

6-MONTHS UPDATE

Sudan | Complex Emergency

Emergency appeal №: MDRSD033 Emergency appeal launched: 01/05/2023. Operational Strategy published: 01/06/2023	Glide №: EP-2023-000027-GNQ
6-Months Update Date of issue: 11/01/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: From: 20/04/2023 to 31/10/2023
Operation timeframe: 20 months (21/04/2023-31/12/2024)	Number of people being assisted: 800,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 40 million Secretariat Funding Ask CHF 60 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,600,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 40,000,000, is only 14 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.



Sudan Red Crescent volunteers provide moments of play for displaced and vulnerable children in White Nile State

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The armed clashes in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), began on April 15th, 2023, with gunfire and an explosion in Khartoum. This was the first time that Sudan's capital city, home to up to 9.4 million people¹, was at the epicentre of a fierce conflict between two rival groups.

Since then, the conflict spread to other states across the country including Darfur and Kordofan. Over the six months from April to October 2023, the conflict in Sudan has caused widespread displacement of people and a catastrophic humanitarian crisis as follows.

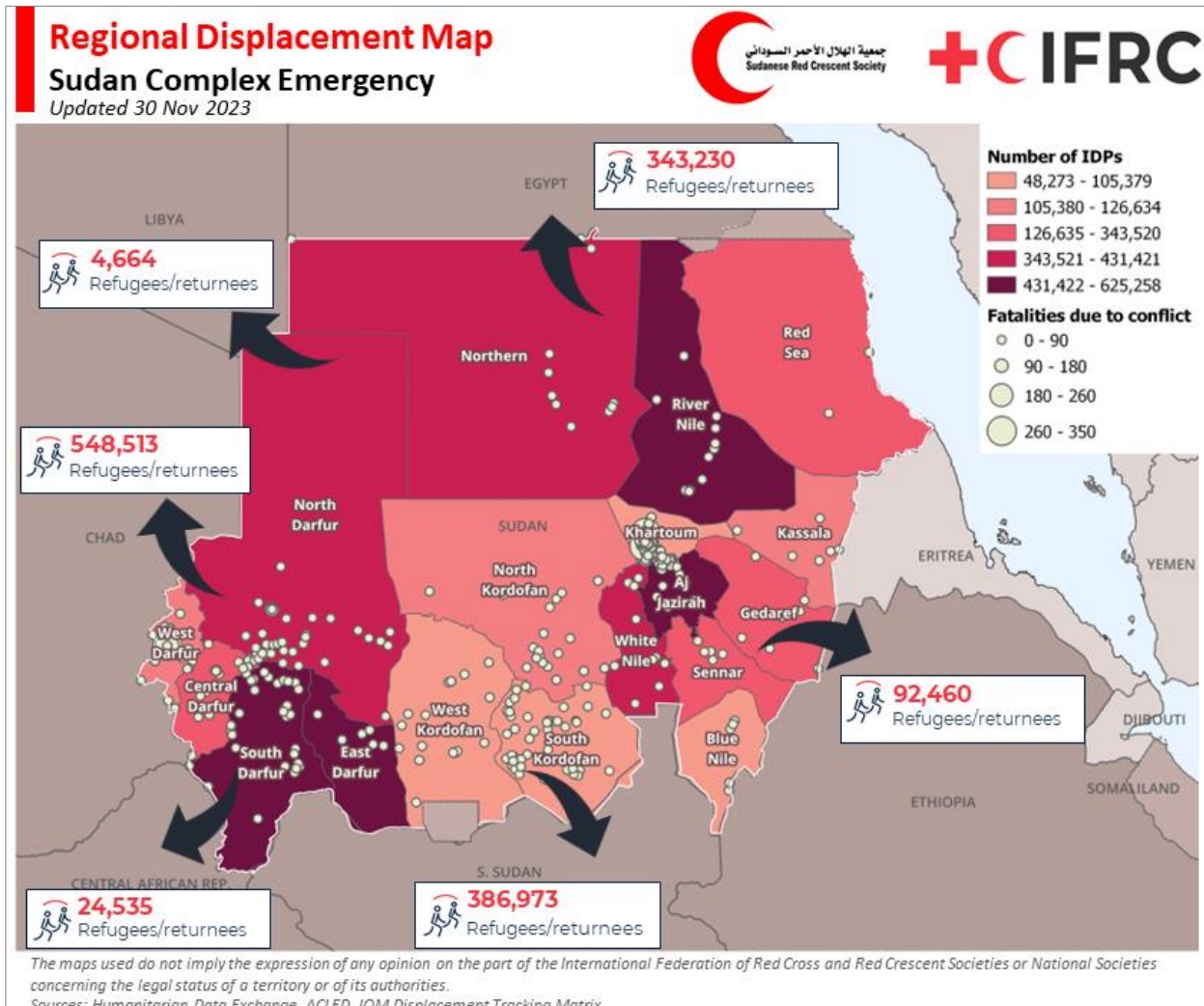


Figure 1: Regional displacement map

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/ocha-sudan-khartoum-state-profile-march-2023>

The number of displaced persons internally and across borders has grown exponentially, reaching over 5.1 million according to International Organization of Migration (IOM)² by 24th October 2023.

The ongoing conflict continues to inflict profound suffering on the population, including loss of life, separation of families, and a severe shortage of necessities, creating a dire situation with far-reaching implications for the lives of the affected people.

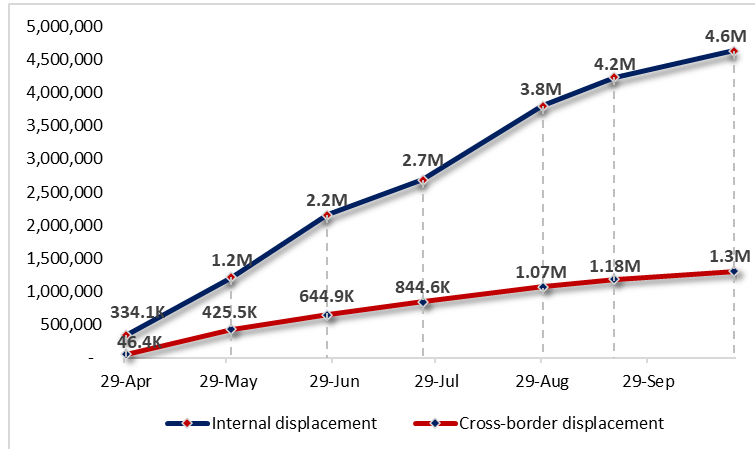


Figure 2: Internal and cross-border displacement (April-Oct 2023)

Timeline of Events

April 2023

Between mid and end of April, the conflict resulted in more than 528 fatalities¹, nearly 4,600 injuries~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~, and over 334,000 displaced individuals¹. This compounded an already existing displacement crisis, where 3.6 million people were already internally displaced before the escalation of conflict in April 2023. The health system began facing significant challenges, as 61% of health facilities in Khartoum were closed¹.

May to June 2023

By early June 2023, the death toll had reached 780 people,¹ over 5,800 injuries~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~, and over 1.9 million people displaced¹. Family separation exacerbated protection risks and gender-based violence. The number of refugees fleeing to neighboring countries also surged, with border points like Chad, Wadi Halfa in Egypt and Renk in South Sudan facing particularly dire conditions. In June, 16.9 million people¹ across Sudan were facing acute food insecurity, as the conflict continued to disrupt livelihoods.

July to August 2023

In a significant development, representatives of the SAF returned to Jeddah for renewed talks with the RSF, even as heavy clashes and looting persisted in Khartoum and neighboring cities. The number of people facing acute food insecurity rose to 20.3 million in this period~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~

September to October 2023

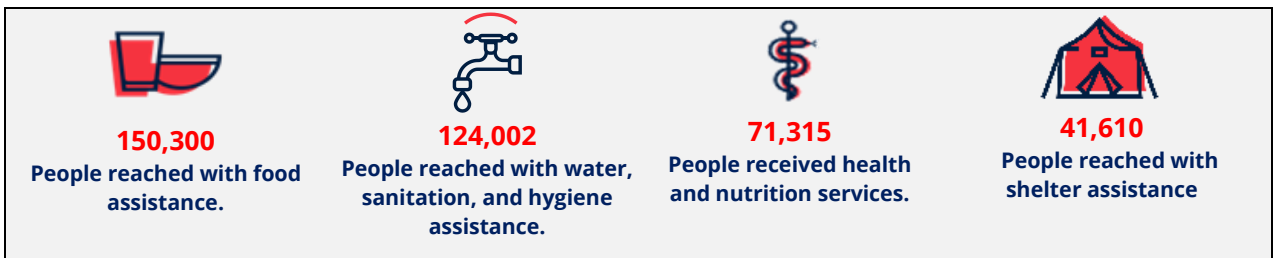
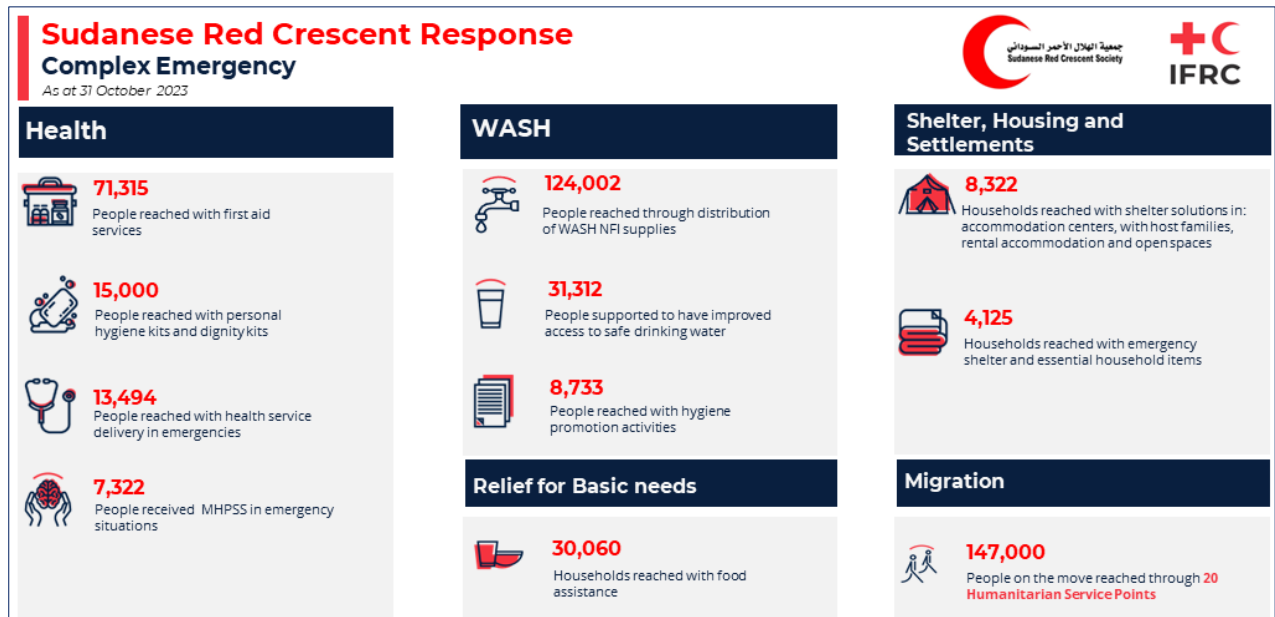
The conflict continued to drive people from their homes, highlighting the growing scale and severity of the crisis. In September 2023, a Cholera outbreak was declared in Gedaref state, compounding already existing challenges in the health sector¹. October 2023 marked the six months of the conflict, with the number of people displaced internally and across borders surpassing 5.1 million (IOM)~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~

² <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-sudan-weekly-displacement-snapshot-11>

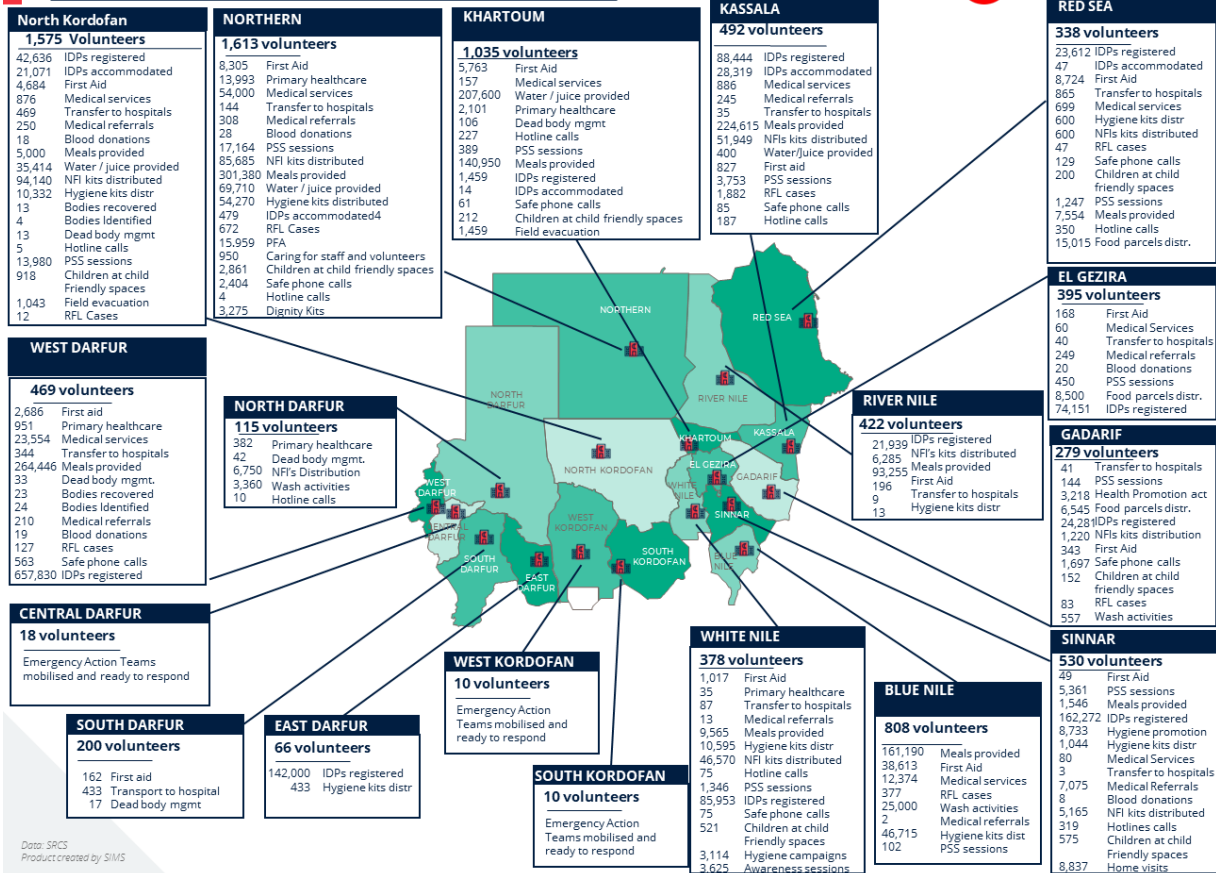
The number of displaced persons internally and across borders has grown exponentially, reaching over 5.1 million according to International Organization of Migration (IOM)³ by 24th October 2023. The ongoing conflict continues to inflict profound suffering on the population, including loss of life, separation of families, and a severe shortage of necessities, creating a dire situation with far-reaching implications on the lives of the affected people.

Summary of the response

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been responding to the conflict since the first day. SRCS is present and operational across the country in all the 18 States branches. Since the 15 April SRCS has mobilized staff and over 8,000 volunteers to support the people affected by the violence. The figures below provide an overview of the work done and those reached by SRCS until the end of October 2023.



The response efforts have been characterized by active engagement and coordination among various humanitarian organizations, despite significant challenges in logistics, funding, and security. The focus remained on addressing the immediate needs of the displaced populations and host communities and trying to mitigate the impact of the conflict on vulnerable groups.



As part of the Emergency Appeal, the IFRC and partners also provided support to SRCS. This is described in the figure below.

Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

- IFRC assisted in mobilizing **CHF 5.4 million** for the complex emergency
- 17 partners** were brought on board

Communications

IFRC supported SRCS in consistently highlighting the crisis with **over 10 articles and press releases**, numerous international and media interviews and robust social media engagement.

Logistics

IFRC Logistics team facilitated receipt and distribution of nearly **64,000kg of relief supplies** by collaborating with local authorities, international agencies, and other partners.

Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) /Information Management

IFRC is collaborating with the SRCS PMER/IM team to streamline data and reporting systems and processes, through developing the M&E Framework and enhancing data collection and visualization tools.

Surge

The IFRC global surge capacity (Rapid Response personnel) was activated for the roles of operations management, information management, logistics, finance, security, and communications.

Needs analysis

This needs analysis is informed by the multifaceted challenges faced in Sudan, but also the information reported by the SRCS branches as they respond to the current crisis. The critical areas of concern include:

1. **Displacement and Shelter:** The crisis has led to the displacement of millions, with numbers increasing from 3.6 million in April to over 5.1 million by October 2023. These displaced populations require adequate shelter and basic living facilities. This has also impacted host families and communities which have stepped to support those displaced.
2. **Food Security and Nutrition:** The conflict has exacerbated food shortages, impacting the nutritional status of the affected population, especially children, pregnant women, and the elderly. UN OCHA estimates that in Sudan 15M people are currently food insecure.⁴
3. **Healthcare:** Limited access to healthcare services has been a significant concern. This includes a need for primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, and treatment for chronic diseases. Large outbreaks are also affecting areas of Sudan where many IDPs are hosted. This includes outbreaks of cholera, measles, and dengue. The situation is further complicated by lack of medication and medical supplies available to respond to these outbreaks and other medical needs. In Khartoum alone, it is reported that out of more than 100 medical facilities open before the conflict, one-third are now active and able to provide medical services.
4. **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** Clean water is scarce, heightening the risk of water-borne diseases. Sanitation facilities are inadequate, necessitating immediate attention to prevent health hazards. El Nino is also expected to bring strong rains to Sudan, leading to potential floods which could impact existing water sounds and leading to poorer sanitation or further outbreaks of diseases.
5. **Psychosocial Support:** The trauma from loss of loved ones, separation, and the overall impact of the conflict necessitates psychosocial support services.
6. **Protection and Safeguarding:** There is a need for measures to protect vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly, from exploitation and violence. Safeguarding mechanisms need strengthening to ensure the well-being of these groups.
7. **Logistics and Supply Chain:** Challenges in transporting and storing humanitarian supplies, as seen with congestion at Port Sudan and insufficient storage space. Efficient logistics are crucial for timely delivery of aid.
8. **Communication and Information:** Issues with connectivity and information dissemination within Sudan hinder effective coordination of aid and response efforts. Regular and reliable communication channels are essential for coordinating the response and for affected populations to access information.
9. **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** There is need for continued strengthening of CEA to ensure the relevance, appropriateness, and coherence which hold the key to effectiveness, impact, resilience, and sustainability. The capacity to collect, process, use feedback for decision making and respond back to the affected communities requires continuous strengthening so that the affected communities remain at the centre of the action.

⁴ [UN OCHA El Nino Snapshot, November 2023.](#)

SRCS Branch challenges and assessments based on operational constraints

The complexity and dynamic nature of crisis in Sudan have brought upon many operational constraints to the SRCS and its branches. These require adaptive strategies and robust support mechanisms to effectively address the challenges. These include:

1. **Handling Massive Internal Displacement:** Branches faced challenges in addressing the needs of a rapidly increasing number of internally displaced people. This escalation demanded significant scaling-up of resources and services.
2. **Logistical Constraints:** Congestion at Port Sudan and insufficient storage space in the Red Sea's Branch warehouses presented critical logistical challenges. This resulted in delays in the distribution of essential supplies and hindered timely response efforts.
3. **Communication and Coordination Difficulties:** Limited attendance in the Movement Technical Working Group due to connection issues within Sudan highlighted the struggle with effective communication and coordination. This impacted the branches' ability to collaborate and share critical information.
4. **Security Risks:** Ongoing conflict and security concerns limit the branches' operational capacity. Planning for logistics and movements had to be carefully aligned with fluctuating security conditions, impacting the pace and reach of response activities.
5. **Cross-Border Response Coordination:** Managing cross-border population movements and coordinating with neighbouring countries' National Societies adds a complexity to the branches' response strategies.

Operational risk assessment

This operational risk assessment highlights the need for comprehensive risk management strategies, including contingency planning, resource mobilization, capacity building, and strong coordination mechanisms to mitigate risks effectively. The following are the risks that have been identified:

1. **Security Risks:** The ongoing conflict poses significant security risks for humanitarian operations. The unpredictable nature of the conflict increases the risk of harm to personnel and impedes safe access to affected areas, potentially leading to delays or suspension of critical humanitarian activities.
2. **Funding and Resource Shortages:** A critical funding gap, poses a substantial risk to sustaining operations. Inadequate funding can result in the inability to meet the growing needs of the displaced population, affecting the delivery of essential services such as food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial support.
3. **Communication and Coordination Challenges:** Limited connectivity and communication issues, especially in remote areas, pose risks to effective coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors, potentially leading to overlapping or inadequate response efforts.
4. **Protection and Safeguarding Risks:** Significant gaps in safeguarding and protection information pose risks, especially for vulnerable groups like women, children, and the elderly. There is a risk of human rights violations and further trauma among the displaced population.

5. **Political and Regulatory Risks:** Changes in political dynamics or regulatory frameworks can impact the ability to operate effectively. Delays in customs clearance and bureaucratic hurdles for humanitarian aid can significantly affect response activities.
6. **Staff Well-being and Safety:** The high-stress environment and the operational demands of the crisis put the physical and mental well-being of humanitarian staff at risk, which can affect the overall effectiveness of the response.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy


The operational strategy to which this operational update responds to, remained unchanged during these first six months. Nonetheless given the dynamics of the conflict it is expected that the Operational Strategy will be reviewed at the beginning of 2024. In addition, discussions are already in place to support the response of the SRCS on the current cholera outbreak affecting Sudan. These activities will be supported under this Operational Strategy.

States being targeted for support under this appeal remain as follows: Khartoum, Red Sea, Al Jazeera, Northern State, Kassala, 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

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>	4,125	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centres, with host families, in</i>	8,322	10,000

	<i>rental accommodation or in the open space/outdoors.</i>		
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From April to October 2023, SRCS and IFRC as part of its shelter sector interventions, strived to provide relief to the communities affected by the Sudan Conflict and address their critical needs. These include:

Accommodation centres: With the support of the IFRC and PNSs, SRCS has supported approximately 49,930 Internally displaced persons (IDPs) with registration and provision of essential needs. As the crisis evolves, the SRCS continues to adapt the response to the changing dynamics of the crisis including preparation for further possible displacements and or even the eventual return and reconstruction of communities.

State	Number of IDPs supported
North Kordofan	21,071
Northern	479
Khartoum	14
Kassala	28,319
Red Sea	47
Total	49,930


Provision of essential household items: SRCS has continued to distribute essential items for shelter and basic living. Approximately 298,364 non-food items (NFIs) have been distributed across the nine most affected states. These include tents, tarpaulins, toolkits, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets and solar lanterns.



People who fled the violence in Khartoum and sheltering in Port Sudan receive mosquito nets, food parcels, hygiene kits and blankets from SRCS volunteers

State	No.
North Kordofan	94,140
Northern	85,685
Kassala	51,949
Red Sea	600
River Nile	6,285
Gedaref	1,220
Sinnar	5,165
White Nile	46,570
North Darfur	6,750
Total=298,364	

Number of NFIs distributed including essential household items and WASH NFIs

	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>	ongoing	10,000
	<i>Number of households reached with food assistance. (Red Sea, Gedaref and Gezira)</i>	30,060 ⁵	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>	ongoing	85%

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). SRCS has appointed CVA Coordinator with the support of the German Red Cross. A cash working group was formed at the beginning of the crisis to support the wider crisis response whose key outputs to date include contextualization of CVA tools, mapping of activities, and capacity support for cash readiness. Internally the Relief and Cash technical working group has been supporting the SRCS continuously. A mapping exercise of who is doing what, when, and where was completed by the WG during the timeframe of this report. The partnering National Societies who shared their plans for CVA include Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and ICRC.


⁵ These are people reached only through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. That is, the IFRC and the PNSs. The previous operational updates included people reached by other agencies

Provision of food which included hot meals, at Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and accommodation centres as well as distribution of food items and parcels by SRCS continues, so far reaching approximately 30,060 households as of 31st October 2023.

There is a need for the scale-up of distribution of necessities to meet the growing requirements of the displaced population. Increased funding and resources are needed to expand cash assistance programs, ensuring wider coverage and adequacy of the aid provided. Monitoring and evaluation activities such as post distribution monitoring (PDMs) continue to assess the effectiveness of the assistance to inform adjustments based on changing needs. Partnerships with local organizations and community leaders are ongoing to ensure that aid distribution is culturally sensitive and reaches those in most need. Long-term strategies will eventually be required to restore livelihoods and economic stability for the affected population, enabling them to regain self-sufficiency.

State	Meals Provided	Water / Juice Provided
North Kordofan	5,000	35,414
Northern	301,380	69,710
Khartoum	140,950	207,600
Kassala	224,615	400
Red Sea	7,554	-
Blue Nile	161,190	-
Sinnar	1,546	-

Food and water distributed by the SRCS during the operation

	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	80,000
	<i>Number of mobile clinics operating.</i>	4	20
	<i>Number of households people reached through the distribution of mosquito nets as part of essential household items.</i>	4,500	10,000
	<i>Number of people reached with personal hygiene kit, dignity kit (including MHM kits)</i>	15,000	10,000
	<i>Number of people reached with first aid services.</i>	71,315	20,000
	<i>Number of first aid kits purchased and distributed.</i>	492	1,000

<i>Number of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed.</i>	198	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>	7,322 ⁶	5,000
<i>Number of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS</i>	950	1,000

The SRCS, supported by the IFRC, PNSs and other partners, has been comprehensively responding to the health and care needs arising from the Sudan conflict. This response continues to adapt and evolve to meet the growing and changing needs of the affected population by pursuing some priority actions in the operational strategy. These include:



Sudanese Red Crescent Society West Darfur Branch delivering much needed essential medicines in Algeniena Town. The SRCS is also operating mobile clinics in West Darfur. Health care services were heavily disrupted, leaving millions with no access to medical treatment as most hospitals were not functioning when they were needed most.

Children and their families who have fled the conflict in Khartoum to a settlement in North Kordofan receive Psychosocial support from SRCS.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): Since April 2023, the SRCS, in coordination with other humanitarian agencies, has been tirelessly working to support mental health and psychosocial needs. They have been addressing the trauma of those living in environments of shelling and

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bombing, witnessing death, and those worried about relatives or friends in danger. Child-friendly spaces have been established and used to provide a haven for children affected by the conflict. During this period, SRCS staff and volunteers have reached people through 7,322 with PSS services.

First Aid and Medical Services: First Aid, is a core area of SRCS's work. SRCS has so far provided 71,315 first aid services and reached 13,494 people through health service delivery. Additionally, 8,352 medical referrals and 2,470 transfers to hospitals were provided. The focus has been on assisting the injured, transporting them to various health facilities, and providing necessary referrals for medical services.


Support to and Rehabilitation of health Facilities: Since the beginning of the operation 198 International Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) were procured and distributed. These kits, supported up to 10,000 persons for three months each, distributed across various regions, including Khartoum, Northern, and Al Jazeera. However, the ongoing insecurity has limited the practical rehabilitation of health facilities, with efforts pivoted towards emergency responses to save lives.

Community-Based Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: SRCS volunteers have been pivotal in disseminating information about behavioural and medical health risks. The distribution of 15,000 hygiene kits has been instrumental in aiding people on the move. The approach is gradually shifting to focus more on personal and community-level engagement, especially as many internally displaced persons (IDPs) settle within host communities.

SRCS continues to implement a multifaceted response to the health and care situation amid the ongoing crisis which encompasses immediate medical aid, mental health support, and long-term strategies to rebuild the healthcare system. Collaborative efforts between SRCS, IFRC, MoH and other local and international organizations are ongoing to effectively address the health needs of the affected population and to lay the groundwork for sustainable healthcare improvements in the post-conflict period. SRCS is also mobilizing volunteers and resources to support with the current cholera outbreaks which is affect various states in Sudan.

Service	Number	Service	Number
First Aid	71,537	Psychological First Aid (PFA)	15,959
Primary Healthcare	17,462	Bodies Identified	28
Medical Services	92,686	Bodies Recovered	36
Transfer to Hospitals	2,470	Field Evacuation	2,502
Medical Referrals	8,352	Health Promotion Activities	15,065
Blood Donations	93	Home Visits	8,837
PSS Sessions	43,936		

Health services provided during the first 6 months of the operation.

	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>	124,002	50,000
	<i>Number of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water.</i>	31,312	200,000
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	ongoing	1,000

In terms of water distribution and quality improvement, the SRCS has been continuously distributing water, especially to accommodation centers and border crossing points. Throughout this period, despite the challenges, the water trucking initiatives have been a key activity, particularly in areas where supply is disrupted. As well, 5 defective hand pumps were rehabilitated in Blue Nile. Water quality monitoring and distribution of water treatment consumables (coagulants and disinfectants) have also been prioritized but faced delays due to resource constraints.

Regarding environmental health and sanitation, the SRCS conducted 50 clean-up campaigns and garbage collection, significantly focusing on accommodation centers. Although no emergency latrines or mobile toilets have been constructed yet, efforts are being made to enhance sanitation facilities.

Hygiene promotion has been a critical component of the SRCS's efforts. Throughout this period, trained staff and volunteers have been actively engaged in hygiene promotion activities, including the distribution of hygiene kits and educational sessions. These sessions have targeted Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities and reached 8,733 individuals, aiming to raise awareness about personal hygiene, water safety, and disease prevention.

As part of the WASH response, 124,002 hygiene kits, and 3,275 dignity kits have been distributed. These distributions have been crucial in meeting the immediate hygiene needs of the affected population. In terms of partnership and support, the IFRC and the Egyptian Red Crescent also contributed 2,250 jerry cans and a total of 2,265 items including hygiene and health materials, reflecting the collaborative nature of this humanitarian response.



Sudanese Red Crescent Society volunteers help build latrines and hand washing stations as part of a WASH project for internally displaced people, forced to flee the conflict.

Long-term investment in rebuilding and upgrading WASH infrastructure will eventually be required to ensure sustainable access to water and sanitation services. Community involvement and education in WASH practices continue to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions.

	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>	54	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>	35%	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>	On-going	240
	<i>Number of people reunited with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services</i>	1,563	1,000

PGI Mainstreaming

- Data Collection and Analysis:** Efforts are ongoing in collecting and analysing data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. PGI assessments are actively being conducted to understand the needs of affected populations.
- Sectoral Integration:** PGI principles have been successfully mainstreamed in all sectoral assessments and responses, ensuring a holistic approach to addressing the needs of the crisis-affected people.

Safeguarding (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – PSEA)

- **Policy Development and Training:** To strengthen safeguarding policies. 20 staff and volunteers underwent training sessions on PGI.
- **Field Assessments:** PGI and Safeguarding field assessments have been conducted with the aim to strengthen the staff capacity at branches, on preventing SGBV, exploitation, and abuse.

Restoring Family Links (RFL). In coordination with ICRC, Efforts are underway to address the needs of separated, missing, deceased individuals, and their families. Approximately 1,563 individuals were reunited with their families through RFL services.




As the Sudan Conflict rages, many children are out of school, orphaned, displaced and lack access to food, water, electricity, health care & shelter. Sudan Red Crescent Society volunteers continue to support displaced children with psychosocial support at child-friendly spaces, set adjacent to humanitarian service points. This is Wadi Halfa in the Northern State

Stakeholder Engagement: SRCS has been liaising key stakeholders and partners to establish clear referral mechanisms for tracing purposes.

Challenges and Recommendations:

- **Enhanced Coordination:** While significant progress has been made, there is a need for more streamlined coordination between various actors involved in PGI and SGBV activities.
- **Community Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing more robust complaint and feedback mechanisms, especially for sensitive complaints, is crucial for effective response.
- **There is need to have specific funding allocation to protection, gender and inclusion including safeguarding.**

 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>	147,000 ⁷	200,000
	<i>Number of active HSPs providing support to IDPs and people on the move.</i>	20	50

The progress in the migration sector is guided by the priority actions outlined in the operational strategy.

Immediate Response through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)

- SRCS has been continuously supporting the establishment and strengthening of HSPs along key migration routes. These HSPs provide services such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS) counselling, communication, connectivity, and safe referrals.
- Challenges such as the temporary use of HSPs as shelters and difficulties in referrals for protection have been identified and addressed.

Cross-border Preparedness and Response:

- There has been an emphasis on cross-border coordination and exchanges, particularly with neighbouring countries like Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- Monitoring systems have been set up for information sharing and analysis of displacement trends and needs.

Medium- and Longer-term Needs:

- The focus has been on transitioning to recovery and integration of displaced people inside Sudan, emphasizing livelihoods and protection.
- SRCS and its partners have been facilitating access to services for both displaced people and host communities, promoting social cohesion.

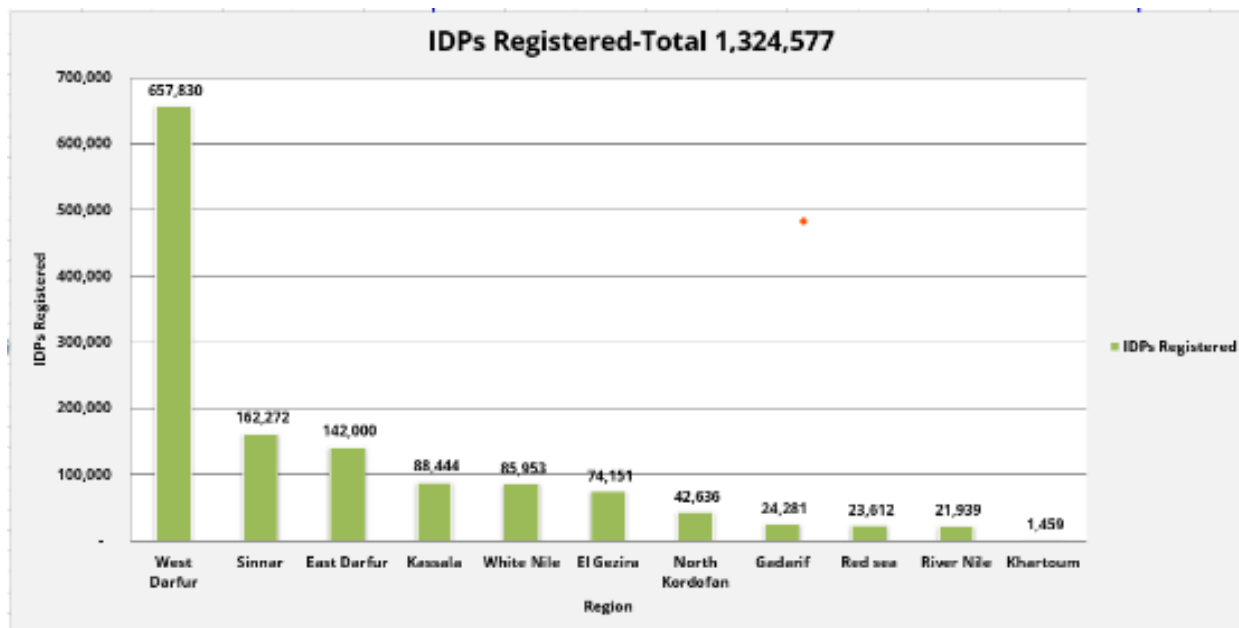
Operational Updates and Partnerships:

- Various tools and resources have been developed, including a displacement monitoring tracker, HSPs pack in multiple languages, assessment tools, and communication guides. SRCS has been participating in and chairing weekly technical working groups for IDPs in Sudan and maintaining partnerships with UNICEF, UNHCR, and other organizations.


⁷ These are people reached only through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. That is, the IFRC and the PNSs. The previous operational updates included people reached by other agencies

Challenges and recommendations

- The conflict has resulted in over 5.1million displaced individuals within Sudan and neighbouring countries, including a diverse mix of demographics. Continued support is essential for providing necessities and specialized services, especially for vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors.
- There is a need for support in livelihood restoration and economic integration of displaced populations, alongside long-term solutions for resettlement or safe return.



Number of IDPs registered as of end of October *Source-Sudan Response Map, 31st October 2023*

	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
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standards.	12	250

<i>% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs.</i>	90%	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>	2	3
<i>% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation.</i>	70%	90%
<i>% of complaints or feedback about the RCRC operation which receive a response through established community communication</i>	70%	100%
<i>Operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback</i>	On-going	100%

This period witnessed significant progress in several key areas aligned with the CEA strategy for the Sudan Conflict Response.

Mainstreaming Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Throughout this period, the SRCS has been consistently mainstreaming CEA in its operations, with the integration of CEA into sectoral assessments and responses through the CEA minimum standards. This approach has helped address diverse and evolving needs of the people in need.

Feedback Mechanisms

A pivotal element of their strategy has been the establishment and maintenance of the two robust feedback mechanisms. Feedback and requests are now being directly received at the branch level.

Coordination and Capacity Building

There has been effective coordination with various teams, such as the COVID-19 RCCE project team, to implement CEA activities. The SRCS and its branches have shared and updated feedback excel form by state-level CEA focal persons, ensuring consistent data collection and analysis. Training of 20 people was conducted, to increase the number of staff and volunteers skilled in CEA and feedback mechanisms. Currently, there is at least one CEA-trained staff member in each state.

Community Consultation and Joint Assessments

Community consultations have been a regular feature, particularly before the distribution of aid to internally displaced persons (IDPs). The SRCS has been actively participating in joint assessments with other partners as part of the Sudan Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP) Working Group, further expanding its reach and effectiveness in engaging communities.


Utilization of Tools and Resources

The updated Feedback Kit from the IFRC, translated into Arabic, has strengthened CEA in the operation. Additionally, CEA checklists were drafted to support the integration of CEA approaches across various sectors, including migration, shelter, psychosocial support, and health.

Challenges and Recommendations

The unstable communication infrastructure, particularly internet access, has been a hurdle. There is an ongoing need for more funding, particularly for national feedback mechanisms, and a heightened focus on monitoring Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

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>	5,000	1,000
	<i>Number of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities.</i>	8	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with warehousing</i>	3	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with fleet</i>	3	TBC
	<i>Number of branches supported with information technology and communications</i>	7	TBC
	<i>Number of emergency hubs established</i>	5	TBC

With millions displaced, the demand for assistance has greatly increased, stretching the capabilities of the SRCS. Operational challenges such as limited storage space, connectivity issues, and security concerns have hindered efficient operations. However, through strategic interventions and collaborative efforts, there have been strides in strengthening the organization's capacity to manage the crisis. Continued support and resource mobilization have been essential and on-going for the SRCS to meet the growing demands and effectively aid those affected by the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. Supporting the NS continues to be a key priority for IFRC and its partners in order to further strengthen the work of SRCS so they can continue to operate and support the response across the country and their collaboration with other agencies such as the UN. To lead in this a National Society Development Working Group (WG) has been set up. Following initiatives and work that were set in

motion before the crisis, this WG is working on an NS and Business continuity plan which is being supported by all Movement partners.

Business Continuity: The SRCS has focused on maintaining operational continuity amid the crisis. The IFRC and Movement partners have been supporting SRCS with financial, technical and operational resources to ensure the National Society can continue to operate. As part of this, the IFRC allocated part of the DREF loan to support the Business Continuity of the National Society and cover areas such as salaries, logs, etc. IFRC has pledged to continue this support through the EA and beyond but also through its Unified Country Plan for Sudan. The NS technical WG has also been keen in raising the key issues faced by the NS and coordinating support in response to the same.

National Society Human Resources, Processes, and Systems: The SRCS has worked on strengthening its human resource capabilities, systems, and processes. This includes reactivating and refining reporting systems and enhancing participation in Technical Working Groups (TWGs) but also enhancing coordination mechanisms at the regional level with counterparts like the Ethiopian Red Cross and South Sudan Red Cross. These efforts are crucial for effective resource management and cross-border collaboration. In addition, SRCS has been working to adapt to the new situation the NS is at, particularly with its HQ as the vast majority of staff have been displaced and are working from various areas across Sudan and neighbouring countries.

National Society Infrastructure: The SRCS Headquarters are no longer accessible, so SRCS management and key staff members have move to Port Sudan. The Red Sea branch office in Port Sudan has allocated a space for HQ to operate. As a way of addressing the new challenges brought upon by the crisis and further strengthen the HQ support to branches, the SRCS is also now working on implementing a new decentralized structure model where new hubs will be set to accommodate almost 100 HQ staff who have been displaced but also to provide more direct support to branches. The objectives of these hubs include:

- 1) Enhancing strategic decision
- 2) Providing technical guidance and support to SRCS with those hubs
- 3) Supporting service delivery by providing direction and guidance on approached and strategies while avoiding duplication. The hub model is meant to be internal HQ alternative coping structure to address the current situation without changing or affecting the branch structure and its roles and responsibilities. As part of this, 5 hubs will be set up in Red Sea, White Nile, Northern State, Darfur (North) and Gedaref.

The shortage of storage space has also been identified as a critical issue, necessitating the improvement of existing facilities to facilitate efficient aid delivery. Enhancements in communication channels for better connectivity and security are also being prioritized to ensure the safety of personnel and resources.

Volunteer Management: The SRCS has effectively mobilized 8,753 volunteers across various states, demonstrating robust volunteer management. This widespread volunteer engagement has been instrumental in extending the reach and impact of the SRCS’s activities, especially in remote and heavily impacted areas.

State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers
North Kordofan	1,575	Northern	1,613	River Nile	422
North Kordofan	10	Khartoum	1,035	Gedaref	279

State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers
South Kordofan	10	Kassala	492	Sinnar	530
Red sea	338	East Darfur	66	Blue Nile	808
El Gezira	395	South Darfur	200	White Nile	378
North Darfur	115	Central Darfur	18	West Darfur	469
Total=8,753					

Volunteers mobilized for the Complex Emergency Operation



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.

Support SRCS' Preparedness for Effective Response (PER): The SRCS's preparedness for effective response has been enhanced through strategic interventions in logistics, operations, and volunteer mobilization. Collaboration with regional counterparts and active participation in TWGs has bolstered the National Society's capacity to manage population movements and share experiences across borders, ensuring a more coordinated and effective response to the humanitarian crisis.

Challenges and proposed solutions

- Bridging the funding gap to support escalating crisis demands.
- Strengthening logistical, operational, and reporting capacities for more effective crisis management.
- Addressing infrastructure challenges, particularly the shortage of storage space.
- Enhancing communication channels for connectivity and security to ensure the safety of personnel and uninterrupted humanitarian assistance.



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>	Weekly	Daily
	<i>Number of Movement Technical Working Groups established</i>	7	7
	<i>Operational Movement plan for Sudan approved</i>	On-going	1

The ongoing coordination and partnerships have been actively and consistently working towards strengthening the SRCS and IFRC network and maximizing the impact of its collaborations. The progress can be categorized into four key areas:


Laying the groundwork for more robust collaborations: Since the inception of the operational strategy, IFRC has been actively engaging with various stakeholders to establish a strong foundation for partnerships. The team has been continuously liaising with potential partners, ensuring that objectives are aligned and that mutual benefits are clearly understood. Movement partners came together from since the beginning of the crisis to coordinate the response and support to SRCS. As part of this, The IFRC, SRCS, and ICRC held a mini summit at the onset of the crisis and put together various Movement Documents which gave a vision to the Movement response but also that set up the coordination mechanisms moving forward. In addition, SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and Partnering National Societies meet on a weekly basis to coordinate and discuss the situation and response.

Strengthening ties: IFRC has been further developing relationships with existing partners while expanding the collaborative network. The focus has been on nurturing the partnerships through regular interactions and joint initiatives. These efforts have been crucial in solidifying the SRCS position and enhancing the effectiveness of the collaborative endeavours.

Expanding Horizons: Over the past six months, IFRC have been steadily broadening the scope of the partnerships. The team has been consistently working towards integrating new ideas and perspectives from diverse partners into the strategy. As a result, there is a growing network of partnerships.

Continuous Efforts: Throughout the operation, the IFRC has been persistently monitoring and evaluating progress and effectiveness. The feedback gathered has continuously refined the approach

(es), ensuring that actions remain aligned with core objectives thus fostering sustainable and mutually beneficial partnerships.

 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	On-going	1
	Risk matrix established and updated regularly.	1	1
	Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized.	1	1
	Communication strategy updated.	1	1
	% of reports issued on time and to the standard quality.	50%	100%

IFRC Secretariat has been actively providing operational support to the SRCS in the response. This includes IFRC members coordination, record-keeping, and dissemination of information. As well, IFRC plays a key role in logistical coordination, ensuring that resources are mobilized and distributed efficiently to the areas of greatest need. Handling and processing large volumes of data and information, and ensuring that it is accessible to all relevant parties, has been a critical part of the IFRC secretariat support in the response

Security

The escalating conflict in Sudan significantly increased security risks, including threats to the civilian population, humanitarian workers, and access to certain areas. The operational environment remains really volatile and unpredictable, requiring constant monitoring and quick response to security challenges.

The security unit has been key assessing security risks and devising strategies to manage these security risks effectively which includes developing, implementing and updating safety and security procedures.

All minimum-security requirements have been 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. 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- third Rotation. 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 management

The role of risk management for SRCS and IFRC during the Sudan crisis was multifaceted, involving proactive identification, analysis, and mitigation of a range of organizational risks to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the operation, safeguarding both personnel and resources, and maintaining the integrity and reputation of SRCS and IFRC in this operation. Risk management in the operation involved:

- Risk assessment and analysis: Conducting regular and thorough risk assessments to understand the nature and extent of risks associated with the operation.
- Development of risk mitigation strategies: Creating and implementing strategies to reduce or manage identified risks, including security protocols, contingency plans, and financial safeguards.
- Training and Capacity Building: Providing training and resources to staff and volunteers to ensure they are prepared to manage and respond to risks effectively.
- Monitoring and Reporting: Continuously monitoring the situation on the ground, updating risk assessments, and reporting to leadership and stakeholders about the risk landscape.

Key categories of risks considered have been on programme delivery, operational, contextual, safeguarding, fiduciary, reputational, and strategic risks, with continuous collaboration in addressing and mitigating risks identified among all key parties involved in the operation – SRCS, IFRC Sudan CCD, IFRC regional office, and partner national societies.

Communications

The crisis created a dynamic and chaotic information landscape, with rapidly changing situations and the need for accurate, timely information dissemination often faced with the challenge of countering misinformation and rumours that could potentially hinder relief efforts and cause panic or confusion. In some conflict-affected areas, there were issues with communication infrastructure, making it difficult to source and disseminate information effectively.

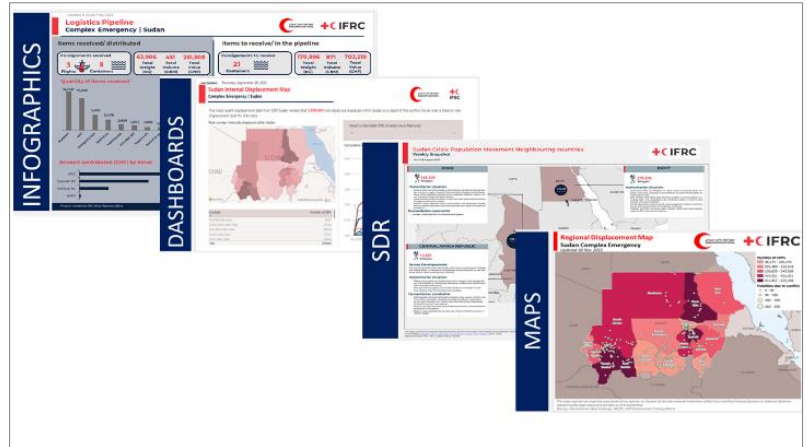
Despite this challenging information environment, the communications team managed to consistently highlight the crisis with over 10 articles and press releases, numerous international and media interviews and robust social media engagement. Available communication channels were used to advocate for the needs of affected populations and to raise awareness about the humanitarian situation and the response efforts. To support this, the comms team developed Federation-wide Key messages and info messages. The comms team also collaborated with the ICRC comms teams to develop Movement key messages.

PMER/IM

The SRCS is currently working on strengthening and streamlining PMER, data and reporting systems, a process which was on-going before the conflict erupted. In addition, the IFRC Africa Region PMER Team supported the SRCS in understanding the indicators, development of data collection tools (Kobo) and the M&E Framework.

In terms of emergency data, SRCS formed an Information Management Working Group (IMWG) with the main support from IFRC and NLRC. The main agenda is to enhance data quality and timeliness from the branches to the headquarters to support evidence based and timely decisions, actions and accountability.

Three remote surge SIMs coordinators and two surge IM coordinators were deployed during the period. Various information products were shared to show evolution of the context and the RCRC response. While secondary qualitative data reviews were sent on a weekly basis. The IM coordinator and Migration coordinator closely tracked the displacement, both internally and across border. through the displacement dashboard



Information Management products

A Movement IM Working Group was set up, including participants from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, IFRC, ICRC, Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross. It established indicators and data collection tools for the operation. Two Movement Pictures were finalized, one showcasing the Movement's response between April and June 2023, and another showcasing the response between April and October 2023.

Challenges and Recommendations

There is a need for more funding, particularly for data collection devices, recruiting IM focal persons at branch level, and purchasing some software licenses such as (PowerBI, and Microsoft SharePoint).

Logistics

Due to conflict, natural barriers, and damaged infrastructure, accessing affected areas was a major challenge, complicating delivery, and distribution efforts. The conflict caused disruptions in local and international supply chains, impacting the availability and cost of essential supplies.

The logistics role in the Sudan crisis was crucial in ensuring that essential supplies reached those in need despite numerous challenges. They were instrumental in managing supply chains, navigating access issues, and coordinating with various stakeholders. Their success hinged on enhanced security measures, real-time information, adequate funding, advanced technology, skilled personnel, flexible supply chains, and strong local partnerships. Their efforts were vital in maintaining the continuity and effectiveness of the response in a complex and challenging environment.

The team aimed at timely procurement and delivery of essential supplies to affected populations and worked to overcome geographical and infrastructural challenges to transport and distribute aid

effectively. As well, logistics relied on efficiently managing resources, including vehicles, warehouses, and other logistics assets, to maximize their contribution. The team collaborated with local authorities, international agencies, and other partners to streamline logistics operations and leverage resources.

However, to ensure continued effectiveness of the logistics function, enhanced security measures, real-time information, advanced technology, skilled workforce, flexible and resilient supply chains and local Partnerships need to be sustained. Inadequate funding remains the most critical gap that needs to be urgently addressed.

Resource mobilization

The escalating crisis significantly increased the demand for humanitarian assistance, necessitating additional resources while at the same time straining local and international economies, making fundraising more challenging. With multiple global crises, there was stiff competition for attention and funding from donors and stakeholders. The prolonged crises also contributed to donor fatigue, impacting the willingness of individuals and organizations to contribute. As well, the team had to intricately navigate the complex donor requirements and ensure compliance with various regulations and stipulations.

Finance

The team ensured careful management of the budget and provided accurate and timely financial reports thus enhancing transparency and trust. Strong cost-control measures and regular expenditure monitoring against the budget, preceded by financial planning and analysis to anticipate future funding needs and potential shortfalls, contributed to timely procurement and payments which has been crucial for uninterrupted operations. .

Human Resources / Surge

To support the response and SRCS, the IFRC through its Surge mechanism rapidly mobilized a skilled and diverse team based on key needs identified.

Role	Mission duration	Location	Deploying Entity
Operations Manager	3 Months	Sudan	Jordan RC
SIMS Coordinator	1 Month	Remote	American Red Cross
SIMS Coordinator 2nd rotation	1 Month	Remote	American Red Cross
SIMS Coordinator 3rd rotation	1 Month	Remote	Netherlands RC
Supply Chain Coordinator	2 Months	Sudan	Swiss RC
Supply Chain Coordinator 2nd Rotation	3 Months	Sudan	Spanish RC
Finance and Admin Coordinator	3 Months	Nairobi/Sudan	IFRC
Security Coordinator	1 Month	Sudan/Nairobi	Canadian RC
Security Coordinator, 2nd rotation	1 month	Nairobi	IFRC Americas

Role	Mission duration	Location	Deploying Entity
Security Coordinator, 3rd rotation	2 Months	Sudan	Canadian RC
Communications Coordinator	2 Months	Nairobi	Australia RC
Communications Coordinator 2nd rotation	2 Months	Nairobi	Zimbabwe RC
IM Coordinator	6 Weeks	Nairobi	Netherlands RC
IM Coordinator 2nd Rotation	3 Months	Nairobi	Syria Arab RC

Some additional roles were also deployed to support this Emergency Appeal and the one launched to support with Population Movement into neighbouring countries. This roles included: Migration, Staff health, Risk and Communications. The surge window ended on 31st October 2023 and the roles assigned to regional staff.

D. Funding

Funding coverage at Secretariat level stands at CHF 5,440,894 (14%) out of a funding target of CHF 40,000,000 and Federation-Wide funding of CHF 7,722,931 out of a target of CHF 60,000,000.

As of 30th November 2023, CHF 1,167,240 (21%) of the CHF 5,440,888 realized has so far been transferred to SRCS. The operation urgently needs 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.

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Allan Masavah, Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa Region, allan.masavah@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head of PMER & QA, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org Phone: +254 732404022

Reference documents

Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and 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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/4-2023/11	Operation	MDRSD033
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Dec 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD033 - Sudan - Africa Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 20 Apr 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 02 May 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	7,223,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	9,586,000
AOF4 - Health	7,298,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	4,270,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,968,000
AOF7 - Migration	1,649,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	5,607,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	32,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,367,000
Total Funding Requirements	40,000,000
Donor Response* as per 04 Dec 2023	4,208,269
Appeal Coverage	10.52%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	462,846	440,133	22,712
AOF2 - Shelter	418,450	52,413	366,037
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	338,286	922	337,364
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	128,522	0	128,522
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	13,114	0	13,114
AOF7 - Migration	7,392	0	7,392
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,586,791	36,240	1,550,552
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,738	12,900	-10,162
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	25,560	0	25,560
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	864,089	584,037	280,052
Grand Total	3,847,788	1,126,646	2,721,143

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	5,523,500
Expenditure	-1,126,646
Closing Balance	4,396,854
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	4,396,854

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,600,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	1,600,000
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/4-2023/11	Operation	MDRSD033
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Dec 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD033 - Sudan - Africa Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 20 Apr 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 02 May 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	89,720				89,720		
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	144,270				144,270		
British Red Cross	184,389				184,389		
DREF Response Pillar				1,600,000	1,600,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	192,900				192,900		
German Red Cross	6,000				6,000		
Irish Red Cross Society	19,109				19,109		
Japanese Red Cross Society	73,835				73,835		
Luxembourg Government	340,405				340,405		
On Line donations	3,124				3,124		
Red Cross of Monaco	19,501				19,501		
Red Cross Society of China		34,500			34,500		
Spanish Government	983,605				983,605		
Spanish Red Cross	4,800	100,369			105,169		
Swedish Red Cross	286,248				286,248		
Swiss Red Cross	150,000	73,502			223,502		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	445,606				445,606		
The Netherlands Red Cross	771,617				771,617		
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,715,129	208,371	0	1,600,000	5,523,500	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					5,523,500	0	