees to strengthen social cohesion by planting 20,000 fruit trees in honour of hosting them.
- Support plantation of tree seedlings nursery by mobilizing both refugee and host communities

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	6,614,000 CHF
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 recognized.</i>
Priority Actions:	Locally led National Society Development (NSD) • Reinforce existing systems, policies, and operating procedures: HR, Finance, Communication, IT • Support National Societies with the use of data and digital tools to increase scale, relevance, and efficiency • Secure relevant and tailored technical expertise to ensure quality programming • Strengthen volunteer management at National Societies Training to fit response needs • Support capacity building in all relevant sectoral and thematic files, including, but not limited to key focus areas such as migration and displacement, shelter, WASH, health (including MHPSS), CEA, and PGI. • Support National Societies in areas related to the principles and rules for humanitarian response at HQ and branch levels National Society response capacity strengthening • Support the identification of operational gaps and preparedness at the branch and HQ level • Resource critical emergency response requirements (equipment facilities, contingency planning, emergency operations centre (EOC), national response teams (NRTs), etc.) • Include organisational measures to protect staff and volunteer mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, including supportive supervision, manageable workloads, peer support and access to confidential assistance. Branch development • Strengthen the capacities of responding branches (finance, HR, logistics) based on the findings of self-assessments, when available • Enhance the operational effectiveness and preparedness of branches (e.g., reinforce the EOC, emergency needs assessment planning (ENAP), revision of the SOP, NRTs, etc). • Support stronger connections between branches and headquarters' structures



Coordination and Partnerships

1,873,000 CHF

Objective:

Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC membership, with the ICRC, as well as with key external actors.

Priority Actions:

Membership Coordination

- Strengthen existing and established membership coordination mechanisms in all countries and at regional levels
- Provide consolidated information to the wider membership
- Facilitate thematic technical working/advisory groups at different levels
- Implement a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardise monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency
- Establish cross-border coordination mechanisms and pilot communications/information channels between the regions, responding to National Societies and their branches

Movement Cooperation

- Engage within the Movement in line with the SMCC principles to maximise the IFRC's collective impact
- Coordinate with the ICRC to provide support responding to National Societies and the operation

Engagement with external partners

- Further strengthen coordination with relevant external actors, including the government and UN agencies at country and regional levels
- Support National Societies in targeting and engaging key international stakeholders to address specific operational and policy level challenges likely to be faced in this response operation
- Support the strengthening of National Society capacities and competencies in humanitarian diplomacy and communications to enhance their positioning with national and local authorities, and to strengthen their connections and collaboration with disaster management and social service bodies in their countries



IFRC Secretariat Services

2,517,000 CHF

Objective:

The IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Priority Actions:

Regional Coordination

The IFRC Regional Offices for Africa and MENA will coordinate under a single operational structure, led by a Regional Operations Manager, with several other functions (Risk, Security, Information Management, Communications, Staff Health, Migration, Logistics, PMER and Finance). This operational structure reports to the Operations Coordinators for Africa and MENA, which are supervised by their respective HoHDCC.

Cross-Regional coordination platforms are in place, including internal to the operations coordination team, and the coordination with each of the IFRC delegations responsible to support the different National Societies. Each coordination team member will then establish separate platforms with their technical counterparts in-country.

Logistics

- Coordinate and support National Societies and IFRC country delegations to increase their supply chain capacities, by widening the options for entry points, transport types, routes, service providers, thus increasing the resources available to populations
- Ensure the National Society has adequate logistics systems and processes that are accountable and timely for the needs of the emergency operation. This will be done by adjusting, adapting or introducing appropriate tools and provide capacity building opportunities to National Society staff.
- Ensure quality and standardised compliance in procurement processes, including local procurement, covering compatibility with the IFRC's efforts to reduce its carbon footprint.
- Provide support to the security unit to accelerate the procurement of essential security/medevac equipment as a minimum standard to operations.
- Ensure that country operations as well as Regional GHS&SCM offices in MENA and Africa are supported with the proper surge structure to enable an effective and efficient response, and the best value for money.

Risk Management

- Develop risk management plans for the entire operation, and for each of the countries, alongside delegations and National Societies.
- Develop the risk registers, with a focus on operationalisation of mitigation measures, and supporting the National Societies in the definition of their risk appetite.
- Provide capacity building opportunities (formal and informal) to National Societies, in order to regularly incorporate risk in their programme design.

Corporate Services (Finance, HR, Administration)

- **Finance support:** Planning and budgeting, account booking, payable and receivable, review donor project proposals and financial compliance, pledge validation, support to audit, finance coordination with procurement, HR, payroll, and administration, relationships with banks, internal controls,

payments, treasury and finance coordination, finance reports and analysis.

- **HR support:** Full recruitment process including job descriptions, design, grading, interviews, contract negotiations, payroll and benefits, travel planning; onboarding and offboarding, general HR coordination, setup PSS support, safeguarding, HR health, HR advice to managers, relations with HR agencies, access to HR pools, planning of staff rotation and long-term employment, conflict resolution, HR training and learning, HR support to Country Delegations and Country Cluster offices.
- **Administration support:** Travel services, hotel bookings, conferencing and meeting services, translation and interpretation, secretarial and administrative assistance to programmes and operations, housing, driving, personnel registration, protocol and relations with local authorities, administrative onboarding, legal and insurance compliance.

Information Management

- Develop a regional IM system to monitor the operation, in close coordination with senior management, PMER, and country teams
- Provide cross-sector IM support
- Align and standardise data collection systems and tools across countries and National Societies, including data protection approaches
- Produce country and regional standard visual products for situational awareness and analysis

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

- Provide PMER support to ensure the set up and continuity of Federation-wide processes.
- Establish processes and tools to conduct periodic strategic and operational planning at the country as well as regional levels, harmonising planning related to this operation with the overall planning efforts of National Societies
- Develop and maintain sustainable Federation-wide monitoring tools and workflows
- Plan and oversee the implementation of indicator-based monitoring of the operation, carryout/oversee evaluation activities (including a final evaluation of the operation)
- Identify learning opportunities (through lessons learned workshops) and disseminate the results to all stakeholders
- Confirm that reporting is in accordance with IFRC monitoring and reporting standards and as per donor requirements

Security

- Ensure security set-up is adequate in the region and all countries, with dedicated security focal points in each country.
- Liaise with operations to define the geographical prioritization of security assessments, that are aligned with operational needs and priorities.
- Support the countries to review their minimum-security requirements, and suggest areas of improvement, to ensure

that the IFRC operates in line with IFRC's Security policy (MSR) and fulfil the duty of care towards staff.

- Ensure MEDEVAC plan/medical stabilization capacity is ensured in the countries of operations.
- Ensure robust and consistent security risk management, especially in view of the complexity of the operational and security contexts, and when required in close coordination with the ICRC
- Maintain a proactive approach to security risk management, especially in the IFRC Orange and Red Security Phase areas, e.g., by closely monitoring and assessing the security situation on the ground and engaging in adequate risk treatment
- Support and guide National societies in relation to security risk management, e.g., through field security risk assessments

Communications

- Position the IFRC and responding National Societies as key and trusted partners in the response through regular public activations and campaigns (using the media and social media)
- Advocate with and on behalf of those the IFRC helps, ensuring that local and diverse voices are amplified and shared
- Strengthen the communications capacity of responding National Societies

Risk management

The IFRC is taking a proactive approach to risk management to put in place an optimal set of controls that allow us to gain sufficient assurance over key risks and maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation. The overall risk management structure and plan includes:

- The risk management and risk reporting procedure for the Emergency Appeal (EA)
- How to guide – risk management cycle in detail.
- Roles and responsibilities in managing risk.

The plan is aligned with the IFRC [Risk Management Policy and Framework](#). Each country taking part in the EA is responsible for identifying, managing, monitoring, and reporting risks facing their objectives. This will be facilitated by the operations managers and risk champions but is a team effort including core members of the operations team (Security, logistics, finance, PMER etc.) and key national society's counterpart(s).

Risks should be captured in a country risk register, reviewed and reported upon, following an established process flow. Each month, the regional risk coordinator will consolidate the different risk registers and prepare a consolidated summary to IFRC Africa/MENA Regional Offices and Geneva.

Key cross-cutting risks outlined below:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Funding gap: Insufficient funds posing a risk to business continuity.	High	High	• Proactive donor engagement and fundraising. • Proactive public comms and coverage of the situation to raise awareness and attract further funding.
Security constraints: Volatile situation on the	Medium	High	• Minimum security requirements as per security policy in place. • Security risk assessments of key operational areas in place.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
ground and high security risks lead to harm to staff/volunteers.			- Adequate security and safety risk treatment in place, including: - Medical evacuation capacity - Telecommunications equipment - Roadworthy and fully kitted vehicles - Secure housing - Critical incident management protocols in place - All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1-3.
Protection risks: Affected population is exposed to harm through IFRC/National Society programming.	High	High	- Contract and codes of conduct for IFRC staff. - Mandatory IFRC training on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH). - National Society capacity building through PGI training including referral pathways mapping to support survivors. - Technical input from a PGI specialist on programmatic interventions to ensure PGI is considered across responses.
Escalation of violence/ protracted crisis: Significant deterioration in the operating context exacerbates the existing crisis and needs on the ground.	Medium	Medium	- Scenario planning informing the operational strategy and country plans in place. - Ongoing situation monitoring at the country level. - Periodic needs assessments informing the prioritisation of activities.
Misappropriation of funds (including fraud, corruption, bribery, embezzlement) results in a financial loss for the organisation, an adverse impact on the overall value for money in our operation, reputational damage, and a loss of future funding from donors.	Medium	Medium	- Monitoring and support to the National Society to introduce measures that prevent fraud and corruption in addition to reviewing fraud risk in the operations by National Societies. - Support to the National Society in financial and procurement management and monitoring. - Finance capacity building for National Society planned.
Gaps or overlap in coordination and cooperation between all Movement components compromising the overall quality and results of RC operations.	Low	Medium	- Clear roles and responsibilities as presented under the Seville Agreement. - Shared Red Cross positioning and coordination vision with the ICRC and National Societies. - Central fundraising strategy. Combination of data in a shared platform.
Limited access to information and people (affected population and sometimes staff due to	Medium	Medium	Maintaining, developing, and promoting National Societies and their role as auxiliary to the public authorities.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
remoteness/security) constraining the ability to oversee implementation and monitor progress.			Security plans, business continuity, and evacuation plans.

Quality and accountability

This operation will be supported by a Federation-wide Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) framework to ensure efficacy, accountability, and transparency.

The list of indicators for the operation is provided below and will be regularly updated with new indicators as the operation evolves, ensuring that it remains relevant and aligned with the changing needs and goals.

Sector and objective	Indicators
Shelter housing and settlements: Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety and well-being through emergency shelter and settlement solutions.	Number of people reached with shelter support.
	Number of households who received rental assistance.
	Number of people reached with cash/vouchers or in-kind assistance to repair their to safe, dignified and adequately standard.
Livelihoods: The different people impacted and displaced are safe from harm including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.	Number of people who received food items through RCRC response.
	Number of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (non-food)
Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA): Displaced persons and host communities in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.	Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming.
	Amount of cash distributed
Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): Displaced persons in vulnerable situations are provided with essential health services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).	Number of people reached with first aid and pre-hospital care by trained RCRC volunteers or staff in this operation.
	Number of people reached, assisted with emergency health care and medical treatment through RCRC primary healthcare services or different clinical Emergency Response Unit (ERU) configurations of the RCRC Movement in this operation.
	Number of people reached with health promotion by RCRC volunteers and staff as a response to this emergency
	Number of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services from RCRC in this emergency.
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Comprehensive WASH support is provided to displaced people in vulnerable situations and host communities, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.	Number of people reached with hygiene supplies
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities
	Number of people reached by the RCRC for improved water source in emergencies
	Number of water sources constructed or rehabilitated
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated by RCRC

Sector and objective	Indicators
Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI): The different people impacted and displaced are safe from harm including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.	Number of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.
Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response ensuring a people-centered approach through meaningful community participation.	Number of established feedback mechanisms
	Number of community feedback comments collected
	% of complaints or feedback about the RCRC operation which receive a response through established community communications
	Number of operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback
Migration: Specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations and people on the move are analyzed and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection, and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.	Number of needs assessments conducted
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing humanitarian services to people on the move along migration routes.
	Number of people on the move along migration routes who are provided with humanitarian services (assistance, protection, or both) through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs).
	Number of people supported in official procedures
National Society Development (NSD): 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 recognized.	Number of volunteers involved in the operation
	Number of volunteers involved in the response who are insured
	Number of branches responding
	Number of branches which started branch development as part of the current response activities (including soft and infrastructure investments)
	Number of staff/volunteers trained in first aid
	Number of volunteers/staffs trained in MHPSS (including psychological first aid and other MHPSS related trainings)
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in PGI including referrals.
	Number of staff/volunteers trained on WASH service delivery and hygiene promotion
	Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability.
Coordination and Partnerships: Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC membership, with the ICRC, as well as with key external actors.	Number of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to Movement partners
	Number of external stakeholder and cluster coordination meetings organized
	National Society is part of their national government's Disaster/Displacement Response Mechanism
Logistics	Number of goods delivered to NSs (in metric tons and value)
	Number of procured goods (in metric tons and value)
	% of goods requested and delivered through approved LR

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement	IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask
47.5 million CHF	38 million CHF

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

**For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRS1001 - ERCS, CRT, SSRCS,
ERC, URCS
Sudan Crisis - Population
Movement

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	26,996,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	5,954,000
Livelihoods	1,567,000
Multi-purpose Cash	5,848,000
Health	2,823,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,751,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,244,000
Migration	4,210,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	385,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	214,000
Enabling Approaches	11,004,000
Coordination and Partnerships	1,873,000
Secretariat Services	2,517,000
National Society Strengthening	6,614,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	38,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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