

OPERATION UPDATE

Sudan | Complex Emergency



Sudanese Red Crescent Society volunteers distribute urgently needed supplies to internally displaced people in White Nile state (Pic: SRCS)

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRSD033 Emergency appeal launched: 01/05/2023. Operational Strategy published: 01/06/2023</p>	<p>Glide No: EP-2023-000027-GNQ</p>
<p>Operation update #1 Date of issue: 02/08/2023</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From: 21/04/2023 to 30/06/2023</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 20 months (21/04/2023-31/12/2024)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 800,000</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 60 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,600,000</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 40,000,000 (for the secretariat), is only 7 per cent funded. Further funding is urgently needed to enable the National Society to continue to provide essential and lifesaving services to the most vulnerable families affected by the conflict in Sudan.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

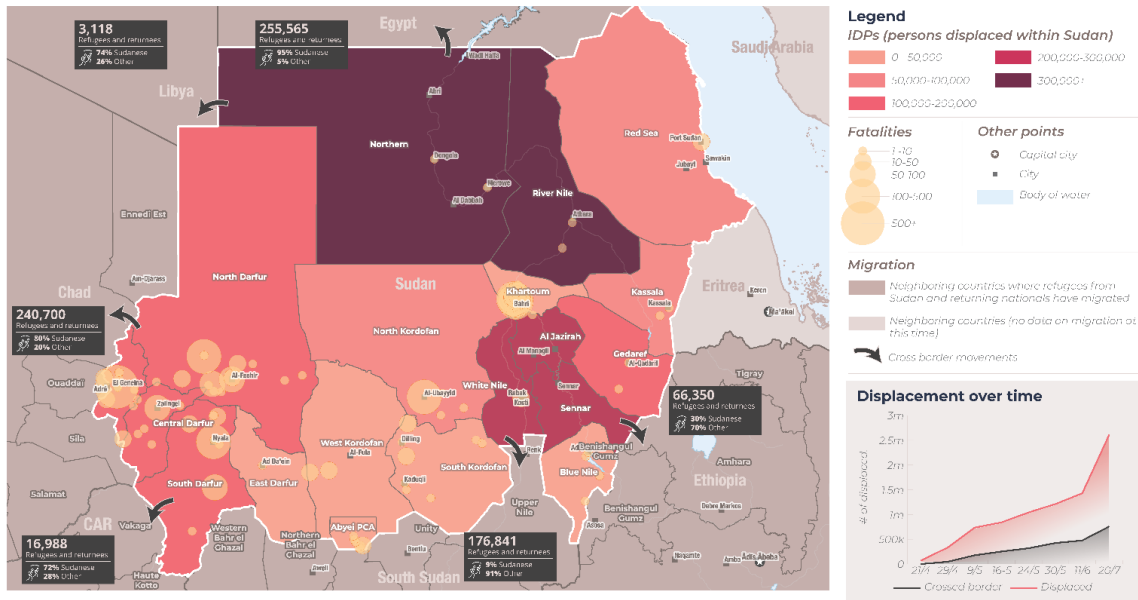
Description of the crisis

Updated: 20 July 2023

Regional Displacement Map Complex Emergency | Sudan



The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that over **2,613,000** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Over **759,000** people (both refugees and returning nationals) have crossed borders into Sudan's neighboring countries.



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, ACLED (fatalities), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (<https://dtm.iom.int/node/2-1896>), IFRC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Product of SIMS.

Sudan has been plunged into a dire humanitarian crisis because of an armed conflict. In the early morning of Saturday, 15 April 2023, Khartoum woke up to the sound of gunfire and explosions. This was the first time that Sudan's capital city, home to up to 8 million people, was at the epicentre of a fierce conflict between two powerful groups, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Up to 2 million people, who could, fled Khartoum and are now displaced across the country and across borders.

The people left behind are often those that cannot afford to leave and have now been locked down in Khartoum for months in a deteriorating situation with reducing essential services, health, power, water, and shortages of food. Some people are forced to take water from the Nile. Millions of civilians caught in the crossfire have been in lockdown for more than one month and many have run out of basic supplies like food, water, and medicine, having instead to borrow them or take the risk of fleeing through extremely dangerous routes.

As of 29th June 2023, about 1,965,946 people have been forced from their homes inside the country with almost 565,515 fleeing across borders. Some media reports state battles since April 15 between SAF and the RSF have killed nearly 3,000 people. All of Sudan's 18 provinces experienced displacement, with Khartoum at the top of the list with about 65 percent of the total number of displaced people, followed by West Darfur with more than 17 percent (according to the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix). Clashes between Sudan's army and RSF continued, as the crisis in the country's capital and western regions entered its 12th week with no attempts in sight to bring a peaceful end to the conflict. Talks hosted in Jeddah, sponsored by the United States and Saudi Arabia remain suspended.

The fighting in Khartoum and other parts of the country is taking place in densely populated urban areas and endangering the lives of civilians. Shrapnel and stray bullets are flying around in residential neighbourhoods. The conflict remains in a stalemate with Port Sudan remaining stable. Air raids and anti-aircraft fire struck Sudan's capital Khartoum, despite warring parties declaring truces for the Muslim holiday of Eid al-Adha. The three cities that make up the wider capital around the confluence of the River Nile, (Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman) have experienced more than 10 weeks of heavy clashes and looting, while the conflict has triggered a resurgence of ethnically motivated killings in the western region of Darfur.



SRCS Volunteers in Khartoum – risk their lives every day to support the most vulnerable people affected by the violence (SRCS Photo)

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Sudanese Red Crescent Society is present and operational across the country in all the 18 States branches. Since the 15 April SRCS have mobilized staff and over 4,295 volunteers to support the people affected by the violence.

As part of an integrated approach SRCS Branches working with internally displaced populations (IDPs) and people unable to flee have typically carried out the following activities:

- Formation and activation of emergency teams in the state and at the local level.
- Refreshers sessions for emergency teams on principles, code of conduct, and technical sectors, e.g. first aid, evacuation, psychosocial support.



- Supporting hospitals, health facilities with volunteers and emergency medical kits.
- Support mobile clinics – including accommodation centers.
- First aid services to the wounded and injured.
- Evacuation of the wounded and injured – including ambulance services and referrals.
- Providing psychosocial support (PFA).
- Supporting dead body management.
- Support IDP's through Humanitarian Service Points
- Provide food items, readymade meals.
- Providing drinking water
- Providing health and hygiene promotion to displaced communities.
- Distributions of dignity and hygiene kits
- Distributions of emergency shelter items and essential household items
- Providing restoring family links services.
- Supporting SGBV cases and referrals.
- Support child friendly safe spaces.
- Mobilize blood donation.
- Supporting registration of IDPs.



SRCS staff and volunteers mobilizing distribution of essential household items (SRCS Photo)

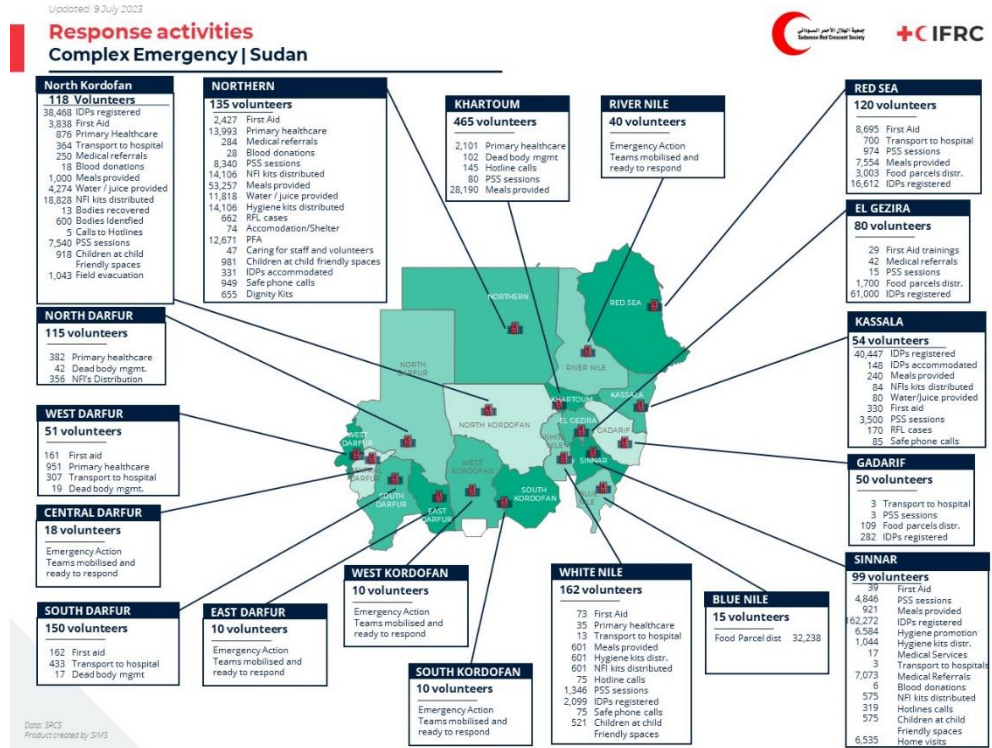
On 11th May 2023, a declaration was signed that bestowed upon SRCS and ICRC the task of collecting, registering, and burying bodies of deceased in coordination with the authorities. As well, SRCS was also tasked with registering those arriving at accommodation centres across the country. SRCS has unique access and presence across all the states which positioned them as the key first-line humanitarian responders in the country.

In early June 2023, SRCS was able to make the first distribution of food in Khartoum in a partnership with WFP. This is a full partnership in which SRCS are responsible for gaining access to the affected areas and mobilizing the affected population to receive the support in a safe and dignified manner. SRCS also receive feedback from the affect population and feedback on the food packs distributed. SRCS and WFP have extended their agreement in July 2023 to significantly scale up their response with an additional 26,058 metric tonnes of food to be delivered to some of the most critical areas in Khartoum. It's expected this partnering will reach up to 1.2m affected population.

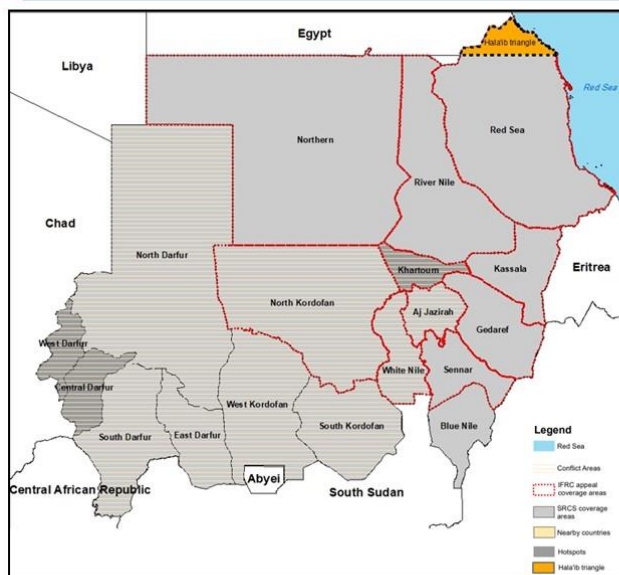


Snapshot of response updates

Below are the most update activities carried out by SRCS branches and the logistics pipeline.

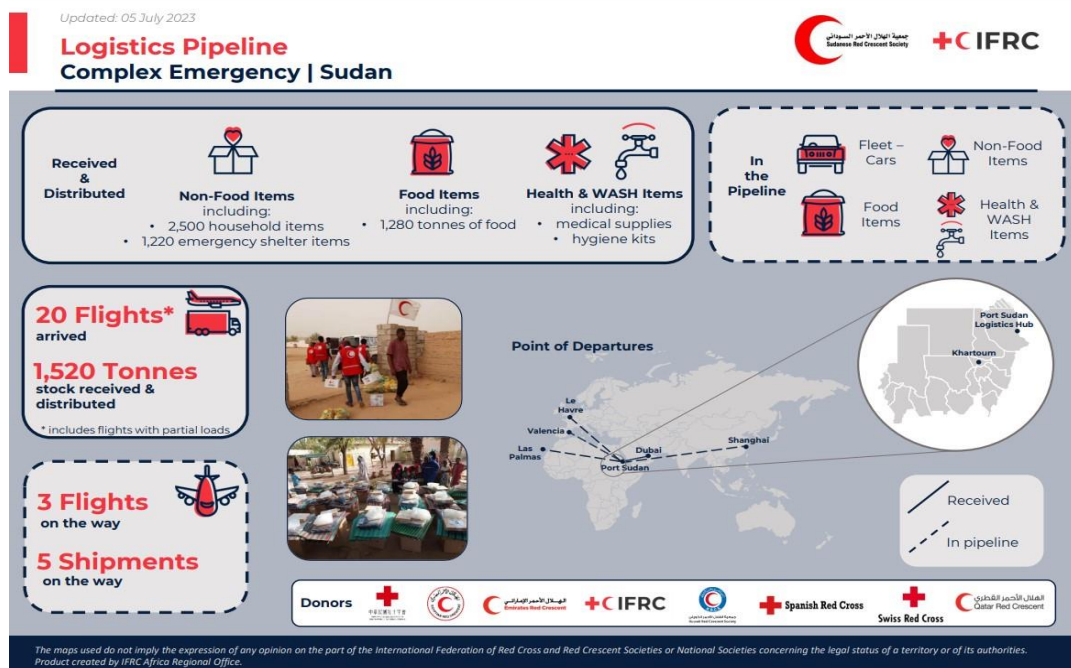


KEY FIGURES of SRCS response Complex Emergency | Sudan

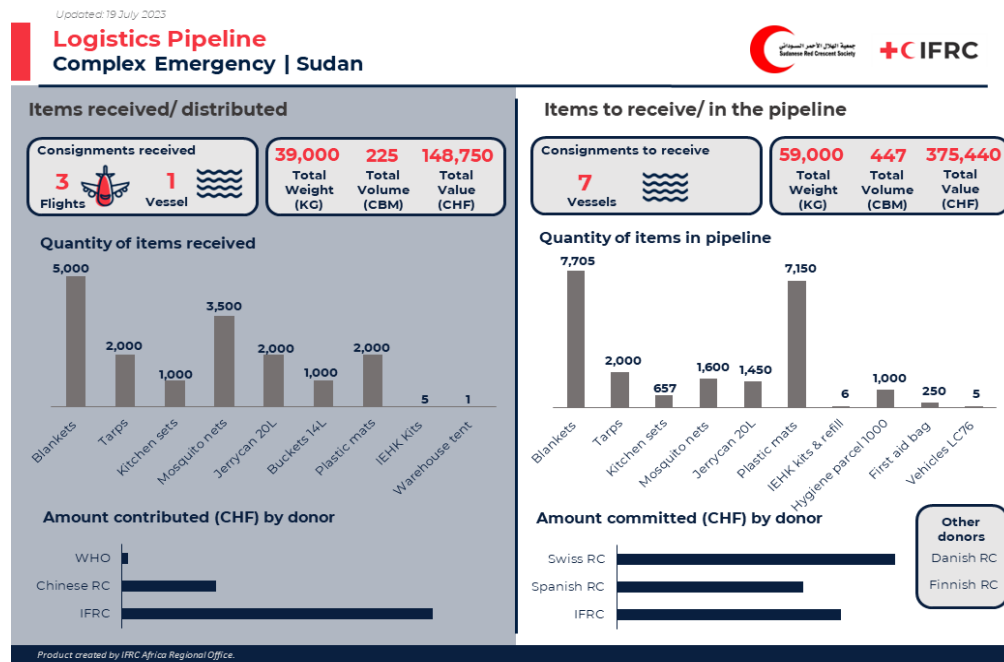


Product created by IFRC Africa Regional Office.

In support of the SRCS operation a supply pipeline has been established with bi-lateral and multilateral channels. Below are some of the basic numbers related to the supply chain into Sudan to date:



Logistics pipeline for Sudan Crisis (IFRC Dashboard)



Global logistics pipeline for Sudan Crisis (IFRC Dashboard)

Needs analysis.

There remain multiple needs, vulnerabilities, and protection risks in this crisis. Based on assessments and the SRCS Branches ongoing responses the following are the urgent areas that need further support.

- **Migration and displacement:** There are gaps in the current response across all areas of migration and thus a need to urgently scale up support across the specific sectors. Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) are needed along relevant migration and displacement routes so that people can access services such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) communication, and safe referrals, regardless of their status.
- **Shelter and settlements:** Shelter support is needed across all areas, from host families to collection centres, to informal settlements, to private rent accommodation, as well as provision of emergency household items. Including for those held up at border crossing who have not been able to leave.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** There is an urgent need to scale up food supply and to support basic needs of the affected and displaced. This includes host families who have now supported IDPs for over three months. The use of cash is prioritised but remains difficult due to the collapse of the international and national finance systems. However, we expect to see changes in this situation in the near future.
- **Mental health and psychosocial and community health:** There remains an urgent need to support the fragile healthcare system, including for mental health. There is also need for sustained disease surveillance in communities for detecting and responding to infectious disease outbreaks, while drugs and ambulances are in short supply and infrastructure is critically compromised.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** With the destruction of water systems and displacement of families to concentrated areas, there is an urgent need to provide safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, all for disease prevention.
- **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** It has been highlighted by many partners and SRCS that there is a significant risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) including sexual exploitation and abuse especially toward women and children and PGI needs to be mainstreamed across all programmes. SRCS are supporting several active cases where the incident occurred in Khartoum and at the point of displacement.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** Under the current conditions radio and TV stations are not always accessible to broadcast vital information or humanitarian messaging, but electricity and internet are largely functioning, although intermittent, so digital communications and social media are currently the primary means of communication. Priority now is to map out trusted communication systems to engage communities and share lifesaving information with a feedback system to hear community needs and concerns.
- **Impact on the National Society:** Given the damage and looting of SRCS sites around the country, a significant focus of IFRC support is on restoring and increasing operational capabilities for SRCS enabling them to continue providing localised and community-based humanitarian services where needed.



Sudan Internal Displacement Map Complex Emergency | Sudan

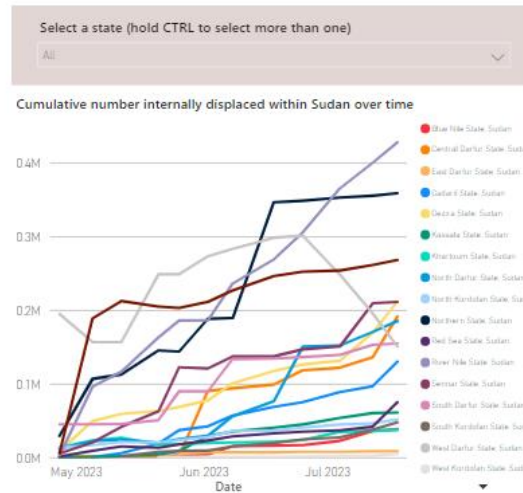


The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that **2,613,036** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Hover over a state to view displacement data for that state.

Total number internally displaced within Sudan



Location	Number of IDPs
Blue Nile State, Sudan	38,360
Central Darfur State, Sudan	191,430
East Darfur State, Sudan	8,610
Gadarf State, Sudan	130,080
Gezira State, Sudan	211,760
Total	2,613,036



Internal displacement tracker by state over time (IFRC Dashboard)

Snapshot of SRCS Branch challenges and assessments based on operational constraints.

The following are challenges and assessments based on SRCS Branches' on-going operational activities.

- Insufficient financial support to respond to the operation.
- Insufficient food supplies available to meet the needs of the affected populations.
- The lack of adequate number of the ambulance cars to transport and evacuate patients.
- Limited availability of fuel for the service vehicles in the Gadaref, White Nile and Khartoum states.
- Absence of the local authorities and humanitarian actors due to the internal disturbances in west Darfur state
- Lack of restoring family link registration forms in west Darfur state.
- Large numbers of the IDP's are hosted by their relatives, which is hard to provide humanitarian assistance to in White Nile state.
- Lack of designated shelter locations by the local authorities, IDPs are staying in insufficient and suitable places for housing and accommodation in White Nile State.
- Prolong disruption of the banking operations in all Sudan States
- Delays on work equipment to Khartoum state
- Limited number of vehicles, shortage in fuel and limitation in the liquidity of cash has a negative impact on activities implementation and the follow up.
- Lack of safe roads and safe access mainly during evacuation operations and dead body management operations in Khartoum state.
- Severe shortage of emergency medications and first aid items.
- Khartoum branch is no safer after being looted several times from 5 different armed group, 4 vehicles, 8 generators, several mobile phones and other equipment were looted. The Khartoum branch operations room has been moved temporarily.

Suggestions and recommendations by some SRCS Branches

- Scale up support the SRCS in their interventions in the sectors of health emergency, emergency response, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, livelihoods, and shelter.
- Adapt make-up of the food parcels for local context.
- Where there are markets provide cash distribution instead of food parcels distribution so IDPs can purchase their needed items
- Plastic sheets, blankets mattresses and mosquito nets are highly needed for the IDPs and host communities.
- Regular maintenance is needed at the collective shelters and mainly the toilets due to the large numbers of IDPs staying there, it is expected that those shelters will be badly affected during floods season and a plan should be in place to find new locations for those IDPs.
- Scale up logistics / warehouse capacity - Gadaref State.
- Pre stock of needed equipment for a better response, Khartoum branch
- Provide vehicle and fuel to facilitate the implementation – especially of Khartoum branch activities.
- Support the volunteers and the emergency teams. Additional Emergency team trainings is needed, as it proved its great impact on the success of the response operation, Khartoum branch.
- Provide communication equipment, radios and sat phones.
- Urging relevant authorities to open safe paths for the emergency teams.

Operational risk assessment

There remain significant operational risks, particularly around the impact on the National Society, transferring funds internationally and within the country, access, and security. Below are the main risks based on assessment and the SRCS Branches ongoing responses.

1. **Impact on the National Society:** SRCS Headquarters in Khartoum was ransacked and possibly looted, vehicles were lost, and communications have been disrupted with some of the branches. Many cars have been taken – the full number is now known at this time. The National Society management team have had to relocate to a temporary headquarters at Port Sudan Branch.
2. **Access to financial services:** The international banking system is still not accessible within Sudan now and the SWIFT system is not active. Internal banking within certain bank chains is available but challenging due to erratic power and internet. This poses major challenges for bringing funds into the country to support operations.
3. **Safety and Security:** The wellbeing and safety of SRCS staff and volunteers remains a priority working in this context.
4. **Access:** Humanitarian access due to security concerns and damage to infrastructure remains a significant challenge. The main access for personnel and supplies is via Port Sudan for flights and sea freight. Road transport into the country remains very difficult but the Logistics Cluster continues to carry out assessments and monitor. UNHAS flights have improved to Port Sudan and are now regular.
5. **Supply chain management:** Overall access to the country remains mainly Port Sudan, with other border crossings currently mostly closed. In country supply chain is limited in the country right now, prices in the local/regional markets are variable and unreliable. Logistical capacity support is overstretched, recruitment and training of staff are under significant pressure, assessment of warehouse stocks is difficult, indicating that there is a strong need for constant monitoring.
6. **Damage to communications systems:** Internet and phone connectivity have been severely disrupted and are operating at greatly reduced capacity. Reaching branches can be difficult and at times has been not possible (mainly some of the Darfur Branches).
7. **Damage to social infrastructure and services:** Schools, health facilities and markets have been disrupted. Many large markets are simply not functioning, and most hospitals are only operating at limited capacity, all in an environment that is increasingly hostile to the psychological wellbeing of personnel.



8. **Lack of funding:** Sudanese Red Crescent urgently need support to maintain their activities in the ongoing conflict. Through the IFRC we have launched an international appeal for CHF60m. To date we have a large funding gap. Without more funds our staff and volunteers cannot continue to provide the lifesaving support so desperately needed by the people of Sudan.
9. **Floods:** July-August and September are the peak of the rainy season and some of the states projected to be impact most also host the largest number of IDPs.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operational strategy to which this operational update responds to, remains unchanged.

The vision is to support SRCS in responding to the direct impacts of the ongoing conflict, and the National Society's business continuity across Sudan. The four key priorities of the vision include:

1. **Emergency first aid, medical services**, whether ambulance or in health facilities, and psychological support.
2. **Establishing humanitarian service points (HSPs)** where displaced populations can access a wide range of humanitarian support without any kind of discrimination.
3. **Tailored basic needs support** that includes promoting access to food, safe water, hygiene, non-food items (NFIs), emergency shelter, and sanitation, preferably via CVA or in-kind.
4. **Restoring and increasing operational capabilities for SRCS** thus enabling them to continue providing localized and community-based humanitarian services. That means supporting and rebuilding SRCS branches, assets and the National Societies business continuity which have been hampered by the conflict, damage and looting of SRCS sites around the country. States being targeted for support under the Appeal remain as follows:

Other key components include child protection, prevention, and response to sexual of gender-based violence (SGBV) including sexual exploitation and abuse, the duty of care, security for field actions and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in emergencies. CEA in emergencies ensures affected populations participate in the decisions that concern them, ensuring that assistance is relevant, appropriate and does not increase harm to people.

The strategy aims at conducting activities across five sectors that include Shelter, Housing and Settlements; basic needs & cash; Health & Care; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); CEA and migration.

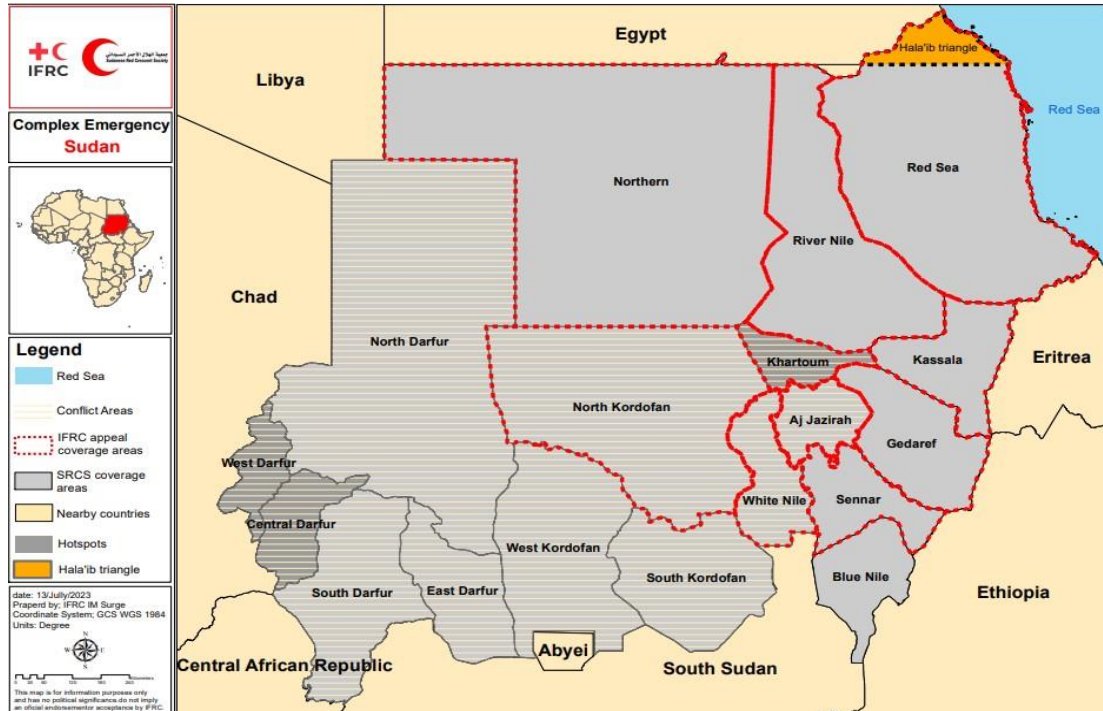
During this prolonged emergency phase, the strategy is to continue to support:

1. Mobilization of staff and volunteers to provide essential and lifesaving services to those fleeing, displaced or unable to flee and remain in an insecure location.
2. Supporting the National Society manage in-kind donation with logistics and mobilization support.
3. Supporting the National Society through the Business Continuity Plan to ensure the organization can meet its duty of care to staff and volunteers and is able to deliver services while retaining a high level of transparency and accountability.

This remains a Federation-wide approach based on the response priorities of the SRCS and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach ensures linkages between all response activities and assists in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.



Initial geographical areas of engagement: Darfur states, Khartoum and Northern Kordofan are the most directly affected by the conflict. SRCS will prioritize based on assessment and access; at this time and subject to change the IFRC appeal will target 10 states: Khartoum, Red Sea, Al Jazeera, Northern State, Kasala, Gedaref, Sinner, River Nile, White Nile and North Kordofan. Also including support to the National Headquarters relocated to Port Sudan, Red Sea State.



Map of support to SRCS through this Appeal in 10 states




Caption: Lia and her children were forced to flee Khartoum after heavy shelling and has settled in Port Sudan. She shared her harrowing story to highlight the plight of people like her and the support received from SRCS

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Currently SRCS and IFRC PMER teams are developing the overall Federation Wide reporting framework. This is supported by the IM teams. The numbers below are what has been collected to date from SRCS Branches. However, given the challenges in communication and access, we anticipate increased details to be available with subsequent Operations Updates.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION


	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator (s)	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	1,000 (10%)	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centers, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.</i>	1,000 (10%)	10,000

Donor	ITEMS	Qty	UNIT	Khartoum	Northern	Al Jazeera	Red Sea	El-Gadartif	Sennar
IFRC	Bed nets	3,526	pcs		1,500	500	500		
IFRC	Tarpaulins	2,000	sheet		350	250	250		150
IFRC	Blankets	5,000	pcs		1,350	500	500		150
IFRC	Kitchen sets	1,000	box		250	100	100		50
IFRC	Sleeping mats	4,000	pcs		1,500	500	500		
IFRC	Jerrycans	2,000	pcs		250	250	250		
KRCS	Tents	200	pcs		10		10	2	4
KRCS	Ground sheet	100	pcs	20	25	25	25		
KRCS	Tarpaulins	20	pcs				20		
KRCS	Hygiene Kits	59	pcs	15	14	15	15		
KRCS	Blankets	426	pcs		213	106	107		
KRCS	Bed sheet	1,800	pcs		800	450	450		100
KRCS	Cloths	207	carton						
KRCS	Linen	2,110	pcs	528	527	527	528		
KRCS	Towels	8,544	pcs		4,122	2,136	2,136		150
IFRC	Rub hall	1	pcs					1	

Table 1: Shelter and household items distributed by the SRCS since May 2023

Displaced families

- Distribution of shelter and essential household items is ongoing and continues to be scaled up as items become available from the logistics pipeline.
- Branches are supporting families in accommodation centers with basic services such as: essential household items – mosquito nets, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans.
- The above table equates to reaching at least 1,000 families with emergency shelter and essential household items – support is mainly provided in accommodation centers.
- Branches continue to distribute items made available via access to their domestic and bi lateral contributions – at this time the number reported here is understood to be an underestimate of actual distributions.
- As per the logistics section reported later in this Operations Update more items are in the pipeline in line with the Mobilization Table¹ to support SRCS ongoing dispatch/distribution plan – based on access to items and prioritization of needs at Branch level. These distributions will be reported in subsequent Operations Updates.
- The peak of the rainy is season July-August-September. Branches are now under high alert and preparing for response. The projection is that the floods will impact on communities who host IDPs, including accommodation centers. SRCS have requested IFRC to prepare EHIs for up to 4,000 families which will be used to support IDPs and host families.

	Basic needs & cash	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (CVA).</i>	None	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with food assistance.</i>	Greater than 10,000 ²	10,000
	<i>Percentage of target households that have enough sources of food and income to meet their survival threshold for six months (including cash grants).</i>	On going	85%

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

- **On going activities with SRCS in support of CVA planning and readiness:** Key precondition for implementing CVA is having financial service providers in place, in the Sudan crisis the financial service providers were heavily affected. The Central Bank is not operational, and liquidity is a challenge.
- However, SRCS has an existing framework agreement with the Bank of Khartoum who are operational in several States.

¹ <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6414#reports>

² Including partnership with WFP and hot meals provided through HSPs and accommodation centers

- Therefore, based on the CVA preconditions **see table 2**, in the reporting period the effort has majorly been coordinating with national cash working group and finding solutions to the use of Cash modality. This was done through the CVA and Relief Technical working group facilitated by IFRC. The following were the key expected output of the working group.
 - Contextualization and aligning CVA tools to what can be used in the field. A sub work group was formed to work on this led by German Red Cross.
 - Targeting strategy and Scenario Planning.
 - FSP mapping (possible Joint FSP Agreement).
 - Mapping available capacities of Cash personnel within the movement partners to support the NS.
- There was active participation in the Sudan National Cash Working Group. All the agencies faced the same challenges in terms of financial service providers and monitoring the value of the MEB (minimum expenditure basket). Subgroups on MEB and financial services have been formed and there is now substantial progress that will support CVA implementation in the EA.

Feasibility		Appropriateness	
Market conditions	-Functioning market regularly supplied to meet demand. -Items needed to meet needs are locally available. -Markets accessible (physical, safety, resources)	Recipients needs	-Cash already in use by target population. -People cannot access food or income for basic needs. -Protection related risks will not be amplified.
Operational conditions	-Cash can be delivered safely and effectively. -Functional and reliable payment systems. -Programmatic expertise and operational capacity.	Community and political acceptance	-Community awareness and acceptance of cash. -Political awareness and acceptance of cash.

Table 2: CVA Preconditions

- SRCS are also coordinating with IOM on distribution of cash grants to IDPs in Red Sea State.
- SRCS Partnership with IOM distributed CVA support to the IDPs affected by the Sudan conflict in the Red Sea in accommodation centers and host communities in Port Sudan, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration *IOM* and US Aid funding for 2000 families, \$100 per family.



Caption: Cash distribution supported by IOM for host families at SRCS. SRCS Photo.

Hunger Crisis cash grants

- Funds have been transferred to the NS for cash distributions in Kasala (3 communities) and Red Sea state (4 communities).
- These were planned before the conflict and beneficiaries were already selected based in food security targeting. The conflict has now exacerbated these same family's condition and a review is underway with regards value/MEB, etc.
- SRCS are coordinating with the cash working group focal person in Kasala and Red Sea to review the MED and value of the grant. We expect grants to be distributed.

Basic Needs

- In kind food support distributions are summarized in Table 3 below. This is an ongoing process as more inkind food becomes available from PNS and domestic partners.

Donor	ITEMS	Qty	UNIT	Northern	Al Jazeera	Red Sea	River Nile	El-Gadarif	Kassala	Blue Nile	Sennar
KRC	Food Parcels	1,375	pcs	53	53	469	-	200	200	200	200
UAE RC	Food Parcels	4,591	pcs	800	791	2300	500				
King Salman Relief	Food items	1,118	pcs	-	-	1,118	-				

Table 3: In kind donations

- Through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and accommodation centers SCRC are also supporting with the provision of hot meals. During the reporting period this is reported as reaching up to 118,954 people.

WFP partnership.

- SRCS and WFP started a partnership in early May and were able to initiate the first food distributions in Khartoum.
- This is a full partnership in which SRCS are responsible for gaining access to the affected areas and mobilizing the affected population to receive the support in a safe and dignified manner. SRCS also receive feed back from the affect population and feed back on the food packs distributed.
- Details of distributions under the partnership are shown in table 4 below.


Localities	No.of ppl	No. of HH	Food Ton	Item
Nothern State	6,109	1,018	85.694	Wheat flour, oil, lentils, salt
Umdrman	23,652	3,942	300	
Jeblawlya Karri, Ombda	16,186	2,698	1,000	Sorghum, lentil, oil
Gebawlaya	13,350	2,225	1.250	Sorghum, lentil, oil, salt
Red Sea	123	738	25.8	Wheat flour, pulses, oil, salt
River Nile	19,279	91,571	1,947	Sorghum, Lentil, oil, salt
	79,314	101,577	4,609	

Table 4:First food distributed in Khartoum by SRCS in partnership with WFP

- In addition, to the above SRCS and WFP have extended their agreement in July 2023 to significantly scale up their response with an additional 26,058 metric tonnes of food to be delivered to some of the most critical areas in Khartoum. It's expected this partnering will reach up to 1.2m affected population.



SRCS partnership with WFP distribute food in Khartoum in a safe and dignified way (SRCS Photo)

	Health & Care	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To provide the affected population with urgent health and care services including Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) together with timely, accurate and trusted information, and with support to enable them to take action and protect their health.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by health service delivery in emergencies.</i>	45,513	800,000
	<i>Number of mobile clinics operating.</i>	On going	20
	<i>Number of households people reached through the distribution of mosquito nets as part of essential household items.</i>	3,526 nets have been distributed	10,000

	<i>Number of people reached with personal hygiene kit, dignity kit (including MHM kits)</i>	3,645	10,000
	<i>Number of Staff/volunteers trained on PFA/CBHFA</i>	0	1,000
	<i>Number of people reached with first aid services.</i>	9,824	20,000
	<i>Number of first aid kits purchased and distributed.</i>	650 in pipeline	1,000
	<i>Number of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed.</i>	5 (each kit reaching up to 10,000 ppl for 3 mths)	100
	<i>Number of people reached with Search & Rescue activities conducted by the RCRC.</i>	1,043	500
	<i>Number of people who receive MHPSS in emergency situations from RCRC.</i>	39,849	5,000
	<i>Number of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS</i>	109	1,000
	<i>Number of dead body management teams mobilized, trained, and equipped.</i>	On going	20

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

- A significant number of people are living in an environment of shelling and bombing and witnessed death. Others who have fled the front line are worried about relatives or friends who were left behind and are in danger. In response to this SRCS trained staff and volunteers have reached up to 39,849 affected people through PSS sessions.
- Staff and volunteers are also significantly affected and 109 have benefited from PSS sessions.
- SRCS volunteer working with other humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF have supported child friendly spaces.

First aid and medical services

- First Aid being the core area of work of the National Society, 9,824 injured individuals were provided with assistance during this reporting period.
- As well, 700 were transported to various health facilities and 630 referred for medical services.

Support to, and rehabilitation of, health facilities

- Five international emergency health kits (IEHK³) (and five corresponding renewal kits) were imported and distributed to health facilities – 3 in Khartoum, 1 in Northern and 1 in Al Jazerra. These have the capacity to support up to 10,000 persons for three months.
- In the wake of the conflict, priority for Red Cross volunteers has been assisting with health workers to cope with the influx of mass casualties seeking health services.

³ <https://itemscatalogue.redcross.int/health--3/health-kits-and-sets--7/interagency-emergency-health-kit--62/interagency-emergency-health-kit-iehk--KMEDKIAE01.aspx>

- Currently, insecurity constraints any practical health facilities rehabilitation. Time and resources during this period are concentrated on emergency responses to save life.

Community-based disease prevention and health promotion

- SRCS volunteers have concentrated on the provision of information on behavioural and medical health risks, alongside referral of injured people to functioning health facilities and first aid to minimise exposure to health hazards.
- As many IDPs have settled within host families and other in public health facilities, the focus will gradually change to personal and community level engagement.
- 3.645 hygiene kits were distributed towards helping people on the move.



SRCS volunteers in Khartoum hospitals (SRCS Photo)

Item	Partner	Locations
5# IEHK, basic module, medicine (each kit supports 10,000 persons for three months).	who	3# for Khartoum, 1# for Al Gazera, 1# for Northern State
5# basic module, renewable and equipment.	WHO	
Provided various hygiene and health material 14.7 MT – mainly PPE	Egypt RC	Khartoum, Northern, AlGJaz, Red Sea, River Nile Gataref, White Nile, Kassala, South Dafur
Provided 20 MT of medicine to MoH.	Kuwait RC	National


Table 5: Health equipment support provided by the SRCS.

Dead body management

- In coordination with ICRC, this Appeal supports SRCS mobilization of volunteers in dead body management.
- Having a country wide presence, SRCS volunteers have identified and accorded a significant number of bodies for dignified burial.



SRCS dead body management team in North Kordofan carry out safe and dignified burials. (Pic: SRCS)

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools).</i>	On going	800,000
	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of WASH NFIs/supplies.</i>	22,933	50,000

	<i>Number of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water.</i>	47,180	200,000
	<i>Number of people supported to have access to sanitation facilities.</i>	On going	200,000
	<i>% of people who report they are satisfied with distribution services</i>	On going	70%
	<i>Number of emergency latrines/mobile toilets constructed</i>	On going	144
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	On going	1,000

WASH NFI and water distributing.

- Where SRCS have the capacity water is being delivered particularly to accommodation centers and border crossing points.
- During this reporting period at least 47,180 people have been provided with water.
- Distribution of WASH NFIs is ongoing and continues to be scaled up as items become available from the logistics pipeline. This is coupled with hygiene promotion.

Water production / delivery


- Currently there has been no rehabilitation of community water points and supply systems or procurement and distribution of water treatment consumables (coagulants and disinfectants). This activity will be scaled up based in resources made available, access and prioritization of needs.

Environmental health and sanitation

- SRCS are supporting clean up campaigns, garbage collection, particularly in support of accommodation centers.

Hygiene promotion

- SRCS have staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion in emergencies who are not active in the operation.
- Plans and activities are underway to scale up hygiene promotion seasons targeting IDPs and host communities as part of the distributions of WASH and hygiene items. As reported above under health at least 3,645 hygiene kits have been distributed.

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Different people impacted by, displaced by and fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on PGI and implementing the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies</i>	On going	250

	<i>Number of people reached with PGI activities including prevention and response to SGBV awareness messages.</i>	On going	200,000
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers briefed on Code of Conduct, PSEA and child safeguarding, and have signed Code of Conduct.</i>	On going	250
	<i>Safe referral pathways established, monitored, and disseminated across the response. (In coordination with other actors)</i>	On going	250
	<i>% of sector reports with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability.</i>	On going	100%
	<i>% of sectors adhering to minimum standards for PGI in emergencies (PGI scorecard).</i>	On going	100%
	<i>Number of child friendly/safe spaces supported by the RCRC</i>	2,995 children reached	24
	<i>Number of people accessing safe spaces</i>	On going	240
	<i>Number of people reunited with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services</i>	1,563 safe phone calls provided	1,000

PGI mainstreaming.


- Given the situation it is considered there is a high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and child labor.
- Issues identified: the rise in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases triggered by displacement in both IDP populations and host communities, lack of community awareness on SGBV, limited GBV responses in some locations, overcrowding at reception centers and lack privacy for specific SGBV services, needs for supplies in all areas affected by conflict, including dignity kits, post rape kits in health facilities for clinical management of rape.
- Up to 2,995 children have been provided activities ranging from playing, socializing, leaning and expressing themselves during these unprecedented situations for many minors.
- At regional level IFRC is a member of the GBV working group for East and Southern Africa and has been actively engaging with the working group that currently has a special focus on Sudan crisis. Through the GBV working group we have been able to get real time information on SGBV cases, partners in country and attending regular briefings on current situation in Sudan and neighboring countries with a focus on SGBV prevention and response.
- SRCS represented by the safeguarding coordinator is member of the PSEA Network for Sudan and the Network is actively engaging on coordination and collaboration with the current Sudan Crisis.
- SRCS is also part of the GBV sub working group for Sudan for in country partners. Even with limited connectivity they continue to participate whenever possible.
- IFRC is supporting coordination with the risk manager in assessing specific safeguarding risks and ensure prevention and response mechanisms in place.
- IFRC is coordinating with CEA team in handling sensitive feedback and have in place SOPs.
- IFRC is supporting coordination with migration team in establishing HSPs that consider PGI risks with clear prevention and response plans including training NS staff and volunteers.
- IFRC is supporting Movement coordination on PGI in place for Sudan and neighboring countries facilitated by IFRC it includes PGI focal points from Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad, CAR, IFRC, ICRC and Operating National Societies - biweekly meeting.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

- In coordination with ICRC, this Appeal supports the mobilization of SRCS volunteers in RFL to address the needs of separated persons, missing, and deceased.
- SRCS has provided 1,563 safe phone calls to individuals.



PSS IDP camp North Kordufam Sudan (SRCS Photo 18.6.23)

 Migration	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	<i>Support the basic needs of IDPs, people on the move and host communities by setting up Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and by establishing distribution and support mechanisms along the routes.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached through Humanitarian Service Points.</i>	On going	200,000
	<i>Number of active HSPs providing support to IDPs and people on the move.</i>	On going	50

On going activities with SRCS in support of migration:

- Supported IM to establish a displacement monitoring tracker for number of IDPs by State.
- Developed Humanitarian Service Points pack available in 3 languages (English, French, Arabic).
- Supported creation of assessment tools (emergency needs assessments, initial rapid assessment report template).
- Developed a narrative and language document guidance for communications. Included supporting communication with Sudan coverage in IFRC Twitter space.
- Developing standard indicators together with PMER, IM and FDRS.
- Participation/chairing of the weekly IDP technical working group for Sudan.
- In addition, SRCS also have partnerships with UNICEF and UNHCR to provide services to IDPs.

Registration

- SRCS are responsible for registration of IDPs. This includes identifying the family profile and displacement location.
- So far SRCS have supported the registration across all States of up 703,651 people displaced.

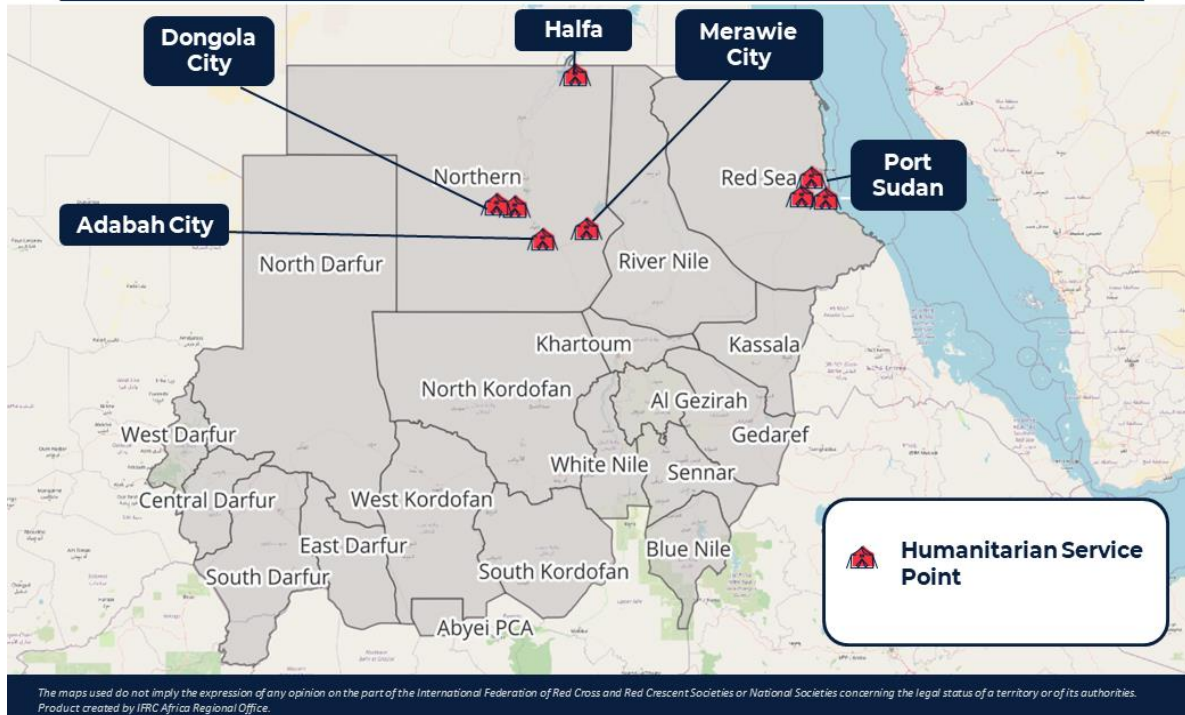
Humanitarian Service Points

- SRCS are exploring ways to support scale up of HSPs, particularly in areas not covered.
- Current HSPs including those supported by Danish Red Cross as part of a long-term programme are operating in Halfa, Northern State; Merawie City, Northern State, Adabah City, Northern State; Dongola City, Northern State (2); Elsalim, Northern State; Al Hafeer Village, Northern State; Red Sea State (3).
- Recent issues identified: some HSPs operating as temporary shelters based on needs; not always possible to do referrals for protection concerns (ex: SGBV cases) because the services/agencies are not always available; many IDPs are sheltered in community homes so it is difficult to gauge numbers, unconfirmed reports of refugees being sent back to Sudan after crossing into neighboring countries.
- HSP are also supporting service provision such as hot meals, health through mobile clinics, PSS, support to mothers and children.
- Support to SGBV cases (that have happened in Khartoum or at the point of displacement) and referrals (in Red Sea six cases have been identified 3 incidents happened in Khartoum and three in Port Sudan).


- In some cases, individual health care has been provided where displaced persons have had to be subsequently moved to gain access to specific health care - this includes mobilization of ambulance, etc.

Updated: 20 July 2023

Humanitarian Service Points Complex Emergency | Sudan



Humanitarian service points in Sudan

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To support the response to have a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, and integrate meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standards.</i>	On going	250
	<i>% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs.</i>	On going	90%

	<i>Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.</i>	On going	3
	<i>% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation.</i>	On going	90%
	<i>% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation.</i>	On going	100%
	<i>% of complaints or feedback about the RCRC operation which receive a response through established community communication</i>	On going	100%
	<i>Operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback</i>	On going	100%

CEA mainstreaming

- SRCS continue to engage communities and mainstream CEA during the conflict.
- SRCS will mainstreams CEA in sectoral assessments and responses through a set of minimum considerations for assessments and operational designs by sectors.

Feedback mechanism

- A hot line has been set up that received calls on RFL and feedback. To date reported cases, include 145 in Khartoum, 5 in North Kordhofan, 129 in Sennar and 29 in White Nile, totaling to 354.
- The Branches also receive a lot of feedback and requests at branch level directly from the affected people, host families.
- Before the recent outbreak of the conflict there is ongoing process for establishment of national feedback. It began by an institutional feedback training conducted by MRS.

Ongoing activities with SRCS

- Coordinated with the COVID 19 project team to start implementation of CEA activities.
- Share with CEA focal persons in the state level feedback excel form for updates.
- Agreed with PMER department to include CEA activities in the emergency reports that send it by branches.
- Community consultation have been conducted in the Northern state before distribution of food items to IDP.
- SSRCS is collaborating in a joint assessment as part of the Sudan AAP Working Group. It was agreed that SRCS would support with the data collection through community consultations, as the National Society have the largest network of volunteers among all implementing partners in the country.



SRCS community meeting to ensure safe access for SRCS to provide essential services (SRCS Photo)




- The RCCE working group for East and Southern Africa, which is co-chaired by the IFRC, has been seeking to support the Sudan crisis. Discussions are taking place on supporting the use of community feedback data at regional and national working groups to inform the response.
- IFRC’s updated [Feedback Kit](#) has been translated into Arabic and shared with SRCS. Support will be required on strengthening the community feedback mechanism using contextualized tools – plans for this are under discussion.
- The IFRC CEA regional team have drafted CEA checklists to support the integration of CEA approaches across different sectors including migration, shelter, PSS, and health.
- CEA resources and capacity mapping is underway to better understand how many CEA branch focal points are still in place, how many staff and volunteers have been trained on CEA and which activities can be implemented as a priority.

Challenge and recommendations:

- It is difficult to implement activities in states effected by the conflict, particularly where offices have been looted.
- SRCS have had to suspend several projects some of these projects include CEA activities. Most staffs in the states level are now mobilized to operate for emergency instead of other activities.
- Communication and internet is not stable in many states, there is a need to improve internet access.
- Funds are needed for the activities of the national feedback mechanisms.
- It’s important we scale up monitoring of PGI/SGBV.
- There are shortages of CEA trained staff as SRCS only have one in each state. There is a need to build more capacity in CEA and feedback for volunteers.

ENABLING APPROACHES

 National Society Strengthening			
Objective:	<i>SRCS is prepared to respond effectively to emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognized</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers mobilized, equipped, and insured.</i>	Over 2,000	1,000
	<i>Number of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities.</i>	1 Red Sea	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with warehousing</i>	1 Red Sea	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with fleet</i>	On going	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with information technology and communications</i>	On going	TBC
	<i>Number of emergency hubs established</i>	On going	TBC

Business Continuity



The NSD working group has carried an assessment of the NS needs and based on this developed a draft Business Continuity Plan and budget. The following sections present the plan, and the budget is incorporated in the funding ask of this appeal.

Impact on Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)

The crisis has directly impacted SRCS at headquarters level and in several of its branches. The location of SRCS national headquarters rendered it unsafe to access, and it is reported that the building was occupied by armed actors and has been looted. Assessment of damage and losses will be undertaken once safe access to the HQ is assured. It's probable that administrative and financial files could also have been lost in the HNQ and other some of the branches that have been directly affected. This has required temporary relocation of national headquarters to Port Sudan, where an emergency operations and logistics center has been established. SRCS has relocated some members of its management team, and selected staff, to Port Sudan while others are based in SRCS branches in Kassala, Gedarif, Al-Jazeera, White Nile, River Nile, and Northern, states of Sudan.

This follows the practice of the Govt which has also relocated ministries. OCHA, UN and other agencies are now relocated to Port Sudan. Port Sudan is now seen the main coordination hub for the government and humanitarian sector.

The same can be said of logistics. Port Sudan has the only airport that can receive international flights and an active seaport. Hence, the vast majority of humanitarian goods and services are accessed through Port Sudan. Several branches of SRCS have been damaged or ransacked. Vehicles and equipment across the country have also been looted, warehouses have been looted or damaged. SRCS was stocked with medicine, hospital equipment and non-food items (NFIs), and had ambulances ready, ahead of the 2023 flood season, which is predicted to be particularly bad this year due to El Nino, but much of this has been looted and burnt during the fighting.

SRCS staff and volunteers have been directly impacted by the conflict too with officers, especially in Khartoum and West and South Darfur state, displaced and personal losses of assets. Staff and volunteers across all eighteen states of Sudan, however, are continuing to support their communities with the capacities that they have available.

Why a National Society Development Business Continuity Plan?

After the crisis unfolded in Sudan, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the IFRC, the ICRC and the Partners National Societies present in the country have established working groups on different technical areas that could guarantee coordination and support to the National Society. A working group on National Society Development was established with the participation of IFRC Cluster Delegation, Regional Office, ICRC, PNSs with the objective of developing a plan to identify immediate and priority needs to enable the National Society to maintain its functions despite the crisis.

In coordination with the Sudanese Red Crescent, the working group has worked on mapping out the priority operational needs at HQ and branches to enable the NS to function for the next months. The identification of immediate priorities could guarantee business continuity for the National Society in a way that is consistent with SRCS action plans, with ICRC and with the Operational Strategy within the Emergency Appeal document published by the IFRC. The overall purpose of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is to provide guidance to the Movement partners on how to support and maintain the basis for the organization to continue functioning during the crises, until the circumstances allow for a longer-term recovery and development plan.

Given that SRCS plays a crucial role in the overall emergency response as a humanitarian local actor, disruptions in service should be minimized to maintain public trust and secure the provision of basic humanitarian services to the targeted population while maintaining proactive duty of care for volunteers, youth and staff. As such, SRCS management and the RCRC Movement at large should incorporate business continuity considerations into the



overall design of response model to reduce as much as possible the risk of disruptions in the National Society's functions.

The present BCP gathers information sourced through the SRCS located across the country, the IFRC staff in Port Sudan and via interaction with the other working groups created in the aftermath of the crisis. Additionally, the plan will provide a high-level framework for the development and implementation of a longer-term NSD Plan for SRCS that will be developed once the situation in the country stabilizes. The future NSD Plan will take stock of pre-existing knowledge of the National Society and its transformational agenda that was aiming at creating a new leadership structure and wider organizational functionality. Similarly, the NSD Plan will build on this BCP through its pre-identified priorities and target actions.

Supporting SRCS operational functionality and business continuity priorities

General Objective: to maintain and enhance SRCS functionality and capacity in the short-term and allow the organization to fulfil its humanitarian mandate and continue its operations in support of vulnerable people.

Actions required to enable SRCS to function are organized into cluster thematic areas: human resources, volunteers and youth, physical assets, and equipment.

1) Human resources

SRCS has been compelled to adapt its emergency operations approach to the specifics of the 2023 internal armed conflict. Many SRCS national headquarters staff are now displaced and the HQ building itself is inaccessible to all SRCS personnel due to safety concerns. SRCS is relocating key management and operational officers to either the emergency operations and logistics center that has been established in Port Sudan, or to branches in the Eastern, Central, and Northern states of Sudan, or other branches in the country where emergency response required further support to the branches. Other SRCS officers, mostly from Khartoum Headquarters, are working from branches in states to which they fled. The mobilization of staff to other locations has proved to be an essential, though costly, action.

Outcome: SRCS has sufficient resources to maintain essential staff at emergency operations and logistics center in Port Sudan and other proposed center in Gedarif, and at branches.

- Provide salary support for headquarters and branches to maintain a functional human resource structures for the immediate response.
 - Provide allowance for SRCS officers to relocate to the operational center in Port Sudan or to branches in support of the crisis operation.
 - Cover for accommodation costs and per diems for relocated key SRCS officers relevant to the response.
 - Provide support for Severance Payments for contracts to be cancelled due to the current situation.
 - Review mechanisms of communications and coordination between HQ and branches for providing effective decision-making process and the management of branches structured specifically to the operation.

2) HQ – branch relation and communication

Given the impact of the conflict, restoring, and increasing operational capacity at the headquarters and branch level is a core component. Beyond cost coverage for SRCS systems (HR, comms, logistics, etc), this includes the need for technical expertise and funding support to reinstate a connection and coordination mechanism between the HQ and branches, not only as normal function of a national society, but also given the relocation of SRCS people across the country, from Port Sudan to other more peripheral branches. It is therefore vital to ensure mechanisms of communications and coordination between HQ and branches for effective decision-making and management of the operation. This can partially be achieved already with foreseen support to communication, networks, and technological appliances. On the other hand, it is vital to ensure decision-making lines, define authorities of branches and monitor capacity.



- **Outcome:** SRCS has established mechanisms of communications and coordination between HQ and branches for effective decision-making and management of the response. Determine the level of operational capacity, decision making and decentralization of branches (e.g., within established emergency procedures)
- Establish internal communication lines between headquarters and affected branches, along with regular meeting schedules.

3) Volunteers and youth

SRCS volunteers, including youth, have remained actively involved in humanitarian response throughout the crisis in the most difficult of circumstances. Volunteers are providing transport for injured and unwell people to reach medical facilities, First Aid including at hospitals, dead body management, as well as support for displaced persons in transit.

Outcome: SRCS volunteers have the necessary logistical and financial resources and support interventions and can safely provide their service

- Cover all 1,000 volunteers with adequate IFRC insurance scheme
- Cover for allowances for volunteers, both in form of incentives and transport costs
- Provide volunteers with personal protective equipment for health-related activities and dead body management.
- Make available visibility clothing, e.g. vests, bibs and hats with SRCS logo.
- Contribute to the provision of psychosocial support for volunteers.
- Organize induction or refresher trainings for volunteers on “Stay safe”, “Safer access”, “Code of conduct” and other security trainings.
- Provide volunteers with induction or refresher trainings on technical areas relevant to the response, including First Aid, MHPSS, etc.
- Develop technical expertise and support to the National Societies for development/update of emergency procedures on volunteer management in emergencies (quick guidance on volunteering in emergencies), including minimum screening procedures for new and spontaneous volunteers, and disseminate these among all engaged partners inside and outside the Movement.

4) Physical assets and resources


The loss or damage of assets is hindering SRCS’s ability to reach people in need and to function operationally. While replacement of assets, e.g., building rehabilitation and vehicle purchase, will be part of a longer-term recovery plan, the immediate priority is for SRCS to access resources to perform through 2023.

Outcome: SRCS has the ability to provide consistent and effective logistical support to the crisis response and has adequate equipment and connectivity to develop plans and implement activities.

- Rent of temporary offices for HQ or branch offices directly impacted/displaced due to the armed conflict.
- Vehicle rental
- Fuel for vehicles and generators
- Purchase computer equipment, including laptops, printers and wifi routers.
- Purchase sim cards and internet data as well as mobile phone handsets as required.
- Purchase and installation of VHF/HF base and mobiles at all branches and provision of Thuraya satellite phones.
- Purchase and erection of temporary warehousing facilities (Rub-halls)
- Solar panels / battery for specific locations, e.g., Port Sudan branch to reduce reliance on diesel fuel.
- Provide logistics hubs – Port Sudan and elsewhere – to support the operation.
- Develop a longer-term Cost Support Plan of Action to maintain and manage the assets and resources and prevent sustainability disruption after the operation.

Support SRCS' preparedness for effective response

- During the emergency period through the Appeal technical support is being provided to strengthen systems required for effective disaster response management, which includes:
 - Through the operational team and working groups support to the National Society on scenario development and contingency plans for the conflict, floods, and hunger crisis.
 - Through the operational team and working groups support to the National Society on business continuity plans.
 - Providing targeted technical capacity such as CVA, migration, PGI.
 - For the longer term we will work with the partners and National Society on assessment and plans for preparedness for effective response.

 Coordination and Partnerships			
Objective:	<i>Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Mini-Summits</i>	1	2
	<i>Sudan coordination meeting for first two months</i>	Daily, moved to biweekly and now once per week	Daily
	<i>Number of Movement Technical Working Groups established</i>	7	7
	<i>Operational Movement plan for Sudan approved</i>	IFRC and ICRC have both their plans approved	1

Federation-wide approach

- The Federation-wide funding ask is ensuring that linkages between all response activities, both multilateral and bilateral, and activities funded domestically by National Societies, and assists in leveraging the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.
- There is close coordination and communication amongst SRCS and partner National Societies and IFRC teams which includes regular Movement coordination meetings; technical working groups of which PNS are members as well as provision of situation reports, and Federation Wide reporting shared with the Membership on the Go Platform.
- A Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework is being established based on the SRCS response plan.
- The partners have provided direct support to SRCS through the activation and deployment of surge roles.

Membership coordination

- In applying its core mandate, the IFRC secretariat team is coordinating contributions and support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners to SRCS in sharing common analysis on the crisis.



- This includes operational coordination on emergency response supporting National Society-led priorities in the delivery of humanitarian responses.
- The IFRC secretariat team is support SRCS to ensure a coordinated approach with the participating National Societies actively engaging in-country and with PNSs supporting remotely, or those supporting operations through the Federation-wide appeal.
- We are working on the Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency – we already have the overall activity tracking from the branches, which culminates in the publication of the activity map. We are now coordinating with SRCS IM and PMER on the continued work with regards reporting formats and schedules.
- While the IFRC Secretariat has an active risk matrix more work is required to develop a Federation-wide risk management/matrix.

Movement cooperation

- A shared folder has been set up for all common documents to be saved and accessible.
- A Mini summit was held early in the response following the RCRC Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms.
- Movement meetings were initially held on a daily, moved to twice a week and are now held weekly – these are led by SRCS with IFRC, ICRC and PNS participating. Also invited are the branch managers, the meeting provides a real time update by SRCS at NHQ and Branch level of the situation, activities, and gaps.
- Operational plans for this emergency appeal and the ICRC response have been agreed with the National Society.
- Movement Technical Working Groups continue to connect all components of the Movement in support of the operation under technical areas of responsibility. To date the seven groups, remain active and are sharing information.
- Sudan country team have a weekly meeting Coordination meeting - daily (SRCS, ICRC, IFRC, PNS).
- Movement Picture: The first Movement picture has been drafted to articulate the collective impact of all Movement components in this response. This will provide a snapshot of the reach and impact of the Red Pillar. IFRC and ICRC IM are jointly developing the Picture.
- One Movement call was carried out and a second is planned.
- A Partnership meeting is being planned for early August – this will be held in Nairobi. SRCS SG and three Directors are expected to travel.

Engagement with external partners

- Regular coordination meetings with relevant Ministries based are held in Port Sudan.
- SRCS and IFRC are coordinating with OCHA and directly with relevant UN Agencies, such as WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR.
- Coordination and information sharing is held with institutional organizations such as Africa CDC, USAID, etc.
- SRCS and partners continue to coordinate with key stakeholders and relevant Ministries in Port Sudan, such as the High Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the Higher Council of Civil Defense. The focus of coordination and humanitarian diplomacy efforts will be on guarantees of safe access and on protection of humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities, and goods.



Secretariat Services

Objective: <i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.</i>			
Key indicators	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of global and regional surge deployed.	8	11
	Minimum security regulations updated against the changing situation.	1 – access maps are being updated based on operational plan and security assessment	Monthly
	Resource Mobilization strategy completed and operationalized	1	1
	Risk matrix established and updated regularly.	1 – updated biweekly	1
	Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized.	1 – and ongoing for other locations	1
	Communication strategy updated.		1
	% of reports issued on time and to the standard quality.	Sit rep were issued weekly on the Go Platform, now biweekly. This is the first OU and is 3 weeks late	100%

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD)

- IFRC briefed EU Ambassadors based in Nairobi on humanitarian situation in Sudan. The other humanitarian actors i.e., OCHA and Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG). The strong interventions these actors made it encompass the wider humanitarian community working in Sudan. IFRC through Sudanese RC was seen as the only organization providing Humanitarian assistance to all affected communities.

Surge

- Currently have 5 surge staff specifically deployed for the Sudan response. In addition, there are shared profiles with IFRC Population Movement Emergency appeal; this includes Regional Communications Coordinator, Regional PMER Coordinator, Regional PRD Officer, Regional Risk Management Coordinator, Regional Migration and Displacement Coordinator, Regional Staff Health Officer and SIMS Coordinator.

Sub-speciality	Alert Location	Mission duration
Supply Chain Coordinator	Port Sudan	3 Months
Finance and Admin Coordinator	Nairobi	3 Months
Operations Manager	Port Sudan	3 Months
IM Coordinator	Nairobi	3 Months
Security Coordinator, 2nd rotation	Port Sudan	1 Month

Table 5: Surge Capacity update for the Complex Emergency Operation

Security

- Security officer was first able to travel to Port Sudan on the first rotation and establish the minimum-security needs in order to ensure the Duty of Care of the IFRC Delegation working alongside the SRCS Headquarters.
- Minimum-Security Requirements documents for Port Sudan are updated accordingly.
- There were still important security documents that were not able to be completed until the second rotation and these were: Security Regulations, Security Welcome Brief and PPT Briefing for incumbent delegates, Field Movement Control, MEDEVAC, Contingency Plan, the updated Risk Register. A third rotation security surge office is working on this documents and so far he only has to confirm new evacuation routes, assembly points and some updated SRCS and Delegate information (names and updated phone numbers) for the Critical Incident Management and Relocation Documents (N.B. Much of this information that can only be confirmed from the ground and due to the Visa issues, the second security surge rotation was not able to confirm. Nonetheless, all documents were updated with all the information that was available. In addition, Security worked on the Emergency Call Tree for Port Sudan, continuous follow up and mapping of the conflict in country and develop a Map.
- In an effort to also ensure the routes that are to be reconnoitered and approved by IFRC Regional Security and Global Security, the Security Coordinator (second Rotation) also worked on three possible relocation (rapid movement to relocate) routes:
 - a. North following the coast road to Egypt.
 - b. South to Port of Saw akin and then taking a ferry over to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
 - c. Taking the route to Kassala south and then moving further south into Eritrea.
- It is important to note that for all three of these routes there must be coordination with other IFRC Offices and ICRC in order to ensure if personnel need visas, these are ready before any need to relocate arises and IFRC is able to move delegates to one of these relocation locations at a moment's notice.
- The Third Security Rotation Personnel will be deploying to Port Sudan on 03/08 and will aim to reconnect and run these routes as well as (with the help of Logistics and administration) ensure that all visas are secured, and all arrangements have been made at the borders or at the port to allow delegates to cross into safe countries / areas.
- In addition to these important plans and maps, Security team is analyzing the conflict situation in country and determining the security posture that all personnel must abide by in Port Sudan.
- Logistics has been working with security on obtaining the necessary Radio equipment to improve communications, but there is also a clear need for better communications from branches to HQ,
- The third security rotation will also have to ensure and maintain close communications with a security focal point and the branches so as to ensure that all security incidents are reported, and we maintain a tight security and duty of care environment.
- The security surge delegate has been able to analyze with the help of documentation and coordination with other agencies such as ICRC, UN agencies and other INGOs that:
 - a. The conflict will continue to occur mainly in urban areas, despite the likely escalation of the ongoing conflict, with Khartoum, West, South and North Darfur, Kordofan states and parts of Blue Nile seeing the heaviest fighting. Neither side is likely to gain any significant advantage over the next six months.
 - b. Due to the complexity of the situation in Sudan, tribal and ethno-religious loyalties are already fueling recruitment and support for both sides, and this is likely to increase if - as seems likely - the

- conflict continues. This, in turn, may trigger more general tribal/ethnic conflict, especially in Darfur, with complex implications for recruitment and aid agency collaboration with local partners.
- c. The conflict is bound to have spillover effects on neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Chad and South Sudan, as the influx of refugees fleeing violence in Sudan could add additional pressures on their resources and stability. The situation in Libya poses additional risks, as the country serves as an optimal rear base for fighters in Sudan due to its role as a black-market logistics hub, while South Sudan could see economic repercussions, especially if the FRS attacks the country's oil infrastructure.
- Finally, two recommendations for security that are crucial:
 - a. Ensuring that the Security Coordinator has a visa to enter Sudan is of the utmost importance. Security by remote control is not as effective as from the ground. (The third rotation delegate has now been granted his visa)
 - b. The next steps are to be taken place from Sudan itself and IFRC must ensure coordination so as to allow for reconnaissance missions to the relocation areas as well as to coordinate where movement partners and other humanitarians are working from in order to ensure continuous analysis, and readiness for any contingency.

PRD

- The partnerships and resource mobilization plan entails engaging government, multilateral donors and RCRC partners through a tailored approach. Working closely with Movement partners, as part of the engagement strategy, the Emergency Appeal, operational strategy, and proposals have been shared with RCRC partners, USAID, FCDO, ECHO, Africa CDC, King Salman Relief Centre, and Africa Development Bank. Funding coverage remains relatively low, at 7% out of a funding target of CHF 40,000,000.
- Ongoing but yet-to-be concluded discussions i.e., interest may result in more funding.
- Working closely with Operations, Communications and HD teams, updates are provided periodically through partner calls, with one organized June 15
- There are plans for another partner update, as well as a permanent mission` briefing in Geneva with a view to maintaining the spotlight on the Sudan crisis at global level.

Risk Management

- A surge risk manager has been deployed – the second rotation of Risk Coordinator has arrived in Nairobi to support the operation.
- An operation risk register has been developed. Operations and functions working towards the design and implementation of mitigation strategies.
- Calls are held every two weeks to review the risks and mitigation measures.
- Main risks for this reporting period include risks associated with:
 - Funding and access to funds in-country
 - Access to information, including financial, PMER, migration and safeguarding reporting.
 - Safety and security of personnel.

Human Resources

- A work force plan is now in place that transitions from surge to recruitment.
- Through the Appeal we will strengthen the capacity of IFRC in-country to support SRCS by sourcing national staff through an existing agreement with a temporary worker agency.
- We also want to promote the Federation Wide approach to promote the capacity and use of human resources of PNS. This has already been activated within the PNS contributions to the working groups and development of this operations strategy, but we hope to expand as the operation scales up and we maximize efficiencies and avoid duplication.

Logistics

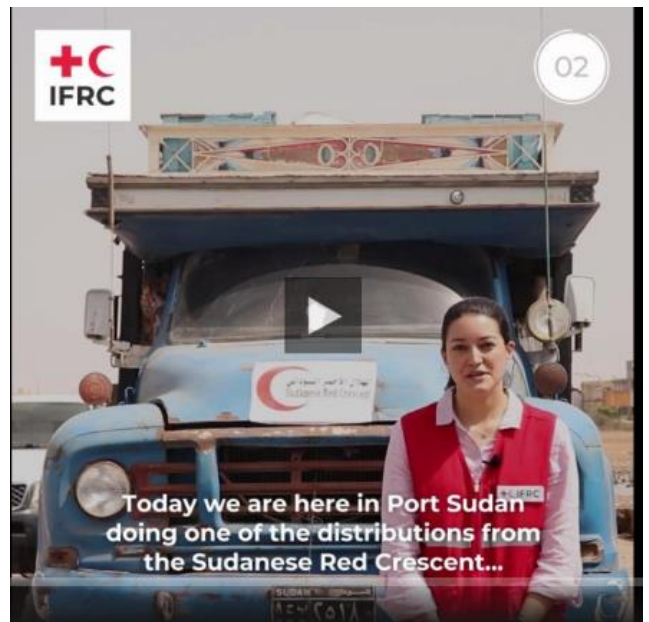
- One Warehouse in Port Sudan shared with SRCS. The idea is to close this Warehouse end of August and set up the new Logistic hub in Gedaref or Jazeera.
- 5 vehicles (Toyota LC76) will be dispatched from Dubai at the end of week 29 to reinforce the fleet in the country. As of today, the IFRC team is using SRCS cars. Allegedly 20 cars from SRCS, IFRC and PNS have been stolen since the beginning of the conflict. These new cars are most needed to allow the team in the country to move while the operation will expand toward other areas.
- Khartoum and all the states experience floods in the coming weeks. SRCS needs to reinforce the storage capacity of the branch (Gedaref or Jazeera) a Warehouse Tent (Rub Hall)
- Several Logistics Requisitions are open to strengthen the support to the Sudanese Population:
 - LR for 277K CHF of NFI's is ongoing, these items will be used to respond to the floods and support the IDP's.
 - LR at Regional level is to be complete with security items needed in Sudan and Neighboring countries (sat phones, first Aid kits, etc.).
 - LR for visibility vests to help SRCS volunteers to be recognizable when working with the population, most of the time volunteers only have their SRCS ID card, no other visibility means. s Population and medias don't know they are part of the movement, vests, caps, shirts will increase their image against the population and armed groups. It will strengthen their presence in the field towards the media.



Offloading Hygiene Kits in Port Sudan, Red Sea Branch.

Communication

- Media interest is declining, but in the period under review media interviews have been given with BBC, BBC Arabic, Al Jazeera, El Pais, New Humanitarian, New Arab, SABC, Arab World Press, Associated Press and Sonshine Media Australia.
- Continuous monitoring of social and traditional media for emerging issues; reactive messaging prepared
- IFRC or NS experts have spoken at four IFRC Twitter spaces.
- IFRC or NS experts have spoken at two UN Press Briefings
- IFRC Key Messages and Movement Key Messages have been written and distributed globally.
- Two movement communications calls were held to build awareness and momentum among global comms cohort.
- Daily Tweets posted on IFRC Africa page.
- Regular posts on global social media accounts.
- Two feature stories written and published on IFRC webpage.
- Press Releases written, distributed, and published on IFRC website.



Coverage of the Sudan Situation



Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

- Coordinating with SRCS PMER Director to develop the reporting framework.
- During the early emergency phase, IFRC has produced Situation Reports (SitReps) on a weekly and now bi-weekly basis'. Additional updates are being posted on the IFRC Go platform to give fresh information to the Red Cross-Red Crescent Movement, donors and other stakeholders.
- Developing an electronic form to collect the activities data and a dashboard to reflect the data.
- PMER working on the M&E framework for the operation in collaboration with IM.
- Working with SRCS on updating activity data.
- Mapping reflects the evacuation roads.
- Most up to date maps and graphics can be found on the Go Platform. <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6414#operational-maps>

Information Management

- Activity reporting has been standardized at branch level by creating a data collection system involving forms which branches submit to SRCS HQ. These get collated, analyzed and visualized by the IM focal point. The next stage is to incorporate digital data collection forms which allow for real time analysis and visualization of activities.
- An Indicator tracking system to monitor the operation has been established.
- Internal displacement data and trends are monitored and visualized in a dashboard which can be found on the GO Platform.
- Movement Picture showing people reached by activities has drafted.

Up to date maps and visuals can be found on the Go Platform. <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6414#operational-maps>

B. FUNDING

Include summary of current financial status: income and expenditure. You can also include a link to the donor response on the IFRC website if relevant.

Funding coverage stands at CHF 2,692,392 (7%) out of a Secretariat funding target of CHF 40,000,000 and CHF 4,459,251 (7%) out of a Federation-Wide funding target of CHF 60,000,000.

We urgently need more funds to enable SRCS to maintain and scale up their support to the affected population.

Link to donor response: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRSD033.pdf>

Contact information.

At the National Society:

- **Secretary-General:** Aida Sayed, email: Aida.sayed@srcs.sd or sgoffice@srcs.sd
- **Operational Coordination:** Hassan Shatta, email: hassan.shatta@srcs.sd, and Rahama Ibrahim, email: rahama@srcs.sd

At the IFRC:

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- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org; phone: +41 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries):

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Atieno Okeyo, Regional Head PMER, and Quality Assurance; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.