



SUDAN

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



26 February 2026

In support of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society



18

National Society branches



1,660

National Society local units



733

National Society staff



277,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



5M

Ongoing emergency operations



750,000

Climate and environment



3.5M

Disasters and crises



7M

Health and wellbeing



8M

Migration and displacement



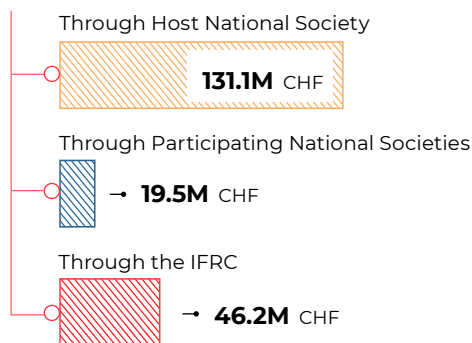
2M

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 197M CHF



2027

Total 78.5M CHF

2028

54.8M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Austrian Red Cross*

British Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross

Danish Red Cross

German Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRSD033

Sudan – Complex
Emergency

Longer-term needs:

MAASD001

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

Hazards



Population Movement



Food insecurity



Disease outbreak



Conflict

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Complex emergency
- Disease outbreak • Conflict
- Food insecurity

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Climate change adaptation
- Health • Population movement

Capacity development

- Governance and management
 - Internal systems
 - Branch development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Very High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

High

Human Development Index rank

176

World Bank Population figure

50.4M



Volunteers of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society conducting a health awareness session in River Nile region (Photo: Sudanese Red Crescent Society)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	53M	34.8M	<i>This figure comprises the 2023-2026 funding requirement for Sudan Complex Emergency Operation</i>			
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	3.1M	2M	2.5M	1.5M	2M	1M
Disasters & crises	48M	1.5M	35M	2M	25M	2.5M
Health & wellbeing	8M	4M	7M	5M	6M	3M
Migration & displacement	15M	3M	16M	4M	10M	2M
Values, power & inclusion	1M	200,000	700,000	300,000	700,000	200,000
Enabling local actors	3M	700,000	2M	1M	1.5M	500,000
Total	131.1M	46.2M	63.2M	13.8M	45.2M	9.2M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	268,000	268,000		-				
Canadian Red Cross Society	2026					-			
Danish Red Cross	2026	5.4M	1.3M		-	-	-	-	-
German Red Cross	2026	5M			4M	900,000			100,000
Netherlands Red Cross	2026	1.4M		1.2M	-	-		-	243,000
	2027	1.2M		1.2M					
	2028	444,000		444,000					
Norwegian Red Cross	2026	3.6M	3.6M		-	-			-
Spanish Red Cross	2026	1.8M	1.8M		1.3M	370,000	-	-	-
Swedish Red Cross	2026	985,000	800,000	400,000	40,000	425,000		20,000	100,000
	2027	300,000		300,000					
Swiss Red Cross	2026	1M			350,000	350,000			300,000

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Sudanese Red Crescent Society** is the largest and most decentralized humanitarian organization operating in Sudan. The National Society was established in 1956. Upon Sudan's independence in March 1956, it received official recognition as an independent National Society following the Sudanese Council of Ministers decree No. 869. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1957.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society law, currently under review to align with national laws, gives the National Society a strong legal base and a clear mandate to run first aid, emergency response, health interventions and other humanitarian operations in Sudan.

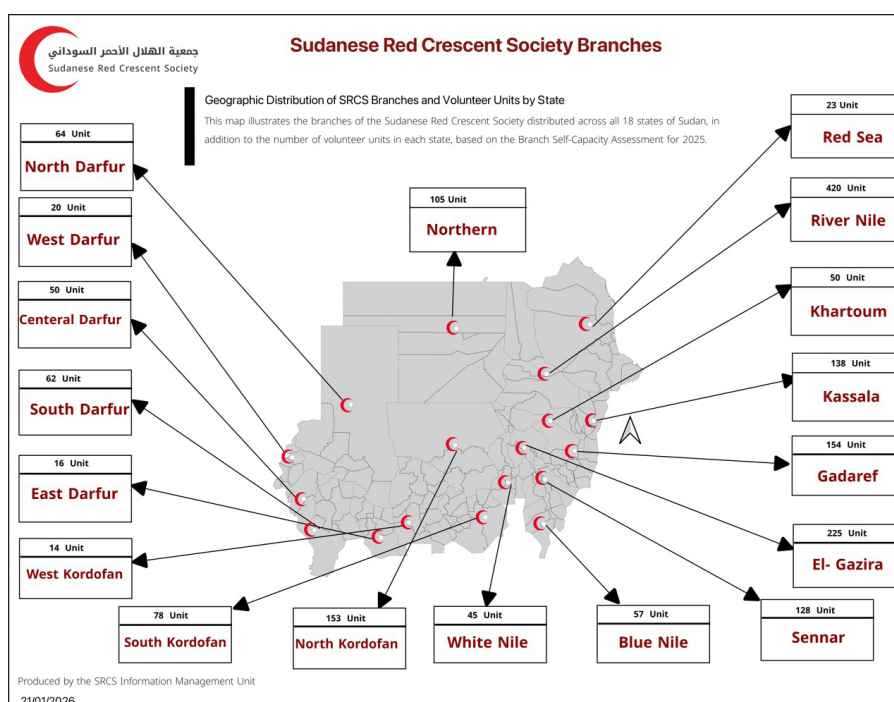
The National Society covers the entire country, with 18 state branches and several sub-branches and units across provinces, localities and administrative units. It has a nationwide community-based network of 122,000 active volunteers and another 277,000 registered who can be deployed if the need arises. The public recognizes the National Society for its humanitarian work and community service, due to its many years of emergency relief and community-based programming. It is also known for its close collaboration with national and international organizations and relevant government departments. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society continuously responds to national emergencies and implements long-term disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes. It also implements long-term health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, making it a key health actor.

In addition, the National Society is a key player in the population movement (internally displaced people and refugees), working in close cooperation and coordination with UN agencies in the current Sudan Crisis response.

The National Society has a 2020–2030 Strategic Plan. For the period 2026 -2030 the Sudanese Red Crescent Society will focus on seven strategic objectives:

- Strengthen institutional and operational capacity
- Promote volunteerism and youth leadership
- Ensure equitable access to essential health care services and water, sanitation and hygiene
- Enhance protection, education, resilience and livelihoods and deliver timely and dignified humanitarian aid
- Strengthen emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction and integrate environmental sustainability and climate resilience
- Enhance partnerships and resource mobilization
- Promote accountability and community participation

As of mid-2025, the National Society reached about 2.6 million people through its long-term services and development-programmes and about 2.9 million people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

As of mid-2025, the ongoing conflict in Sudan has escalated into the world's largest displacement crisis, with nearly 13 million people, approximately 35 per cent of the population, forced to flee their homes. Internally, more than 9.5 million people are now displaced, while over 4.3 million refugees have crossed into neighbouring countries, including Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Libya. These refugees endure harsh and deteriorating conditions, with limited access to food, water, healthcare, and protection.

According to the UNICEF Humanitarian Report No. 34, the impact on children remains devastating. Out of Sudan's population of over 50 million, more than 15 million children require immediate humanitarian assistance. This represents one of the most severe child-focused crises globally. Over 5 million children are currently displaced, making Sudan the epicentre of the world's largest child displacement crisis. These children are at heightened risk of malnutrition, recruitment by armed groups, exploitation, disease, and denial of education.

The public health system continues to collapse under the strain of conflict and displacement. Over 90,000 cases of cholera have been reported as of August 2025, with new outbreaks emerging in overcrowded internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugee settlements. Dengue, malaria, measles and diarrhoeal diseases are also on the rise. Sudan's healthcare system remains overwhelmed, with many hospitals barely operational or completely shut down due to supply and fuel shortages. According to the UN World Health Organization (WHO), up to 80 per cent of health facilities in conflict zones - including Al Jazirah, Kordofan, Darfur and Khartoum - are either barely functional or closed. In conflict-affected regions, up to 80 per cent of health facilities remain non-functional, leaving millions without life-saving care.

Food insecurity has reached catastrophic levels. In September 2025, at the peak of the lean season, an estimated 21.2 million people and around 45 per cent of the population are facing severe or worse levels of acute food shortage. This included approximately 375,000 people experiencing conditions

comparable to near-famine and more than 6.3 million enduring emergency-level deprivation. After the harvest, conditions are expected to show some temporary improvement, with the number of people facing severe food insecurity projected to decline slightly to 19.2 million between October 2025 and January 2026. However, in conflict-affected regions such as North Darfur and the Western Nuba Mountains, the harvest will bring limited relief due to ongoing violence and restricted access to farmland.

From February to May 2026, during the post-harvest and pre-lean season period, the situation is projected to worsen again, with around 19.1 million people, about 41 per cent of the population are expected to experience significant food shortages. The apparent reduction in numbers mainly reflects gaps in data from areas of highest concern rather than actual improvement. Humanitarian assistance remains critically limited: only about 15 per cent of those in need are being reached due to active conflict, bureaucratic barriers, insecurity, and severe funding shortfalls. Reports continue to emerge of deaths caused by starvation and preventable illnesses in areas that remain largely inaccessible to aid organizations.

Poverty has also intensified dramatically. Recent World Bank estimates indicate that more than 71 per cent of the population now lives below the poverty line. The conflict has plunged millions into extreme destitution, with women, children, and people with disabilities bearing the heaviest impact. According to the World Bank's Sudan Economic Update, real GDP fell by approximately 29.4 per cent in 2023, followed by an additional estimated decline of 13.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting the profound disruption to economic activity caused by the conflict.

Despite the unprecedented scale of the humanitarian emergency, Sudan remains largely absent from the global spotlight. The international response has fallen far short of the needs, with aid organizations calling for immediate scale-up in funding, access and diplomatic engagement. Before the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, Sudan was already experiencing a severe humanitarian crisis that left 15.8 million people in need of aid. Now, over two years of war have drastically worsened these conditions, displacing over 12 million people and leaving 33.7 million people, approximately two-thirds, in need of humanitarian support.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Sudan](#)

Emergency Appeal name	Sudan – Complex Emergency
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRSD033
People affected	24.7 million people
People to be assisted	3 million people
Duration	44 months (21 April 2023 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 50 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 80 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Sudan – Complex Emergency Revised Emergency Appeal
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Link to Operational Update	Operational Update no. 5

Armed conflict erupted in Sudan on 15 April 2023 and has since escalated into a humanitarian catastrophe, affecting nearly 25 million people. Over 11.3 million have been displaced across all 18 states, with millions more forced to seek refuge abroad. The conflict has destroyed critical infrastructure, including schools, healthcare facilities and water systems, leaving 80 per cent of hospitals in conflict-affected areas non-functional. Sudan is also battling simultaneous outbreaks of cholera, dengue and measles, with cholera alone surpassing 44,200 cases and causing over 1,200 deaths. Market disruptions, soaring prices and restricted humanitarian access have worsened food insecurity, with famine-like conditions reported in some areas. Climate-related disasters, including severe floods and droughts, have further exacerbated vulnerabilities, with over 680,000 people affected by flooding between June and September 2024. Recognizing the scale of the crisis, the IFRC designated Sudan a Red-level emergency in May 2023, prompting an urgent need for increased resources and coordinated action. In response to the worsening situation, the IFRC network is scaling up its support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society by increasing the Emergency Appeal from CHF 60 million to CHF 80 million. This expansion will allow the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to reach three million people across 13 states—up from 800,000 people in 10 states—providing lifesaving assistance to approximately 12 per cent of those in need. The Emergency Appeal has been extended until 31 December 2026.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society has reached over 8.8 million people with services including emergency medical care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, cash assistance, psychosocial support and protection for women and children.

Working closely with THE IFRC, Movement partners and other humanitarian organizations, the Sudanese Red Cross Society has been providing shelter, non-food items, health services and cholera response interventions, while supporting displaced populations and host communities. By April 2025, the National Society had delivered shelter to over 1.25 million people, household items to 1.16 million, health services to 1.4 million and Protection, Gender and Inclusion support to nearly 15,000 individuals, underscoring its pivotal role in addressing Sudan's complex humanitarian needs. The highlights of the assistance are:

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene

Provision of first aid, psychological first aid and other emergency medical services such as paramedical services and pre-hospital care. Affected communities are also provided with hygiene and dignity kits and water treatment products. Other support includes construction of latrines, rehabilitation of water sources and systems as well as community hygiene promotion.

Shelter

Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items such as kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets and solar lamps to displaced families. Affected communities are provided with cash or in-kind assistance as needed to improve existing housing conditions and cover increasing utility bills.

Basic needs and multi-purpose cash

Provision of food and water to displaced families during emergencies, including evacuations, transit and new arrivals.

Vulnerable families receive multi-purpose cash assistance for up to six months through mobile transfers to cover basic needs.

Food security and livelihoods

Support is provided for income-generating activities through technical training and coordination with government agencies. Farmers receive drought-resistant and improved seeds, agricultural tools and grant support, along with training in locally led adaptation and climate-smart agriculture.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** and **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Average annual temperatures in Sudan range from 26 degrees Celsius to 32 degrees Celsius, with summer temperatures in the north often exceeding 43 degrees Celsius. Rainfall in Sudan is unreliable and erratic, with large variations between northern and southern regions. Northern regions typically receive virtually no rainfall (less than 50 millimetres per year), central regions receive between 200 millimetres and 700 millimetres per year and some southern regions receive more than 1,500 millimetres per year. Most rainfall occurs during the rainy season from March to October, with the greatest concentration between June and September.

The complex fragile situation in Sudan is therefore exacerbated by extreme weather conditions the country faces from floods, droughts and disease outbreaks becoming more frequent in recent years. Floods now affect nearly a million people annually, destroying homes, crops and infrastructure. Droughts, in contrast, have devastated livestock and disrupted crop cycles, contributing to widespread food insecurity which has been made also worse by the internal conflict. As a result of these combined climate shocks, ongoing conflict and economic challenges, Sudan faces record levels of hunger.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach

consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The National Society is involved in the Early Warnings for All initiative (EW4All), which aims to ensure everyone on Earth is protected by early warning systems by 2027. In this United Nations-led initiative, the IFRC is the lead of Pillar 4 on preparedness for response to warnings and is also actively engaged in Pillars 1 and 3 of Disaster Risk Knowledge and Warning Dissemination and Communication. The National Society, with IFRC support, will be working with national authorities to coordinate Pillar 4 and implement activities.

It is also engaged in the Water at the Heart of Climate Action (W@H), an ambitious partnership between the IFRC, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Meteorological Organization and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, which combines local knowledge and global technology to help communities understand and reduce the water-related risks they face - before they become disasters. The five-year partnership is supported by financial contributions from the Government of the Netherlands.

This initiative promotes a combination of early warning and early action measures that support integrated water management in vulnerable communities through five technical areas:

- Water-related risk knowledge and governance
- Observations, monitoring and forecasting of weather and water-related events

- Water specific early warning systems dissemination and communication
- Anticipatory action and locally led adaptation
- Crosscutting activities

The National Society aims to complement government's efforts to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. By focusing on adaptation, it aims to improve the ability of communities to cope with and recover from climate-related disasters such as floods, droughts and heat waves. This includes implementing measures to protect livelihoods, infrastructure and ecosystems and developing early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans. The National Society also seeks to increase understanding of climate change, its impacts and possible solutions at all levels of society by educating communities about climate risks, promoting climate-friendly behaviours and engaging with policymakers to prioritize climate action.

Additionally, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society plans to focus on integrating climate-smart approaches into different thematic areas such as disaster management, health and livelihoods, to enhance the resilience and sustainability of programmes and interventions. This includes integrating climate risks into project design, promoting climate-resilient practices and building the capacity of its staff to address climate change challenges.

Planned activities in 2026

- Adapt [Nature-based Solutions \(NbS\)](#) in disaster risk management programming
- Construct shelter to reduce the risk of sand drift, including protection of houses, water infrastructure and agricultural land.
- Focus on strengthening [Forecast-Based Financing \(FbF\)](#), Anticipatory Action (AA) and Early Warning Systems (EWS)

- Engage in tree planting and care activities
- Integrate climate risk management in decision-making
- Conduct [Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments](#) and rehabilitate water supply systems where needed
- Train volunteers in locally led climate adaptation, [green response](#) and environmental sustainability and climate risk reduction

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in equipping local communities with the skills and knowledge to anticipate, prepare for and respond to climate-related challenges. It will support the development and implementation of climate-smart projects such as early warning systems, sustainable agricultural practices and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

The IFRC will also continue to support the National Society in strengthening its expertise to adapt its [disaster risk reduction \(DRR\)](#) programmes to rapidly changing situations and to mitigate disaster risks through enhancing community resilience. It will focus on advocacy to ensure the dissemination of climate-smart best practices to other actors, as well as filling the existing gap in the national disaster risk management (DRM) coordination.

Additionally, the IFRC will support the recommendations of the Sendai Framework, which the government has set as its task, while also contributing to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly number 13-Adaptation to Climate Change.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society in disaster risk reduction, community-based early warning systems and capacity strengthening in enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)).



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Sudan](#).

Internal conflicts, recurrent floods and droughts, epidemic outbreaks, currency depreciation, food insecurity, malnutrition, and social inequality and exclusion make the humanitarian situation in Sudan very complex. Vulnerability continues to escalate. Displacement, violence, hyperinflation and weakened institutions have eroded coping mechanisms. Sudan is classified as 'very high' risk by the INFORM Risk Index 2025, ranking 8th globally among 191 countries. INFORM also highlighted that vulnerability and lack of coping capacity drive Sudan's elevated crisis risk as governance and infrastructure deteriorate.

By early 2025, over 30.4 million people – more than 65 per cent of Sudan's population – needed humanitarian assistance. Around 21 million are prioritized under [OCHA's 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#). Among the most severe cases, about 756,000 people face catastrophic hunger, while 25.6 million experience acute food insecurity according to FAO. Internal displacement remains vast, with over 8.8 million displaced and a total of 11.6 million uprooted, including refugees. This makes Sudan the largest internal displacement crisis globally, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Despite the presence of humanitarian partners, limited access and funding meant aid reached only 8.6 million people in the first quarter of 2025, far below the annual target of 20.9 million.

The country faces severe crisis conditions and high projected climate risk. Erratic rainfall and frequent extreme weather events, including droughts and floods, compound the impacts of conflict and economic collapse. Historically, [69,000 square kilometres](#) were drought-prone, producing 90 per cent of cultivated crops and 85 per cent of firewood for rural livelihoods reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Today, vulnerability is even greater under current stresses.

Heavy rains over the Ethiopian highlands and Eritrean uplands have repeatedly caused Blue Nile and Gash River floods. These floods displaced tens of thousands in [Kassala State and Gezira](#), damaging infrastructure, schools, health posts, roads, dams and power lines, and triggering water shortages. The [August 2024 dam collapse](#) in Red Sea State left Port Sudan without drinking water. Severe drought, crop destruction linked to agro-terrorism and loss of over 60 per cent of arable land have further undermined rural food production and energy systems.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society aims to enhance disaster response and resilience at both national and community levels. It aims to strengthen disaster risk assessment by rolling out

[Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment \(eVCA\)](#) training nationwide, ensuring staff have sustainable capacity in risk assessment. At the community level, it seeks to establish and train Community Disaster Response Teams in vulnerable areas, alongside developing evacuation plans and early warning dissemination strategies. It will also strengthen early warning systems and evacuation points in targeted communities. To promote disaster risk reduction, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society seeks to implement micro-mitigation projects such as tree planting, empowering communities to take early action against hazards. Additionally, it aims to improve youth preparedness by establishing school-based youth clubs that develop, and practice evacuation plans through regular simulation drills. These efforts will be coordinated with the National Council of Civil Defence, which includes government ministries and is chaired by the Ministry of Interior, with technical and financial support from various donors.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society seeks to improve its disaster response and preparedness strategy by shifting towards [cash and voucher assistance](#), reducing the high costs associated with in-kind aid transport in complex emergencies. The National Society will also focus on strengthening community engagement and accountability mechanisms to enhance the safety and effectiveness of cash and voucher assistance delivery.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop a [disaster risk management](#) policy and standard operating procedures while training disaster response teams at national, state and community levels
 - Implement preparedness and mitigation activities to reduce flood risks in vulnerable areas
 - Apply a conflict sensitivity approach to deliver multisectoral humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities
 - Distribute essential relief items, including dignity kits, shelter materials, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, energy and sanitation supplies
 - Provide safe living conditions for displaced communities with tents, shelter kits and essential household items
 - Support small-scale farmers with improved seeds, drought-tolerant crops, tools and technical training, including post-harvest technologies and farmer schools
 - Provide agricultural inputs for community gardens and support income-generating activities, including stock replacement for internally displaced persons and host communities
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in strengthening its capacity to respond to disasters and crises while enhancing community resilience. It will provide technical and operational assistance in disaster preparedness and early warning systems, including the development of community-based early warning systems and awareness-raising campaigns to help communities prepare for potential hazards. It will also support the National Society in the development of community resilience and livelihoods programmes aimed at improving the ability of vulnerable communities to withstand and recover from disasters and crises.

IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will continue to be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in emergency preparedness and response, including cash and voucher assistance and rapid response to disasters. This support is primarily channelled through a partnership with the Danish Red Cross.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in emergency preparedness and response, including cash and voucher assistance and rapid response to catastrophic

events. This includes support to integrated emergency operations in crisis-affected areas, with particular attention to health emergencies such as cholera outbreaks, as well as strengthening readiness systems that enable timely, scalable and accountable assistance to affected communities.

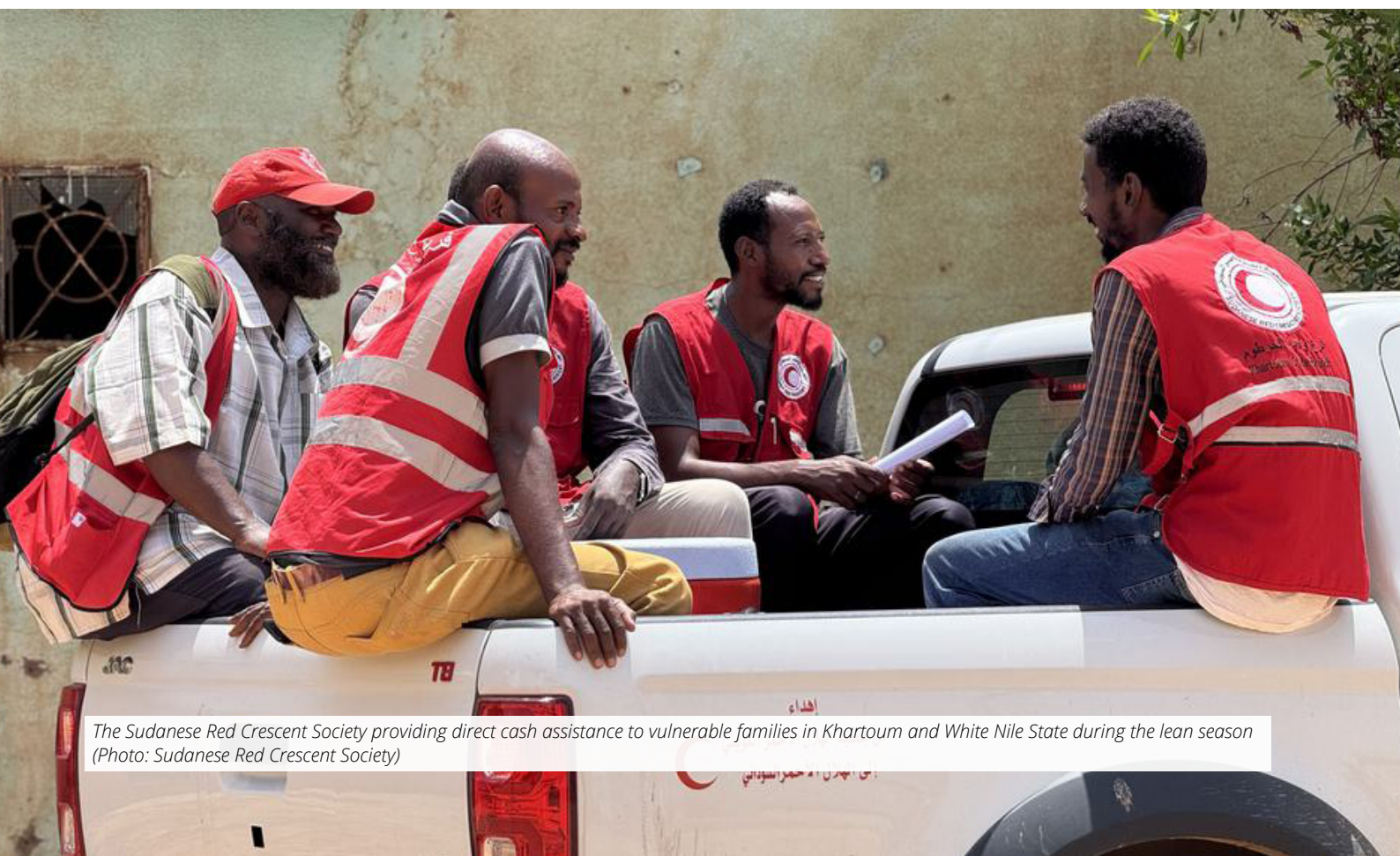
The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society in emergency operations, disaster risk management and food security. A focus is placed on continued scaling up of cash and voucher assistance activities and capacities. Water, sanitation and hygiene is further thematic focus for German Red Cross in partnership with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in disaster risk response and water, sanitation and hygiene.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in the implementation of integrated food security and livelihoods and nutrition interventions.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to support initial emergency response activities through small grants, together with the support of the Swiss Red Cross.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the National Society in emergency response, including cash and voucher assistance as well as preparedness.



The Sudanese Red Crescent Society providing direct cash assistance to vulnerable families in Khartoum and White Nile State during the lean season (Photo: Sudanese Red Crescent Society)



The health system of Sudan is on the edge of collapse due to insecurity, lack of financial resources and access to medicines, medical supplies, electricity and water. Across Sudan, at least [284 attacks](#) on Sudan's health care system since the conflict started. The already fragile system still struggles with 70 per cent to 80 per cent of hospitals out of service and overcrowding in emergency rooms, leaving [65 per cent](#) of the overall population without access to necessary health services, including for specialized HIV care. The situation is more severe for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Health care continues to exhibit large coverage deficiencies, with the most severe service. It is further strained by ongoing conflict and disease outbreaks.

Diseases such as cholera, malaria, measles and dengue have all been recorded since early 2023. Cholera outbreaks are widespread (tens of thousands of cases), with malnutrition affecting nearly [40 per cent of children under five](#) in key areas like El Fasher. As of [28 July 2025](#), 94,171 cases of cholera and 2,370 deaths were reported across 17 out of 18 states in Sudan. Sudan's public health system continues to collapse under the weight of conflict, displacement and insufficient immunization coverage, contributing to the rapid escalation of endemic disease outbreaks. Dengue fever surged by [70 per cent](#) in early 2025, spreading across 10 states with at least one confirmed fatality. Malaria remains the leading cause of death, with tens of thousands of cases reported in Gedaref and Kassala in late 2024 alone. Measles has reached critical levels, with nearly 10,000 cases treated, including [2,700 severe instances](#) and dozens of deaths, while suspected cases total hundreds across Darfur and other states. These trends underscore Sudan's severe vulnerabilities highlighted by the Global Health Security Index, with disease surveillance, immunization services and outbreak preparedness rendered nearly inoperative. Sudan has low immunization coverage, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, indicating a high risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society seeks to initiate, contribute to and lead recovery, rehabilitation, resilience and development. It aims to provide basic primary health care services in the areas affected by the conflicts and disasters and in areas hosting internally displaced persons through fixed clinics, mobile health units and community-based health activities.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society is engaged in the [Alliance for Malaria Prevention \(AMP\)](#) through the IFRC. This global partnership including government, private sector, faith-based and humanitarian organizations, focuses on

three main activities: coordination of partners involved in insecticide-treated net (ITN) campaign and continuous distribution activities; development of operational guidance for planning and implementing of ITN distribution based on an iterative process; and providing technical assistance to national malaria programmes and partners based on requests.

As part of its engagement in the [Global Taskforce on Cholera Control](#), the IFRC hosts the [country support platform](#) and provides technical support and capacity building across the five cholera intervention pillars of surveillance, case management, WASH, Oral Cholera Vaccination strategies and community engagement. The IFRC also leads high-level advocacy engagements and events with national and sub-national government officials, global and local funders and implementing partners, to secure political and financial support for cholera control in priority countries.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop guiding documents on Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- Establish a cholera preparedness and early response plan to strengthen [epidemic control](#)
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration with disability rights and women's rights organizations to promote inclusive health services
- Implement health promotion campaigns targeting priority diseases and support maternal health care initiatives
- Upgrade water facilities to be climate resilient and construct water storage systems such as sand dams and community-managed ponds
- Rehabilitate existing water sources and dysfunctional hand pumps complemented by installation of solar systems for sustainable water supply

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in delivering essential health services to vulnerable communities. It will assist in providing basic health care through fixed and mobile units, ensuring appropriate health services during emergencies, including [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#) and response. It will also support community engagement, accountability and behaviour change initiatives. To improve access to safe water and sanitation, it will aid in establishing sustainable water sources and sanitation facilities in target communities. Additionally, it will enhance the availability of

mental health and psychosocial support services in states experiencing high levels of emergencies. The IFRC will further support the finalization of the National Society's health strategy, policy manual, contingency plan and other essential tools.

The **German Red Cross** will support the National Society in health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It will also focus its assistance on pregnant and lactating mothers, cash for health, rehabilitation of critical WASH infrastructure at health facilities and improving access to water in areas of high need. Strengthening response to epidemics, specifically water borne diseases and cholera outbreaks as well as mitigation measures will also be emphasized.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in strengthening health and wellbeing programming, with a focus on mental health and psychosocial support, protection-sensitive service delivery and community engagement and accountability.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support Sudanese Red Crescent Society in the development of its health strategy and contribute to HYPERLINK "<https://cbs.ifrc.org/>"Community-based Surveillance support.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society in establishing pre-hospital and emergency health care operating procedures for crisis-affected population.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue supporting maternal health programming, children's first aid as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue supporting the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in health programming with a focus on hygiene promotion and behaviour change on the community level (e.g. integrated mother and child community health project).



Migration and displacement

Before the conflict in Sudan began, it was a transit, destination and origin country for migration from west and east Africa, with migrants typically moving toward North Africa, Europe and the Gulf states. Internal and international migration and displacement in Sudan tend to be underpinned by conflict and violence, climate change and variability and political and socio-economic insecurity.

On [April 15th, 2023](#), violent clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan, resulting in the displacement of more than 12.5 million people, including internally displaced people (IDPs), asylum seekers and refugees. This conflict exacerbated many of Sudan's existing challenges, including ongoing conflicts, disease outbreaks, economic and political instability and climate emergencies.

As of mid-2025, Sudan was enduring one of the largest displacement crises ever recorded. [Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre \(IDMC\)](#) data indicated approximately 11.6 million people would be internally displaced by the end of 2025, making Sudan the country with the highest IDP population globally. According to UNHCR and IOM, over 4 million Sudanese refugees have fled abroad, with the largest numbers in neighbouring countries: Egypt (around 1.5 million), Chad (approximately 800,000), South Sudan (about 1 million), Ethiopia (around 70,000) and Uganda (nearly 38,000). Smaller but growing populations have crossed into Libya and the Central African Republic, numbering in the tens of thousands. IOM also reported 1.1 million internal returnees between

December 2024 and May 2025, many of whom remain highly vulnerable amid persistent instability. In Egypt, worsening conditions and stricter regulations have prompted secondary movements towards Libya and Europe since early 2025.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society is part of the IFRC's three-year [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to annually support 4.7 million individuals through three pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through [humanitarian service points](#), (2) strengthening National Society capacities and (3) engaging in local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society seeks to strengthen its response to the needs of migrants and displaced people by developing a Migration and Displacement Policy with a clear roadmap for humanitarian action. It aims to provide access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes while facilitating durable solutions where appropriate. It also seeks to enhance coordination of humanitarian assistance and protection services by engaging with local and national authorities, host communities, affected populations and relevant organizations. Additionally, it aims to advocate for the access of migrants and displaced persons to essential public services.

Planned activities in 2026

- Assist people on the move in improving their wellbeing by providing services such as mental health and psychosocial support in case of referrals, [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#), first aid and psychological first aid
- Improve the health status and knowledge of people on the move through linking to health services, hygiene promotion and providing essential services including raising awareness on legal aid
- Provide safe and dignified referral of identified vulnerable persons to service providers for legal aid, sexual and gender-based violence and health
- Provide information to people on the move on risks, available services and opportunities
- Develop an operational roadmap for the migration and displacement strategy

- Provide multi-purpose cash assistance and non-food item kits to migrant population
 - Train staff and volunteers in safe and dignified engagement with migrants
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in integrating migration into its strategic plan and long-term programming. It will assist in providing humanitarian aid, protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and displaced populations along migratory routes. The IFRC will also support training for National Society staff and volunteers in displacement and migration response during emergencies, crises and disasters. Additionally, it will continue to strengthen psychosocial support interventions for both host communities and displaced populations, including National Society staff and volunteers.



Values, power and inclusion

Women and girls in Sudan are extremely vulnerable to crises. An estimated 75 per cent of farm workers in Darfur are women and their lives depend on the crops they can produce in an environment which is regularly affected by droughts, severe rainfall and flash floods. Moreover, gender-based violence is common and requires significantly more international attention. Despite the 2020 law which criminalizes female genital mutilation, there still is a need to strengthen commitment from all actors involved in response: government, community leaders, the media, NGOs, UN agencies, as well as families and specifically mothers. In terms of education, some 30 per cent of Sudanese children have no access to primary schooling. Sudanese children – particularly those in Darfur – often face steep barriers to accessing education. These barriers include expensive school fees and a lack of affordable transportation; they also include poor economic coping strategies, such as child labour and child marriage, which prevent children from meaningfully accessing educational opportunities.

Due to the ongoing conflict, most humanitarian indicators in Sudan have reached critical levels. Approximately [25 million people](#), nearly half of the nation's population, are in dire need of humanitarian aid and protection services. As of mid-2025, more than [15 million](#) Sudanese children, nearly half the child population, required urgent protection services, while over 3 million need full child protection interventions. Approximately 1.8 million face immediate risks from sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, forced marriage and sexual

exploitation. UNICEF has reported a significant rise in grave child protection violations since early 2024, with documented cases of sexual violence affecting very young children across at least nine states. These findings underscore the urgent need for strengthened child protection measures and coordinated humanitarian response to address the risks and support survivors. The true scale of abuse, trafficking and exploitation is likely much greater due to profound barriers to reporting, pervasive stigma and limited access to support services.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society seeks to strengthen institutional capacity and mainstream Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) by designating focal points in all offices and ensuring compliance with minimum standards across all activities. It aims to roll out policy on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), develop standardized training materials for staff and volunteers and integrate community awareness sessions into all programmes. It also seeks to enhance coordination through monthly protection, gender and inclusion meetings with working groups focused on the prevention of gender-based violence, child protection and safeguarding.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society aims to mainstream Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by

embedding it within sectoral assessments and responses, ensuring data collection aligns with protection, gender and inclusion frameworks. It seeks to develop and institutionalize a community engagement strategy while ensuring affected communities participate throughout the intervention cycle.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society also aims to strengthen engagement with the Ministry of Education and local institutions to support schools with learning materials. It seeks to provide first aid, psychosocial support and ready meals during examination periods in all 18 states.

Planned activities in 2026

- Ensure affected communities participate in humanitarian interventions during the programme cycle through establishment of community structures and community feedback mechanisms
- Increase knowledge of communities through information dissemination and awareness raising on protection, gender and inclusion related issues
- Provide first aid, psychosocial first aid and ready meals at learning institutions in all 18 states during examination periods
- Create standardized Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) capacity-building and awareness-raising materials
- Integrate PGI minimum standards in all programme interventions and conduct regular training in the Code of Conduct for all staff and volunteers
- Strengthen adherence to the Code of Conduct and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy
- Develop and institutionalize a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding into health, water, sanitation and hygiene, disaster risk management and cash and voucher assistance interventions. It will also assist in incorporating sexual and gender-based violence healthcare responses and sexual and reproductive health services within the National Society's mobile clinics and primary health care facilities. Additionally, the IFRC will support the institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) while ensuring close collaboration with protection, gender and inclusion efforts to effectively embed these cross-cutting issues into the National Society's operational framework.

The **Danish Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in enhancing the safety and dignity of communities affected by conflict and displacement by providing mental health support and integrated cash assistance. It also supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in strengthening its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding approaches, with a particular focus on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict-affected and displaced communities.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** is supporting the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) component through the Water at Heart of Climate and Acute Crisis projects

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provides support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in mainstreaming community engagement and accountability (CEA).

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in mainstreaming PGI and CEA.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the National Society in mainstreaming PGI and CEA.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen external coordination with government departments, civil society, private sector and academia to improve humanitarian access and reinforce the role as a key actor
- Conduct stakeholder mapping across all programmes to identify relevant partners for collaboration
- Carry out a perception study through external consultancy to build organisational image and enhance credibility
- Formalize partnerships and coordination through signing memoranda of understanding with key stakeholders
- Strengthen membership coordination to support both emergency operations and routine programming
- Expand collaboration with ministries of health, social welfare, education and internal affairs to improve disaster management, migration and family and child protection

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support and facilitate the operational coordination meetings of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, which are held monthly, along with technical working group meetings that take place weekly. Efforts are being made to encourage some technical groups to meet regularly so that operational issues can be addressed effectively within those forums. The IFRC will continue to assist the National Society in strengthening its positioning and expanding external coordination with donors and stakeholders, including UN agencies operating in Sudan, which implement their programmes through the volunteers of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society across all 18 states. This support enables the National Society to address humanitarian needs by mobilizing domestic resources from a range of donors. To enhance the preparedness skills of staff and volunteers, the IFRC will increase technical and financial support in 2026 to help rebuild the skills base that has been disrupted by internal conflict.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review and improve its legal base and governance
- Implement management reforms
- Develop a robust financial sustainability strategy and reduce reliance on external funding
- Conduct an internal assessment to identify the needed policies to be developed
- Introduce its volunteer in emergency module and review and update volunteer manual and policies
- Implement different initiatives for youth and volunteers through Africa Youth Network working groups

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support National Society development as a core mandate alongside disaster response, preparedness, membership coordination and humanitarian diplomacy, which includes international representation of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society. The IFRC provide assistance to the National Society in revising its legal base and constitution and strengthening leadership engagement and development for governance and senior management.

The IFRC will provide systematic support based on the long-term priorities outlined in the National Society Development Plan 2025-2030 to enhance efficiency and position the Sudanese Red Crescent Society as a robust and well-functioning humanitarian actor. In addition, the IFRC will mobilize resources for emergency response, recovery and development priorities through mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (IFRC DREF) and Emergency Appeals, enabling the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to pursue its strategic objectives effectively.

The **Danish Red Cross** will contribute to the implementation of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's National Development Plan, with a specific focus on strengthening volunteer management systems and branch development. This includes supporting the review and update of volunteer policies and tools, enhancing capacity at branch level, and promoting structured engagement of youth and volunteers to ensure a more effective and sustainable National Society presence across states.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will contribute to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's NSD plan 2025 – 2030, with a focus on volunteer development.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will contribute to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's National Society Development Plan (2025-2030) with a focus on resource mobilization, National Society logistics development and branch development.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop a [humanitarian diplomacy](#) policy
- Build public trust and improve understanding of its auxiliary role and mandate
- Focus on ensuring active and strategic dissemination of the international humanitarian law (IHL) correct use of the emblem and the seven [Fundamental Principles](#)
- Focus on develop an effective communications strategy
- Develop and implement advocacy campaigns to raise awareness of humanitarian needs and secure resources

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in coordinating with stakeholders to promote its humanitarian work and address the needs of vulnerable communities affected by the complex crisis, recurrent floods, cholera and hunger. It will assist in advocating for solutions to these

challenges while strengthening the National Society's influence in humanitarian response.

The IFRC will continue supporting the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in organizing regular humanitarian diplomacy meetings with relevant ministries and government departments to enhance advocacy and profile the National Society at the national level. At the regional and global levels, the IFRC will facilitate the National Society's engagement in humanitarian diplomacy efforts to influence key decision-makers and outcomes in international forums. Additionally, it will support capacity-building initiatives, including peer exchanges with other National Societies, to strengthen the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's understanding of humanitarian diplomacy and its ability to advocate effectively.

The **British Red Cross** provides assistance to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy by supporting the development of a structured diplomacy strategy and enhancing the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's visibility with governments, donors and in international policy forums.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Draft and implement policies and processes to prevent fraud, corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse
- Enhance its accountability and transparency through robust audit and investigation functions
- Improve its financial management structures
- Strengthen the planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation (PMER) and finance units
- Focus on ensuring the volunteers [safety and security](#)
- Focus on [digital transformation](#)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will help the National Society establish an [integrity](#) reporting system for fraud, corruption and misconduct while promoting the IFRC learning platform to encourage staff and volunteers to complete mandatory training in fraud prevention, corruption and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. It will also support the recruitment of protection, gender and inclusion focal persons and promote systematic integration of these efforts within the National Society.

The IFRC will further assist the National Society in developing a digital transformation strategy and policy. It will support the development and rollout of an IT and data protection policy across branches while facilitating the digitalization of logistics, including procurement, warehousing, dispatching, receiving and fleet management.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC focuses its work with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society on strategic and operational coordination. It includes support for the National Society to execute its auxiliary role in emergency and disaster response through networking and resource mobilization efforts. The IFRC also supports National Society development activities in Sudan, as well as

humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years, the National Society received support through a number of [IFRC Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) operations](#).



The Sudanese Red Crescent Society distributing food to displaced people residing at Alafad camp in Ad Dabbha, Northern State, where 1,200 individuals have now found refuge (Photo: IFRC)

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

There are seven participating National Societies present in the country:

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in migration and humanitarian diplomacy, including strengthening advocacy and engagement with relevant authorities and humanitarian actors. It also contributes to coordination and strategic dialogue across the Movement, promoting principled humanitarian action, improved access and acceptance and stronger institutional resilience.

The **German Red Cross** provides bilateral support for emergency operations as well as long-term programming. It focuses on forecast-based financing, disaster risk response, food security and water, sanitation and hygiene needs. It supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in cash readiness, disaster preparedness and community engagement and accountability.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** focuses its bilateral support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society on disaster risk response and water, sanitation and hygiene programming. Additionally, it is supporting information technology development and financial sustainability.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provides support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in health, WASH, cash and voucher assistance preparedness and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

The **Spanish Red Cross** bilateral support in multi-sectoral integrated emergency interventions for the most affected populations. It also supports institutional strengthening of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in information management and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). Additionally, support is provided in mainstreaming prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and CEA minimum standards.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society in disaster risk reduction programming, health, volunteer development and water, sanitation and hygiene programming. It also supports National Society development activities.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provides bilateral support for health and water, sanitation and hygiene projects. It also works on National Society development activities, including the capacity to develop a transformation plan.

Movement coordination

The Sudanese Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC has been present in Sudan since 1978. It helps people affected by conflict in Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Eastern Sudan and promotes International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Coordination with other actors

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society has well-established working relations with the public authorities at the federal, state and local levels. It also has strong partnerships and collaborative relationships with the Sudanese Government, Movement partners, UN specialized agencies and national and international NGOs working in Sudan. In addition to its auxiliary role, the National Society coordinates with other actors and government ministries in humanitarian emergencies. Non-Movement partners include UNHCR, UN OCHA, UNICEF, the World Food Programme, WHO, USAID, the EU and the Islamic Development Bank.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society is an active member of coordination committees and task forces, at both the national and state level. At the national level, it is a member and participant of the higher committee for emergency health, the higher committee of civil defence, the floods task force, interagency cluster meetings and humanitarian country team meetings. At the state level, the National Society is involved in cluster meetings, civil defence meetings, the Humanitarian Aid Commission task force and coordination meetings led by local government departments.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Sudanese Red Crescent Society [sudanese-red-crescent society](#)

Thierry Balloy

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Sudan & Eritrea,
Khartoum
thierry.balloy@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org