



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

MAY 2023 - OCTOBER 2023

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## INTRODUCTION

# PROJECTED POPULATIONS IN NEED: 25.7M

### SUDAN



## 24.7M

PEOPLE IN NEED  
IN SUDAN



## 1.8M

NEWLY DISPLACED  
IN SUDAN

3.8m displaced prior to  
the crisis



## 1.1M

REFUGEES IN SUDAN

### NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



## 1M

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS  
of which 166,500 returnees  
and 74,500 Third Country Nationals

### DURATION



## 6 MONTHS

(MAY TO OCTOBER 2023)

## TARGETED POPULATIONS: 944,385



## 574,000

IN SUDAN



## 370,385

IN NEIGHBORING  
COUNTRIES



## +500

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. 24.7 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, and 1.8 million people are expected to be forcibly displaced inside the country, adding to the already 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.1 million refugees in Sudan prior to the conflict.

A severe humanitarian crisis is also unfolding in neighbouring countries as people leave Sudan in search of safety and access to goods and services. Since the eruption of violence, roughly 259,000 people have

fled Sudan into neighbouring countries and if fighting continues it is estimated that 1 million refugees and migrants affected by the crisis in Sudan may be across neighbouring countries.

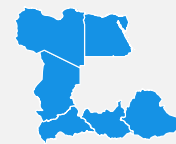
The complex humanitarian situation and the mixed nature of the movements out of Sudan call for a needs-based response and strong coordination within countries, regionally and internationally with relevant entities in countries of origin.

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

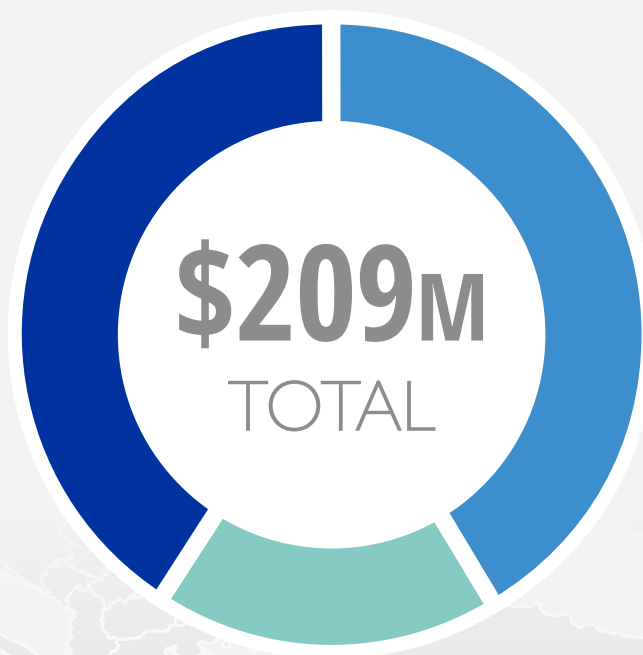
## FUNDING REQUIREMENT



**\$85,8M**  
REQUIRED IN SUDAN



**\$86,5M**  
REQUIRED IN  
NEIGHBORING  
COUNTRIES

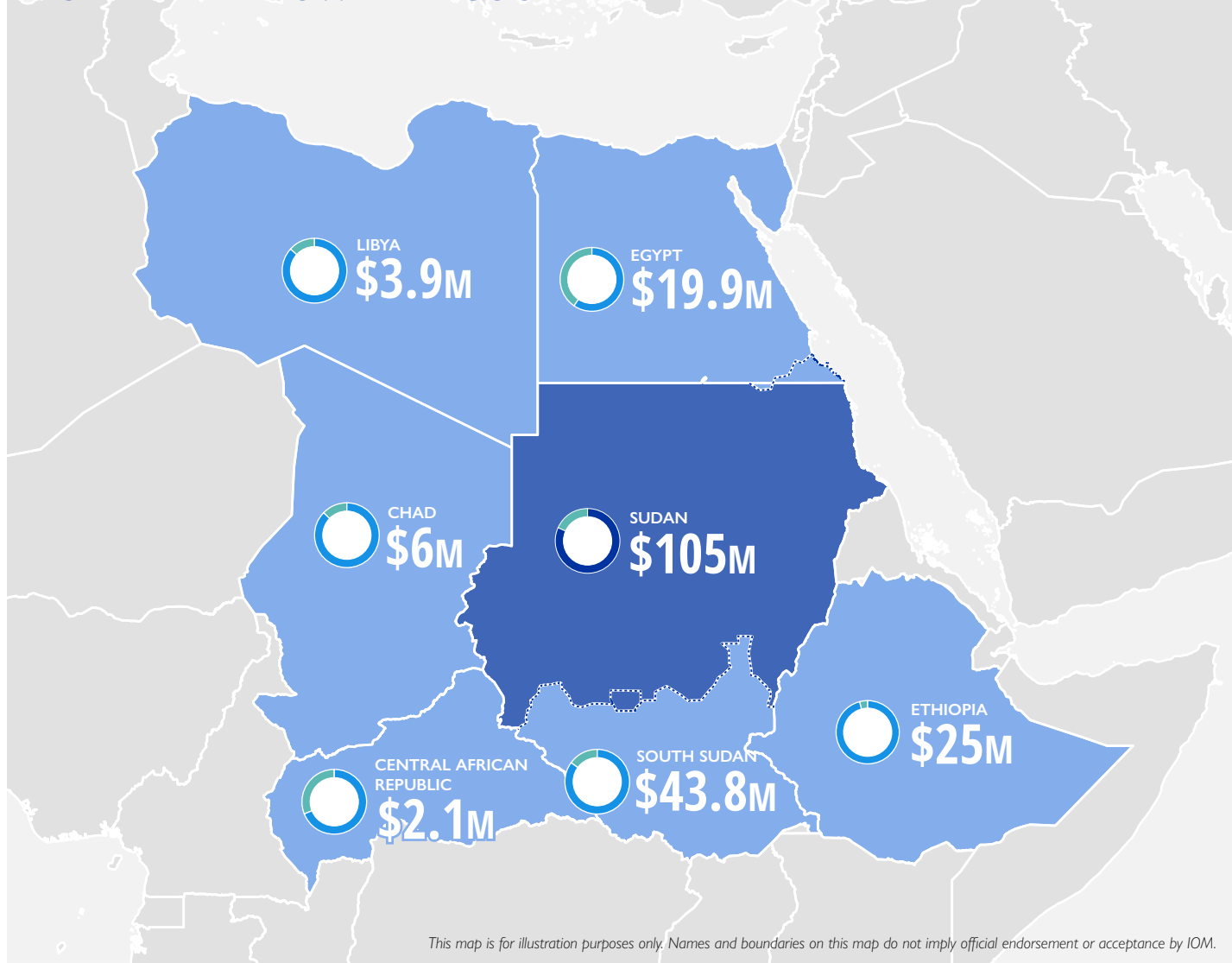


**\$36,7M**  
REQUIRED IN ASSISTANCE  
TO TCNs

FUNDED: 10.7%

**\$22.4M**

## TOTAL BREAKDOWN PER COUNTRY



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

## SITUATION OVERVIEW



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Prior to this most recent crisis, nearly one third (15.8 million) of the population of Sudan (49 million) was in need of humanitarian assistance. Communities' resilience was already strained by disease outbreaks, dry spells, floodings and the economic crisis in the country. High inflation rates had severely affected people's purchasing capacity to access basic goods and services and 11.7 million people were severely food insecure (Sudan HRP 2023).

Since the fighting erupted on 15 April, the conflict between the SAF and the RSF has largely been centred in the capital city Khartoum, including Bahri and Omdurman, in North and South Kordofan states, and in West Darfur states. Civilians are fleeing conflict-affected areas in increasing numbers. **Shortages of basic goods, such as food, water, medicines, and fuel have become extremely acute across the country, and prices have dramatically increased, making it unaffordable for many people to meet their basic needs.** This is further exacerbated by the collapse of banking and financial services, frequent interruptions to internet, telecommunications and electricity supply, and destruction of health facilities. **DTM reported over 843,000 internal displacements over the first month of the conflict**, with the majority recorded in White Nile (25%) and West Darfur (19%). This includes some 450,000 children who have been forced to flee their homes and who are internally displaced, according to the UN Children's Fund ([UNICEF](#)). IOM estimates that over the next six months, a total of 1.8 million people are expected to become newly displaced if pockets of fighting continue across the capital, as well as in other disputed urban centres, and basic necessities remain inaccessible.

These most recent clashes have had a severe impact on civilians, with reports of widespread human rights violations, including gender-based violence (GBV), forced displacement, and killings. Since the start of the fighting, 600 people have lost their lives and 5,000 were severely injured according to the Sudanese Ministry of Health. The World Health Organization (WHO) [expects](#) many more deaths to occur due to disease outbreaks and interruptions in the immunization services due to the very limited access to medicines and health services. Reports of GBV are on the rise as women and girls are on the move ([UNFPA](#)), community and family safety nets are disrupted and as the health sector is collapsing due to attacks, looting and occupation of medical facilities and hospitals ([WHO and ICRC](#)). According to WFP, food insecurity is estimated to reach a new record high in Sudan, with an additional 2-2.5 million estimated to slide into hunger in the coming months, taking acute food insecurity levels up to 19 million people, two fifths of the country's population.

Despite several attempts to reach a ceasefire, fighting continues, particularly in highly populated urban areas of Khartoum; as well as Ag Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher in the Darfurs and West Kordofan. 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 seven aid workers have been killed in the crisis to date.

The [Declaration of Commitment](#) signed in Jeddah on 11 May by the parties to the conflict to protect civilians and guarantee safe passage of humanitarian aid in the country represents a glimmer of hope for the opening of humanitarian corridors and humanitarian activities across Sudan. The UN Secretary-General, in a [statement](#) on the 12 May, further called for an immediate ceasefire to take hold and expand the discussions to a permanent cessation of hostilities. IOM is working closely with the UN to regain the humanitarian space to scale up operations in Sudan and deliver much needed lifesaving assistance.

The deteriorating situation in Sudan is having 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 and Libya and Egypt, along the Central Mediterranean route. **In the first month of the crisis, over 259,000 people have been reported fleeing Sudan into neighbouring countries (IOM).** If the conflict continues, it is estimated that over 1M refugees and migrants, of which almost a quarter (23%) are migrant returnees and TCNs, will be affected by the crisis.

Many of those crossing Sudan's borders arrive in extremely vulnerable conditions, separated from family members, highly traumatized, and in need of humanitarian assistance in 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.

IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries 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.

## COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP



IOM trains Chadian Red Cross and Chad Government officials on identification and pre-registration techniques in Eastern Chad.  
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Interventions highlighted throughout this Crisis Response Overview are in line and complementary to the revised HRP for Sudan (OCHA 2023), the Regional Refugee Response Plan (UNHCR, May 2023) and with country level response and contingency plans. For South Sudan and Libya, however, the response is projected for six rather than three months as the situation in Sudan is unlikely to find a quick resolution. 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 revisions of HRPs or ad hoc response plans in Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan and Ethiopia. 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 the aftermath of crises. Amidst the current ongoing violence and instability throughout the country, IOM will work to directly 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. IOM also co-leads the Site Management Working Group for West Darfur together with UNHCR and NRC.

### 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 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 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 South Sudan actively coordinated 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. In collaboration with the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RCC) in Renk (Upper Nile State), IOM is setting up a reception centre. 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.

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 UN, donors and INGOs, which can be activated by the HC in an emergency situation.

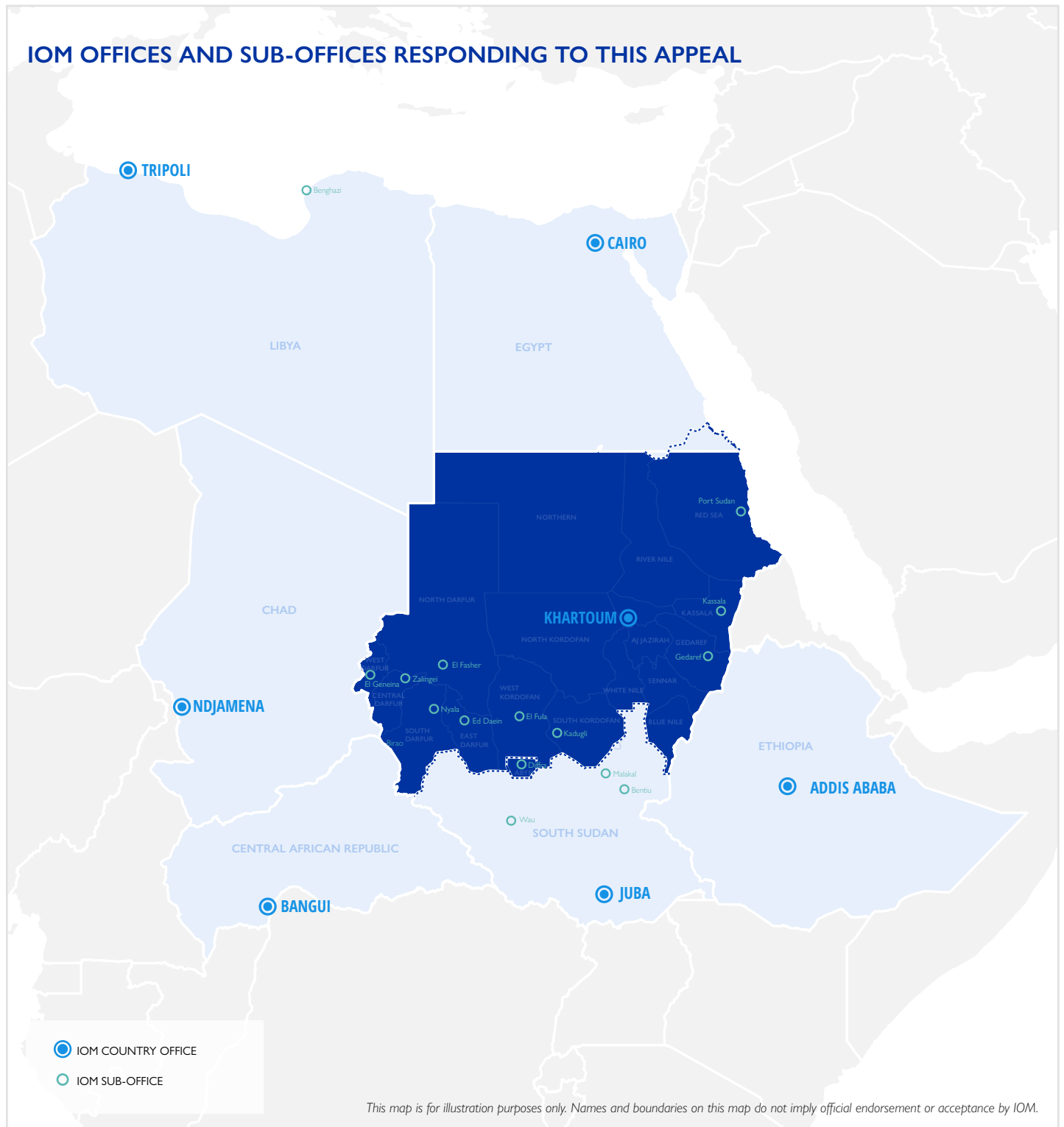
IOM Ethiopia has extensive experience in supporting the Government of Ethiopia to uphold the rights and needs of migrants, IDPs, and host communities to promote safe, regular, and dignified migration. IOM has been a leader in emergency and post-crisis assistance in Ethiopia for decades and continues 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). In the migration field more specifically, IOM co-leads the following Technical Group: Migration and Protection, the Mixed Migration Working Group, and the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees. IOM is working closely with the Government of Egypt and with the Egyptian Red Crescent to assist the thousand of people fleeing Sudan. Close collaboration has been maintained with the Embassies of the countries of origin of TCNs requiring consular assistance for travel documentation.

**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 on addressing the longer-term root causes of displacement. IOM has actively contributed to interagency planning at country level led by the Government and UNHCR.

**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.





The Wau POC camp where the Emergency Shelter team fixes the homes of vulnerable people.  
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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 in Sudan 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 source, transit and destination country 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. IOM has six warehouses across five states that have a total capacity of 2,320 cubic meters and are currently stocked at varying capacities. At the core of the common pipeline is partnership with I/NGOs; 38 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 life-saving and multi sectoral humanitarian responses throughout the country. The Organization also has longstanding programmes on 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 part of the core inter-agency humanitarian team established in Port Sudan (Red Sea) and has deployed a crisis response team to Port Sudan, led by the IOM Chief of Mission. The Organization is committed to staying and delivering in Sudan and has developed an operational response plan focused on providing immediate lifesaving assistance – 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 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 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 authorities-run shelters and for GBV risk mitigation and safe referrals, and referrals to the forthcoming cash for rent programme. IOM will continue delivering protection mainstreaming trainings for IOM staff across different thematic areas, for implementing partners and other stakeholders involved in the response.

### 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. IOM in Sudan has long prioritised mainstreaming conflict sensitivity in its programming, being one of the first IOM missions to pilot IOM's conflict sensitivity operational guide. In response to the changing context, IOM has launched a conflict sensitivity analysis as part of efforts to ensure that programming design and implementation is driven by context specific conflict analyses to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts of IOM's response across Sudan.

### 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.

### 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

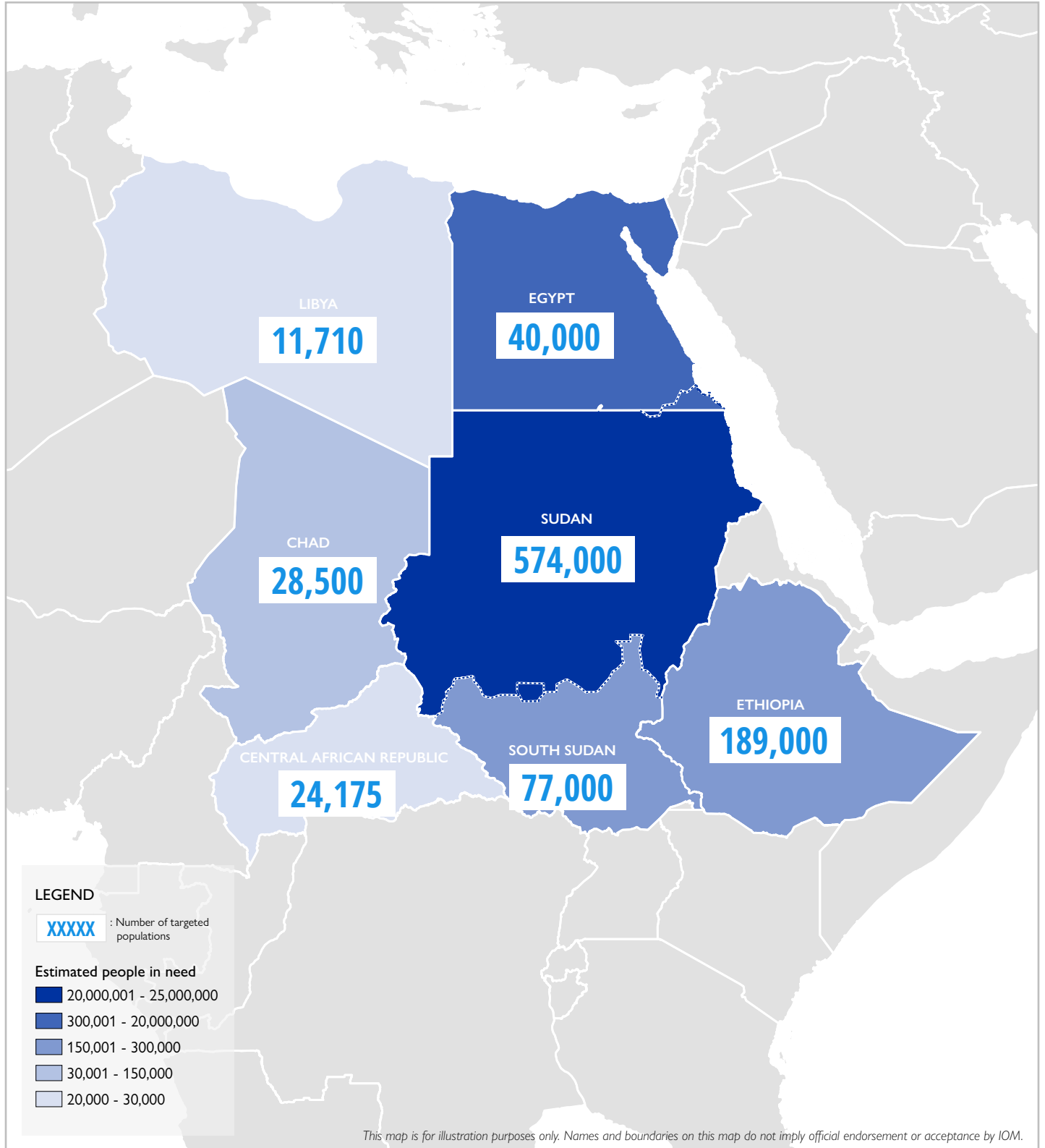
Risks, vulnerabilities, and needs are shaped in large part by one's gender, and often vary drastically for different groups. The roles, expectations, relationships, and power dynamics associated with being a man, woman, boy or girl, significantly affect all aspects of the migration process, and can also 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 944,385 conflict affected people (574,000 in Sudan and 370,385 in neighbouring countries) affected by the crisis 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 INGO 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

## COORDINATION, LOGISTICS AND SITE MANAGEMENT



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IOM ensures close coordination with partners responding to the needs of populations affected by the clashes in Sudan, as well as central and local governments, to ensure that humanitarian and protection assistance reaches all affected populations. IOM has six functional warehouses across Sudan with total storage capacity of 2,320 m<sup>2</sup> with a current stock 6,275 NFI kits and 3,800 hygiene kits and medical items. IOM is currently evaluating options to expand warehouse capacity in and outside of Sudan as well as replenishing NFI stocks to meet the growing humanitarian needs.

In this regard, IOM in South Sudan and other neighbouring countries will facilitate an efficient coordination system and support a strategic, prioritized, principled and evidence-based humanitarian response.

As part of its efforts to ensure a coordinated and coherent response at country level, IOM will set up 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 South Sudan, IOM will also procure, store, deliver supplies and facilitate access to common logistics services, enabling humanitarian actors to reach the most vulnerable people in need of humanitarian assistance.

IOM has a mandate and operational presence inside Sudan and in all neighbouring countries including in this overview, allowing for a coordinated response to affected populations inside Sudan, as well as cross-border movements arriving in neighbouring countries. To ensure a well-managed response, IOM's regional offices and headquarters will provide constant support to country offices, especially in regard to data collection and analysis, interagency coordination, resource mobilization and thematic guidance.

### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CHAD	USD 309,000	25,000 PEOPLE
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 5.1 M	64,000 PEOPLE & 65 ORGANIZATIONS
SUDAN	USD 1.1 M	38 ORGANIZATIONS
REGIONAL/ OTHERS	USD 2.6 M	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 9.1 M</b>	<b>89,000 PEOPLE &amp; 103 PARTNERS</b>

## DATA AND EVIDENCE: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



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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 has ongoing flow monitoring through the Displacement Tracking Matrix

(DTM) in several countries involved in the response and plans to scale up its presence in 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.

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, IOM will develop 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 (ORGANIZATIONS)
CHAD	USD 500,000	140
EGYPT	USD 618,000	100
ETHIOPIA	USD 300,000	140
LIBYA	USD 120,000	20
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 1.6 M	65
SUDAN	USD 6.5 M	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 9.6 M</b>	<b>498</b>



## HEALTH INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CHAD	USD 124,000	15,000
EGYPT	USD 4.5M	30,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 1.3M	100,000
LIBYA	USD 300,000	10,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 900,000	54,000
SUDAN	USD 12.2M	360,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 19.6 M</b>	<b>569,000</b>

The disruption of healthcare services in Sudan has left millions of people in dire need of support. Across Sudan, more than two thirds of hospitals are not functional and only 16 per cent operate in normal conditions (OCHA, May 2023). In response to these needs, IOM, in coordination with partners in Sudan 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, and host communities. IOM will provide essential health-care service delivery, including mental health and psychosocial support (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 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. 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 in first aid and life-saving interventions and PFA.

IOM in Sudan and neighbouring countries will also provide PFA and MHPSS to affected populations. This will include group activities for youth and children, counselling services, psychoeducational sessions on stress management and referrals to specialized care, when possible and needed.



## HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT

### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (ORGANIZATIONS)
CHAD	USD 31,000	10
EGYPT	USD 1.4M	3
ETHIOPIA	USD 200,000	1
LIBYA	USD 1M	3
SUDAN	USD 1.7M	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 4.3 M</b>	<b>21</b>

In order to facilitate, assist, and protect populations affected by the clashes in Sudan as they cross the borders, IOM recognizes the need to establish adequate response mechanisms and strengthen an integrated approach to border management as this will ensure that rights-based policies and procedures are in place to guarantee that safe pathways of migrant populations. To support the national authorities in Sudan and neighbouring countries, IOM will increase its capacities to assist affected populations, particularly those most vulnerable and in need. As such, IOM in Sudan and neighbouring countries will support national

and local authorities in responding to the increased pressure at border crossings due to the new arrivals 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. Additionally, in order to improve the efficiency of processing high influx of arrivals, IOM will provide equipment to border offices, including mobile containers, electricity generators, extinguishers, materials and equipment for migrant registration and case processing, among others.

## HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION



### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET (PEOPLE)
CHAD	USD 1.8M	25,000
EGYPT	USD 500,000	12,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 18.3M	185,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 23.4M	36,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 44 M</b>	<b>258,000</b>

The lack of financial means to pay for safe transportation exposes populations on the move to various forms of physical violence, GBV and risks of human trafficking as they search for ways to move within or between cities, districts or provinces to access goods and services. Humanitarian transportation seeks to safeguard dignified and safe human mobility, ensuring physical wellbeing and focusing on the prevention and mitigation of protection, health and other physical risks. As such, IOM in Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan will

provide humanitarian transportation assistance to vulnerable new arrivals from the border points to IOM's transit centres or urban areas where they can get appropriate assistance and onward transportation for returnees to reach their home communities. 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 the UNHCR.

## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CHAD	USD 1.7M	25,000
EGYPT	USD 1M	15,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 3.2M	55,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 6 M</b>	<b>95,000</b>

Active conflict has hindered people's ability to access basic goods and services, increasing the humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of populations who were already affected by crises. 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 multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), IOM seeks to increase the ability of

people inside Sudan and in neighbouring countries to meet their basic needs in a way that is most suited to their preferences. Cash-based interventions in Sudan will be implemented once markets and supply chains are restored, and in line with the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), to provide flexibility and choice for conflict affected communities to meet their immediate needs. In Chad and Egypt, MPCA will be provided to vulnerable arrivals in need of shelter, WASH, household items and other basic needs.

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CHAD	USD 500,000	30,000
EGYPT	USD 1.7M	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 2.2 M</b>	<b>40,000</b>

Considering the need for immediate, medium and longer-term support and stabilization, particularly to displaced populations and host communities in Sudan, IOM will support livelihoods and resilience across a range of initiatives. IOM will provide small grants to community-based organisations (existing community solidarity/mutual aid initiatives) as seed funding for livelihoods and/or any life sustaining community activities. IOM will also support

agricultural or pastoral livelihoods through the provision of input kits, seeds or asset replacement. 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. In Egypt, IOM will provide food kits or cash for food to newly arrived populations.

## PROTECTION



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CHAD	USD 605,000	8,165
EGYPT	USD 860,000	15,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 1.4M	50,000
LIBYA	USD 400,000	11,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 594,000	54,000
SUDAN	USD 6.1M	60,000
REGIONAL/ OTHERS	USD 949,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 10.6 M</b>	<b>198,165</b>

There has been a substantial loss of lives and injury to civilians during the clashes in Khartoum and other cities, limiting the population's freedom and human rights, increasing their vulnerabilities and curtailing their access to basic services. The increase in violence has resulted in population movements that have severely impacted the humanitarian and protection situation across the country and in 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 risks, IOM in Sudan will focus on establishing standardized vulnerability criteria for the overall response to target the most at risk populations and providing direct support to vulnerable populations on the move, including migrants and IDPs, in coordination with local partners and state ministries. People at risk of GBV and victims or potential victims of trafficking will also receive dedicated protection assistance through the provision of specialized shelter, focussed psychosocial support, medical assistance, among others. IOM will also increase the capacities of national and local authorities, frontline workers and other service providers on protection, with an emphasis on counter-trafficking, GBV response, Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child protection.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will support frontline workers and other

service providers to ensure protection is mainstreamed in all interventions and GBV risks are mitigated. 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 and unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs).

In Egypt, education interventions will also be considered 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 Sudan and neighbouring countries in collaboration with relevant foreign embassies. This assistance will entail setting up mobile registration stations for the issuance of emergency ID documents, supporting registration efforts and providing life-saving equipment to search and rescue entities.

Finally, IOM at the regional level will provide support on PSEA to Sudan and neighbouring countries to ensure 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.

## ASSISTANCE TO THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
REGIONAL	USD 36.7 M	34,210
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 36.7 M</b>	<b>34,210</b>

Considering the need for immediate, medium and longer-term support and stabilization, particularly to displaced populations and host communities in Sudan, IOM will support livelihoods and resilience across a range of initiatives. IOM will provide small grants to community-based organisations (existing community solidarity/mutual aid initiatives) as seed funding for livelihoods and/or any life sustaining community activities. IOM will also support

agricultural or pastoral livelihoods through the provision of input kits, seeds or asset replacement. 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. In Egypt, IOM will provide food kits or cash for food to newly arrived populations.

## SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
CAR	USD 947,000	23,675
EGYPT	USD 2.1M	21,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 1.8M	35,000
LIBYA	USD 1,300,000	10,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 750,000	54,000
SUDAN	USD 24.2M	290,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 31.1 M</b>	<b>433,675</b>

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 communal shelters 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, essential household items and hygiene kits to address the immediate needs of those displaced as a critical and life-saving intervention will also be provided in Sudan, CAR, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya and South Sudan. In Sudan, IOM will use the IOM-established common pipeline mechanism for warehousing and repositioning NFI kits in coordination with the national

interagency coordination mechanisms. IOM also aims to establish further warehousing inside and outside Sudan to better respond to the increasing needs of crisis affected populations.

IOM will ensure the involvement of at-risk groups, including women, girls and persons with disabilities, in consultations for NFI needs and points of distribution. It will also establish Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and utilize tools to advance equitable and accessible service delivery, while ensuring that GBV, and housing land and property (HLP) protection services will be made available to affected populations.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



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### REQUIRED FUNDING

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS	TARGET
EGYPT	USD 1.0M	10,000
ETHIOPIA	USD 700,000	90,000
SOUTH SUDAN	USD 5.0M	72,000
SUDAN	USD 29.2M	560,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 35.9 M</b>	<b>732,000</b>

With the escalation of hostilities, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure is projected to become more severely impacted in Sudan, resulting in a high number of people in need of lifesaving drinking water, as well as other 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 in reproductive age. Hygiene promotion activities will also be promoted through emergency hygiene and garbage collection campaigns. As

and when access improves, IOM will also direct efforts towards rehabilitating WASH infrastructure destroyed by the conflict.

In 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 placement and maintenance of portable toilets. Awareness raising of waterborne diseases and hygiene messaging and promotion will also be included in IOM's WASH interventions.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM AND THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE

