



IOM RESPONSE OVERVIEW  
**SUDAN CRISIS AND  
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**



JANUARY - DECEMBER 2024

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## INTRODUCTION

# PROJECTED POPULATIONS IN NEED: 28M

### SUDAN



**24.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED  
IN SUDAN



**7.1M**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
IN SUDAN



**961,991**

REFUGEES IN SUDAN

### NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



**3.2M**

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS  
of which 1M returnees  
and 17,000 Third Country Nationals

### DURATION



**12 MONTHS**

(JANUARY - DECEMBER 2024)

### TARGETED POPULATIONS: 1.2M



**526,000**

IN SUDAN



**695,026**

IN NEIGHBORING  
COUNTRIES



**+450**

ENTITIES/PARTNERS  
TARGETED

The conflict that broke out on 15 April 2023 between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) continues to have **devastating consequences for millions of civilians in Sudan, with 28 million people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance by December 2024.**

As of December 2023, IOM estimates that Sudan hosts more than 7 million internally displaced individuals, with 5.3 million having been recently displaced by the conflict, in addition to almost 1 million refugees who had been living in Sudan prior to the April conflict (IOM, 2023).

A severe humanitarian crisis has also unfolded in neighbouring countries, which to date are hosting over 1.4 million people who fled Sudan in search of safety and access to goods and basic essential services. Of these, 63 per cent are Sudanese nationals and 37 per cent are of other nationalities (IOM, 2023). The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (38%), South Sudan (29%) and Egypt (24%). If fighting continues,

it is estimated that over 3.2 million refugees and migrants affected by the crisis in Sudan may require life-saving assistance across Sudan's neighbouring countries throughout 2024, a 50 per cent increase in the population in need projected for December 2023.

The complex humanitarian situation and the mixed nature of the movements out of Sudan call for a contextually relevant and needs-based response driven by strong coordination efforts within countries, regionally and internationally with relevant entities in countries of origin. It also calls for decentralization and localization of interventions underpinned by conflict sensitivity analysis to provide humanitarian assistance to those most in need, including in hard-to-reach areas.

Following the alarming increase in the number of people affected and displaced by the crisis, IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan crisis and neighbouring countries in 2024 aims at providing assistance to 1.2 million people with USD 307 million.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

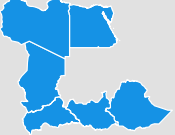
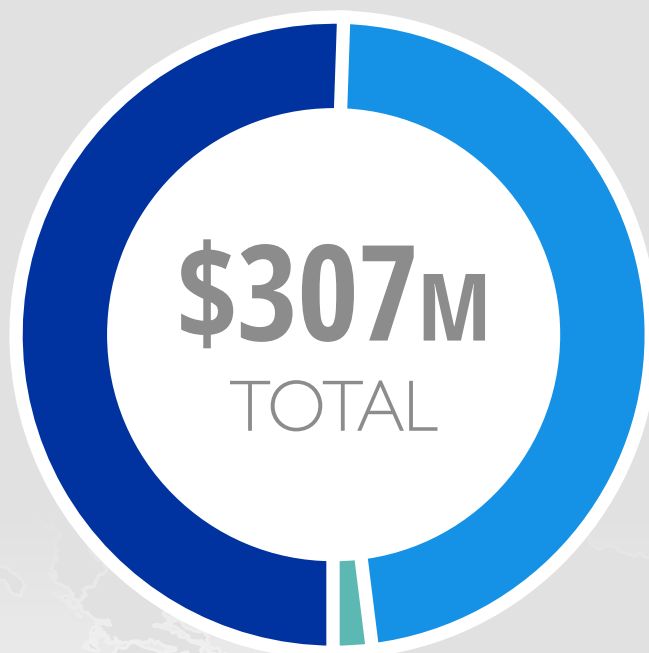
## FUNDING REQUIREMENT



**\$155.1M**  
REQUIRED IN SUDAN

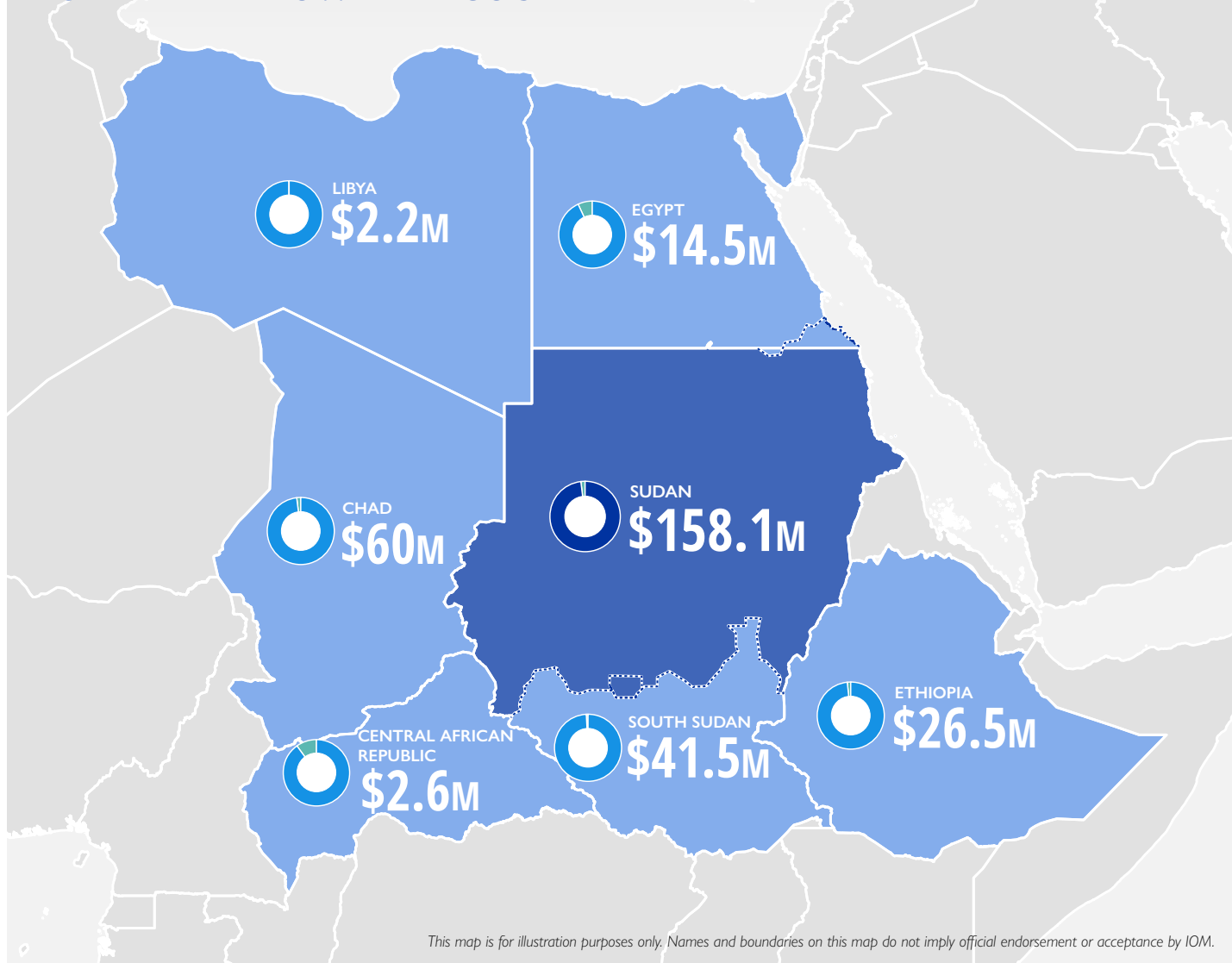


**\$5.9M**  
REQUIRED IN ASSISTANCE  
TO TCNs



**\$145.9M**  
REQUIRED IN  
NEIGHBORING  
COUNTRIES

## TOTAL BREAKDOWN PER COUNTRY



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## SITUATION OVERVIEW



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**The conflict that erupted on 15 April 2023 between the SAF and the RSF continues to have devastating consequences for civilians. Almost eight months into the conflict, more than 12,000 people have been killed and millions of people have fled their homes in search of safety and access to basic goods and services, both inside Sudan and across borders to neighbouring countries. Sudan's escalating humanitarian crisis is set against the backdrop of the country's long-running economic problems and pre-existing hostilities in some areas, disrupting millions of people's access to food, water, cash, fuel, health care, and other essential services. This is further exacerbated by the collapse of banking and financial services, frequent interruptions to internet, telecommunications and electricity supply, as well as the destruction of public infrastructure, such as health facilities.**

Sudan has become the largest displacement crisis in the world. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reported over **5 million internal displacements over almost 8 months of conflict across all of Sudan's 18 states**, with the majority recorded in River Nile, South Darfur, Aj Jazirah and White Nile (IOM). Additionally, Sudan hosts the largest number of displaced children globally (ACAPS).

**Reports of widespread human rights violations, including gender-based violence (GBV), forced displacement, and killings continue.** There are severe risks of sexual violence and exploitation as women and girls are displaced, in transit, in temporary shelters as well as at border crossings, with service providers responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) receiving surging reports of cases of GBV and life-threatening consequences (OCHA). Attacks on health-care facilities continue to be reported across the country, involving hospitals, ambulances, laboratories, warehouses, health workers and patients. Almost 60 attacks have been registered by the WHO Surveillance System of Attacks on Healthcare since the start of the fighting (WHO). **Additionally, Sudan declared a cholera outbreak on September 2023, further aggravating the healthcare needs** in a country where 70 per cent of hospitals in conflict-affected areas are now out of service, with the rest being overwhelmed by large numbers of people in need (WHO). Moreover, Sudan's hunger and malnutrition were already at record levels when the clashes began, with violence, displacement, and economic loss now resulting in **more than 20 million people facing acute food insecurity** (WFP).

Despite several attempts to reach a ceasefire, fighting continues, particularly in highly populated urban areas of Khartoum; as well as in Ag Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher, Zalingie, Kas, Murnie in Darfur, North and West Kordofan and Blue Nile. Respect for international humanitarian law, the safety of aid workers, protection of humanitarian assets, and the facilitation of aid activities have been severely compromised since the start of the crisis. **Humanitarian assets and offices continue to be looted by parties to the conflict and 19 aid workers have been killed in the crisis to date.**

The Jeddah negotiations between the SAF and the RSF have reportedly been suspended as both parties failed to fulfil their obligations, including

the implementation of confidence-building measures, withdrawal of military forces from key cities and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid in affected areas (Al Taghyeer). Despite this, IOM continues to work closely with other UN agencies to regain the humanitarian space to scale up operations in Sudan and deliver much needed lifesaving assistance.

**The deteriorating situation in Sudan has dramatic implications on neighbouring countries, many of which are grappling with their own protracted crises.** Sudan shares borders with seven countries, spanning three regions and it is an important migration country at the intersection between countries in East and Horn of Africa, such as Ethiopia and South Sudan, as well as Libya and Egypt, along the Central Mediterranean route. **Since the outbreak of the crisis, over 1.4 million people have reportedly fled Sudan into neighbouring countries** (IOM). If the conflict continues, it is estimated that more than 3.2 million refugees and migrants will continue to be affected by the crisis.

**Many of those crossing Sudan's borders arrive in neighbouring countries in extremely vulnerable conditions, separated from family members, highly traumatized, and in need of humanitarian assistance at areas that are often remote and underserved.** Moreover, migrant returnee assistance is proving to be more complex than a simple return operation. In Chad, for example, many wish to stay close to the border, waiting to reunite with their families and trying to regain access to their money and assets left behind in Sudan. In South Sudan, voluntary return operations' costs are exceeding initial planning figures as security considerations and remoteness of arrival areas from major transportation hubs are requiring resource intensive operations including air transport.

Continuing IOM's work in 2023, the **IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries 2024** contributes to addressing the humanitarian needs inside Sudan and the complexities of a mixed movements response that is inclusive of the needs of IDPs, migrant returnees, TCNs, host communities, refugees and Government entities responding to the crisis. IOM's planned response was coordinated with Governments and humanitarian partners.



Interventions highlighted throughout this Crisis Response Overview are in line with and complementary to the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) for Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Chad, the Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024, and other country-level responses. In addition to its contribution to the RRRP by ensuring the inclusion of migrant returnees and TCNs in the regional interagency plan, IOM is working closely with national Governments, Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and partners to contribute to the 2024 HRPs. Responses in all neighbouring countries will support each Government's response to the crisis and reflect what IOM shared at inter-agency level. Moreover, IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure robust coordination during the implementation of all proposed activities, including UN agencies, international and local organizations, civil society, and government counterparts in Sudan and neighbouring countries.

## SUDAN

IOM has been supporting local communities in Sudan for more than 20 years to prevent, mitigate the impacts of, and seek solutions to the mobility dimensions of crises, including displacement and mixed migration movements. IOM has worked in the wake of multiple crises in Sudan with different communities on emergency response, recovery, resilience, and peacebuilding programming across the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN), coordinating and collaborating with relevant national and local institutions, and with various line ministries to immediately respond to the aftermath of crises. Amidst the current ongoing violence and instability throughout the country, IOM will continue to work to directly to implement its interventions where feasible, and work through a robust network of implementing partners (IPs) and local partners when direct implementation is not possible, particularly in remote areas.

All IOM activities are implemented in close coordination with relevant authorities, UN agencies, cluster co-lead agencies and partners, international and national organizations, and local counterparts with the required mandate and expertise in the targeted sectors of intervention. IOM also participates in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Crisis Management Team (CMT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and across the national IASC thematic working groups. IOM co-leads with UNHCR on the Counter Trafficking and Mixed Migration Working Group and chairs the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Technical Working Group at state level in Kassala.

## NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

In Chad, to respond effectively to the ongoing mixed movements influx, IOM is closely coordinating with UNHCR and with the Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) and scaling up targeted support to newly arrived Chadian returnees, TCNs and refugees. A referral system has been set up between the three parties. Close coordination has been established with embassies and consulates to facilitate assistance to TCNs with regards to the acquisition of required documents to return to their countries of origin. IOM Chad is also closely collaborating with UNICEF for the referral of unaccompanied and separated children for further processing and support. IOM has been working closely with the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support Chadian citizens stranded in Sudan, as the situation allows. IOM is working closely with host communities and returnees to ensure sustainable programming leading to durable solutions is considered from the onset of displacement. This process has already begun with more durable settlements being developed in both main provinces. In 2024, IOM Chad will also ensure close coordination with OCHA and partners working under the Cluster System to ensure migrant returnees that arrived in the country during 2023 receive comprehensive humanitarian and protection support. Moreover, IOM will manage a humanitarian hub at the border with Sudan starting in January 2024, as a common service to all partners to facilitate cross border operations and access to vulnerable populations in remote border areas in Chad and in Sudan's Darfur.

IOM South Sudan actively coordinates the inter-agency South Sudan Response plan for the Sudan Crisis with UNHCR and partners, taking leadership in the response to TCNs and co-leading with UNHCR the response to returnees. In South Sudan, IOM is supporting vulnerable returnees and TCNs arriving from Sudan with multi-sectoral assistance in Renk, Abyei, Unity, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Mixed movements across the border are monitored regularly through DTM flow monitoring and [data](#) is published in collaboration with UNHCR to provide consolidated information on arrivals. Information management and site improvement of government-led reception centres are also implemented jointly with UNHCR to ensure a complementary approach that avoids duplications. In 2024, the response to returnees (migrant and refugees) will be included in the HRP and coordinated through the Cluster System. IOM will ensure effective cooperation with UNHCR and other partners to ensure returnees' needs are effectively met.

In Libya, IOM maintains a strong partnership with the Libyan authorities and works closely with national and local stakeholders, actively supporting the implementation of effective migration strategies that promote the well-being and protection of migrants. IOM Libya currently leads the working group on humanitarian intervention in detention centres and is also a member of the Inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), comprised of UN, donors and international and national non-governmental organizations (INGOs), which can be activated by the humanitarian coordinator (HC) in an emergency situation.

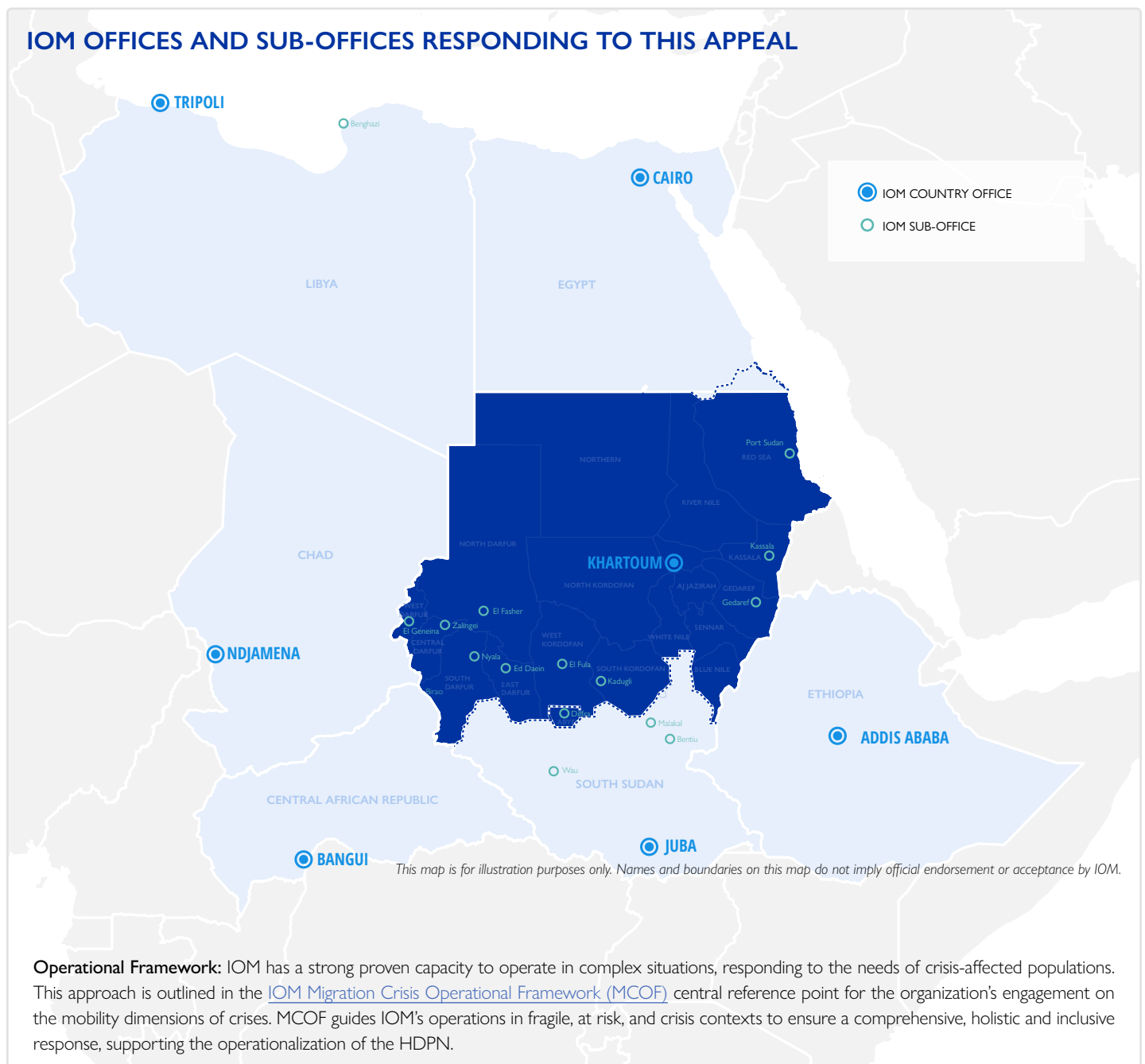
IOM Ethiopia has extensive experience in supporting the Government of Ethiopia to uphold the rights and needs of migrants, IDPs, and host communities to promote safe, regular, and dignified migration. IOM has been a leader in emergency and post-crisis assistance in Ethiopia for decades and continues to provide impartial and accountable services for displacement-affected and at-risk communities nationwide. IOM Ethiopia is a standing member of the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) and supports the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Disaster Risk Management Commission's (EDRMC) preparedness and response efforts. Additionally, as the Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster lead agency, co-chaired with the GoE/EDRMC, and the co-lead of the Camp Coordination

and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster with UNHCR, IOM works closely with all partners involved in the crisis response.

IOM Egypt works with the Government of Egypt, relevant line ministries, UN and NGO partners. IOM is an active member of the UN Country Team and the Development Partners Group (DPG), co-chairing the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. In the migration field, IOM co-leads the following Technical Group: Migration and Protection, the Mixed Migration Working Group, and the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees. For this particular response, IOM coordinates the TCN taskforce, collaborating with the Embassies of the countries of origin of TCNs requiring consular assistance for travel documentation. Additionally, IOM works closely with the Government of Egypt and with the Egyptian Red Crescent to assist the thousands of people fleeing Sudan.

IOM CAR works in close coordination with the Government of CAR and the humanitarian system to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of displaced populations and affected host communities, while also working to address the longer-term root causes of displacement. IOM has actively contributed to interagency planning at country level led by the Government and UNHCR.

## IOM OFFICES AND SUB-OFFICES RESPONDING TO THIS APPEAL



**Operational Framework:** IOM has a strong proven capacity to operate in complex situations, responding to the needs of crisis-affected populations. This approach is outlined in the [IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework \(MCOF\)](#) central reference point for the organization's engagement on the mobility dimensions of crises. MCOF guides IOM's operations in fragile, at risk, and crisis contexts to ensure a comprehensive, holistic and inclusive response, supporting the operationalization of the HDPN.





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As the UN Migration Agency, IOM is committed to the core values and principles that are at the heart of its work, including the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and to upholding human rights for all. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount, with principled humanitarian action as an organization-wide commitment. **IOM was already running operations and programmes prior to the crisis in Sudan and in neighbouring countries**, building on expertise in responding to migration and displacement situations, while strengthening integrated approaches to migration management, policy and governance, and sustainable development.

### SUDAN

IOM has been operating since 2000, contributing to the Government of Sudan's efforts to facilitate and manage migration effectively while upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees. As Sudan is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants, **IOM provides services that cover a wide spectrum of assistance for human mobility through a wide variety of programmes and projects**. The Organization has been playing a critical role in delivering Emergency Shelters (ES) and Non-Food Items (NFIs) assistance through its humanitarian common pipeline, which was set up in 2021. At the core of the common pipeline is partnership with I/NGOs; 38 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed to date, and activities are coordinated through humanitarian coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication. IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Sudan provides a streamlined and flexible grant application and disbursement process that allows for the rapid implementation of lifesaving and multi-sectoral humanitarian responses throughout the country. The Organization also has longstanding programmes on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), migration health, livelihoods and income generation, community stabilization, durable solutions, social cohesion, peacebuilding, and disaster risk reduction programming. IOM's DTM in Sudan has remained operational throughout the crisis providing partners with critical information on incidents, sudden

displacements and population movements through frequent early flash and situation updates.

IOM is committed to stay and deliver in Sudan and has developed an operational response plan focused on providing immediate lifesaving assistance in a conflict sensitive and risk aware manner – delivering directly where access is possible, or through its strong network of partners – based on programme criticality protocols and emergency procurement procedures.

### NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

**In the countries surrounding Sudan, IOM had offices prior to this crisis in all relevant countries with ongoing humanitarian, migration and development initiatives**, where it worked in collaboration with Member States. This position has allowed IOM to pivot ongoing work and capacities to respond to the crisis, in particular through its relationships with UN partners, border authorities, counter-human trafficking agencies, I/NGOs, and migrant integration programmes. IOM's response is supported by multi-thematic expertise at country, regional and headquarters levels, as well as by preidentified experts (through rosters), deployed with the capacity to quickly respond and scale-up operations. IOM's surge capacity is built on an intentional process of embedding support to national programmes and partners to enable and build on strong national responses already in place in the affected countries.

The crisis has the full attention and resources from IOM at the headquarters level, and IOM's Regional Offices in Cairo, Nairobi and Dakar, providing technical support for implementation and liaison with host governments, partners, and donors to ensure coordinated implementation at all levels. Building on its global capacity in migration and displacement data collection and analysis, IOM is also providing regular updates on regional mobility dynamics to key stakeholders in order to inform planning and implementation processes.



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### PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse will continue to be mainstreamed throughout IOM's interventions, support and assistance services in Sudan and its neighbouring countries. IOM participates in the global inter-agency PSEA Task Force to ensure that humanitarian workers are aware of their obligations in relation to PSEA. The Task Force also seeks to enhance SEA awareness of affected populations by developing visibility packages and reporting mechanisms, such as the Community Based Complaint Mechanism (CBCM). With PSEA country focal points and roving PSEA regional capacity, IOM will dedicate critical resources to inform IOM's programming and to contribute to interagency PSEA efforts.

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

IOM supports accountability to affected populations (AAP) during project design and planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Assessments include specific indicators for people with identified vulnerabilities, including older people, people with disabilities or particular needs, unaccompanied and separated children, and women with vulnerabilities. All activities prioritise safety, dignity, and do-no-harm principles, using appropriate identification and referral procedures. Protection is mainstreamed throughout all IOM response sectors enabling joint work to support authority-run shelters and for GBV risk mitigation and safe referrals, and referrals to the forthcoming cash for rent programme.

### CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

IOM values conflict sensitivity as a fundamental component of its work to address migration-related crises and challenges around the world, and particularly in conflict-affected and fragile contexts. At an operational level, conflict sensitivity requires that IOM has appropriate systems and policies in place that help to strengthen its positive impacts and prevent its activities from unintentionally contributing to conflict. Subsequently to carrying out a tailored conflict sensitivity analysis after the start of the crisis in April 2023, IOM is following the two-pronged approach of decentralization and localization to ensure IOM's assistance does not exacerbate tensions nor exclusion or puts civilians at further risk in ways that could intensify an already dire protection crisis in Sudan. As part of the decentralization approach, IOM will continue to strengthen cross-border operations across the Egypt/Sudan border and Chad/Sudan border, assess opportunities along the South Sudan/Sudan and Ethiopia/Sudan borders, as well as deliver relief items through Port Sudan to its various warehouses and partners across the country – allowing IOM and partners to cover the Northern, Eastern and Western regions of the country. Furthermore, IOM Sudan has been re-activating and scaling up its presence across Sudan by

developing operational response plans in different states within Sudan that mainstream conflict sensitivity and protection and enable more agile and flexible operations in the face of a rapidly evolving context, adjustments for which are informed by continuous conflict analysis.

### CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION

IOM places protection at the centre of its operational work, recognizing the heightened risk of violence, neglect, deliberate deprivation, discrimination, abuse and exploitation affecting populations on the move and host communities in Sudan and neighbouring countries. As such, all IOM interventions are designed to protect the rights, safety and dignity of affected populations. Additionally, IOM will continue delivering protection mainstreaming trainings for IOM staff across different thematic areas, for implementing partners and other stakeholders involved in the response.

### LOCALIZATION

Communities, and their local knowledge and expertise, will be a principal resource in programme design and implementation. In line with Commitment 2 of the Grand Bargain, IOM will work to 'reinforce' rather than 'replace' local and national actors, hence adequate participation and resourcing of such actors will be ensured at all times. IOM's Rapid Response Fund mechanisms in Sudan and several of the neighbouring countries are testament to the commitment to strengthening local partners in their emergency response.

### COMMUNITY- AND AREA-BASED APPROACH

A community and area-based approach allows responses to be designed, implemented and monitored around the local context and allows for greater agency among local communities, vulnerable and marginalized populations, local authorities, and members of civil society. Such approach empowers communities, strengthens support networks, and ensures better recovery outcomes. IOM will work on streamlining this approach across its multisectoral responses in an effort to maximize its impact and decrease the vulnerability of crisis affected communities.

### GENDER

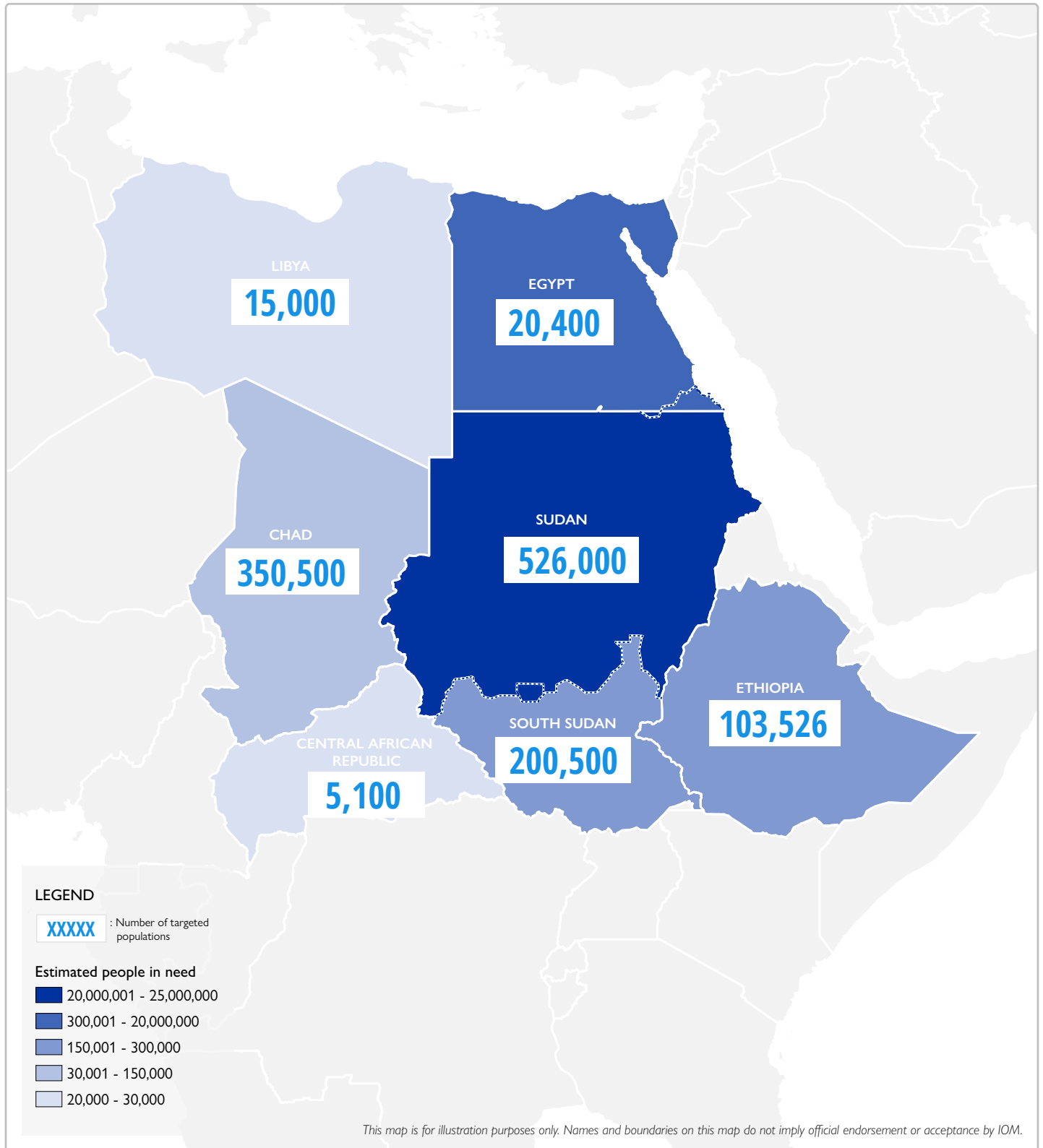
Risks, vulnerabilities, and needs are, to a large degree, shaped by one's gender, and often vary drastically for different groups. The roles, expectations, relationships, and power dynamics associated with being a man, woman, boy or girl, significantly affect all aspects of the migration process, and can also be affected in new ways by migration. IOM will conduct and integrate gender analyses and apply gender-sensitive and intersectional approaches throughout all programming to allow for the identification of inequalities, incorporate protection and gender perspectives in the delivery of assistance, and ensure the participation of all affected populations in response and recovery strategies—with specific attention placed on the needs of women and girls.



## TARGETED POPULATIONS

Through this plan, IOM aims to reach over 1.2 million people (526,000 in Sudan and 695,026 in neighbouring countries) affected by the conflict in Sudan. Persons targeted for support will include IDPs, refugees, returnees, third country nationals and affected local communities. IOM will also work closely with entities responding to the crisis. The targets and financial requirements presented in this appeal are estimates based on currently available data on displacement and cross border movements, as well as projections developed

in coordination with Governments and UN and I/NGO partners. Due to the ongoing nature and complexity of the crisis, IOM will continue to collect and analyse data on mobility dynamics and may adjust its interventions as the situation evolves and more information becomes available. IOM will ensure flexibility to respond to changing dynamics – supporting displaced persons and affected communities wherever they are – to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.



# RESPONSE OVERVIEW



## REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (ORGANIZATIONS)
CHAD	USD 500,000	8 ORGANIZATIONS
SUDAN	USD 10M	30 ORGANIZATIONS
REGIONAL/ OTHERS	USD 1.3M	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 11.8M</b>	<b>38</b>

In order to improve humanitarian actors' access to populations affected by the conflict in Sudan, IOM Chad will manage a humanitarian hub in Farchana, which will be operational in January 2024. This hub will allow IOM to strengthen access in hard-to-reach areas and provide common facilities for humanitarian actors responding to the crisis in Chad and Sudan (Darfur), creating a lifeline for affected populations and serving as a base for staff, IT and other relevant services. Similarly, in Sudan, IOM aims at establishing humanitarian hubs in border areas in coordination with other UN agencies, as well as government counterparts to assist internal displaced populations and migrants.

IOM in Sudan will also continue its implementation of the Rapid Response Fund, a streamlined and flexible grant application and disbursement mechanism to humanitarian actors, including local organizations, operating in

the emergency response. The RRF will allow for the implementation of life-saving humanitarian responses to meet acute, emergency humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by the clashes.

IOM has a mandate and operational presence inside Sudan and in all neighbouring countries allowing for a coordinated response to affected populations inside Sudan, and across borders. To ensure a well-managed response that follows the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN), not only accounting for a humanitarian component, but planning for a longer-term response, IOM's regional offices and headquarters plan to coordinate a regional assessment to guide the implementation of transitional programming throughout affected countries. Regional support will also include data collection and analysis, interagency coordination, resource mobilization and thematic guidance.



## REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (ORGANIZATIONS)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	USD 50,000	135
CHAD	USD 2M	50 organizations / 175,500 persons
ETHIOPIA	USD 300,000	96
LIBYA	USD 250,000	15
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 1.3M	12
SUDAN	USD 7M	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 10.9M</b>	<b>368 organizations / 175,500 persons</b>

The systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of baseline data on internal displacement, cross-border movements, as well as data on the changing needs of people on the move allows IOM, governments, and partners to better understand the mobility dynamics and associated needs of the affected population across the region. As such, IOM in Sudan and neighbouring countries will continue to work in collaboration with UN agencies, national authorities and other key stakeholders on assessments and other data collection activities to inform strategic planning processes, contributing to more effective, evidence-based responses.

IOM is monitoring population mobility through DTM in most countries involved in the response, namely, Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, Libya and South Sudan to ensure the provision of regular updated figures to partners and

governments, allowing for a smooth coordination of humanitarian and transition activities. In Chad, IOM will continue to support the registration of new arrivals from Sudan in coordination with UNHCR and the CNARR, with IOM responsible for registering Chadian returnees and TCNs.

IOM in Sudan and neighbouring countries will also promote and carry out inter-sectoral needs assessments and analyses to inform the response planning and ensure the inclusion of all affected populations in inter-agency processes. Additionally, in Sudan, where DTM is the primary provider of mobility data, IOM publishes Early Warning Flash Alerts to notify partners of sudden displacement in the country and provide immediate updates on the situation.





REQUIRED FUNDING		
COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 300,000	50,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 1.3M	200,000
SUDAN	USD 2M	150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 3.6M</b>	<b>400,000</b>

To contribute to improving the access to basic services and protection for affected populations inside Sudan, IOM Sudan will support humanitarian coordination through site management interventions which include, among others, collecting disaggregated population statistics on IDPs residing in displacement sites, supporting planning, development, maintenance, upgrades, re-planning and re-organizing of IDP gathering sites to increase the privacy and dignity of displaced populations and promoting community participation and self-governance of displaced populations. IOM will also ensure the availability of Complaints Feedback Mechanism (CFM) as an AAP channel for displaced populations to provide feedback and complaints on services as well as any Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) concerns.

In neighbouring countries, as part of its efforts to ensure a coordinated and coherent response, IOM will set up and support transit centres in Chad and South Sudan, in coordination with local authorities and in partnership with humanitarian organizations. The centres will provide essential services to populations on the move at their arrival over the border with Sudan. These will include, among others, temporary communal shelters, basic WASH and health facilities, protection and information desks and telephone booths to help newly arrived populations reach their families. In Chad, IOM works with returnee communities in Tongori and Degussa to mitigate the impact of natural hazards through facilitating site expansion and small-scale improvements for the development of transitional shelters.



REQUIRED FUNDING		
COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	USD 227,500	1,000
CHAD	USD 2.0M	85,000
EGYPT	USD 3.3M	20,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 3.0M	50,000
LIBYA	USD 600,000	10,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 1.6M	200,000
SUDAN	USD 11.9M	381,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 22.6M</b>	<b>747,600</b>

The disruption of healthcare services in Sudan has left millions of people in dire need of support. Across Sudan, 70 per cent of hospitals are not functional in states affected by the conflict, with the remaining ones being overwhelmed by the influx of people seeking care, many of whom are internally displaced (WHO, 2023). In response to these needs, IOM, in coordination with partners will support access to primary health services and specialized health care in IDP and refugee camps, camp-like settings, reception and transit centres, at points of entry and key migration routes, as well as host communities. Health interventions will include the rehabilitation of existing health facilities, as well as the provision of essential health-care service delivery, including MHPSS and sexual and reproductive health services, through both static health facilities and mobile clinics. IOM will also provide community- and local- based initiatives including psychological first aid (PFA), risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), health promotion on relevant health and nutrition challenges, immunization, outbreak response, capacity building of frontline health-care providers, as well as the prepositioning and delivery of essential medicine and medical commodities, among other interventions.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will continue working to ensure access to health-care facilities and continuity of care for the most vulnerable populations through a comprehensive approach that targets the specific needs and gaps in the response capacity, with a particular emphasis on GBV reporting and assistance. As such, IOM will provide direct medical assistance and screening for persons with non-communicable diseases and chronic illnesses and persons with disabilities arriving at border points, as well as referrals for secondary care. In Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and Libya, IOM will also support governments to build their capacities at local and national levels through the provision of medical equipment and supplies, including medicines, the recruitment of medical personnel and the capacity building of frontline workers.

Regarding MHPSS services, IOM in CAR, Chad, Egypt, Libya and South Sudan will continue its efforts to support arriving populations through the provision of PFA, counselling services through mobile teams, support group sessions, referrals to specialized mental health services, as well as the provision of dignity kits for women.



### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (ORGANIZATIONS)
CHAD	USD 1M	10
EGYPT	USD 1.7M	4
ETHIOPIA	USD 100,000	1
LIBYA	USD 100,000	6
SUDAN	USD 750,000	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 3.7M</b>	<b>23</b>

In order to facilitate regular, safe and orderly movements, as well as to assist and protect populations affected by the clashes conflict in Sudan as they cross the borders to neighbouring countries, IOM recognizes the need to establish adequate response mechanisms and strengthen an integrated approach to humanitarian border management. Through the support to national authorities in Sudan and neighbouring countries, IOM aims at ensuring that rights-based policies and procedures are in place to guarantee the safe pathways of migrant populations, particularly those most vulnerable and in need.

As such, IOM in Sudan, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya will support national

and local authorities in responding to the increased pressure at border crossings due to cross border movements from Sudan. This will include the training of border officials in rights-based humanitarian border management, protection, identification of potential victims of trafficking and referral of vulnerable migrants, as well as rapid needs assessments and combatting of cross-border crimes, such as migrant smuggling. Additionally, in order to improve the efficiency of processing high influx of arrivals, IOM will provide equipment and basic infrastructure to border offices, including mobile containers, electricity generators, extinguishers, materials and equipment for migrant registration and case processing, among others.



### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	USD 50,000	300
CHAD	USD 500,000	15,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 9.1M	102,526
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 31.8M	150,000
Sudan	USD 6.0M	11,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 47.5M</b>	<b>278,826</b>

The lack of financial means to pay for safe transportation for crisis-affected populations inside Sudan, as well as in neighbouring countries, exposes populations on the move to several protection risks, including various forms of physical violence, GBV and human trafficking, as they search for ways to move within or between cities, districts or provinces to access goods and services. In order to safeguard dignified and safe human mobility, ensuring physical wellbeing and focusing on the prevention and mitigation of protection, health, and other physical risks, IOM will continue to provide humanitarian transportation assistance throughout this response.

As such, IOM Sudan will facilitate transportation, accommodation, food, and multipurpose cash assistance to migrants, refugees and IDPs stranded by the crisis within Sudan, with a focus on newly displaced persons without the

means to leave conflict zones or areas of extreme hardship. This will include the development of a roadmap for transporting camp-based refugees to the assembling points and to countries of resettlement in coordination with UNHCR.

Similarly, IOM in CAR, Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan will provide humanitarian transportation assistance to vulnerable new arrivals from border points to IOM's transit centres or urban areas where they can get appropriate assistance. Onward transportation will also be provided for returnees to their communities or reintegration sites. Additionally, IOM will provide transportation to refugees in Ethiopia from the border to designated locations or camps, in close coordination with Ethiopia's Agency for Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) and UNHCR.





## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 3.6M	350,000
EGYPT	USD 2.5M	15,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 1.3M	17,400
SUDAN	USD 5.0M	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 12.4M</b>	<b>432,400</b>

Active conflict in Sudan has disrupted the humanitarian community's ability to distribute in-kind support to affected populations, as this would require importing those items from overseas, which can be a lengthy and expensive process. This has further intensified people's inability to access basic goods and services, increasing the humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of populations who were already affected by other pre-existing crises. In this regard, IOM in Sudan will provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to complement its in-kind assistance, prioritizing people with special needs (PWSNs) to ensure their most pressing needs are covered. In order to ensure the relevance of this intervention, comprehensive cash feasibility assessments, market assessments, and community consultations will be put into place and interventions will

be implemented in coordination with the CWG and other multisector partners to maximize impact of the assistance.

Similarly, people who flee the country, do so in very dire conditions, which are further exacerbated by their migratory status. These vulnerable populations are unable to meet basic requirements in their new locations and may use harmful coping techniques to address those demands, compounding humanitarian needs. With the provision of MPCA, IOM seeks to increase the ability of people in Chad, Egypt and Ethiopia to meet their basic needs in a way that is more flexible and provides in-need populations with the dignity of choice, while supporting the economy in local markets.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 10.5M	156,000
EGYPT	USD 750,000	5,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 1.6M	63,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 1.1M	75,000
SUDAN	USD 27.5M	515,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 41.5M</b>	<b>814,000</b>

With the escalation of hostilities, WASH infrastructure has become severely impacted in Sudan, resulting in a high number of people in need of drinking water, as well as other lifesaving WASH services. In response to these needs, IOM will provide emergency sanitation assistance through the construction of portable handwashing stations including soap and emergency latrines focusing on all states across Sudan. Additionally, IOM will support displaced communities to access clean drinking water as well as hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene kits for women of reproductive age. Trainings will also be provided to community members as part of the WASH management committees and hygiene promotion activities will be promoted through

emergency hygiene and garbage collection campaigns.

In Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, IOM will scale up its assistance at border locations, providing lifesaving WASH services to the most vulnerable individuals in points of entry and transit centres. WASH support will include the provision of safe drinking water and hygiene kits, as well as the installation of waste management systems in Chad and the placement and maintenance of portable toilets in Egypt and emergency latrines and showers in Ethiopia. Awareness raising of waterborne diseases and hygiene messaging and promotion will also be included in IOM's WASH interventions.



## PROTECTION



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## REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 1.0M	28,000
EGYPT	USD 3.3M	12,550 people / 30 organizations
ETHIOPIA	USD 9.8M	18,000
LIBYA	USD 500,000	1,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 710,000	78,000
SUDAN	USD 20M	475,000
REGIONAL/ OTHERS	USD 500,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 35.8M</b>	<b>612,550 people / 30 organisations</b>

The ongoing clashes conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces have had grave consequences on the civilian population, increasing displacement and causing substantial loss of lives and injury. These have limited the population's freedom and compromised their human rights, increasing their vulnerabilities and curtailing their access to basic services. This increase in violence continues to result in population movements not only inside Sudan but towards neighbouring countries. Further complex protection concerns associated with human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, attacks against civilians, psychological stress, the risk of family separation and many more, push those affected to adopt harmful coping mechanisms.

To respond to these protection needs, IOM in Sudan will continue to focus on mainstreaming protection throughout all interventions by providing training to partners and staff members and reviewing tools currently being used and reinforcing CFMs to ensure the most effective response to the most vulnerable populations. Additionally, IOM will constantly monitor the protection situation in key locations and conduct vulnerability assessments to guide the protection response which, among others, will include referrals to relevant specialized services for survivors of GBV, the strengthening of women- and child-friendly spaces and awareness raising interventions.

In Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya and South Sudan, IOM will support frontline workers and other service providers to ensure protection is mainstreamed in all interventions and GBV risks are mitigated through capacity building

as well as the provision of equipment. It will also conduct vulnerability and capacity assessments to identify protection risks and needs that will inform the multisectoral response. Direct support and referrals will also be provided to populations on the move, ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable cases, including victims of trafficking, people at risk of GBV, unaccompanied and separated children and people with disabilities. NFI and cash for protection will also be provided for the most vulnerable individuals in need of time-sensitive and specialized assistance in the five neighbouring countries.

In Egypt, education interventions will also be implemented for populations on the move and host communities, including scaling up the provision of education grants, learning resources and materials, as well as supporting schools in areas with high numbers of migrants. Consular assistance will also be provided in collaboration with relevant foreign embassies. This assistance will entail setting up mobile registration stations for the issuance of emergency ID documents.

Finally, IOM at the regional level will provide support to Sudan and neighbouring countries to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as PSEA are considered throughout the response. This support will include ensuring that humanitarian service providers are aware of their conduct obligations and PSEA is operationalized across all sectors. This will entail, among other things, the sharing of practices and continuous technical support across the response.

## SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	USD 1.4M	5,000
CHAD	USD 22.4M	156,000
EGYPT	USD 2.0M	20,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 900,000	13,500
LIBYA	USD 380,000	4,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 3.3M	87,729
SUDAN	USD 35.0M	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 65.4M</b>	<b>586,229</b>

The intensity of the clashes in Sudan continue to cause widespread damage and devastation to housing, household assets, and public infrastructure, with thousands of displaced populations finding themselves crammed in overcrowded public buildings or forced to sleep outdoors. In order to mitigate the protection risks linked to poor shelter conditions, and provide critical support to crisis-affected individuals, IOM in Sudan will distribute NFIs, and emergency shelter kits and materials based on prioritization and assessment exercises. IOM will also create cash for work programmes and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to ensure a proper use of the kits and tools provided to affected populations. Additionally, IOM will use its common pipeline mechanism for warehousing and prepositioning NFI kits in coordination with the national interagency coordination mechanisms.

Similarly, in neighbouring countries, with the overall objective of providing safe and dignified temporary Shelter and Settlements support for recently

arrived populations, IOM in Ethiopia and South Sudan will provide cash for rent in border areas to accommodate vulnerable migrants that are not able to continue their journey towards their intended destination, either in another location in their country of arrival or in a third country. Emergency shelter kits will be provided in South Sudan as a critical and life-saving intervention, while in CAR and Chad, transitional shelter will be used to ensure adequate protection against extreme weather conditions. Moreover, essential household items and hygiene kits will be provided in CAR, Chad, Egypt, Libya and South Sudan.

In all countries included in the response, IOM will ensure the involvement of at-risk groups, including women, girls and persons with disabilities, in consultations. It will also establish CFMs as a measure to improve AAP. Tools will also be utilized to advance equitable and accessible service delivery, while ensuring that GBV, and housing land and property (HLP) protection services are made available to affected populations.

## FOOD SECURITY LIVELIHOODS AND COMMUNITY STABILIZATION



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	USD 600,000	300
LIBYA	USD 5.0M	16,000
SUDAN	USD 5.0M	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 7.6M</b>	<b>100,000</b>

Considering the need for immediate, medium and longer-term support for internally displaced populations in Sudan, as well as for returnee populations in neighbouring countries, IOM will implement livelihoods interventions in CAR, Chad and Sudan. IOM in Sudan will provide in-kind and cash or voucher assistance for income generating activities, support for agricultural or pastoral livelihoods will also be provided through input kits, seeds or asset replacement. Additionally, with a view of supporting the inclusion of vulnerable populations and ensuring gender equality, IOM will provide networks of women, girls and persons with disabilities with income generating activities to their specific needs. Capacity building activities will

also be implemented jointly with income generating interventions to ensure communities gain necessary skills for the implementation of this activities.

Similarly, in CAR, IOM will support the settling process for returnees who go back to their communities, providing them with cash support to cover their installation costs as well as to develop income generating opportunities that ensure their financial autonomy and self-sufficiency. In Chad, IOM will prioritize programming focused on agriculture, the establishment of small businesses, and the construction or renovation of community infrastructure to ensure a durable integration of returnees in their communities.



## PEACEBUILDING AND COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 10M	85,000
LIBYA	USD 400,000	15,000
SUDAN	USD 25.0M	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 35.4M</b>	<b>190,000</b>

Peace and stability at the community level are essential conditions for development in Sudan, as well as in neighbouring countries. The recurring cycles of violence in Sudan and the large population movements that result from this across the region can spur competition over natural resources and other basic goods and services. To contribute towards reducing risks of local conflicts, IOM Sudan will work with communities in the development of conflict analyses, support local peace processes and initiatives to promote social cohesion, enhance traditional conflict resolution mechanisms building local capacities, among other peacebuilding interventions. IOM will also

provide community infrastructure, promote participatory decision making and build community capacities in market-oriented topics, as well as in the management of natural resources and livestock, climate-smart agriculture, secure livelihoods, among others.

In Chad and Libya, IOM will prioritize community stabilization interventions targeting localities with a large presence of Sudanese. These will include the improvement of infrastructure and delivery of basic services, increased access to livelihoods opportunities to vulnerable groups through a conflict sensitive approach and community based and social cohesion activities.



## ASSISTANCE TO THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
REGIONAL	USD 5.9M	13,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 5.9M</b>	<b>13,500</b>

The situation of TCNs within Sudan and neighbouring countries remains of high concern, with IOM estimating that by the end of 2024 there will be more than 17,000 TCNs affected by the conflict in Sudan arriving to neighbouring countries and over 1.3 million migrants remaining in Sudan. As TCNs flee Sudan towards neighbouring countries, they will remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including referral services, medical and humanitarian return assistance. IOM has established an effective communication and coordination mechanism that facilitates communication between TCNs, relevant consulates and IOM, as well as appropriate referral mechanisms with NGOs, governments and partners to ensure that

stranded migrants can access support. With IOM support, TCNs will be able to travel in a safe and orderly manner to their home countries through the provision of comprehensive movement assistance from pre departure to arrival including necessary pre-embarkation health checks, referrals, required polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests (if relevant) and COVID-19 and safety measures. Additionally, vulnerable affected populations stranded abroad will be provided with the required assistance in order to access protection mechanisms or to reunite with family until they can safely return home.





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