

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

Sudan, Africa | Complex Emergency



Sudanese Red Crescent Society volunteers during a health awareness session in River Nile. (Source: SRCS)

Appeal No: MDRSD033	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 50 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 80 million¹	
Glide No: CE-2023-000066-SDN	People [affected/at risk]: 24.7 million people	People to be assisted: 3 million people²
DREF allocation: CHF 1.7 million	Appeal launched: 01/05/2023	Appeal ends: 31/12/2025³
Appeal Revision	Revision #: 2	Date: 09/01/2025

This Revised Emergency Appeal (#2) focuses on the IFRC Network's support for the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) to scale-up their local humanitarian and resilience-building efforts in Sudan, in collaboration with the ICRC and other humanitarian partners. Currently, the Emergency Appeal is 26 per cent funded, against its CHF 80 million target, highlighting the urgent need for additional resources to address the increased needs. The sub-regional impact of the crisis is supported by a separate [Population Movement Emergency Appeal](#), building on the activities of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in neighbouring countries.

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Sudan domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 30 million, increased from 60 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 50 million, increased from CHF 40 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

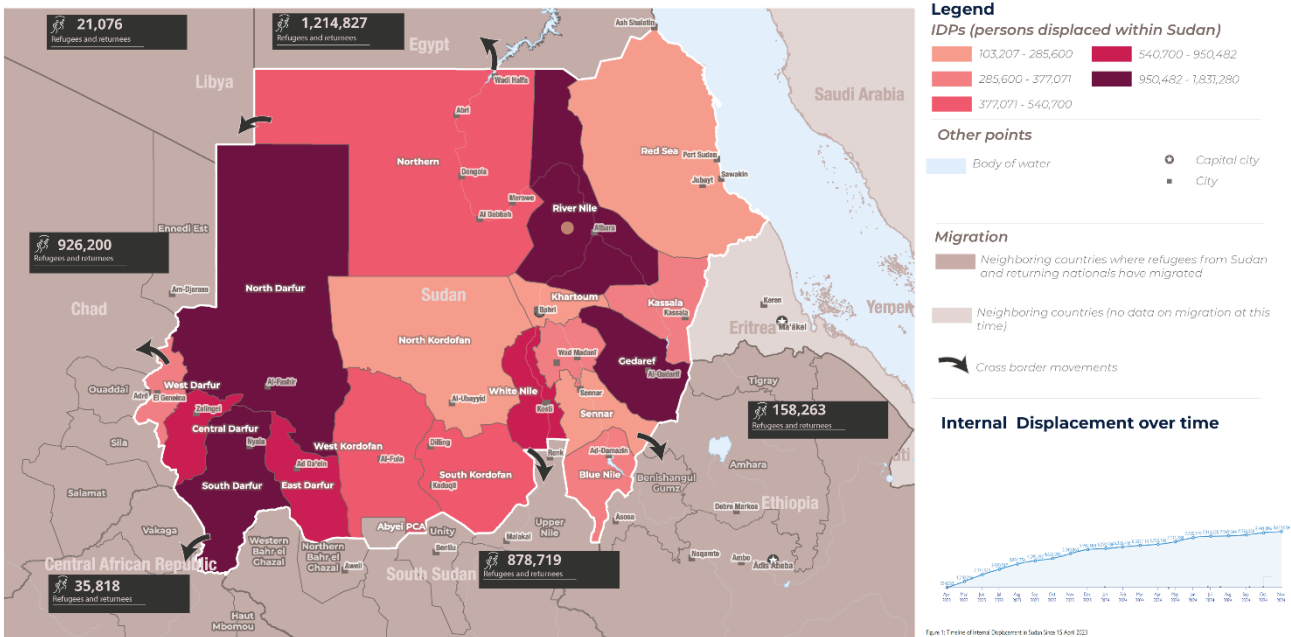
² Increased from 800,000 people

³ The timeframe of the emergency appeal is extended by 12 months, with a new end date of 31 December 2025.

Regional Displacement Map Complex Emergency | Sudan



The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that over **11,359,005** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Over **3,234,903** people (both refugees and returning nationals) have crossed borders into Sudan's neighboring countries.



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, ACLED (fatalities), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (<https://dtm.iom.int/node/24896>), IFRC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Product IFRC Africa Region.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Armed conflict erupted suddenly on Saturday, 15 April 2023 in Khartoum State and quickly spread to other states across Sudan. Twenty months later, the conflict has caused a humanitarian catastrophe of unprecedented proportions, unseen in Sudan for several decades. Nearly 25 million people – half of the country's population – are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 11.3 million people displaced across Sudan's 18 states. More than half of the displaced are women, and a quarter are children under five years old.⁴ Many have been subjected to violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and face severe protection issues that will have lasting consequences in their lives. Additionally, 3.2 million people have been forced to seek refuge outside the country.⁵ The frequency of violent incidents escalated between April and November 2024,⁶ underscoring the grim determination by the parties involved to pursue their objectives through warfare.

⁴ [Sudan DTM](#) (November 2024).

⁵ UNHCR Sudan Situation Weekly Update Mapping - 2 December 2024.

⁶ Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), accessed on 8 November 2024.

The conflict has destroyed essential infrastructure, including schools, healthcare facilities, water systems, and telecommunications. As of September 2024, more than 90 per cent of schools in Sudan remain closed, while others were repurposed into shelters for internally displaced populations (IDPs). While schools have partially reopened in six states, many are still facing significant challenges, including shortages of essential materials and the fact that up to 50 per cent of teachers have not been paid in over a year.⁷

The country's health system is on the brink of collapse due to insecurity, lack of resources, and attacks on healthcare facilities. With 80 per cent of hospitals out of service in conflict-affected areas, the remaining facilities are overwhelmed and under-resourced. Critical issues include a lack of medicines, medical supplies, electricity, and water. Between 15 April 2023 and 1 October 2024, approximately 440 attacks were recorded against Sudan's healthcare system, with violent and obstructive incidents quadrupling in 2024.⁸ This has drastically limited the

⁷ SHPI - 8 August 2024.

⁸ Insecurity Insight - 1 October 2024.

capacity to provide essential services and meet the population's basic needs. Amidst this situation, 12 out of 18 states in Sudan are struggling to contain simultaneous outbreaks of three or more epidemics, including cholera, dengue, and measles. Cholera alone has surged past 44,200 cases, resulting in more than 1,200 deaths across 11 states as of November 2024.⁹

In several states, market functionality remains severely disrupted due to the conflict's impact on production and trade, resulting in shortages of basic goods and soaring prices. An interagency assessment revealed that physical barriers to accessing markets are extreme, with 84 per cent of households in Blue Nile and 75 per cent in South Kordofan reporting significant challenges.¹⁰ Furthermore, telecommunications disruptions have hindered the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, a critical lifeline for vulnerable families.

The conflict has triggered severe acute food insecurity, with famine-like conditions reported in areas where humanitarian access is restricted. These reports include deaths from malnutrition, an unthinkable situation 26 years after Sudan's last famine declaration. The country is now among the top four countries in the world with the highest prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). Projections indicate that 3.7 million children under five years old will suffer from acute malnutrition, including 730,000 suffering from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition,¹¹ alongside one million acutely malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women.¹² An estimated 19 million people across Sudan urgently need humanitarian food assistance.¹³ The conflict has decimated agricultural land, food production, and storage facilities, reducing the availability of and access to food. The destruction of agrifood processing facilities, a large percentage of which were based in Khartoum,¹⁴ has created a major gap in food supply across the country.

Lastly, while conflict continues to drive humanitarian needs, it has also increasingly exposed Sudan and its people to natural hazards. The impacts of climate change, including more frequent and intense floods and droughts, have exacerbated pre-existing

vulnerabilities resulting from the ongoing conflict. For example, between June and September 2024, over 680,000 people were affected by flash and riverine floods. The collapse of the Arba'at Dam, which resulted in widespread flooding across 20 villages and claimed at least 148 lives, exemplifies how damaged infrastructure and environmental degradation can significantly worsen humanitarian conditions.

SUDANESE RED CRESCENT (SRC)

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRC) has been providing uninterrupted humanitarian assistance on the ground since the onset of the conflict. SRC volunteers were the first to reach the frontline, providing emergency first aid, conducting search and rescue, facilitating evacuations, and reuniting families. Today, the SRC remains a leading humanitarian actor in this crisis, with country-wide reach and ongoing activities spanning 16 states and 46 localities. The National Society has deployed 9,053 volunteers, some organized in disaster response teams, who deliver multiple services to the affected population.

With support from the IFRC Secretariat and Participating National Societies (PNSs) working under this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, the SRC has reached 1,372,675 people with life-saving assistance. This includes emergency medical services, first aid, psychological first aid, medical referrals, blood donations, and dead body management. The SRC has also provided essential services to IDPs, including water, food, accommodation, shelter, household items, and restoring family links (RFL). Special attention is given to women and children by setting up safe spaces, providing protection and psychosocial support services, distributing dignity kits, and referring affected population for specialized attention.

Recognising the exponential growth in needs since the beginning of the conflict and the increasingly complexity of the response due to multiple concurrent shocks, the SRC will expand its focus beyond the provision of emergency and relief services (preferably covered through multi-purpose cash assistance) and scale-up operations in critical areas, such as public health and disease prevention,

⁹ UN OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Update for November 2024.

¹⁰ IOM DTM – Interagency market assessment.

¹¹ UNICEF, The Sudan crisis – a children's crisis, December 2024.

¹² WFP Sudan Regional Crisis External Situation Report, November 2024.

¹³ FEWS NET - Food Assistance Outlook Brief, November 2024.

¹⁴ Rapid Assessment of Food and Payment Systems in Sudan for a Coordinated Food Security Emergency Response, FSD Africa, November 2023.

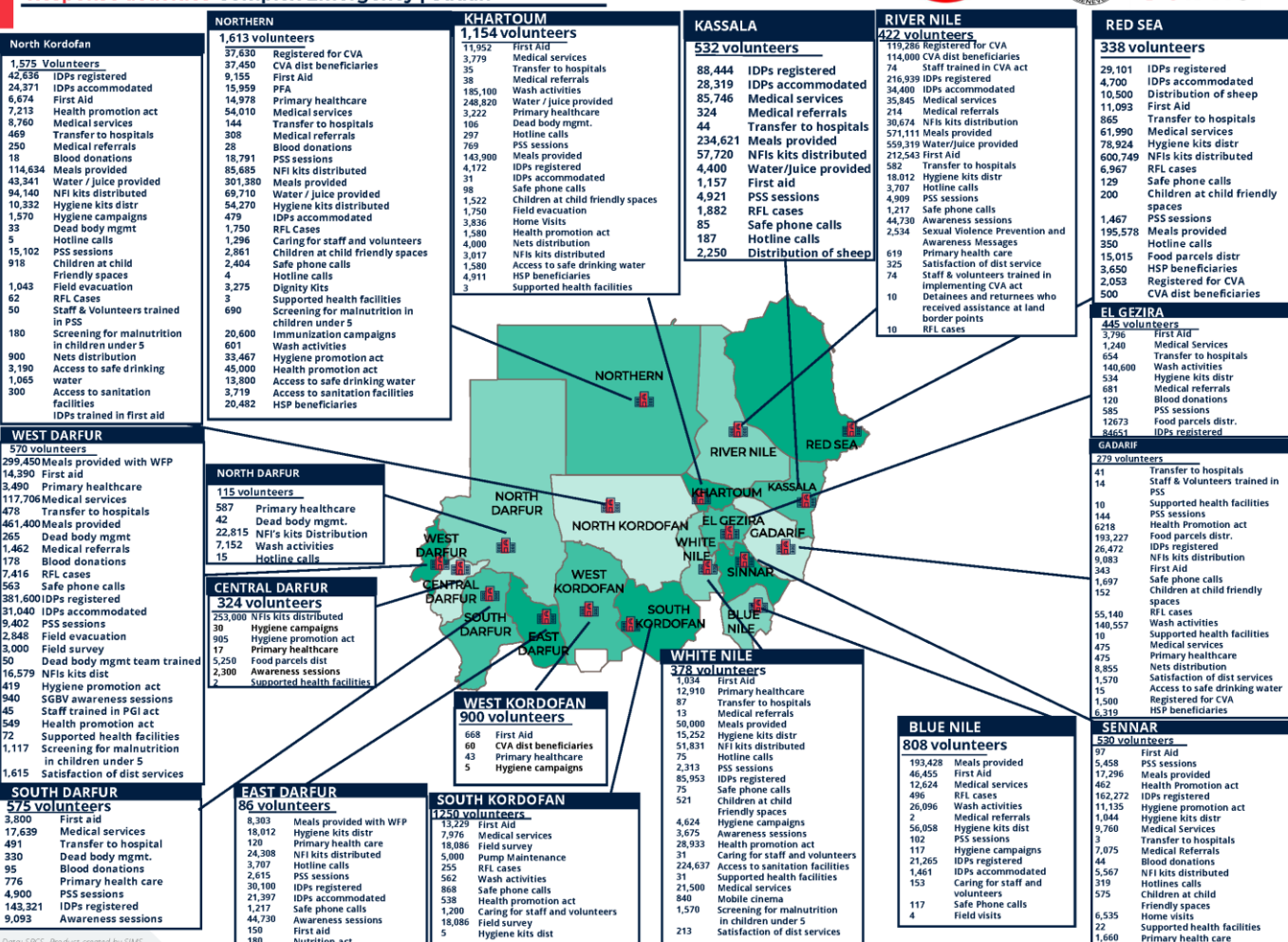
nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter recovery, food security, and livelihoods. Special consideration will be given to addressing the needs of different population groups, such as migrants, host families, affected local communities, women, children, and individuals requiring special attention.

A survey conducted among SRC branches revealed that 13 out of 18 branches acknowledge the magnitude of the ongoing crisis in their respective states, underscoring the widespread impact and severity of the situation, together with the urgent need for resources and concerted efforts to support affected populations. The conflict has directly impacted SRC staff and volunteers, with significant losses of assets to the National Society, particularly in Khartoum. Despite these challenges, staff and volunteers across all 18 states remain steadfast,

continuing their humanitarian efforts to support their communities.

To ensure continued effectiveness, the SRC has developed a robust Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which includes a set of measures to restore and strengthen the National Society's capacity to deliver the proposed humanitarian services. The plan emphasises equipping SRC branches with the necessary resources to carry out their work and ensuring that volunteers are provided with adequate protection, duty of care, and safety measures to continue performing their courageous humanitarian service. The IFRC Network, present in Sudan, will continue to support this Emergency Appeal and rally in solidarity with the SRC, its staff, and volunteers.

Updated: From 15 April 2023 to 30 November 2024
Response activities Complex Emergency | Sudan



Data: SRCs. Product created by SIMS

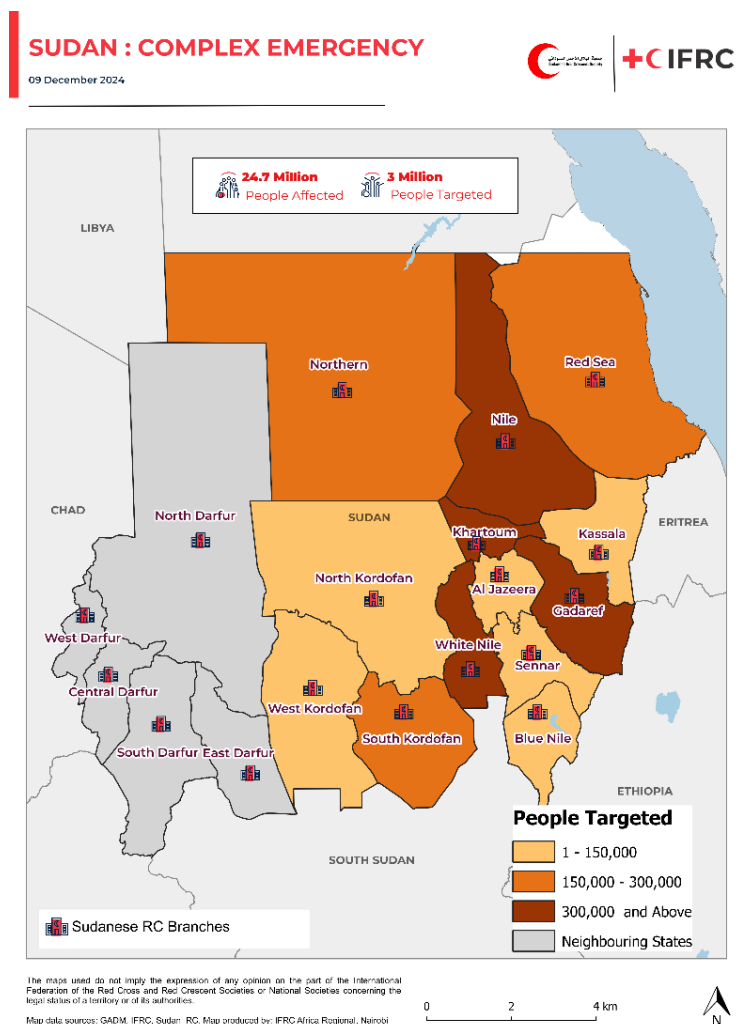
EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION

In May 2023, the IFRC categorized the complex crisis in Sudan as a Red-level emergency, signalling the urgent need for heightened attention, substantial resources, and coordinated efforts to address the plight of affected populations. Since this declaration of the Red-level emergency, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan has increased threefold, along with the severity of their needs after enduring over 20 months of crisis. The projected outlook for 2025 remains troubling, as conflict data and trends collected by several sources in the last six months¹⁵ indicate a continuation of the conflict, destruction of infrastructure, and climate-related disasters, all of which are expected to drive further displacement and exacerbate humanitarian needs. Health and nutrition outcomes are anticipated to deteriorate further in 2025 as the conflict continues and limited access to food, healthcare, and WASH services persist.

In response to this dire scenario, the IFRC Network will scale-up its support to the SRC. This scale-up requires increasing the fundraising ask from CHF 60 million to CHF 80 million, enabling the SRC to expand its reach from 800,000 people to three million people across 13 states (up from 10 states). This would represent assistance to approximately 12 per cent of the most vulnerable population in need in Sudan. The Emergency Appeal will be extended for 12 months, until 31 December 2025, after which activities will transition to the Sudan IFRC Network Country Plan.

TARGETING

Sudan has become one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. After 20 months of conflict, close to 25 million people are suffering from violence, hunger, malnutrition, epidemics, and inadequate living conditions, which deeply affects their lives and threatens their future. Among them are 12 million IDPs (including those displaced since April 2023) who continue to face daily struggles to meet basic needs. Particular attention must be given to vulnerable groups, including children, women, and girls, who are at greater risk of suffering protection issues. Likewise, people with special needs and disabilities must be prioritized in humanitarian efforts. In early 2025, around 21 million people are expected to face a food security crisis or worse conditions, with seven areas in Darfur, North and South Kordofan, Khartoum and Al Jazirah states at risk of famine. Worryingly, without decisive assistance, food insecurity is likely to worsen later in 2025 with the start of the lean season (June to September). As global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) continue to increase among children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), efforts must focus on malnutrition prevention, treatment, and recovery activities targeting these most at-risk groups. With the increasing risk of epidemics and the deteriorating capacity of the public health system, the SRC will also expand access to emergency health and primary health services, linking with epidemic preparedness and response in the most



¹⁵ ICG Outlook, Oct 2024 – Mar 2025

including children, woman, PLW, and the elderly. Additionally, resources will be allocated to prepare for recurrent climate-related disasters, such as floods and droughts, in disaster-prone areas.

To address the broad spectrum of needs, the SRC proposes targeting **three million people** among the most vulnerable groups across **13 states**: Red Sea, River Nile, Northern State, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile, Khartoum, Al Jazirah, White Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, and South Kordofan. The targeted states account for 70 per cent of Sudan's population in need. The National Society has proven its access and reach in the past 20 months, through its state and local branches and a large number of volunteers engaged in the response.

This IFRC Network Emergency Appeal, in support to the SRC, will be complemented by the actions implemented by the ICRC in active conflict zones and hard-to-reach areas. In states targeted by this Emergency Appeal where the ICRC is also present, the Movement will continue as per the Movement Operational Framework for Sudan, leveraging to the maximum extent the capacity of the Red Pillar. As part of its Movement Cooperation and Coordination role, the ICRC also contributes to SRC emergency preparedness, response, and institutional capacity, while facilitating the safety and security of IFRC members working in Sudan.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Revised Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Network will support the SRC in scaling-up its response to the multi-faceted and complex humanitarian emergency in Sudan. The strategy of this Emergency Appeal is aligned with, and directly contributes to, the SRC's multi-year Masterplan, which prioritises: 1) direct support to those affected by Sudan's complex crisis; and 2) investing in SRC capabilities to ensure an efficient and sustainable response.

This IFRC Network's Revised Emergency Appeal will have a greater focus on emergency health (including mental health), food security, nutrition and migration services (Humanitarian Service Points), regardless of status (IDPs, host communities, local population, and others). Given the prolonged vulnerability and exposure faced by most affected people, this response will ensure that protection (including prevention of SGBV and child protection) and community engagement remain central, promoting community well-being, ownership, and the sustainability of the SRC's humanitarian actions.

In addition to delivering humanitarian services, the IFRC Network will contribute to strengthening preparedness and readiness by investing in SRC disaster risk management systems, especially by resourcing branches and equipping volunteers to perform their work efficiently and safely. Finally, this Revised Emergency Appeal will enable continued investment in the SRC's business continuity and development plan, contributing to building a stronger National Society.



Health and Care, including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (*Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health*)

Health and Care

Priority activities include:

- First Aid (FA) and Psychological First Aid (PFA), and other emergency medical services.
- Paramedical services and pre-hospital care, including mobile services in areas with major health service disruptions.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services provided to affected people, families and groups, as well as SRC staff and volunteers, as required.
- Detection and referral of GAM cases, vitamin supplementation, training in community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), and strengthening of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF).

Other health and care activities, depending on the context:

- Epidemic preparedness and response in coordination with Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), including potential vaccination campaigns (Cholera, Dengue, Measles, etc.).
- Community-based health promotion and disease prevention – awareness sessions along with the provision of essential hygiene and dignity kits (including Menstrual Hygiene Management kits).
- Support hospitals and health facilities by integrating trained volunteers into medical teams and assisting facilities with drugs and medical equipment.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Priority activities include:

- Distribution of WASH household items, including household water treatment products.
- Construction and/or rehabilitation of latrines, especially in IDP sites and overcrowded host communities (and provision for desludging).
- Community hygiene promotion and environmental health, particularly in disease outbreak hotspots.
- Ensure that PGI is mainstreamed in WASH activities, including preventing SGBV and promoting the inclusion of people with specific needs.

Other WASH activities:

- Repairing and improving existing water sources and systems, particularly in health facilities and schools, as well as IDP sites.
- Support local water authorities in covering maintenance, parts, and operational costs for running crucial water systems.
- Set-up and train water committees and support local water management plans.
- Replace existing water pumps with solar-powered alternatives.
- Strengthen the SRC's WASH engineering capacity.

Integrated assistance (Shelter, Basic Needs, and Multi-purpose Cash)



Shelter

- Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items (kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and solar lamps), for newly displaced families.
- Support host families through cash or in-kind assistance as needed to improve existing housing conditions, cover increasing utility bills, etc.
- Strengthen the SRC's shelter response capacity and inclusion of PGI in shelter activities, including SGBV prevention, risk mitigation, and inclusion.



Basic Needs and Multi-purpose Cash

- Food and water distribution in emergency – evacuations, IDPs in transit, new arrivals, etc.
- Provision of multi-purpose cash to vulnerable families for up to six months, covering basic needs via mobile transfers.



- Engage with local communities and strengthen community feedback and communication channels to ensure MPCA delivery mechanisms are safe and “do no harm”.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Income generating activities with complimentary technical support and training programmes coordinated with relevant government agencies.
- Distribution of seeds (drought resistant and improved seeds where needed), agricultural tools and grant support to farmers.
- Training for farmers on locally led adaptation and climate-smart agriculture.

Protection and Prevention (*Migration, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion [PGI], Community Engagement and Accountability [CEA]*)



Migration

- Maintain and expand Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) where migrants can access a wide range of services, such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS), counselling and communication, and referrals.
- Support an enabling environment for the sustainable integration of displaced populations within host communities through improved, equitable, and safe access to services for all.
- Support the mobilization of SRC volunteers in RFL to address the needs of the separated, missing, deceased, and their families.



Protection

- Establishment and rehabilitation of confidential and child friendly spaces, along with the provision of recreational and social inclusion activities.
- Raising awareness about legal aid in collaboration with other partners and referrals to legal aid mapped service providers.
- Training, identification, and referrals of SGBV.
- PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities and awareness-raising sessions and materials.

Community Engagement and Accountability

- Community engagement activities will be mainstreamed in the assessments and design of the operations, including supporting the development of community resilience plans.
- Setting-up accessible feedback systems.

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



Coordination and Partnerships

- Continuous reinforcement of coordination with key stakeholders, namely the High Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the High Council of Civil Defense, maintaining a principled, neutral, impartial, and independent approach.
- Ensure leadership and amplify the voice of national humanitarian actors in humanitarian coordination fora, including HCT, clusters, and other coordination mechanisms.
- As a major partner to several United Nations agencies, work to promote an accountable, sustainable, and equitable localisation process that protects the role of both the SRC and national partners in the Sudan response.
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy efforts towards international stakeholders to increase the visibility of the crisis in Sudan, work to guarantee safe access, and the protection of humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities, and goods.

- As a convener of the Movement, the SRC will facilitate engagement and coordination between the IFRC Secretariat, PNSs, and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach.

IFRC Secretariat Services

- The IFRC Secretariat will provide technical services to support the SRC and PNSs, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Khartoum Cluster Delegation, Africa Regional Office, and Headquarters in Geneva (Red Level).
- Technical services may include expertise in any technical areas, operations management, and corporate services (logistics, security, finance, ITC), and National Society Development experts, via the rapid response system or long-term staff.
- The IFRC will advise and support the SRC in implementing the “One Team Approach” ensuring accountability (including safeguarding), risk management, and reporting.
- The IFRC will support the preparedness and readiness of the SRC, particularly through investment in branches and volunteers (see below).
- The IFRC Secretariat will support the SRC business continuity plan, including the ongoing strengthening of the National Society’s human resources and infrastructure.
- The IFRC will support the strengthening of evidence-based decisions, actions, and accountability systems as well as those of Accountability to Affected People (AAP). This will involve support to enhance data collection and submission to both the branch and HQ level.
- The IFRC will engage with the SRC in humanitarian diplomacy, resource mobilization, external communications, and coordination with other international organizations.
- Conduct a comprehensive security risk assessment: this will include an analysis of the security threats, risks, and vulnerabilities that are specific to the IFRC mission.



National Society Strengthening

Business Continuity and National Society Development:

- Continue to invest in the SRC’s capacity to operate (BCP plan), including contributions to the new SRC office in Port Sudan, hubs, and branches, including ICT investments.
- Contribute to existing staff and expand the human resource capacity of SRC coordination, by engaging qualified volunteers or short-term recruitments.
- Strengthen the financial management systems of the SRC by recruiting additional team members and train the team to perform at the required level.
- Make strategic investments in the supply chain, storage capacity, and stock prepositioning in key locations across the country.
- Conduct security and safety management of staff and volunteers (assessment and training) – in coordination with the ICRC.

Disaster Risk Management Strengthening:

- Ensure that minimum preparedness and readiness standards are in place in at least four state branches with assessed gaps and the highest volume of operations, including minimum fleets, ICT equipment, storage facilities and contingency stocks, first aid kits, contingency funds, and trained community disaster response teams (CDRTs).
- Establish and/or strengthen the systems required for effective disaster response management, including but not exclusively, rapid needs assessments, contingency plans, Disaster Risk Management SOPs, rapid response team training, business continuity plans, and community early warning systems.
- Volunteer in emergency (SOPs, management, training, duty of care, safeguarding, Code of Conduct).



The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach, which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 December 2025, response activities will continue under the [IFRC Network Country Plan for Sudan](#). This takes an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, and a Federation-wide view of the country actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned period.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY

Sudanese Red Crescent Society



Core areas of operation			
Number of staff:	103	Number of state branches	18
Number of volunteers:	40,000	Number of locality offices	133
		Number of Unit Offices	256

The SRC was the first voluntary society in Sudan, established by Cabinet Resolution No. 869, on 26 March 1956. This was followed by the Republic of Sudan signing the Geneva Convention in October 1957, whereby the SRC was accredited as a member of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The SRC's humanitarian activities are grounded in the seven principles of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and assists those in need with impartiality and without discrimination.

The SRC structure enables access to every locality across all 18 states of Sudan.

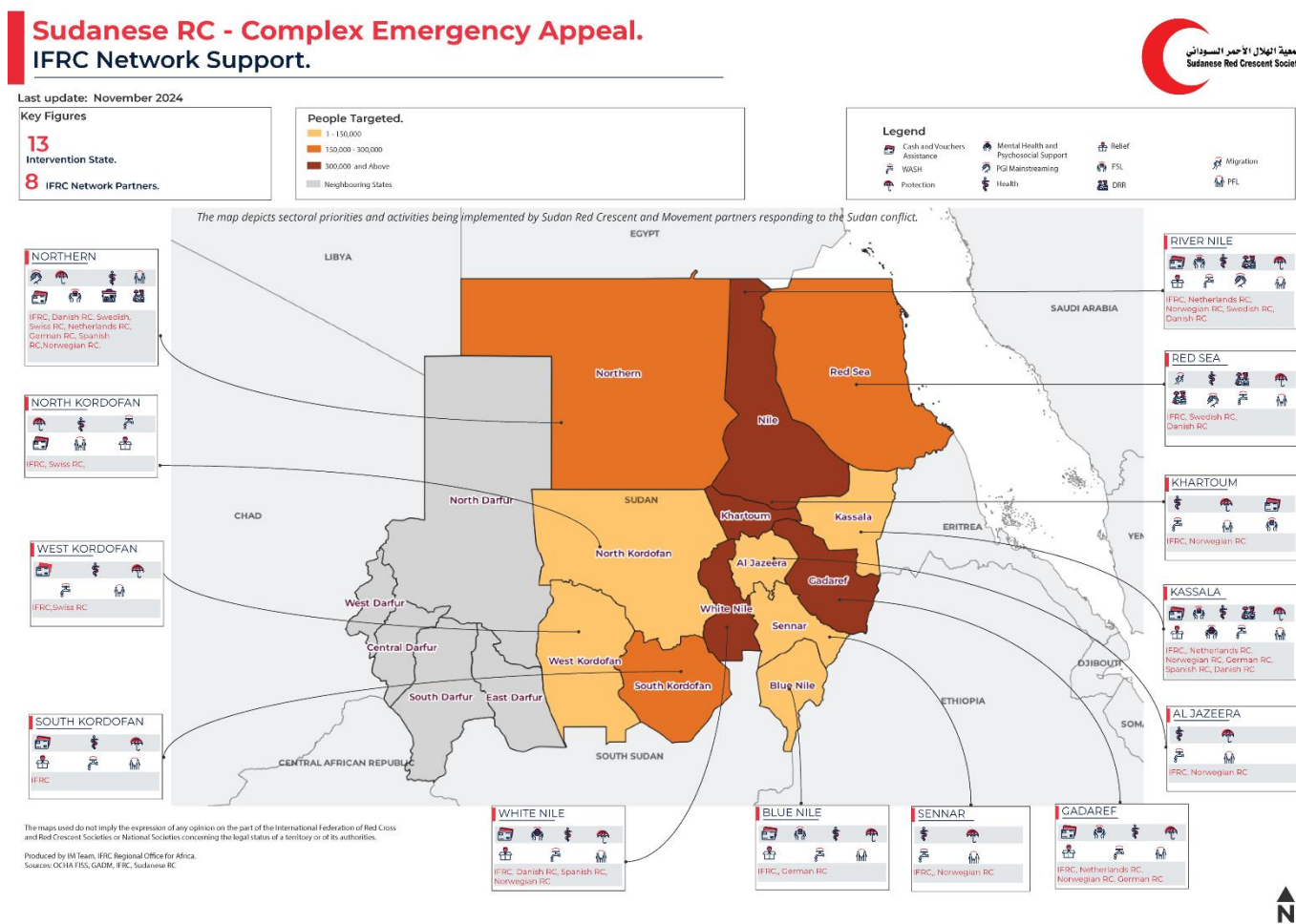
- **1st level – SRC Volunteer Units:** Group of at least 50 volunteers who provide services in their villages or communities. A group of units, consisting of seven volunteers (unit office – chair, finance, secretary, women leadership, training, etc.) are responsible for managing and supporting unit operations.
- **2nd level – SRC Locality Office (district):** Consists of at least seven people responsible for coordinating, standardizing, and supervising the SRC's work in the district, in addition to coordinating with local authorities and other civil society organisations. At this level, the SRC maintains a group of trainers (expert volunteers) in the different areas – disaster response and thematic areas, among others, and Community Disaster Response Team members (CDRTs).
- **3rd level – SRC State Branch** – Consists of a governance body and executive staff that manage and coordinate all state-level activities, ensuring preparedness and readiness for the response, and allocating resources where needed. At this level, there are also Branch Disaster Response Team members (BDRTs) that can supplement the capacity of CDRTs in disaster response.
- **SRC Headquarters** – Also consists of a governing body and executive staff (led by the Secretary-General and supported by the different directors). The SRC Headquarters will define the organizational strategies and

policies and ensure their implementation across the whole organization. At the national level, the SRC maintains its National Disaster Response Team members (NDRTs), which are coordinated from an emergency cell (previously the Emergency Operation Centre in Khartoum).

Furthermore, given the extensive needs, wide geographical intervention areas, and delocalisation of services, the SRC has decided to create an interim structure between state branches and headquarters. These “hubs” serve as a coordination structure for several state branches and are designed to facilitate and expedite headquarters’ decisions that impact state branch operations.

Following the framework of the Seville Agreement 2.0 – the Movement Coordination for Collective Impact – this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal strengthens the leadership of the SRC in this response, and its role as the convener of Movement components present in Sudan. The IFRC Secretariat will work to reinforce this leadership and support both internal and external coordination functions.

IFRC Membership Coordination



The IFRC Secretariat provides direct technical and financial support to the SRC through the IFRC Sudan Country Cluster Delegation based in Port Sudan. Given the Red Level categorization of the Sudan Complex Emergency, the SRC can request support from all levels of the Secretariat, including the Africa Regional Office and the Global Office in Geneva. This support should be coordinated by the IFRC Cluster.

The IFRC will also support the SRC in coordinating the engagement of the seven PNSs in-country, to ensure efficiencies in the response, while leveraging the expertise, resources, and capacities of every member under a “One Team Approach”. PNSs that have continuously provided bilateral support to the SRC under this IFRC Federation-wide Emergency Appeal over the past 20 months include the Danish, German, Netherlands Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies. The presence and support from PNSs have been essential in allowing the SRC to maintain uninterrupted humanitarian services across the country. While most international staff were evacuated from the country, in 2023, they gradually returned to Sudan.

An information management system for tracking support to the SRC will include a Sudan Complex Emergency page on the [IFRC GO platform](#), which traces and illustrates the Federation-wide approach and reach. The IFRC will work closely and coordinate with partners to collect and present coordinated response efforts.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

The foundations of Movement coordination are built on a constructive relationship established and nurtured by the Movement components present in Sudan for several decades. This has enabled seamless communication and coordination, even during challenging times for the National Society. There are clear lines of communication between the IFRC and ICRC at country level, which are now being reinforced at regional level for this specific crisis. Movement coordination for this operation is based on several agreements established after the Movement Summit that took place in May 2023, and the subsequent documents produced, such as the Joint Statement, Movement Picture, and Movement Operational Framework.

External coordination

At national level, the Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the Higher Council of Civil Defence are the primary authorities overseeing disaster and crisis responses. These structures are replicated at the state level, working jointly with local governments. United Nations agencies are also key players in the response, with whom the SRCS and the wider IFRC Network coordinate. It is important to note that the SRC is currently implementing a substantial number of programmes funded by the UN. The role of the IFRC Secretariat in this regard is to ensure that the partnership with the UN remains equitable and promotes genuinely strengthens local actors such as the SRC. Response operations will be coordinated through the relevant coordination mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Country Team, inter-agency and inter-sector participants, as well as sector-specific clusters.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

At the Sudanese Red Crescent Society:

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- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

Reference



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