

12-MONTHS UPDATE

Sudan | Complex Emergency



A displaced family in North Darfur seeking emergency shelter and basic humanitarian aid (Photo: SRCS)

Emergency appeal №: MDRSD033 Emergency appeal launched: 01/05/2023 Operational Strategy published: 01/06/2023	Glide №: EP-2023-000027-GNQ
12-Months Update Date of issue: 22/01/2025	The timeframe covered by this update: From: 20/04/2023 to 30/04/2024
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

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, which has a Federation-wide ask of CHF 60,000,000, has received CHF 16,539,271 (28% Funding coverage) in confirmed financial contributions. The secretariat part of this Emergency Appeal is 16% covered, as per the timeframe of this report (April 30, 2024). Further funding is urgently needed to enable the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to continue to provide essential and lifesaving services to the most vulnerable families affected in Sudan.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on Saturday, April 15, 2023, in Khartoum State and quickly spread to a number of other states of Sudan. This conflict has caused the displacement of millions, and the number of displaced people is still increasing within and outside Sudan. As of April 2024, more than 8.2 million people have fled their homes in Sudan (OCHA report); this includes more than 6.51 million people displaced inside Sudan and another 1.26 million who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries including Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR), Libya and South Sudan. The ongoing conflict has led to increasing struggles for the people of Sudan, whose needs are growing every day.

Healthcare facilities have been severely impacted, despite the best efforts of Sudanese doctors and nurses, who have continued working in extremely difficult conditions, caring for the wounded, and providing other essential healthcare services to the population. Healthcare facilities face severe shortages of water, power, and food and are running critically low on essential medical supplies.

Access to water and sanitation services is a significant challenge in Sudan. The conflict has caused severe disruptions to essential services in the country, with a number of water and electricity networks no longer functioning in many areas. The scarcity of clean and safe water has forced people to rely on river water for bathing, drinking, and laundry, which poses health risks. Absent, inadequate, or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services further expose individuals to preventable health risks. Drinking water from untreated sources can lead to illnesses (waterborne diseases) like acute watery diarrhoea.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has categorised the crisis in Sudan as a Red-level emergency¹, implying the urgent need for heightened attention, substantial resources, and coordinated efforts from the Secretariat and its members to support the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in addressing the plight of affected populations.

A survey conducted amongst the SRCS branches from March 1st till mid-April 2024 revealed that 13 out of 18 branches acknowledge the magnitude of the ongoing crisis in their respective regions, underscoring the widespread impact and severity of the situation, resources, and concerted efforts in response to affected populations.

Timeline

Timeline	Event	Timeline	Event
April 15, 2023	Armed clashes erupted between SAF and RSF in the southern part of Khartoum and escalated to other parts of the country	December 16, 2023	The conflict intensified in Al Fasher, North Darfur, leading to further displacements
May 1, 2023	IFRC launches its Complex Crisis Emergency Appeal to support the SRCS response to the crisis.	December 18, 2023	RSF takeover of Wad Madani Al Jazirah

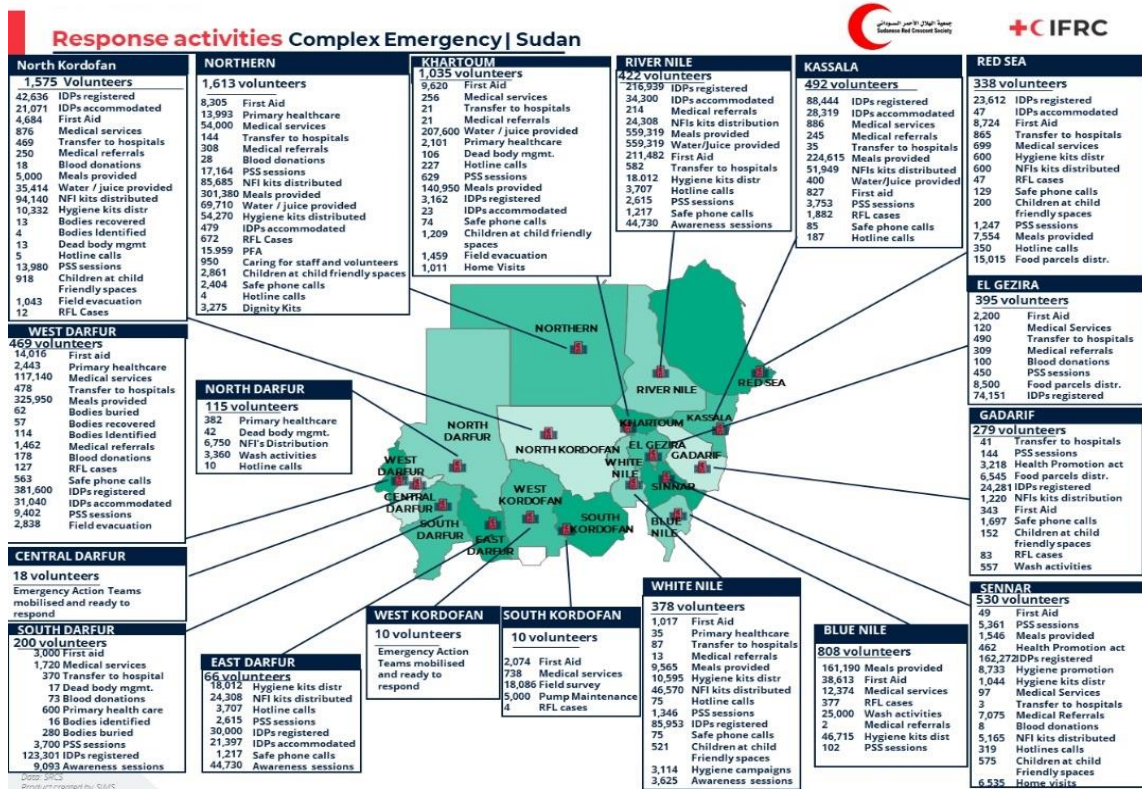
¹ As per the IFRC Emergency Response Framework (ERF)

Timeline	Event	Timeline	Event
May 20, 2023	SAF and RSF representatives sign an agreement for a seven-day ceasefire in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	December 23, 2023	First clashes broke out in Sennar state between RSF and SAF
June 14, 2023	Clashes between RSF and SAF in Sheikan, North Kordofan, with artillery shelling and airstrikes are reported. At least 225 people killed and several other civilians were displaced.	January 06, 2024	Clashes in South Kordofan between RSF and SAF with the allied SPLM-N faction.
June 15, 2023	West Darfur Governor killed.	January 16, 2024	The Sudanese government withdraws from peace efforts led by IGAD.
June 25, 2023	Airstrikes destroyed the headquarters of the National Fund for Medical Supplies in Khartoum	February 01, 2024	Clashes in El-Fasher, North Darfur between the RSF and SAF allied with Darfur Joint forces.
August 4, 2023	Clashes between Salamat and Beni Halba tribes took place in villages in South Darfur. Several houses were set on fire and civilians displaced.	February 02, 2024	Internet and telecommunication networks shut down are reported across the country
August 4, 2023	SAF establishes a committee to probe war crimes by Rapid Support Forces	March 1, 2024	A Situational Analysis is conducted amongst the SRCS branches
August 8, 2023	Armed clashes between SAF and RSF are being reported in various areas in Khartoum, and Central Darfur. Several civilians were reported to have been killed as a result of crossfire	March 10, 2024	Escalating conflict in Khartoum and attacks on civilians in Al-Jazirah and South Kordofan
September 17, 2023	Massive fires engulf the Khartoum Sahel and Sahara Bank tower	April 15, 2024	12 months after the beginning of the conflict, the IFRC holds a Partners' call to discuss the ongoing response in Sudan and neighbouring countries

Summary of the response

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is one of the key humanitarian organisations in Sudan, that has been responding to disasters across the country and facilitating disaster preparedness activities since its inception in 1956. SRCS is present in all states through its 18 branches. SRCS has a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Sudan. SRCS' presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally established, enabling SRCS to reach the most vulnerable population including those in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Red Crescent volunteers are working across the country to assist people in need. SRCS has over 9,053 active volunteers who have continued to respond in a particularly challenging environment.

Since the first days of the conflict, Movement partners present in the country: IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Danish RC, German RC, Netherlands RC, Norwegian RC, Qatar RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, and Turkish RC have been providing financial assistance, technical advice, capacity strengthening, and material support to SRCS. During the reporting period for this Operation Update, the SRCS' focus was to help households affected by multiple shocks (internal violence, flash floods, cholera outbreak and conflict-related displacement). The IFRC and its members supported this response through the Complex Crisis Emergency Appeal (MDRSD033). The figure below shows the overall activities implemented by SRCS since the beginning of its response by the end of April 2024.



The figure below presents some of the support that has been provided to SRCS by IFRC and its members as part of Complex Crisis Emergency Appeal.



Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

- IFRC assisted in mobilizing CHF16.6 million (Fed-wide) for this Emergency Appeal
- SRCS received support from IFRC, ICRC and PNSs and other Movement partners



Communications

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



Logistics

IFRC Logistics team facilitated receipt and distribution of humanitarian relief supplies by collaborating with local authorities, international agencies, and other partners.



Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) /Information Management

IFRC cluster team and ARO are collaborating with the SRCS PMER/IM team to maintain current data and reporting systems and processes.



NSD/BCP

IFRC is collaborating with SRCS on its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to ensure SRCS can continue operating in a protracted crisis supported by the RCRC Movement partners. IFRC supported BCP efforts with DREF allocation.

Needs analysis

In March 2024, SRCS conducted a humanitarian analysis seeking to better understand the current needs in the country, through its branches operating across the country. The following sections bring forward information from such analysis and other secondary sources for the reported timeframe.



Almost 25 million people in Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance and support including over 14 million children. Khartoum, Darfur and nearby areas are some of the most affected. By 19 March 2024, the conflict had resulted in an extensive civilian casualty of almost 15,000² fatalities and a widespread displacement of more than 8.2 million people, who are displaced within Sudan and some have sought refuge in neighbouring Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, South Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia.³

Telecommunications networks

² [ACLED](#)

³ [UNHCR 17/03/2024](#)

In February 2024, many areas of Sudan faced a phone and internet blackout, as telecommunication networks were disrupted⁴. Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan, Sennar, Al Jazirah, White Nile and Blue Nile states were affected. The telecom disruptions impacted communication, bank transfers and electronic payments, which disrupted the provision of aid in these areas. People's livelihoods were also affected, as cash constraints limited market trading activities. Some people in affected areas of Khartoum were reportedly unable to purchase food items for several days, due to restricted access to cash.

Health Care

The health system is on the edge of collapse, and the lack of financial resources and access to medicines, medical supplies, electricity, and water further strains the health system in the country. Across Sudan at least 284 attacks on Sudan's health care system since the conflict started⁵ have been reported. It is estimated that 70% – 80% of hospitals are out of service; those open are facing significant overcrowding in emergency rooms and leaving 65% of the overall population without access to necessary health services.⁶ Health care continues to face significant gaps in coverage, with the most severe service gaps in mental and reproductive health, and acute medical supply shortages, notably in the Red Sea and North Kordofan States, where coverage is particularly limited⁷.

Education facilities

One of the impacts of the conflict has been the destruction of infrastructure, including educational facilities. Before April 2023, education was already disrupted because of a nationwide teachers' strike protesting unpaid salaries from December 2022 to February⁸ 2023. As of February 2024, approximately 19,300 schools in Sudan remained closed⁹, while others were turned into shelters for IDPs.

2024 floods

Every year, Sudan faces the seasonal floods between June and September. The 2024 forecasts, including those from the Sudan Meteorological Agency (SMA) predicted that this season the country was expected to have above-average rains, with 1 million people at high risk. The incoming rains and expected floods could further exacerbate the hunger needs in Sudan due to challenging access, crop damage, reduced food supply, and market disruptions among others.

Cholera Outbreak

The already fragile health system is in tatters, with looming disease outbreaks, including cholera. Cholera outbreaks in Sudan can pose risks to neighbouring countries, such as Ethiopia which reported a cholera outbreak in the Kumer refugee settlement last August 2023 amongst new arrivals, and South Sudan with its first cholera case in Renk in December 2023.

Hunger Crisis

The number of people facing acute hunger in Sudan has almost doubled in the past year, with an estimated 18 million people currently facing severe levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 or above), including five million people facing emergency levels (IPC 4), based on the latest projections. The country faces the worst displacement crisis in the world, as the conflict continues to force millions of people from

⁴ [Islamic Relief](#) 01/04/2024

⁵ [OHCHR](#) 22/02/2024 and 23/02/2024

⁶ [WHO](#) 05/07/2023 and [KII](#) 16/11/2023 and [UNFPA](#) 29/10/2023

⁷ [Sudan Situation Analysis](#) 18/12/2023

⁸ [UNICEF](#) 06/11/2023; and 05/12/2022, [WHO](#) 02/06/2023, [OCHA](#) 26/10/2023

⁹ [HelpAge](#) 03/2024

¹⁰ [Humanitarian Outcomes 12/2023](#)

their homes. This influx of displaced people puts severe pressure on already scarce resources, threatening to destabilise the entire region with a hunger crisis.

SRCS Branch challenges and operational constraints

Feedback gathered from SRCS branches in March 2024 revealed Resources and Partnerships as well as communication disruptions have increased challenges for the SRCS branches in operational service delivery by SRCS branches. In November 2023, a mobile phone survey by Humanitarian Outcomes revealed that people in Khartoum, South Kordofan, West and Central Darfur were the most likely to report that aid was not reaching the places where it is needed most.

Access of people in need to humanitarian aid: Affected people in Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states have constrained access to basic services. Many people remain trapped in conflict hotspots, such as El Fasher and parts of Khartoum¹⁰. High transport costs are amongst the barriers to fleeing to safer areas where they could potentially access some basic services and receive humanitarian assistance.

Restriction of movement within the country: State-level Humanitarian Aid Commissions (HAC) have gained more influence since the conflict erupted, and due to security premonitions sometimes impose restrictive access throughout the country. Checkpoints operated by the different parties also pose a significant hurdle to the movement of both people and goods and make humanitarian response to urgent needs extremely challenging.

Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets¹¹: Between April 15 and December 2023, a concerning number of aid workers faced violence, with at least 21 killed and 28 wounded. This period also saw a sharp increase in attacks against civilians compared to previous years. Notably, national NGO staff are at a heightened risk of assault, theft, and kidnapping. The situation in South Darfur state was particularly severe, with most organisations, including the SRCS branches, experiencing looting of their assets. This included the loss of vehicles and other fixed assets, leading to a complete disruption of the branches' activities.

Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance: In North Darfur state, the lack of safe supply routes has caused a scarcity of relief supplies. A new report from IPC dated 29 March 2024 indicates that a conflict surge threatens millions to slide into worse levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition. The IPC analysis released in December 2023 showed that 17.7 million people in Sudan faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 4.9 million were in IPC Phase (Emergency) between October 2023 and February 2024¹²

Physical constraints in the environment: Sudan's road networks are underdeveloped, making road transport over long distances difficult, particularly when weather conditions are poor. According to information provided by the SRCS Blue Nile state branch, the road linking Damazin and Gedaref is usually cut off by about 200 km of dirt in the autumn (May to November). The authorities' closure of Sudan's airspace in the conflict areas has limited the use of air transport as a viable alternative to road transport.

¹⁰ [IPC 29/03/2024](#)

¹¹ Source: [Humanitarian Outcomes](#), based on ACLED and AWSD data

¹² https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Alert_Sudan_March2024.pdf

Operational risk assessment

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

Floods: The looming threat of floods and landslides would restrict access and provision of services. The adverse impact on water and sanitation quality would pose the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Some key actions and preparedness activities include urgent measures such as disseminating early-warning action to communities to increase preparedness and the distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE), including protective gear amongst the SRCS volunteers and staff.

Communication and Network Challenges: Poor communication and connectivity services, especially in remote areas during emergencies, are crucial for the safety of humanitarian personnel and the smooth flow of humanitarian assistance. These challenges pose significant risks to effective coordination and information sharing amongst humanitarian actors, potentially leading to overlapping or inadequate response efforts. Direct access to local communities by SRCS volunteers and staff based in branches and localities ensures the continuity of humanitarian activities despite challenging contexts.

Supply chain risks:

- High fuel prices and high transportation majorly impact the operation and create bottlenecks and delays.
- Limited supplies in the local markets hinder procurement.
- Fuel shortages and sub-standard road conditions drive up procurement-related costs.
- SRCS warehouses were looted or damaged, and most vehicles and equipment were looted due to ongoing conflict.
- Restricted banking services affect cash flow, leading to delays in settling supplier payments.

To mitigate the risk, SRCS and IFRC will:

- Source for supplies in the international market owing to shortages locally.
- Map out alternative road options for access.
- IFRC supports SRCS by procuring Rub-Hall/s that act as temporary warehouses to replace damaged warehouses.

Cash distribution risks:

- Inability to reach the most vulnerable populations owing to access constraints.
- Lack of sufficient cash liquidity.
- Targeting challenges between the IDPs and hosting families, possible conflict because of only targeting the hosting families.
- Possible fraud and corruption in the selection of recipients due to gaps in the verification process and data manipulation.
- Fragility of the national banking system affects service provision and exchange rates.

To mitigate this action, IFRC and SRCS will:

- Do advocacy on behalf of SRCS in the communities to be able to access.
- Work with community-level leaders and opinion-shapers to support beneficiary identification and support during cash distribution activity.
- Coordinate and collaborate with the existing Cash Working Group to learn from best practices on beneficiary identification.

Security Risks: The ongoing conflict poses significant security risks for humanitarian operations. Its unpredictable nature increases the risk of harm to personnel and impedes safe access to affected areas, potentially leading to delays or suspension of critical humanitarian activities. Security briefing sessions for IFRC and SRCS staff and volunteers organized to discuss the nature of security matters and context in country. ICRC also organises briefing sessions for all new arrival expats and newly recruited staff.

Funding and Resource Shortages: A critical funding gap substantially risks sustaining operations and the response. 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. IFRC and SRCS are exploring funding opportunities focused on increasing donors' engagement, enhancing donors' understanding of the difference between IFRC, ICRC, and SRCS, and explaining why their response in selected thematic areas is collaborative, articulated, and achieves a collective reach.

Protection and Safeguarding Risks: Significant gaps in safeguarding and protection information pose risks, especially for vulnerable groups like women, children, and the elderly. IFRC and SRCS will conduct awareness talks and training for volunteers and staff on PGI minimum emergency standards, SGBV prevention, safeguarding (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Child Safeguarding), and the Code of Conduct. IEC materials on PGI will be designed and disseminated to different population groups in affected IDP and host communities.

Health System Disruption—Since the onset of the conflict, the health system has been facing the possibility of collapse owing to attacks, leading to challenges with healthcare access. Critical services shortages in reproductive health and mental health, and acute medical supplies pose a risk to the citizens, especially in North Kordofan and Red Sea states. SRCS activities around health will be geared towards alleviating the health system crisis.

Staff Well-being and Safety: The high-stress environment and the operational demands of the crisis put the physical and mental well-being of SRCS staff and volunteers at risk, which can affect the overall effectiveness of the response. The mental health impact of the complex disasters is profound in Sudan. SRCS staff and volunteers are dealing with the trauma of losing loved ones, homes, and livelihoods, as well as facing severe stress and significant psychosocial issues. To address these needs, IFRC and SRCS will conduct mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions and psychological first aid (PFA).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

As the situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate, the SRCS adapts its response to the country's changing needs. With that, IFRC and the Movement partners continue to adapt their support to the SRCS. While the core of this operational strategy remains unchanged, this Operation Update presents the following updates to the response:

- An additional state, Blue Nile, is included under the scope of the Emergency Appeal, bringing the total number of states to eleven: Khartoum, Red Sea, Al Jazeera, Northern State, Kassala, Gedaref, Sinnar, River Nile, White Nile, Blue Nile and North Kordofan.
- Given the dynamics of the conflict and the country's increasing needs, discussions are ongoing on the revision and extension of the current Emergency Appeal.

The Federation-wide approach is based on the SRCS's response priorities and in consultation with Movement partners contributing to the response. The Operational Strategy is also in line with the SRCS Operational Plan. 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 maximise 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) <i>A number of households were reached with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	Actual 10,801	Target 10,000
	<i>A number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centres, with host families, in rental accommodation or the open space/outdoors.</i>	11,965	10,000

Accommodation centres: With the support of the IFRC and PNSs, SRCS has registered and provided essential needs for approximately **1,256,351** people. As the crisis evolves, the SRCS continues to adapt its response to the changing dynamics of the crisis, including preparation for further possible displacements and/or even the eventual return and reconstruction of communities.

Provision of essential household items: SRCS has continued distributing essential items for shelter and basic living. Approximately 309,637 household items and non-food items (NFIs) have been distributed across the states included under this Emergency Appeal. These include tents, tarpaulins, heaters, ground sheets, bed sheets, cloths, family kits, blankets, towels, sleeping mats, kitchen sets and solar lanterns.




SRCS volunteers distributing NFIs amongst the needy people in River Nile. (Photo: SRCS)

In preparation for the 2024 flood season, IFRC supports SRCS with the procurement and prepositioning of NFIs for 3,000 families. This included 9,000 blankets (PMT), 5,460 buckets (14 L), 3,000 hygiene kits, 7,546 Jerry cans (20 L), 3,000 kitchen sets, 14,177 mosquito nets, 9,000 sleeping mats, 6000 tarpaulins and one rub hall for warehousing.

Table 1. Number of NFIs distributed by SRCS including essential household items.

State	Number of Items
North Kordofan	94,140
Northern State	85,685
Kassala	51,949
Red Sea	600
River Nile	24,308
Gedaref	1,220
Sinnar	5,165
White Nile	46,570
Total	309,637

 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
	Number of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (CVA).	ongoing	10,000
	Number of households reached with food assistance. (Red Sea, Gedaref and Gezira)	30,060	10,000
	Percentage of target households that have enough sources of food and income to meet their survival threshold for six months (including cash grants).	ongoing	85%

Food assistance: SRCS is continuously distributing food amongst the beneficiaries. During the reporting time, the latest figure indicates that 30,060 households have received food assistance so far. However, detailed information will be shared in the next report.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA): A Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-level CVA learning event was held in February 2024 in Nairobi to look back at the CVA implemented in 2023 and plan for 2024. Some of the highlighted challenges included the liquidity issues immediately after the crisis, targeting and balancing the host communities and the IDPs reach. Despite the challenges, the outcome of the learning event was a Movement-wide Plan of Action (PoA), developed to ensure the effective scaling up of CVA. The PoA was a fast-track cash operational readiness undertaken by the Movement Cash working group. The key activities of the plan of action, include tendering for financial service providers (FSPs), conducting training for the SoP, reviewing the SoPs and the tools, and developing a joint multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) proposal.

The key activities ongoing and completed by the Movement Cash working group are as below:

- The FSP mapping was undertaken. FSP tendering was done and 3 FSPs were selected. The Bank of Khartoum contract will continue. The purpose of getting additional contracts was to diversify and ensure that we have supporting Agreements that can cover the whole country.
- The risk matrix to implement MPCA interventions, including appropriate mitigation measures for the national register, was developed, and the Spanish Red Cross risk matrix for the

ongoing feasibility study in White Nile was used. This needs to be finalised and adopted by the SRCS.

- 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 the Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and ICRC. This is a living document that is updated quarterly.
- Update of SoPs approved in 2022 to reflect the current scenario and focus on MPCA. With support from German Red Cross (GRC), the Relief Working Group finalised and approved the revised SoPs.
- A Movement-wide approach to MPCA was developed, including staff composition based on needs and SRCS priority areas. The outcome was a common MPCA proposal, with the TCWG agreeing to prioritise and promote its use. The proposal targets 6 states, aiming to reach 24,000 households. It ensures that Movement partners contribute to and use the same tools and staff for implementation.
- A capacity-building needs assessment was conducted to identify gaps. With IFRC's support, the SRCS developed an action plan to prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender based violence (GBV) within CVA projects. The PGI and CVA focal points completed a five-week facilitated online training to enhance CVA and PGI integration. Additionally, with IFRC and GRC support, two staff members participated in the practical emergency cash transfer (PECT) training in Uganda in April 2024. These PECT-trained staff contributed to facilitating training sessions. The first Cash Level II training was also successfully conducted with GRC's support.
- CVA IM System Assessment for SRCS was done. SRCS evaluated platforms for CVA beneficiary management systems and selected NLRC 510's 1-2-1 platform. The onboarding process is now underway, with an agreement being finalised for implementation.

Basic Needs/ Relief: Provision of water and food, including hot meals, at Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and accommodation centres, as well as distribution of food parcels by SRCS, continues, reaching approximately 30,060 households as of April 2024.

Table 2. Water and food services provided during the first 12 months of the operation

State	Meals Provided	Water / Juice Provided
North Kordofan	10,665	35,414
Northern	301,380	69,710
Khartoum	140,950	207,600
Kassala	226,861	400
Red Sea	7,554	0
Blue Nile	193,428	0
Sinnar	1,546	0

There is a need for the scale-up of necessities distribution to meet the growing requirements of the displaced population. Increased funding and resources are needed to expand cash assistance programs, ensuring wider coverage and adequate aid provision. 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 the neediest people. Long-term strategies will eventually be required to restore livelihoods and economic stability for the affected population, enabling them to regain self-sufficiency.



Health & Care

Female > 18: Female < 18:
Male > 18: Male < 18:

Objective:

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.

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of people reached by health service delivery in emergencies.	180,939	80,000
Number of mobile clinics operating.	4	20
Number of households people reached through the distribution of mosquito nets as part of essential household items.	4,500	10,000
Number of people reached with personal hygiene kit, dignity kit (including MHM kits)	18,275	10,000
Key indicators: Number of people reached with first aid services.	76,292	20,000
Number of first aid kits purchased and distributed.	492	1,000
Number of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed.	198	100
Number of people reached with Search & Rescue activities conducted by the RCRC.	1,043	500
Number of people who receive MHPSS in emergency situations from RCRC.	12,432	5,000
Number of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS	950	1,000



A community member receives medical assistance from the SRCS medical team in Sennar state (Photo: SRCS)

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): Since April 2023, the SRCS, in coordination with other humanitarian agencies, has tirelessly worked to support mental health and psychosocial needs. They have addressed the trauma of those living in shelling and bombing environments, witnessing death, and worried about relatives or friends in danger. Child-friendly spaces have been established

to provide a haven for children affected by the conflict. During this period, SRCS staff and volunteers have reached 12,432 people with PSS services.

First Aid and Medical Services: First Aid, is a core area of SRCS's work. SRCS has provided First Aid services and reached people through health service delivery. Additionally, medical referrals and transfers to hospitals were provided. The focus has been 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) have been procured and distributed. These kits support up to 10,000 persons for three months each and are distributed across various regions, including Khartoum, Northern State, and Al Jazeera. However, the ongoing insecurity has limited the 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 18,275 hygiene kits and dignity kit (including MHM 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, encompassing 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 organisations are ongoing to address the affected population's health needs effectively and lay the groundwork for sustainable healthcare improvements in the post-conflict period. SRCS is also mobilising volunteers and resources to support the current cholera outbreaks, which are affecting various states in Sudan.

Table 3. Healthcare services provided during the first 12 months of the operation

Service	Number	Service	Number
First Aid	76,292	Psychological First Aid (PFA)	15,959
Primary Healthcare	20,617	Bodies Identified	134
Medical Services	180,939	Bodies Recovered	70
Transfer to Hospitals	3,585	Field Evacuation	5,340
Medical Referrals	10,108	Health Promotion Activities	18,745
Blood Donations	405	Home Visits	10,071
PSS Sessions	62,508		



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services

	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools).</i>	387,228	800,000
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people reached through the distribution of WASH NFIs/supplies.</i>	341,695	50,000
	<i>Number of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water.</i>	87,243	200,000
	<i>Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	950	1,000

Water distribution and quality improvement: SRCS has continuously distributed water, especially to accommodation centres and border crossing points. Despite the challenges, the water trucking initiatives have been a key activity, particularly in areas where supply is disrupted. Five defective hand pumps were rehabilitated in Blue Nile. Water quality monitoring and distribution of water treatment consumables (coagulants and disinfectants) have also been prioritised but faced delays due to resource constraints.

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 distributing hygiene kits and educational sessions. These sessions have targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities and reached 387,228 persons, aiming to raise awareness about personal hygiene, water safety, and disease prevention.



A volunteer distributes jerry cans to affected communities in West Darfur state (Photo: SRCS)

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:

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

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
Key indicators: <i>Safe referral pathways are 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>	6,436	240
<i>Number of people reunited with their families through restoring family links (RFL) services</i>	3,418	1,000

PGI Mainstreaming. PGI activities, such as prevention and response to SGBV awareness, will commence in the reporting period.

Safeguarding (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – PSEA). SRCS supported 6,436 child-safe spaces.

Restoring Family Links (RFL). In coordination with the ICRC, efforts are underway to address the needs of separated, missing, and deceased individuals and their families. Approximately 3,418 individuals were reunited with their families through RFL services.


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



SRCS staff and volunteers undergo refresher training on PGI in Gedaref (Photo: SRCS)

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.

 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:	Actual	Target
<i>Number of people reached through Humanitarian Service Points.</i>	148,000	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 is operating 20 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.

Cross-border Preparedness and Response

- Emphasis on Cross-border Preparedness and Response has been placed on coordination and exchanges with neighbouring countries, particularly Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- Monitoring systems are in place to facilitate information sharing and analyse displacement trends and needs.

Medium and Longer-term Needs


- Efforts focus on transitioning toward recovery and integrating displaced people within Sudan, with a focus on livelihoods and protection.
- SRCS and partners have enabled access to services for displaced individuals and host communities, fostering social cohesion.

Operational Updates and Partnerships

- Tools and resources developed include a displacement monitoring tracker, multilingual Humanitarian Service Points packs, assessment tools, and communication guides.
- SRCS has actively participated in and chaired weekly technical working groups for IDPs in Sudan, maintaining partnerships with UNICEF, UNHCR, and other organisations.

Challenges and recommendations

- The conflict has displaced over 8.2 million people within Sudan and across neighbouring countries, encompassing diverse demographics. Ongoing support is crucial to meet basic needs and provide specialised services, particularly for vulnerable groups like unaccompanied minors.
- Support is also needed for livelihood restoration, economic integration of displaced populations, and sustainable solutions for resettlement or safe return.

 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>	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 receives a response through established community communication</i>	70%	100%

<i>Operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback</i>	On-going	100%
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The implementation of community engagement and accountability (CEA) activities will continue into the next reporting period.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *SRCS is prepared to respond effectively to emerging crises, and its auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognized*

	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
Key indicators:	<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 organisation's capacity to manage the crisis.

Continued support and resource mobilisation have been essential and ongoing for the SRCS to meet the growing demands and effectively aid those affected by the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. Supporting SRCS continues to be a key priority for IFRC and its partners to strengthen the work of SRCS further 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 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 Business Continuity Plan which all Movement partners are supporting.

Business Continuity: The SRCS has focused on maintaining operational continuity amid the crisis. The IFRC and Movement partners have supported SRCS with financial, technical and operational resources to ensure the National Society can continue operating. 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, accommodation, logistics among others. IFRC pledged to continue this support through the Emergency Appeal and the Unified Plan for Sudan. The SRCS technical NSD WG has also been keen in raising the key issues faced by the SRCS and coordinating support in response.

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 SRCS is in, particularly with its temporary HQ, as most staff have been displaced and are working from various areas across Sudan and neighbouring countries.

National Society Infrastructure: The SRCS Headquarter is no longer accessible, so SRCS management and key staff members had moved 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 strengthening the HQ support to branches, the SRCS is also now working on implementing a new decentralised 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:

- Enhancing strategic decisions.
- Providing technical guidance and support to SRCS.
- Supporting service delivery by providing direction and guidance on approaches and strategies while avoiding duplication.

The hub model is meant to be an 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 prioritised to ensure the safety of personnel and resources.

Volunteer Management: The SRCS has effectively mobilised 9,053 volunteers across all 18 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.

Table 4. SRCS volunteers’ mobilisation across Sudan

State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers	State	Volunteers
North Kordofan	1,575	Northern	1,613	River Nile	422
North Kordofan	10	Khartoum	1,154	Gedaref	279
South Kordofan	10	Kassala	512	Sinnar	530
Red sea	338	East Darfur	86	Blue Nile	808
El Gezira	445	South Darfur	200	White Nile	378
North Darfur	115	Central Darfur	18	West Darfur	570
Total 9,063					

Support SRCS’ Preparedness for Effective Response (PER): The SRCS’s preparedness for effective response has been enhanced through strategic logistics, operations, and volunteer mobilisation interventions. 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.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC members, and with ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of Mini-Summits</i>	1	2
	<i>Sudan coordination meeting for the 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 SRCS Master plan was developed in 2023 and reformulated/updated in March 2024 based on the humanitarian needs in the different regions in the region. The Master Plan provides the operational response plan of SRCS and provides a guiding document for all Movement partners for supporting SRCS's operation.

The ongoing coordination and partnerships have been actively and consistently working towards strengthening the SRCS and IFRC network and maximising the impact of its collaborations. The progress can be categorised into the following 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 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 key Movement documents which gave a vision to the Movement response but also set up the coordination mechanisms moving forward. In addition, SRCS, IFRC, ICRC, and Partnering National Societies meet every week to coordinate and discuss the situation and response.

Humanitarian Diplomacy: The IFRC humanitarian diplomacy team has been working closely with the CCD and the National Society to engage key stakeholders through various forums and events, such as partner engagement meetings with the diplomatic community, governments, and international organisations. The aim is to advance the SRCS agenda and better position the National Society as a preferred partner.

Strengthening ties: IFRC has further developed 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 collaborative endeavours.

Expanding Horizons: Over the past 12 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. In preparation for the incoming flood season, the SRCS established a partnership with the Sudan Meteorological Agency for information sharing forecasts for incoming floods, to support the preparedness actions of SRCS.

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: *Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of global and regional surges deployed.</i>	22	25
	<i>Minimum security regulations updated against the changing situation.</i>	On-going	Monthly
Key indicators	<i>Resource Mobilization strategy completed and operationalized</i>	On-going	1
	<i>Risk matrix is established and updated regularly.</i>	1	1
	<i>Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized.</i>	1	1
	<i>Communication strategy updated.</i>	1	1
	<i>% of reports issued on time and to the standard quality.</i>	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 mobilised 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 volatile and unpredictable, requiring constant monitoring and quick response to security challenges. The security unit has been key in assessing security risks and devising strategies to manage these risks effectively which includes developing, implementing and updating safety and security procedures.

All minimum-security requirement documents are being updated and IFRC security plans and minimum-security requirements apply to all IFRC personnel throughout the operation. Conducting security assessments in key operational areas is a priority. Based on the findings of the security risk

assessments the existing security management framework that includes policies, procedures, and guidelines have been revised 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 since the beginning of the conflict. SRCS drivers in Port Sudan were trained on safety and security by the Surge Security Coordinator. The Regional Security Manager monitors the situation, provides technical advice, and coordinates security activities. Information sharing with SRCS and ICRC as well as real-time monitoring and regular communication with all teams on the ground, is the norm. The security delegate has already been recruited and is awaiting visa clearance to travel to Port Sudan,

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:

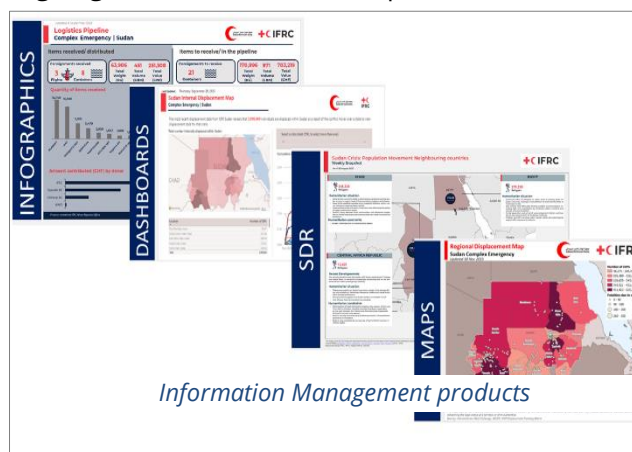
- Risk assessment and analysis: Conduct regular and thorough risk assessments to understand the nature and extent of risks associated with the operation.
- Development of risk mitigation strategies: Creating and implementing strategies to reduce or manage identified risks, including security protocols, 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 programme delivery, operational, contextual, safeguarding, fiduciary, reputational, and strategic risks, with continuous collaboration in addressing and mitigating risks identified amongst 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 in the lead-up to the one-year mark of the conflict. The IFRC comms team is also using IFRC social media channels to amplify the visibility of the situation in Sudan; this includes live interviews on X Spaces, posts on X, LinkedIn, Instagram and other IFRC accounts.

PMER/IM. The SRCS is currently working on strengthening and streamlining PMER, data and reporting systems in SRCS, a process which was ongoing 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 a Movement Information Management/PMER Working Group with the main support from IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross. 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 Movement Pictures were finalised, one showcasing the Movement's response between April and June 2023, another showcasing the response between April and October 2023 and the last one reflecting the response from April 2023 till April 2024.



Three remote surge SIMs coordinators and two surge IM coordinators were deployed during the beginning of the response. Various information products were shared to show evolution of the context and the RCRC response. While secondary qualitative data reviews were sent weekly.

Logistics. Due to conflict, natural barriers, and damaged infrastructure, accessing affected areas is a major challenge, complicating delivery, and distribution efforts. The conflict causes disruptions in local and international supply chains, impacting the availability and cost of essential supplies. The logistics role in the Sudan crisis is crucial in ensuring that essential supplies reach those in need despite numerous challenges. They are instrumental in managing supply chains, navigating access issues, and coordinating with various stakeholders. Their success hinges on enhanced security measures, real-time information, adequate funding, advanced technology, skilled personnel, flexible supply chains, and strong local partnerships. Their efforts are vital in maintaining the continuity and effectiveness of the response in a complex and challenging environment.

The team aims at timely procurement and delivery of essential supplies to affected populations and works to overcome geographical and infrastructural challenges to transport and distribute aid effectively. As well, logistics relies on efficiently managing resources, including vehicles, warehouses, and other logistics assets, to maximise their contribution. The team collaborates with local authorities, international agencies, and other partners to streamline logistics operations and leverage resources. Customs clearance remains a challenge with ever-changing rules. Ambulances now require justification from the Ministry of Health before importing.

However, to ensure the 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.

Resource mobilisation. 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. 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. The IFRC SPRM teams continue to work with major and partners on the

resource mobilization front. The IFRC is also working closely with the ICRC and other partners on a pilot joint fundraising campaign, aiming to show the value added of the whole Movement in support of SRCS and leverage additional funds that are greatly needed for the response.

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. The IFRC regional finance team deployed a regional staff member to support the CCD and SRCS on the follow-up with financial clearance and reporting. Finance strengthening and support to SRCS remains a key area of focus.

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 2 nd 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
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. These roles included: Migration, Staff Health, Risk and Communications. The surge window ended on 31st October 2023 and some roles were assigned to regional and CCD staff. Following the closing of the surge window, a long-term Operations Manager was also hired as part of the delegation to support with the implementation of the Emergency Appeal. As mentioned above, the recruitment of the security delegate and NSD delegate is in process.

D. Funding Update

Through this Emergency Appeal, IFRC is supporting the SRCS to increase its reach which has translated into reaching more beneficiaries than initially planned when launching this Emergency Appeal, thanks to the continuous business continuity plan put in place to ensure SRCS remains active. The Emergency Appeal allows to scale up assistance provided by SRCS in areas of livelihoods, health,

cash, wash and protection to people on the move (IDPs, refugees and host communities), reinforcing the preparedness and strengthened capacities, and risk reduction of SRCS and the communities

As of the end of April 2024, the IFRC had received CHF 6.5M in cash pledges as part of the CHF 40M Secretariat ask of the EA, leading to a 16% funding coverage. CHF 10M have also been bilaterally contributed to SRCS, bringing the overall Federation-wide financial coverage of this emergency Appeal to CHF 16,539,271 or 28% coverage. This Federation-wide coverage reported here includes the support and cash or financial funding provided bilaterally by RCRC partners and other external actors bilaterally to SRCS.

Financial Coverage of the EA			
Funding Ask	Funding Target (CHF)	Amount Received (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat	40,000,000	6,539,271	16%
Federation-Wide Funding (including the secretariat ask)	60,000,000	16,539,271	28%

Additional in-kind contributions have been made to this Emergency Appeal, as part of the Mobilization Table but also towards other needs noted by SRCS for this response. It is estimated that the overall donation of in-kind items to SRCS (as of April 30, 2024) as part of the IFRC EA MobTable and other bilateral donations comes to approximately a value of CHF 2,717,719. More details on these contributions and others that have been received by SRCS will be provided in the next reports.

A summary as of cash pledges received as of 30 April 2024 found below.

Donor	Amount in CHF
AECID (Spanish Government)	983,605
American RC	285,851
Bahrain RC	89,720
Belgian RC - Flanders	144,270
British RC	183,589
Canadian RC	445,606
DG ECHO	196,260
German RC	18,000
Irish RC	19,109
Japanese RC	73,835
Luxembourg Govt	340,405
Monaco RC	19,501
Netherlands RC	771,617
Netherlands RC (from Netherlands Government)	948,251
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	1,500,000
Spanish RC	10,800
Swedish RC	344,865
Swiss RC	159,600
Total	6,539,271

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 Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Masavah, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org; Tel: +254 113 834921

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER, and Quality Assurance; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org; Tel: +254 732 404022

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [6-month ops update](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to 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, thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/04-2024/05	Operation	MDRSD033
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Jan 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD033 - Sudan - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 20 Apr 2023 to 31 Dec 2025; 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 20 Jan 2025	8,863,755
Appeal Coverage	22.16%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,706,635	889,207	817,428
AOF2 - Shelter	623	96,680	-96,057
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	198,014	23,787	174,227
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	121,274	0	121,274
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	126,705	0	126,705
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,826,573	226,025	1,600,548
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	13,470	12,707	762
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,303,859	1,466,172	-162,313
Grand Total	5,297,153	2,714,578	2,582,575

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	8,537,617
Expenditure	-2,714,578
Closing Balance	5,823,039
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	5,823,039

IV. DREF Loan

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

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/04-2024/05	Operation	MDRSD033
Budget Timeframe	2023-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Jan 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD033 - Sudan - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 20 Apr 2023 to 31 Dec 2025; 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	
American Red Cross	285,851				285,851		
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	89,720				89,720		
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	144,270				144,270		
British Red Cross	183,589				183,589		
DREF Response Pillar				1,600,000	1,600,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	196,723				196,723		
Finnish Red Cross		100,752			100,752		
German Red Cross	18,000				18,000		
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		
Other	800				800		
Red Cross of Monaco	19,501				19,501		
Red Cross Society of China		34,500			34,500		
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (from Saudi Arabi	1,500,000				1,500,000		
Spanish Government	983,605				983,605		
Spanish Red Cross	10,800	100,369			111,169		
Swedish Red Cross	344,865				344,865		
Swiss Red Cross	159,600	162,726			322,326		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	445,606				445,606		
The Netherlands Red Cross	771,617				771,617		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	948,251				948,251		
Total Contributions and Other Income	6,539,271	398,346	0	1,600,000	8,537,617	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					8,537,617	0	