

OPERATION UPDATE #2

Sudan | Complex Emergency



A crisis within a crisis ... In Al-Jaba lain, White Nile, children, women, and the elderly, spent nights out in the cold, without shelter, food, and access to clean water after some torrent rains resulted in flash floods recently. Sudanese Red Crescent responded with tents, blankets, food, medicines, and clean water, but the humanitarian needs are getting more every day, far outweighing the scarce available resources (Pic: SRCS)

Emergency appeal №: MDRSD033 Emergency appeal launched: 01/05/2023. Operational Strategy published: 01/06/2023	Glide №: EP-2023-000027-GNQ
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 04/10/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From: 21/04/2023 to 21/09/2023
Operation timeframe: 20 months (21/04/2023- 31/12/2024)	Number of people to be assisted: 800,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 40 million Secretariat Ask CHF 60 million IFRC Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,600,000

To date, the Sudan Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 60,000,000, is only 8 per cent funded. Further funding is urgently needed to enable the SRCS to continue providing essential and lifesaving services to the most vulnerable families affected by the conflict in Sudan. The IFRC is exerting huge efforts to secure sufficient resources to deal with the Sudanese crisis in general, and the crisis of the health sector in particular.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

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.

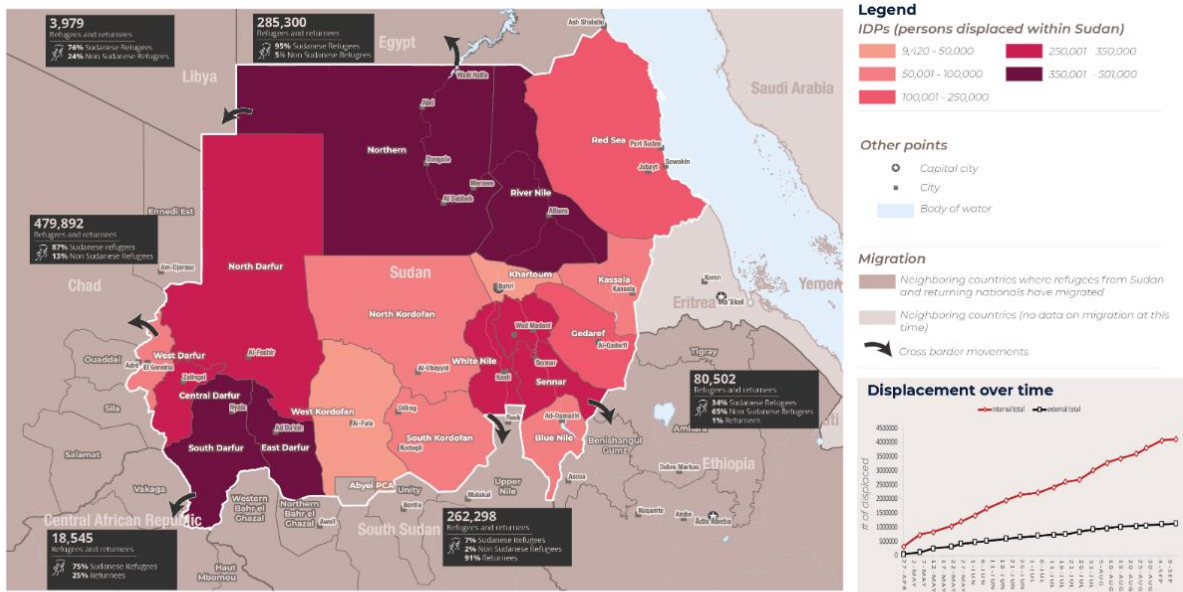
The people left behind are often those who cannot afford to leave and have now been locked down in Khartoum for months in a deteriorating situation with reducing essential services, health, power, water, and shortages of food. Some people are forced to consume untreated water from the Nile. Millions of civilians caught in the crossfire have been in lockdown since April 2023 and many have run out of basic supplies like food, water, and medicine. Others have opted to take the risk of fleeing through extremely dangerous routes.

Updated: 12 September 2023

Regional Displacement Map Complex Emergency | Sudan



The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that over **4,118,119** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Over **1,130,516** individuals (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/291886>), IFRC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Product of SIMS.

As of September 2023 about 4.1 million people have been forced from their homes inside the country with almost 1.1m fleeing across borders. As the crisis approaches 6-months since it began, all of Sudan's 18 provinces have been impacted by displacement, with Khartoum at the top of the list, where approximately 65 percent of its population has been displaced, followed by West Darfur with more than 17 percent (according to the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix). Clashes between SAF and RSF continue, as the crisis in the country's capital and western regions approaches its 6th month with no success in sight to the attempts 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 but unpredictable. 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.

Khartoum state continues to have the highest number of political violence events and reported fatalities, followed by Darfur states, especially in Nyala (South Darfur), and Zalingei (Central Darfur) and El Fasher (North Darfur). Fighting remains largely within urban areas, although Kordofan states and parts of Blue Nile also have seen heavy fighting.

The presence of numerous armed groups. Heavy artillery fire, banditry, looting, attacks on aid workers, sexual assault, and rape as a weapon of war have created a very challenging security environment in Sudan, especially for humanitarian organizations trying to provide aid on the ground. Since the fighting started, 19 humanitarian workers have been killed and many others have been injured. In addition, according to WHO, 11 health workers have been killed and 38 injured. The situation shows no sign of stopping but rather of continuing to scales, putting millions at risk and further worsening the humanitarian situation in the country.

Alongside conflict, climate change is also affecting Sudan. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, which captures a country's vulnerability to climate change and its readiness to improve resilience, Sudan is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change worldwide (ND-GAIN accessed 02/06/2023). In recent decades, Sudan has experienced rising temperatures, unpredictable seasonal rains, and more frequent droughts (USAID accessed 19/05/2023). The country also faces several environmental challenges, including deforestation and land degradation, which compound the impact of climate hazards (UNEP 07/10/2020). Floods are one of the most frequent climate hazard in Sudan, and have so far negatively impacted thousands across the country. Flash floods from the heavy rains are also common, particularly in areas with poor drainage and a lack of proper water management facilities.

As of August 2023, there have been reports of up to 13,500 people affected by heavy rains and flooding in North Darfur, Northern and White Nile states. In North Darfur, heavy rains reported in El Fasher Town between 5 and 8 August 2023 destroyed the homes of more than 1,300 IDP families, affecting about 10,000 people in Zamzam and As Salam displacement camps, according to [IOM DTM](#). In addition, White Nile, Aljazeera, and Northern states, were also impacted by flooding in early August

2023. Flash floods lead to significant destruction, where buildings and infrastructure were destroyed. Rapid SRCS Assessment reports show that in Aljazeera state, which is considered one of the large states in Sudan, with an approximate population of 4 million people, had 16 areas affected. It was reported that 6 people from South and East Aljazeera, were killed under the rubble of their poorly constructed houses and 5 others injured due to destruction of their houses. In Algalabain City located in White Nile state, closer to South Sudan Border, 10 areas were affected and a total of 632 poorly constructed households were damaged, out of which 416 households were completely destroyed. In Northern State, which has 93 IDP centers with 19,021 IDPs as a result of the Sudan Conflict and another 177,000 IDPs living within the host community, 1,508 households were completely destroyed by the heavy rain and flash floods, while 5,090 households were partially destroyed. Also 2,520 latrines in six localities were completely destroyed.



Summary of response

Overview of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society ongoing response

Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been responding to the Sudan Crisis since April 15, 2023, and has so far mobilized over 4,000 volunteers across all 18 states to support those affected by the conflict.

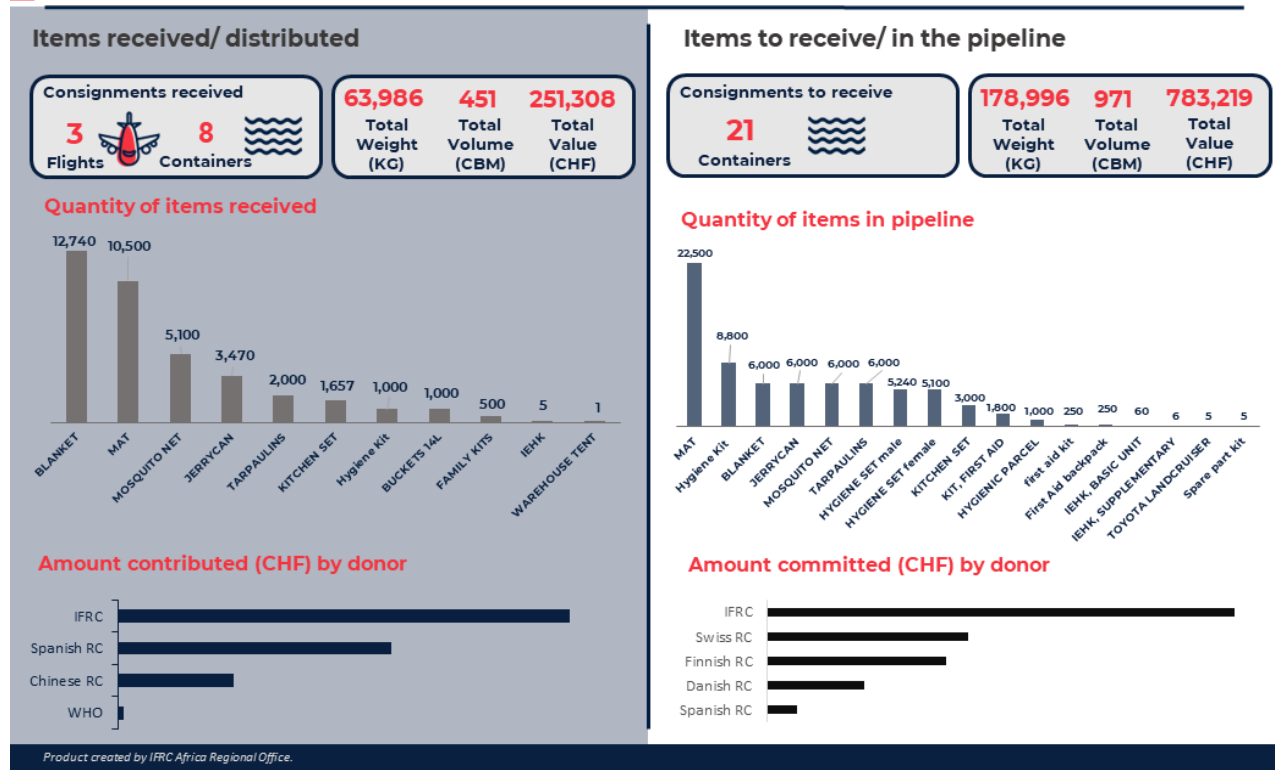
Across the country, many families continue to experience food shortages and lack of clean drinking water. Thousands have lost their family members while others are living separately. Sudan Red Crescent Society is providing lifesaving support to those affected and implementing activities and programs with the local community to alleviate people's suffering, especially in the health sector. Sudan Red Crescent Society, due to its access and presence across the country, has also played a key role in coordination and collaboration with several humanitarian actors, including the United Nations.

Sudan Red Crescent volunteers through these collaborations have been able to distribute food and non-food items in Khartoum and many hard-to-reach areas.

The response has also focused on supporting internally displaced persons and host communities, many of which have also been drastically impacted by the crisis. It is reported that the majority of internally displaced persons are settling with host families and or seeking urban accommodations (rentals).

Updated: 8 September 2023

Logistics Pipeline Complex Emergency | Sudan

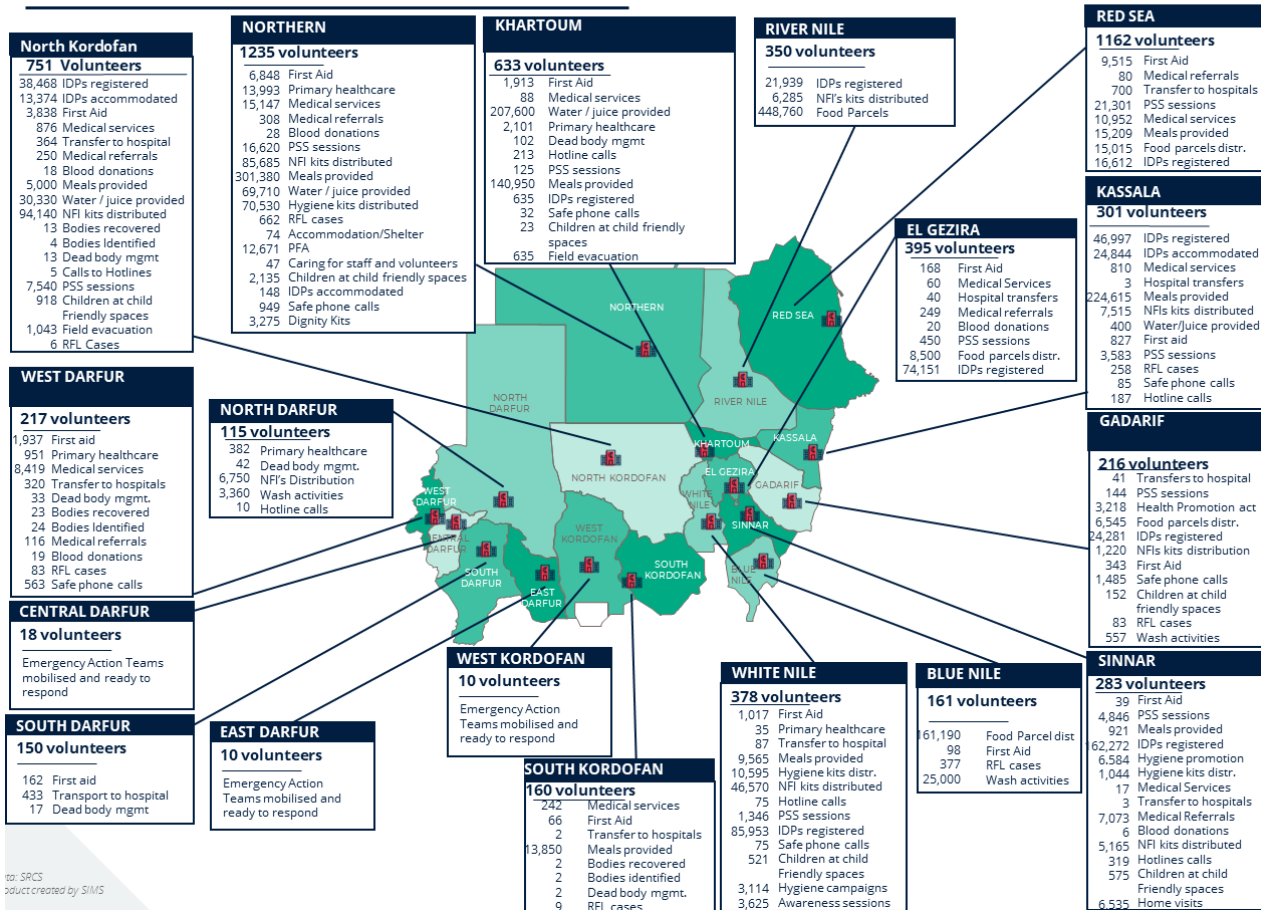


Global logistics pipeline for Sudan Crisis (IFRC Dashboard)

In addition, SRCS has also been responding to the floods that have affected the country since August 2023 and started distributions to support those affected. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has also mobilized stocks of emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs) to support with these activities.

Below are the activities that have been carried out by SRCS branches as of August 31, 2023. More detailed information can also be found on the [IFRC Go Platform](#).

Response activities Complex Emergency | Sudan



Needs analysis

The conflict that erupted in Sudan in April 2023 brought immense needs to the people across the country. These needs are being further exacerbated by other compounding events including recently reported flash floods. Overall, the humanitarian needs in the country continue to increase, making the humanitarian situation more dire and increasing the need for humanitarian organizations to respond. According to UN OCHA¹, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased by 57%, from an estimated 15.8 million in November 2022 to 24.7 million in May 2023.

SRCS through its presence and work across the country has identified the following as the areas with the greatest needs and for which additional support is required.

- Migration and displacement:** With over 1,965,946 people displaced inside Sudan and 565,515 million displaced to surrounding countries, the needs of those on the move continue to increase leading to a need to urgently scale up 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)

¹ <https://www.unocha.org/sudan>

communication, and safe referrals, regardless of their status. The increasing number of IDPs is also bringing negative impacts to host communities, as access to services becomes more difficult but also as families accommodate additional people under their roof.

- **Shelter and settlements:** Shelter support is needed across all areas, from host families to collective centers, to informal settlements, to private rent accommodation, as well as provision of emergency household items. Including those held up at border crossings who have not been able to cross into neighbouring countries.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** The hunger crisis in Sudan continues to worsen. The latest report from IPC project shows that conflict, massive displacement, and economic decline drive over 20 million people (over 40% of the population) into high levels of acute food insecurity. This is worsened by the disruption of markets across the country and the difficult access to food and basic needs in conflict-affected areas such as Khartoum. This raises an urgent need to scale up food supply and to support the basic needs of the displaced but also for host communities.
- **Mental health, psychosocial, and community health:** The healthcare system in Sudan has been heavily impacted by the crisis, leading to an urgent need to support the fragile healthcare systems to fill the gap created by the destruction of the healthcare infrastructure and the services that were interrupted, including those for mental health. In early August 2023, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported that only a third of hospitals in Khartoum were functioning. As the health situation continues to deteriorate and more cases of Measles, Dengue, Malaria and Cholera are reported, there is also a need for sustained disease surveillance in communities for detecting and responding to infectious disease outbreaks. In Gedaref City, the capital of Gedaref State in Eastern Sudan, about 160 suspected cholera/AWD cases including 10 associated deaths have been reported, according to the [Health Cluster](#). 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, to prevent water and hygiene related diseases. Recent flooding has also led to an increase in the spread of infectious diseases, negatively impacting the health of affected communities. On one side, floodwaters concentrate garbage, debris, and toxic pollutants that are health hazards, on the other side, stagnant water could lead to outbreaks of waterborne and/or vector-borne diseases, which include Dengue and Malaria. Currently, Sudan is facing one of the largest outbreaks of Dengue in recent years, with the number of cases still rising.
- **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** 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. This has been highlighted by SRCS together with its many partners. SRCS are supporting several active cases, where the incidents 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. Digital communications and social media are currently the primary means of communication. The priority now is to map out

trusted communication systems through which to engage communities and share lifesaving information together with a feedback system to hear community needs and concerns.

- **Floods:** Starting from August 2023, several Sudanese states experienced heavy rains and flash floods, affecting over 20,000 people, including both IDPs and the host communities. Those heavy rains and flash floods resulted in the partial or complete destruction of their homes and accommodation centers, further exacerbating the challenges faced by these communities. Floods have the capacity to cause major damage to infrastructure, including roads and hospitals. In the case of Sudan, this is devastating, because much of the public infrastructure, particularly hospitals, have already been affected by the current crisis.
- **Impact on the National Society:** Given the damage and looting of SRCS sites around the country, a significant focus of IFRC support has been on restoring and increasing the operational capabilities of SRCS, to enable them to continue providing localized and community-based humanitarian services where needed.

Operational risk assessment

Significant operational risks persist, especially impacting the National Society. These risks encompass challenges related to funds transfer, access, security, as well as managing outbreaks and heavy rains. The proactive responses from SRCS branches play a vital role in mitigating these risks and sustaining humanitarian efforts in the region.

Impact on the National Society: The SRCS headquarters in Khartoum experienced a security breach, with reports of ransacking and looting. Several vehicles were lost, and communication has been disrupted in some branches and cars were lost. As a result, the National Society management team has been compelled to relocate to a temporary headquarters at the Port Sudan Branch.

Access to financial services: The international banking system in Sudan is now operational, with the Swift and IBAN systems active. Most banks and their branches are accessible with relatively few challenges related to connectivity and power, though some issues persist in certain hot states. Banks have implemented new policies, including daily cash withdrawal limits per capita. Additionally, in some banks, international transfers in hard currencies can only be cashed in local currencies based on the central bank rate.

Safety and Security: Ensuring the wellbeing and safety of SRCS staff and volunteers remains a top priority in the face of this challenging context, especially the states experiencing active violence and then the ongoing health outbreaks. Their health and safety are crucial in effectively addressing the situation and providing support.

Access: Humanitarian access is a major challenge due to security concerns and infrastructure damage. Primary access for personnel and supplies is through Port Sudan for air and sea freight. Road transport into the country remains highly challenging. However, the Logistics Cluster is actively conducting assessments and monitoring efforts. UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service) flights to Port Sudan have improved and now have regular routes from Nairobi and Amman, with international airlines, like Egypt Airlines, operating regularly to Port Sudan.

Supply chain management: Primary access to the region is limited to Port Sudan, and challenges persist at the Chad border, with most other crossings closed. Within the country, supply chain operations are hampered by fuel shortages, especially in hot areas, leading to reduced operational capacity. Market prices are volatile due to inflation and therefore, planning becomes a challenge. The logistical capacity is strained because staff recruitment and training are under pressure. Assessing warehouse stocks is also a challenge, and therefore important to strengthen and sustain continuous monitoring and improvement efforts.

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 not been possible (mainly some of the Darfur Branches).

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, while the environment is increasingly hostile to the psychological well-being of personnel.

Low funding: The resources currently available, are not enough to cover even a small proportion of the needs in the country. SRCS urgently needs support to maintain its activities across the country. To support the response, the IFRC launched this Emergency Appeal (EA), yet, to date, it remains very lowly funded, leaving a funding gap. Funds are urgently needed so SRCS staff and volunteers can continue their important work to provide the lifesaving support so desperately needed by the people of Sudan.

Floods: July, August and September 2023 are the peak of the rainy season in Sudan and this year, many of the states that are hosting the largest number of IDPs were the most impacted. During August and September 2023, heavy rains and flash floods affected different states and caused the loss of lives and the destruction of thousands of houses and facilities in the different states.

Health: The current health situation in country is dire. Multiple disease outbreaks, including Cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Measles, and Dengue fever, have been reported across the country; with thousands of cases confirmed across the country. These outbreaks are straining the healthcare system, which is already grappling with shortages in medical supplies and operational limitations especially after the destruction of the health facilities in hot areas. Medicines continue to be scarce further deteriorating the situation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

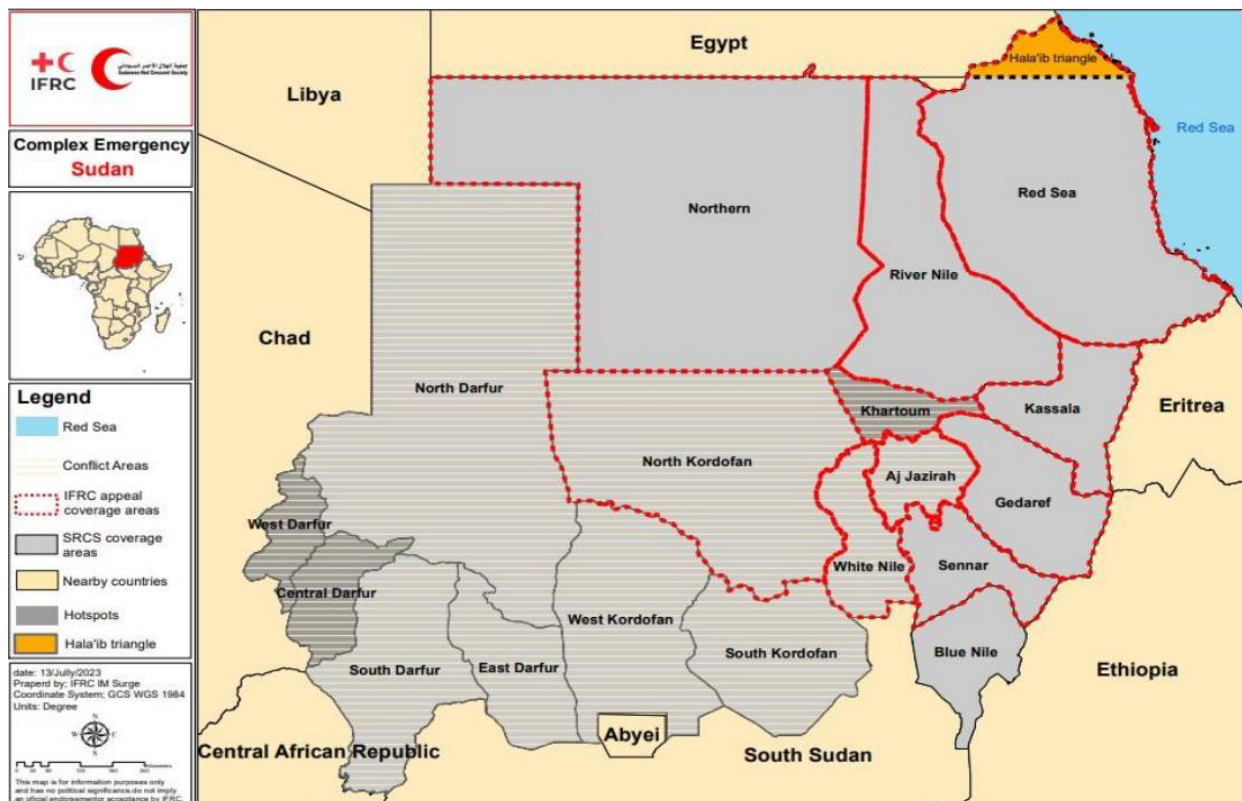
The operational strategy for this emergency appeal, remains unchanged. Under this Emergency Appeal Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continues to respond to the direct impacts of the ongoing conflict, and the IFRC and RCRC partners continue to support SRCS's business continuity and operational capacity across Sudan. This response prioritizes lifesaving, local humanitarian services for different target groups through four key priority areas:

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, NFIs, emergency shelter, and sanitation, preferably via Cash Voucher Assistance (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 this appeal remain as follows: Khartoum, Red Sea, Al Jazeera, Northern State, Kasala, Gedaref, Sinner, River Nile, White Nile and North Kordofan.

This remains a Federation-wide approach based on the response priorities of the SRCS and in consultation with Movement partners 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




C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Currently SRCS and IFRC PMER teams continue to develop the overall Federation Wide reporting framework. This is supported by the IM working group. The numbers below have been collected from SRCS Branches in the timeframe of this update. However, challenges remain in terms of

communication and access, but an increase of details is expected to be available with subsequent Operations Updates.

In addition to the below, reference should also be made to the activities map presented earlier of the activities that have been carried out by SRCS branches as of August 31, 2023. More detailed information can also be found on the [IFRC Go Platform](#)

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION²

 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	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centers, with host families, in rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.</i>	1,148	10,000

The SRCS continues to scale up the distribution of shelter and essential household items and through its branches to support families in accommodation centers with basic services. Some of the items more recently distributed are shown on the summary table below.

Item/State	White Nile	North Kordofan	River Nile	Kassala	Khartoum	Northern	Aj-Jazirah	Red Sea	Gedaref	Sennar	Total
Blanket بطانية	3,090	0	407	424	0	1350	500	500	0	150	6,421
Mattress إسفنج فرشاة	3,090	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,121
Shelter Tool Kit إبواب مركز عدة	0	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425
Bucket سطل	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	212
Kitchen Set مطبخ سلة	0	0	0	212	0	250	100	100	0	50	712
Solar Powered Light شمسية طاقة شاحن	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	212
Ground sheet حصيرة أرض	0	0	0	0	20	25	25	25	0	0	95
Linen كتان	0	0	0	0	528	527	527	528	0	0	2,110

² Numbers and reports continue to be provided by SRCS branches. This data continues to be validated and could be subject to change.

Item/State	White Nile	North Kordofan	River Nile	Kassala	Khartoum	Northern	Aj-Jazirah	Red Sea	Gedaref	Sennar	Total
Tarpaulin بلاستيك شادر-	0	0	0	0	0	350	250	250	0	150	1,000
Plastic Mat نايلون حصيرة-	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	500	500	0	0	2,500
Tent الخيام-	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	2	4	26
Blanket بطانيات-	0	0	0	0	0	213	106	107	0	0	426
Bed covers سرائر أغطية-	0	0	0	0	0	800	450	450	0	100	1,800
Towel مناشف-	0	0	0	0	0	4,122	2,136	2,136	0	150	8,544
Tarpaulins مشمعات-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
Total	6,180	425	407	1,091	548	9,147	4,594	4,626	2	604	27,624

The items presented above reached at least 1,000 families with emergency shelter and essential household items mainly in accommodation centers. More items are in the pipeline in line with the EA Mobilization Table³ in order to support SRCS ongoing dispatch/distribution plan.

In addition to the above, SRCS partnered with the UNHCR and IOM and distributed the following:

Item	UNHCR	IOM	Total
Blanket -بطانية	3,514	0	3,514
Mattress -فرشة إسفنج	3,121	0	3,121
Shelter Tool Kit -عدة مركز إيواء	0	425	425
Bucket -سطل	212	0	212
Kitchen Set -سلة مطبخ	212	0	212
Solar Powered Light -شاحن طاقة شمسية	212	0	212
Total	7,271	425	7,696

With regards the floods seasons, the peak of the rainy season was July-August-September 2023. Branches were under high alert and responded on the states where flash floods impacted communities.

In preparation for the floods season and to response to the current needs, RCRC partners and the IFRC also contributed to emergency shelter EHIs to SRCS as per the table below:


Item	Kuwait RC	Qatar RC	IFRC	Total
Blanket -بطانية	426	407	2,500	3,333
Kitchen Set -سلة مطبخ	0	0	500	500
Ground sheet -حصيرة أرض	95	0	0	95
Linen -كتان	2,110	0	0	2,110
Tarpaulin -شادر بلاستيك	20	0	1,000	1,020
Plastic Mat -حصيرة نايلون	0	0	2,500	2,500

³ <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6414#reports>

Tent-الخيام	26	0	0	26
Bed covers-أغطية سرائر	1800	0	0	1,800
Towel-مناشف	8544	0	0	8,544
Total	13,021	407	6,500	19,928



Sudan Red Crescent Society volunteers in White Nile State distributing items to internally displaced people caught up in the conflict.

	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>	Over 50,000 ⁴ with food items	10,000

⁴ Including partnership with WFP and hot meals provided through HSPs and accommodation centers

	<p><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></p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>85%</p>
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Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

CVA continues to be a priority response in the EA. Separate to this EA, was able to reach 2,100 households in the states of Kassala and Red Sea as part of the IFRC Hunger Crisis Appeal. As part of this, SRCS has a two-year Financial Framework Agreement with the Bank of Khartoum. The framework agreement was signed and negotiated before the crisis, enabling SRCS to be among the first agencies to implement CVA after the liquidity crisis eased.

As part of their wider response to the crisis, SRCS also partnered with IOM on the distribution of cash grants to IDPs in Red Sea State, both in accommodation centers and host communities in Port Sudan. As part of Movement support, a cash working group has been created in order for IFRC, ICRC and partners to support SRCS on the same. The following are the key outputs of the Cash and Relief Technical Working Group:

- Contextualization and alignment of CVA tools for field use. A sub-workgroup has been formed to work on this, led by the German Red Cross, and targeting criteria were developed.
- Mapping of ongoing and planned CVA activities was also developed, with the Spanish RC, German RC, and Danish RC planning to support CVA readiness and bilateral implementation of caseloads.
- Mapping of Capacity support and measure to start cash readiness. The working group recommended that a National CVA Coordinator and Delegate position to fast track cash readiness measures and supporting scaling up of CVA.

Spanish Redcross through the livelihood centre has volunteered to support a delegate and the German Redcross has committed to support a local position. The TWG is discussing other cash readiness activities its planned in next year budget.



Sudan Red Crescent Society volunteers distributing food to people caught up in the conflict

Basic Needs

SRCS has also been able to distribute food to the people in need in 10 states which are part of this EA, as presented in the table below:

Item	White Nile	North Kordofan	River Nile	Kassala	Khartoum	Northern	Aj Jazirah	Red Sea	Gedaref	Sennar	Total
Food items مواد غذائية	208	365	3,872	713	2,550	18,306	0	26	0	104	26,142
Food parcel طرود غذائي	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Food basket سلة غذائية	0	0	500	200	0	853	844	3,887	200	200	6,864
Total	208	365	4,372	913	2,550	19,159	844	3,913	200	504	33,206

Through HSPs and accommodation centers SRCS is also supporting with the provision of hot meals and has reached 118,954 people (as per June 30, 2023).


The IFRC and its members through bi lateral support also contributed a total of 23,966 items towards provision of food as presented below:

Item	Kuwait RC	ERC	Total
Food stuff مواد غذائية	0	18,000	18,000
Food Parcel طرود غذائي	200	0	200
Food basket سلة غذائية	1,375	4,391	5,766
Total	1,575	22,391	23,966

In terms of its partnership with other actors, the 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 feedback from the affected population and feedback on the food packs distributed. SRCS and WFP have extended their agreement to significantly scale up their response. It's expected this partnership will reach up to 1.2m affected people.

SRCS also coordinated with other actors in the food distribution who contributed to the provision of food as presented in the table below:

Item	UNHCR	WFP	Other	Total
Food stuff مواد غذائية	208	7,570	365	8,143
Food basket سلة غذائية	0	0	1,118	1,118
Total	208	,7570	1,483	9,261

	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>	142,939	800,000
	<i>Number of mobile clinics operating.</i>	On going	20
	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of mosquito nets as part of essential household items.</i>	2,924 (29%)	10,000
	<i>Number of people reached with personal hygiene kits, dignity kit (including MHM kits)</i>	6,159 (62%)	10,000
	<i>Number of people reached with personal hygiene kits, dignity kit (including MHM kits)</i>	6,159 (62%)	10,000
	<i>Number of Staff/volunteers trained on PFA/CBHFA</i>	On going	1,000
	<i>Number of people reached with first aid services.</i>	20,999	20.000
	<i>Number of first aid kits purchased and distributed.</i>	100 (650 in the pipeline)	1,000
	<i>Number of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed.</i>	5 <i>(each kit reaching up to 10,000 ppl for 3 months)</i>	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>	52,520	5,000
	<i>Number of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS</i>	over 150	1,000

	<i>Number of dead body management teams mobilized, trained, and equipped.</i>	On going	20
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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 are working with other humanitarian agencies to support Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). SRCS teams have also been supporting with the running of child-friendly spaces.

First Aid and medical services. First Aid has been a core area of work of SRCS. The injured were provided with assistance, and others were transported to various health facilities and referred for medical services. Various items were distributed to six states as presented in the table below to facilitate health related services.

Item	River Nile	Kassala	Khartoum	Northern	Aj Jazirah	Red Sea	Total
First aid box-صندوق اسعافات	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hygiene kit-سلة صحية	0	0	15	6,014	15	15	6,059
Sanitary Napkins-فوط نسائية	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Mosquito Nets-ناموسية	0	424	0	0	0	0	424
Mosquito net (Bed net)-ناموسية	0	0	0	1,500	500	500	2,500
Total	200	424	15	7,514	515	515	9,183

The UNHCR and UNICEF also contributed to the SRCS efforts as presented below:

Item	UNHCR	UNICEF	Total
Hygiene kit-سلة صحية	0	6,000	6,000
Mosquito Nets-ناموسية	424	0	424
Total	424	6,000	6,424

To support rehabilitation health facilities, five international emergency health kits (IEHK⁵) and 5 corresponding renewal kits) were imported and distributed to health facilities in three states. In the wake of the conflict, priority for Red Cross volunteers has been assisting health workers to cope with the influx of mass casualties seeking health services. Time and resources during this period are concentrated on emergency response to save life.

To enhance, 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 with host families, the focus will gradually change to personal and community level engagement. Hygiene kits were also distributed towards helping people on the move.

In terms of dead body management, in close coordination with ICRC, SRCS mobilized in the areas most affected by conflict



Sudan Red Crescent Volunteers provide First Aid




SRCS Volunteers support in the rehabilitation and repair of health facilities and their equipment

⁵<https://itemscatalogue.redcross.int/health--3/health-kits-and-sets--7/interagency-emergency-health-kit--62/interagency-emergency-health-kit-iehk--KMEDKIAE01.aspx>



Sudan Red Crescent Volunteers offer safe and dignified burials and dead body management

 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>	378,495	800,000
	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of WASH NFIs/supplies.</i>	25,330	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
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WASH. In response to the most recent floods, SRCS quickly activated its WASH activities to support those affected. Examples of the ongoing responses across six of the states by the SRCS WASH unit activities that have been implemented through 644 volunteers are as follows:

North Kordofan State

21,288 beneficiaries, benefited from:

- Chlorination of 10 drinking water sources in the camps.
- 15 personal hygiene awareness sessions.
- 5 water safety awareness sessions
- 6 environmental clean-ups campaigns at the camps.

Gazira State

24,000 beneficiaries, benefited from:

- 4 Environmental clean-up campaigns
- 4 medical waste collection exercises
- 3 hygiene promotion sessions for cleaners
- Distribution of 47 sterilizer units
- Distribution of 57 medical waste disposal bags.
- 10 hygiene promotion sessions in Madani Hospitals.

Sennar State

14,640 beneficiaries, benefited from:

- 2 hygiene awareness sessions at gathering points (Water Storage, Hand Washing, and Personal hygiene)
- 13 group discussions at gathering points (Waste disposal, the importance of public and household hygiene. Diarrhoea (causes and protection from Diarrhoea)
- 6 environmental clean-up campaigns & and vector control)

White Nile State

3,720 beneficiaries, benefited from:

- 27 cleaning-up campaigns
- 7 water safety Sessions
- 19 personal hygiene and hand washing sessions
- 13 Diarrhoea control lectures

Blue Nile State

43,779 beneficiaries, benefited from:

- Rehabilitation of 5 defective hand pumps
- 7 of cleaning-up campaigns
- Distribution of 63458 chlorine powder packs house to house.
- 4 Water Chlorination exercises and distribution of chlorine tablets.

Gadaref State

499 beneficiaries, benefited from:


- 1 hygiene kits distribution of exercise
- 3 awareness sessions on dengue fever through home visits

In addition, water is being delivered particularly to accommodation centers and border crossing points. During this reporting period affected people have been provided with safe and clean water. To enhance environmental health and sanitation, SRCS are supporting clean up campaigns, garbage collection, particularly in accommodation centers.

In provision of the WASH and hygiene services SRCS was supported by partners as shown in the table below, among them the IFRC procurement through this EA.

Item	IFRC	Egyptian RC	Total
Jerry Cans- كان جيرري	2,250	15	2,250
Hygiene and health items- ونظافة صحية مواد	0	15	15
Total	2,250	30	2,265

The UNHCR also supported the SRCS with **2,085** Jerricans (Bidun Waterproof Folding) (ماء قابل للطي ببيون).

	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>	13,346	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>	88% (7/8)	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>	4,324 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	1,000

PGI mainstreaming. Given the situation it is considered there is a high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and child labour. Some of the Issues identified include:


- 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.
- Need for supplies in all areas affected by conflict, including dignity kits, post rape kits in health facilities for clinical management of rape.

Affected children are facilitated to engage in social activities such as playing, socializing, learning and expressing themselves during these unprecedented situations for many minors. At the 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 the RCRC Movement is able to get real-time information on SGBV cases and also attend regular briefings on the current situation in Sudan and neighbouring countries with a focus on SGBV prevention and response.

SRCS, represented by the safeguarding coordinator, is actively engaging in coordination and collaboration of the current Sudan Crisis Response. SRCS is also part of the GBV sub working group for Sudan in-country partners. Even with limited connectivity SRCS continues to participate whenever possible.

IFRC is supporting coordination with the risk manager in assessing specific safeguarding risks and ensure prevention and response mechanisms are in place. As well, the FRC is coordinating with CEA team in handling sensitive feedback and have in place SOPs and 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 also supporting Movement coordination on PGI in place for Sudan and neighbouring countries facilitated by IFRC it includes PGI focal points from Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad, CAR, IFRC, ICRC and Operating National Societies - biweekly meeting.

In restoring family links (RFL), in coordination with ICRC, this Emergency Appeal is supporting the mobilization of SRCS volunteers in RFL to address the needs of separated persons, missing, and deceased.

	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 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>	535,772	200,000
	<i>Number of active HPSs providing support to IDPs and people on the move.</i>	10	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
- SRCS is responsible for registration of IDPs. This includes identifying the family profile and displacement locations.

Humanitarian Service Points. SRCS is 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).

Some of the challenges identified in the interventions include:

- Some HSPs operating as temporary shelters based on needs.
- It is 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 estimate the numbers,
- Unconfirmed reports of refugees being sent back to Sudan after crossing into neighbouring countries.

HSPs are also supporting service provision such as hot meals, health through mobile clinics, PSS, support to mothers and children and health care including referral and ambulance services.

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

Feedback mechanisms

- Before the conflict, there was an ongoing process of establishing of a national feedback mechanism where an institutional feedback training was conducted. In this operation, a hot line was set up to receive calls on RFL and feedback.

The activities conducted towards strengthening CEA included coordination with the COVID 19 project team, sharing by CEA focal persons in the state level feedback excel form for updates, community consultation before distribution of items to IDPs and conducting joint assessments with other partners as part of the Sudan Accountability to Affected persons (AAP) Working Group. The 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.


The IFRC translated the updated Feedback Kit to Arabic and this was 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. As well, 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.

Some of the challenges faced include difficulty in implementation of activities in states effected by the conflict, particularly where offices have been looted, suspension of most CEA activities and mobilization of staff and volunteers to response, and unstable communication infrastructure especially internet.

Some of the recommendations include more funding for national feedback mechanism, scale of PGI/SGBV monitoring and more capacity building for staff and volunteers on CEA and feedback mechanism.

There has been progress in enhancing CEA in the operation. First is the implementation of USAID BHA project which had been shifted from RCCE for COVID-19 vaccination into CEA project that is aligned with the current Sudan crises. Second, community feedback comments after the conflict have been collected and compiled from all branches and will be analysed with the support of the regional CEA team. Third, a satisfaction survey about SRCS services has been sent to all branches and will be analysed as soon as they are submitted by the respective branches.

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>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers mobilized, equipped, and insured.</i>	Over 4,000	1,000
	<i>Number of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities.</i>	1	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with warehousing</i>	1	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with fleet</i>	1	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

In terms of business Continuity, based on the needs assessment led by the NSD Working group and the resultant business continuity plan and budget, a budget was incorporated in the funding ask under this emergency appeal.

The crisis has directly impacted SRCS at the headquarters level and in several of its branches. SRCS has temporarily relocated its National Headquarters to Port Sudan due to safety and security issues significantly disrupting its operations. SRCS has also reallocation some of its personnel to Port Sudan, but also put a system in place to allow other staff to work from other safe areas of the country. This was done in order minimize any safety risks. Along with documents, fleet, equipment and other, stocks such as medicine, hospital equipment and non-food items (NFIs), and ambulances that were ready for the 2023 flood season, were looted and/or destroyed during the fighting.

SRCS staff were also personally affected by the conflict, especially in Khartoum and West and South Darfur states. They were displaced and lost personal resources and assets. However, staff and volunteers continue to support their communities to the best extent possible in the context.

To support the SRCS to deliver on its mandate, a National Society Development Working Group was established which included the IFRC Cluster Delegation, Regional Office, ICRC and Partnering National Societies. The working group developed a plan to identify and mapped out immediate and priority needs to enable SRCS maintain its functions despite the crisis. Given the crucial role of the SRCS in response as a humanitarian local actor, their services are progressively being restored to maintain the public trust, and the provision of basic humanitarian services, while at the same time maintaining the proactive duty of care for volunteers, youth, and staff.

Supporting SRCS operational functionality and business continuity continues to be a key priority for the RCRC Movement partners. Through this support partners aim 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.



Volunteers from SRCS in conflict-torn Khartoum take a break from their front-line work, delivering aid, evacuating and treating the injured, and repairing hospitals and other vital infrastructure



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>	Taking place once a week	Daily
	<i>Number of Movement Technical Working Groups established</i>	7	7
	<i>Operational Movement plan for Sudan approved</i>	On-going	1

Federation-wide approach

- The Federation-wide approach 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.
- The federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework is on-going to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency. The overall activity tracking from the branches is almost complete, which culminates in the publication of the activity map. The secretariat is coordinating with SRCS IM and PMER on the continued work with regards reporting formats and schedules
- The partners have provided direct support to SRCS through the activation and deployment of surge roles.

Membership coordination

- The IFRC secretariat team is supporting 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.
- IFRC has also supported with the relocation of some partnering National Societies to a temporary office space in Nairobi.
- While the IFRC Secretariat has an active risk matrix, it is working closely with SRCS to also set up a risk matrix and accountability framework for the National Society.

Movement cooperation

- SRCS held a partnership meeting in Nairobi in July 2023 that included all in-country partnering National Societies (now working remotely), IFRC and ICRC team.
- A Mini summit was held in April following the RCRC Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) mechanism.
- Movement meetings were initially held on a daily, now moved to once a week – 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.
- The seven 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 WG groups, remain active and are sharing information. Nonetheless, as the operation develops the TOR and objectives of such groups are being reviewed to ensure its efficiency and that they are fit for purpose.
- The first movement picture was published to articulate the collective impact of all Movement components in this response. This provides a snapshot of the reach and impact of the Red Pillar. IFRC and ICRC IM are jointly developing the Picture. The second one is currently being finalized.

Engagement with external partners

- SRCS and IFRC are coordinating with OCHA and directly with relevant UN Agencies, such as WFP, UNICEF and the 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 Defence. 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.	22	25
	Minimum security regulations updated against the changing situation.	On-going	Monthly
	Resource Mobilization strategy completed and operationalized	1	1
	Risk matrix established and updated regularly.	1	1
	Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized.	1 - and ongoing for other locations	1
	Communication strategy updated.	On going	1
	% of reports issued on time and to the standard quality.	50%	100%

Security

All minimum-security requirements are updated and IFRC security plans and minimum-security requirements apply to all IFRC personnel throughout the operation. Conducting security assessments in key IFRC operational areas is a priority, both in Sudan and neighbouring countries. Based on the findings of the security risk assessment the existing security management framework that includes policies, procedures, and guidelines have been redeveloped where necessary to mitigate the identified risks and threats. These cover staff safety and security, asset protection, communications security, and travel safety. Clearance for travel in High-risk areas (Security red Phase) has been implemented. SRCS drivers in Port Sudan were trained on safety and security by the Surge Security Coordinator- 3rd Rotation. Although, there is no security personnel in Sudan, the Regional Security Manager monitors the situation, provides technical advice, and coordinates security activities. Information sharing with SRCS and ICRC and as well as real-time monitoring and regular communication with all teams on the ground is the norm.

Risk

Continuous risk identification and mapping exercises are ongoing for new / emerging risks and monthly monitoring of existing risks trends including implementation progress of risk mitigation strategies. Operations, functions, and the SRCS are working on implementation of risk mitigation strategies identified. Main risks closely being monitored, and mitigation strategies developed and adopted for this reporting period include: The funding gap; Safety, security and wellbeing of staff and volunteers and the negative publicity

Communications

Generally, media interest about the Sudan Conflict has been on the decline, but in the period under review media interviews have been given with Al Jazeera Arabic and Australia ABC. Continuous monitoring is ongoing for social and traditional media for emerging issues and accurate and articulate messaging prepared in time.

IFRC and or NS experts have spoken at two IFRC Twitter spaces while IFRC Key Messages and Movement Key Messages have been updated and distributed globally. A Movement communications meeting was held to enhance consistency and coordination on Sudan communications.

Daily Tweets posted on IFRC Africa page about the Sudan situation and response activities. Using materials shared from the field on four short video clips were produced and widely disseminated through the RD's handle, IFRC SG's handle and IFRC (both GVA and Africa) handles. At least one short video clip is being produced per week for social media platforms on the Sudan Crisis. There are regular posts on global social media accounts.

Both IFRC and Movement messages regarding the Darfur Mass Burials are drafted and shared. There is very limited content from the field and need more evidence-based stories for feature news articles.

Logistics

WFP is supporting with the temporary storage of goods arriving at Port Sudan before they are shipped to the field.

A total of 03 Flights (Pro Bono) and 16x40'HC + 3X20' Cont via sea received with relief goods. Part of the NFIs and relief items received as IKDs have been distributed. The NFIs procured in response to the Floods support are in customs clearance process in Port Sudan. LRs (sat phones, first Aid kits, visibility items etc.) are under process for procurement.

The current challenges include:

- 5 vehicles arrived in Port Sudan, and been cleared of customs.
- Port congestion exists at Port Sudan, delays in sea shipments.
- Port Sudan is still the only operating airport in the country.
- Cross border via land is still difficult.
- The assessment of new warehouse is not yet done in Gedaref or Jazeera as security is a concern along with no vehicle availability.

Human Resources / Surge

Sub-specialty	Current Location	Mission duration	status	Deploying Entity
Security Coordinator 3rd Rotation	Port Sudan	2 Months	Mission ended	Canadian RC
IM Coordinator	Nairobi	3 Months	Deployed	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
Operations Manager	Port Sudan	3 Months	Deployed	Jordan Red Crescent
Supply Chain Coordinator 2nd Rotation	Port Sudan	2 Months	Deployed	Spanish RC
Shared profiles with population Movement Emergency Appeal; Regional PMER Coordinator, Regional PRD Officer				
Surge Profiles with completed deployments: Risk Officers, Migration officers, Regional Staff Health Officer, Regional Communications Coordinator				

PMER/IM

Sitreps continue to be updated and uploaded into the Go-Platform every two weeks while the M&E Framework review and approval is ongoing and set to be rolled out in the month of October 2023.

The IM Team is continuously providing infographic updates of the situation and operation on a weekly basis. The IM Team is also working on Movement picture 2, that will cover from April 15th to September 30th, 2023. Most up-to-date maps and infographics can be found on the [Go Platform](#).

B. FUNDING

Out of a Federation-Wide funding requirement of CHF 60 M, funding coverage (taking into account confirmed and registered pledges and in-kind donations) stands at CHF 4,889,071 or 8%. Out of a Secretariat funding requirement of CHF 40 M, funding coverage (hard + in-kind) stands at CHF 3,584,018 or 10%, with pledge registration being finalized for approximately CHF 500,000.

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



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- **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):

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Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal and previous updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

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 (NGOs) 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.