

# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

## Sudan Crisis | Regional Population Movement



*Sudanese refugees in Chad, mainly women and children, are living in dire conditions. (Photo: Karyn Stone, Canadian Red Cross)*

Appeal No: <b>MDRS1001</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 38 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 47.5 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide No: NA	People [affected/at risk]: <b>5.4 million people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>1.3 million people<sup>2</sup></b>
DREF allocation:	Appeal launched: <b>30/05/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2025<sup>3</sup></b>
Appeal Revision	Revision #: 1	Date: <b>31/12/2024</b>

*Due to the significant cross-border population movement out of Sudan resulting from the ongoing crisis, this Emergency Appeal intends to support the humanitarian response plans and activities of the National Societies in neighbouring countries: Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda. It has been developed in close coordination with the IFRC Network and the ICRC, and complements the [IFRC Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal \(MDRSD033\)](#).*

<sup>1</sup> 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 (CHF 9.5 million, increased from CHF 8.5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 38 million, increased from CHF 33.5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

<sup>2</sup> Increased from 705,000.

<sup>3</sup> The timeframe of the emergency appeal is extended by 12 months, with a new end date of 31 December 2025.

## **SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Since the start of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, more than 11 million people have been displaced, including 3.4 million seeking refuge in countries neighbouring Sudan. The scale of population movement within Sudan and across its borders has made this the largest displacement crisis in the world. Many of those arriving in neighbouring countries have endured severe humanitarian situations within Sudan for an extended period, with many being displaced several times internally before finally being able to cross the border to safety. These people have often been without consistent access to basic goods and services such as water, food, and health care, all while enduring tremendous psychological pressure. Many have faced harassment and extortion, and reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are on the rise.

Across the borders in destination countries, refugees and returnees face additional challenges, such as how to protect their families and meet basic needs. While host governments and communities have welcomed refugees and returnees, the dimensions of this crisis have far surpassed the capacity of most host communities and local authorities. People are arriving physically and psychologically exhausted, sometimes severely injured, without food, water or shelter, and with no means to cover the cost of basic necessities. Many are anxious for news from their loved ones and urgently need to communicate with their families.

## **EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION**

Twenty months into the conflict, the situation in Sudan remains highly volatile, with repeated attempts at negotiating ceasefires failing to yield results. Displacement within Sudan and into neighbouring countries rose steadily throughout 2024. With violence at its peak – placing civilians at heightened risk, disrupting basic services and supply chains – the displacement trend is likely to continue in 2025. The displaced population includes Sudanese refugees, returnees, and foreign nationals, with significantly higher proportions of women, children, and older people, according to the latest reports.

The displacement crisis has now lasted for over twenty months, with no solution in sight for a safe return to Sudan. If humanitarian assistance decreases, there is a risk that refugees may resort to negative coping mechanisms for survival, and the risk of social cohesion deteriorating with host communities will increase. Of particular concern are women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those in need of special support.

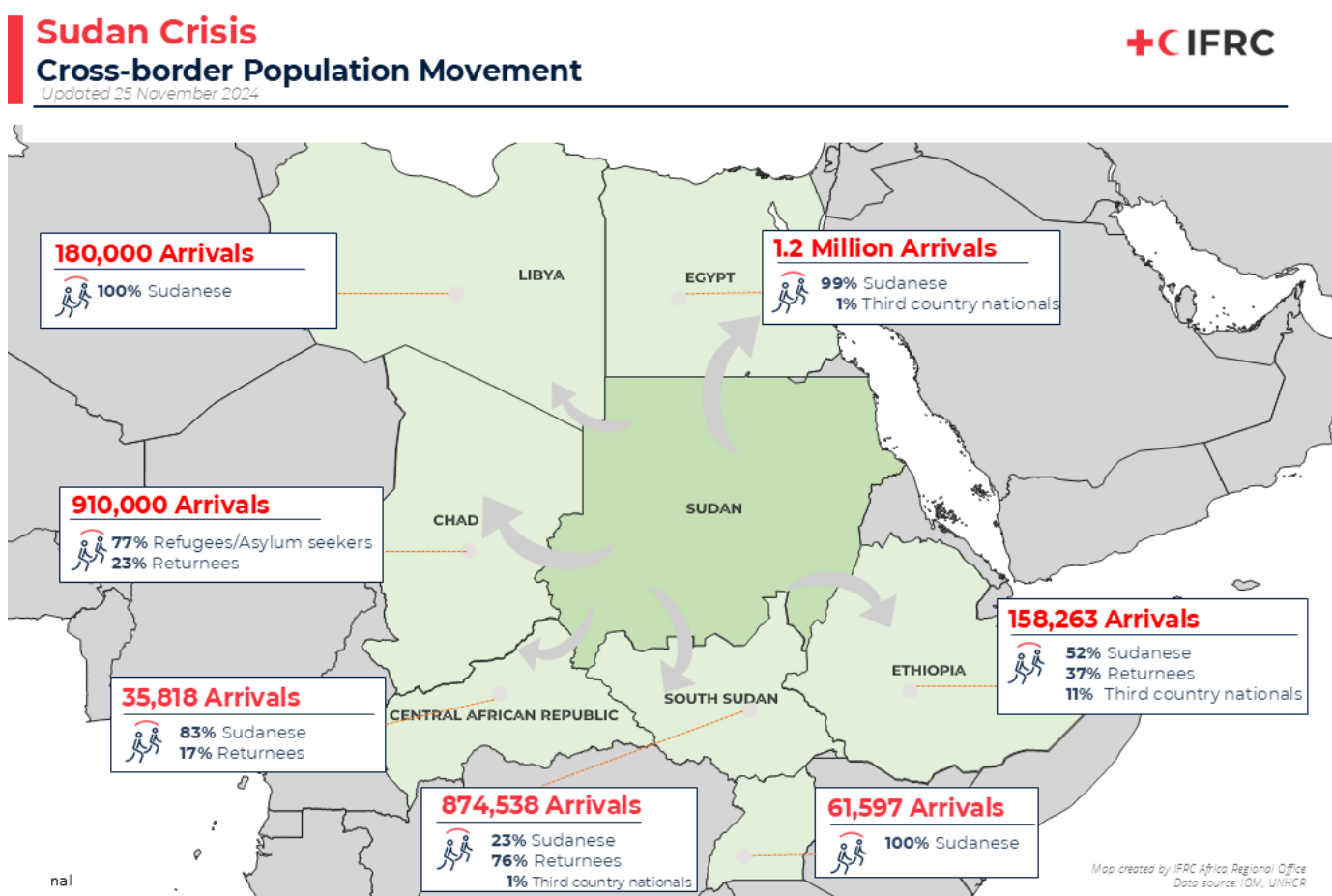
Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda have been on the frontline providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced and host communities. These National Societies are leveraging their network of branches, staff, and volunteers, and coordinating with Participating National Societies (PNSs) to respond to the crisis by providing basic needs assistance (including shelter and food), health and WASH, protection, and restoring family links. To date, these National Societies have reached over one million people with these vital services.

These National Societies will continue their vital humanitarian work through 2025, ensuring that the targeted population has access to adequate standards of care. They will do so in close coordination with the in-country humanitarian community, which has relied heavily on their structures and capacity to reach people in need. They will also coordinate and cooperate with the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) in joint preparedness and readiness planning to address further population movements.

Given the increased number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, the severity of these needs, and the essential role National Societies play, the IFRC, together with National Societies and their members, has decided to extend this appeal for 12 months, until December 2025. The targeted population has also been scaled-up from the initial 705,000 to 1.3 million people, with a corresponding increase in the funding ask to CHF 47.5 million (from CHF 42 million). Notably, Uganda has been included in this Emergency Appeal given the increase in secondary displacement into the country. Conversely, CAR has been excluded, owing to the low and intermittent nature of displacement there and the challenges in accessing intervention areas.

## TARGETING

As of November 2024, over 3.4 million refugees and returnees have fled Sudan. Thus far, Egypt has taken in 1.2 million refugees, Chad 910,000, South Sudan 875,000, Libya 180,000, Ethiopia 158,000,



and Uganda 62,000. There are also an estimated two million highly vulnerable people in host communities, particularly in Chad and South Sudan, who require humanitarian assistance.

Most affected by this crisis are the elderly, women (especially pregnant women), and children. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health challenges. Overall, refugees were welcomed by host populations and reported being well-received, provided with first-level support, including lodging for some families, food, some utensils and containers, and cloth or used mats for makeshift shelters. However, as displacement sites became overcrowded and services diminished, tensions and ethnic violence began to emerge in South Sudan and Chad.

As the conflict continues unabated and living conditions in Sudan worsen, the number of people seeking safety is projected to further increase. In many cases, these new arrivals will add to the existing refugee and displaced populations already present in countries, such as Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. National Societies will therefore consider the most vulnerable among host populations in their response plans.

**Red Cross of Chad (RCC)** branches in the eastern regions have already reached approximately 250,000 people. Volunteers have been deployed to support the relocation of refugees to pre-existing and newly established camps and to provide basic services, including health, shelter, and WASH, both in the camps and at the border via fixed Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs). Moving forward, the RCC expects to reach **260,000 people** from both the refugee and host communities.

The **Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS)**, in coordination with Egyptian authorities, has been actively responding since the start of the crisis, providing healthcare services, WASH, MHPSS, community health, Restoring Family Links (RFL), cash, and basic needs assistance to Sudanese individuals who entered Egypt due to the crisis, reaching over 152,000 people. The ERCS is the only organization on the ground operating comprehensively across the border, leading coordination efforts with other organizations, civil society, and United Nations agencies as an implementing partner to deliver services. Through this revised Emergency Appeal, the ERCS plans to assist up to **450,000 people**, including 350,000 refugees, and 100,000 people in host communities.

The situation in South Sudan has rapidly escalated with the number of displaced people and the sheer needs surpassing any initial projections. The **South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS)** has been providing relief and humanitarian assistance to 460,000 displaced individuals, including previous arrivals who have been supported with trauma care and health care services. Based on assessed needs, the SSRCS now plans to reach **160,000 people**, including returnees, refugees, and the host population.

In Uganda, refugees continue to arrive, mostly from South Sudan. Many have experienced multiple displacements prior to reaching Uganda, arriving in extremely dire conditions. The situation in camps remains substandard. Through the DREF, the **Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)** has reached 63,797 people. Under the revised Emergency Appeal, the target for 2025 has increased to **161,000 people**.

The **Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS)**, a member of the response body chaired by the Libyan government, is working to strengthen its capacity to respond to the crisis. Currently, some 79,019 refugees are reported in Libya. In response, the LRCS plans to assist **45,000 people**, including 30,000 refugees and 15,000 people in host communities.

The number of people crossing into Ethiopia has remained steady for several months, and no further movements are expected. Nevertheless, both refugees and host communities remain in critical need of support until permanent solutions are found. The **Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS)** has reached 141,900 people so far and plans to support 150,000 people for the remainder of the operation.

## **Funding requirements**

To enable the response efforts of the National Societies, the funding requirements of this Emergency Appeal are indicated as follows:

Country	Federation-wide Ask (CHF) <sup>4</sup>	Secretariat Ask (CHF)
CAR (discontinued)	250,000	250,000
Uganda	4,000,000	3,000,000
Chad	15,000,000	11,000,000
Egypt	10,000,000	10,000,000
Ethiopia	5,000,000	3,000,000
Libya	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Sudan	10,500,000	8,000,000
Regional Coordination	1,750,000	1,750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>38,000,000</b>

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the National Societies of Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda in addressing population movement in response to this crisis. The strategy aims to assist up to **1.3 million people** and will focus on three cross-cutting approaches: Migration, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). For assistance on Migration, the main services will include Shelter, Livelihoods and Basic Needs (including the use of cash vouchers), Health, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).

This Emergency Appeal combines operational support, coordination, and readiness to respond to the constantly evolving context of this crisis.

### Integrated assistance

#### *(Shelter, Livelihoods and Multi-purpose Cash)*



- Improve humanitarian conditions in underserved camps/settlements, including the provision of shelter, water, and sanitation facilities.
- Support the relocation of refugees at the borders to appropriate and safe shelters, including the provision of shelter kits and essential household items, where necessary.
- Monitoring and surveillance of border entry points within Egypt, Libya, Chad, South Sudan, Uganda, and Ethiopia to assess the potential need for scale-up.
- Provide multi-purpose cash to displaced families covering basic needs via mobile transfers, or where necessary, in-kind food, water, hygiene, and household items in collective accommodation sites and emergency shelters, with proper sanitation and hygiene as required.

### Health and Care, including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

#### *(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)*



- Support existing health facilities with medical supplies, additional health staff, and vehicles for referral services.
- Introduce outreach services to cover surrounding host populations and those with limited access to services.

<sup>4</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement represents the collective funds to be raised by the IFRC Secretariat and the wider network, comprising Participating National Societies providing support either on-the-ground or remotely.

- Set up a community outreach system to screen for and identify malnutrition with referrals to nutrition centres/services.
- Scale-up Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in selected areas.
- Provide water and hygiene support to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including the distribution of hygiene kits and the implementation of health and hygiene promotion campaigns among the target population.
- Distribute safe water, including through water trucking services.
- Provide first aid and psychological support to those affected.
- Procure and place first aid kits at HSPs.
- Conduct health promotion awareness sessions in both camp and non-camp settings.



### **Protection and Prevention**

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



- Establish HSPs where migrants can access a wide range of services, such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS) counselling, communication, and referrals, regardless of their status.



- RFL services are provided to ensure that the needs of the separated, missing, deceased, and their families are adequately and efficiently addressed.



- Child-friendly spaces can be set up adjacent to HSPs.
- PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities as well as awareness-raising sessions and materials.



- Community engagement activities will be mainstreamed into assessments and the design of operations, including the development of accessible feedback systems.

- Establish protection mechanisms, including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and referral mechanisms for both safeguarding and SGBV.

## **Enabling approaches**

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



### **Coordination and Partnerships**

Coordination with key stakeholders will be enhanced through strengthened collaboration with local and international humanitarian actors in the six countries, and with their respective authorities. Humanitarian diplomacy will focus on guarantees of safe access and on protecting humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities, and goods. This approach will facilitate engagement and coordination with PNSs and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, while ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including government policies and programmes, development actors, United Nations agencies, and NGOs. Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement coordination takes place at both country and regional levels through different structures, following the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms. National Societies are also active members of the different humanitarian platforms at the country level, which play a key role in guiding and shaping humanitarian action within each country.



### **IFRC Secretariat Services**

The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to National Societies and PNSs involved in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide approach, with support from IFRC cluster delegations and the Africa Regional Office. The IFRC, together with Movement partners, will support National Societies in establishing and reinforcing emergency operations centres (EOCs), including their business continuity and risk management plans, and will offer technical expertise in disaster risk management, emergency health, migration, PGI, and CEA. Other areas of support include planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) as well as information management. This may involve deploying critical functions, as agreed with National Societies and Movement partners. Furthermore, the IFRC will support resource mobilization, external communications, and coordination with other international organizations.



### **National Society Strengthening**

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

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

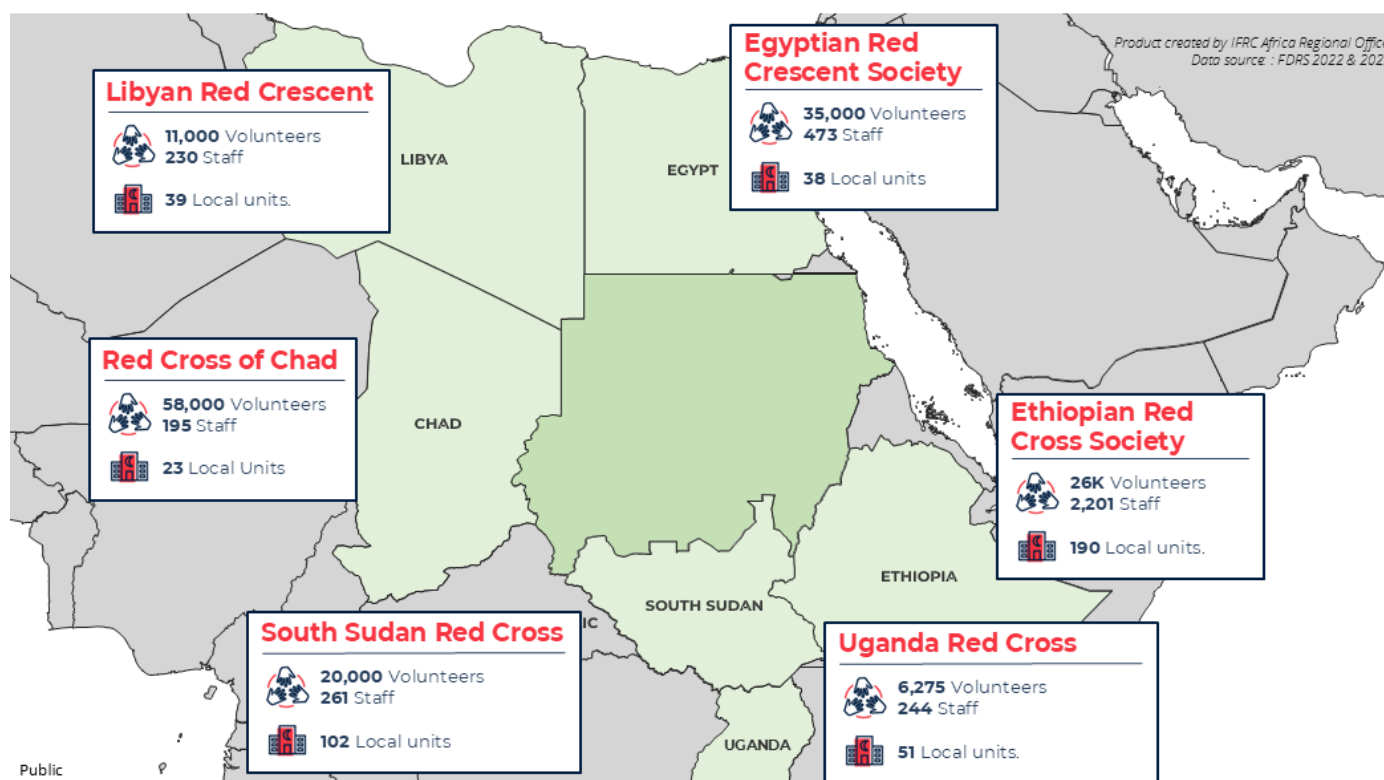
After 31 December 2025, response activities to this disaster will continue under the respective IFRC Network Country Plans for 2026. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

# RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY

Due to the nature of the crisis, it is not yet possible to clearly define the number of National Societies in primary and secondary destinations that can provide services to people leaving Sudan or those who were abroad and remain stranded. Preparedness and response efforts remain ongoing in the main countries.

Updated: 07 January 2025

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



### IFRC Membership coordination

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

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



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

The foundation of Movement coordination rests on the respective mandates, applicable normative frameworks, and well-established relationships in-country. These elements have facilitated regular and efficient communication and coordination among all components of the current Movement, which is especially important during challenging times for National Societies. The coordination mechanisms between the IFRC and ICRC at the country level are now being reinforced at the regional and global levels for this specific crisis.

Tools and mechanisms for Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation across the six countries will be agreed upon based on the needs, objectives, and priorities of each National Society and its response plan. This coordination will be adapted to the crisis and will cover joint communications, humanitarian diplomacy, information management, joint analysis, and cooperation in thematic and technical sectors.

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

## **External coordination**

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

## Contact information

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

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Matthew Croucher, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit; email: [matthew.croucher@ifrc.org](mailto:matthew.croucher@ifrc.org)
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### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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### Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
- [Link to IFRC GO platform page](#)