



SUDAN

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 314M**

29 May 2025

In support of the Sudanese Red Crescent



18

National Society
branches



1,311

National Society
local units



733

National Society
staff



385,384

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



3M

Ongoing
emergency
operations



750,000

Climate and
environment



2.4M

Disasters
and crises



4M

Health and
wellbeing



1.8M

Migration and
displacement



2M

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

Complex emergency

- Disease outbreak
- Conflict
- Population movement

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

170

World Bank Population figure

50M

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

Total 181.8M CHF

Total 132.3M CHF

Through the Host National Society



Through Participating National Societies



Through the IFRC



HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

80M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

29.8M CHF

Longer term needs

727,000 CHF

Climate & environment

41.6M CHF

Disasters & crises

3.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

12.1M CHF

Migration & displacement

346,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

2.8M CHF

Enabling local actors

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

1.6M CHF

Climate & environment

89.6M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

26.1M CHF

Migration & displacement

746,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

6.1M CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society	Funding Requirement	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Danish Red Cross	3.5M		●	●	●		
German Red Cross	990,000		●	●			●
Netherlands Red Cross	753,000	●	●				●
Norwegian Red Cross	2.9M			●			●
Spanish Red Cross	937,000		●	●	●		●
Swedish Red Cross	1.1M	●	●	●		●	●
Swiss Red Cross	850,000		●	●			●

Total Funding Requirement **CHF 11M**

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Danish Red Cross

German Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Qatar Red Crescent Society*

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

Turkish Red Crescent Society*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRSD033 Sudan – Complex Emergency

Long-term needs:

MAASD001

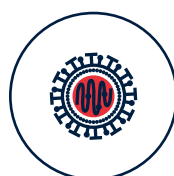
Hazards



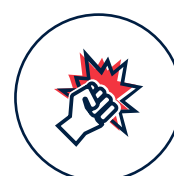
Population movement



Food insecurity



Disease outbreak



Conflict

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Sudanese Red Crescent** is the largest and most decentralized humanitarian organization operating in Sudan. The National Society developed out of the Sudan branch of the British Red Cross and 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 law was proclaimed by the Government of Sudan in June 2010 and re-affirmed in 2014; this 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 nearly 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 40,000 active volunteers and another 400,000 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 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.

In addition, the National Society is a key player in the refugee response in White Nile state, working in cooperation and coordination with UNHCR and the UN World Food Programme.

The National Society has a 2020–2030 Strategic Plan defines six strategic goals:

- Achieve and maintain technical, administrative and financial management excellence
- Enhance volunteering culture and promote the environment of voluntary work. Initiate, contribute to and lead recovery, rehabilitation, resilience and development efforts
- Enhance and promote environmental conservation and the preservation of traditional value systems
- Provide emergency aid, assistance and protection to disaster-affected communities
- Establish and enhance means of communication with the public and targeted communities

In 2023, the National Society reached about 2.1 million people through its long-term services and development programmes and about 262,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has forced nearly 15 per cent of population to flee their homes, making Sudan the epicentre of the world's largest displacement crisis. Internally, more than 6.2 million people have been displaced. More than 1.8 million people have sought refuge in neighbouring countries such as the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Libya. Refugees face dire living conditions and struggle to access basic necessities.

Approximately 25 million children—out of a population of over 40 million—require immediate humanitarian assistance. This staggering number represents one of the largest child-focused crises globally, underscoring the urgency of coordinated interventions. An estimated 4 million children are now displaced, making Sudan home to the world's largest child displacement crisis. These children face immense challenges, including a lack of shelter, food, education and protection. The combination of displacement and violence leaves them particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

The collapse of basic public health services has exacerbated the crisis, leading to widespread outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, malaria and pneumonia. As of 27 January 2024, more than 10,500 suspected cases of cholera were reported, with

292 deaths in nine states. The collapse of the health system is particularly acute in areas affected by armed group attacks, with 70-80 per cent of health facilities now non-functional. The inability to provide essential health services has left millions of people at risk of preventable diseases.

The food security situation in Sudan is equally alarming. The conflict has devastated livelihoods and left 17 million people food insecure, with more than 700,000 children expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition. The shrinking economy has exacerbated the crisis, leaving families without the resources to meet even their basic needs.

Despite the scale of the crisis, only one in ten people in need have access to aid due to ongoing violence, logistical challenges and funding constraints. Many people have reportedly died due to lack of food, health care and other essential services. According to the latest World Bank data, 69.3 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. Meanwhile, the international response has been inadequate, with Sudan's crisis often neglected in global media coverage and overlooked by the international community.

Even before the conflict, 11 million Sudanese were in urgent need of food security assistance. Today, with the combined effects of displacement, food shortages, organized violence, epidemic disease and economic collapse, Sudan is facing one of the most challenging humanitarian crises in modern history.



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

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Sudan – Complex Emergency
Appeal number	MDRSD033
People affected	300 million people
People to be assisted	3 million people
Duration	01 May 2023 to 31 December 2025
Funding requirement	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 50 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 80 million
Emergency Appeal	Sudan – Complex Emergency

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 by increasing the Emergency Appeal from CHF 60 million to CHF 80 million. This expansion will allow the Sudanese Red Crescent 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 2025.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Sudanese Red Crescent has been leading humanitarian efforts since the conflict began, reaching over 1.3 million people across 16 states with emergency medical care, psychological first aid, shelter, food and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Through the Revised Emergency Appeal, the National Society has scaled up its response in emergency health, food security, nutrition and migration services while reinforcing disaster risk management, community engagement and long-term resilience. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

6 Country plan • Sudan

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, with over 25.6 million people who are reportedly suffering from acute food shortages. Of these, 756,000 people are faced with “catastrophic levels of hunger.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent 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 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 2025

- Plant one million trees over the year 2025-2026
 - Maintain stocks of essential items and food items
 - Focus on early warning early action to strengthen disaster risk management
 - Integrating climate risk management in decision making and select sites for water supply considering major climate related risks
 - 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 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.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see the 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.

The humanitarian situation in Sudan according to (OCHA 2024) indicates that 25.6 million people – 50 per cent of the population - need humanitarian assistance, including more than 755,000 people facing acute hunger. After more than a year of conflict, an estimated 10.7 million people (2.1 million families) are now internally displaced in Sudan. Recent clashes in Sennar State have displaced and uprooted more than 151,750 people from their homes. In a challenging operating environment and with limited funding, 128 humanitarian partners have provided some form of humanitarian assistance to some 7.1 million people across the country.

Although Sudan is known as one of the most arid countries in Africa, rainfall has become even more erratic. Extreme natural hazard such as drought is becoming more mutual while 70 per cent of rural people in Sudan rely on rain-fed agriculture and livestock. Drought is one of the critical disasters that affects Sudan. The total area considered as drought prone is about 69,000 square kilometres and this area produces 90 per cent of the cultivated food crops and 85 per cent firewood.

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, have increased. According to the Metrological Authority (SMA) and Ministry of Irrigation, continued heavy rains over the Ethiopian highlands usually causes rising of the Blue Nile water level. Gash seasonal river also can overflow its banks because of the heavy rain over Eritrean highland, endangering Kassala State. In 2024 early rains caused severe damage to major infrastructure such as bridges, dams, (25th August 2024 a dam in Red Sea State was damaged by the floods leaving Port Sudan in a drinking water crisis) roads and public facilities such as schools, sewage (destruction and flooding of latrines) and local dispensaries (plus farms flooding, livestock death, large power cuts, stores closed), leaving behind a tragic humanitarian situation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent 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

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 seeks to improve its disaster response and preparedness strategy by shifting towards cash 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 2025

- 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 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. In 2024, IFRC provided a DREF allocation for a flood emergency.

Sudan Floods 2024: the DREF allocation of CHF 943,271 in September 2024 will support the Sudanese Red Crescent to assist 25,000 people affected by widespread flooding due to heavy rains in Gadaref, Kassala, Nile, Northern and Red Sea regions of Sudan. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a nine-month period. Support includes distributing essential items such as blankets, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, cholera kits, hygiene and dignity kits, water treatment products, and PPE, alongside establishing oral rehydration points and conducting hygiene promotion and awareness sessions.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society in its multi-sectoral emergency response, with a focus on food security and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) as well as overall disaster risk response.

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

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the Sudanese Red Crescent in the implementation of disaster risk reduction projects and food security and livelihoods projects.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Sudanese Red Crescent in the implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction, including community disaster response teams, early warning systems, small-scale mitigation activities, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will also support the National Society in emergency operations.



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 from early 2023. Cholera outbreak started in June 2023 and was officially declared in September 2023. As of 31 May 2024, a total of 11,212 cases were reported. The risk of cholera outbreaks extends beyond Sudan's borders, posing threats to neighbouring countries. For instance, Ethiopia reported a cholera outbreak in the Kumer refugee settlement in August 2023 and South Sudan recorded its first case in Renk in December 2023. Dengue was reported from 17 July 2023 through 21 June 2024, with 9,316 cases reported. Malaria has been leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Sudan, since the beginning of 2023. As of 21 June 2024, 1,621,164 cases were reported, with a total of 172 deaths. A measles outbreak began in 2023 and as of 21 June 2024, 4,871 cases were reported. 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 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 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 2025

- Develop guiding documents on health
- Provide support services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
- Preposition oral rehydration point kits for use during emergencies
- Rehabilitate existing water sources and non-functional hand pumps
- Install solar systems for five water yards
- Train volunteers and staff in basic water point maintenance.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent 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), with a particular focus on birthing and lactating mothers, rehabilitation of critical WASH infrastructure at health facilities, and improving access to water in areas of high need.



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.

The war in Sudan has created extreme levels of displacement, both internally and across Sudan's borders. Over 3 million people—mostly women and children—have fled Sudan to neighbouring countries. Egypt is hosting the largest number of Sudanese refugees (1.5 million), followed by Chad (759,058), South Sudan (330,607), Libya (240,000), Uganda (67,189) and Ethiopia (42,490). In South Sudan, most of those arriving is returning nationals (718,453) who had been living in Sudan as refugees.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent 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 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 2025

- Provide psychosocial support, first aid and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to migrants
- Provide legal aid to migrants
- Organize activities that promotes cohesion between migrants, returnees, displaced persons and host communities
- Improve coordination with authorities and relevant stakeholders working on migration
- Increase the number of humanitarian service points

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent 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. According to UNOCHA's situational report, three million need child protection intervention and over 1.8 million are faced with risks related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent 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 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 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 2025

- Ensure that affected communities participate in the humanitarian interventions during the programme cycle
- Increase knowledge of communities on PGI-related issues by information dissemination and raising awareness
- Strengthen adherence to the Code of Conduct and [PSEA policy](#)
- Raise awareness in communities about their right to provide feedback

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Sudanese Red Crescent in mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its external coordination with different key stakeholders in government departments, civil society, the private sector and the academia to better address the humanitarian access space for its humanitarian work and solidify its role as a key actor
- Develop and implement partnership agreements with key stakeholders
- Participate regularly and actively in the Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings

- Build partnerships and implement projects focused on income generation and resource mobilization

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Sudanese Red Crescent in strengthening its operational coordination by facilitating monthly coordination meetings and weekly technical meetings. It will encourage regular engagement within technical groups to ensure operational issues are effectively addressed. Additionally, it will assist the National Society in expanding external coordination with donors, stakeholders and United Nations agencies operating in Sudan, enabling it to leverage domestic resources to meet humanitarian needs.



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 the Sudanese Red Crescent in consolidating ongoing development processes and provide technical support for the revision of the National Society's Strategic Plan (2020–2030) in 2025. It will also support improvements in the National Society's legal base, constitution revision, leadership engagement and governance. It will provide systematic support to enhance the National Society's efficiency and sustainability while mobilizing resources for emergency response, recovery and long-term development initiatives.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will assist the Sudanese Red Crescent in strengthening financial sustainability and technical capacity.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to support the Sudanese Red Crescent in improving volunteer management and care.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue to support the Sudanese Red Crescent in different aspects of National Society development such as 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 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 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's understanding of humanitarian diplomacy and its ability to advocate effectively.



The Sudanese Red Crescent distributing health kits amongst flood affected people in West Darfur (Photo: Sudanese Red Crescent)



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 **Norwegian Red Cross** will support the National Society by deploying a finance delegate to standardize financial reporting tools, ensure compliance and roll out finance software across all branches.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC focuses its work with the Sudanese Red Crescent 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.

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 Sudanese Red Crescent in protection and migration, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). It also contributes to emergency response through cash and voucher assistance and supports health programming focused on non-communicable diseases.

Additionally, the Danish Red Cross provides the National Society with support comprising dead body management,

primary health care centres, mobile clinics, oral rehydration points, and health and hygiene promotion.

The **German Red Cross** provides bilateral support for emergency operations as well as long-term programming. It focuses on multi-sectoral response with cash and voucher assistance, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene needs as well as health response for mothers in particular. It supports the Sudanese Red Crescent in cash readiness, disaster risk response and community engagement and accountability.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** focuses its bilateral support to the Sudanese Red Crescent 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 in health, WASH, cash and voucher

assistance preparedness and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

The **Spanish Red Cross** gives the Sudanese Red Crescent bilateral support in disaster risk reduction projects, as well as in food security, livelihoods support and water, sanitation and hygiene programming.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society in volunteer management and branch development. It also supports the Sudanese Red Crescent in community-driven disaster risk reduction, child focused disaster risk reduction, food security and livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene programing, as well as mainstreaming PGI and CEA.

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 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 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 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- 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 2025 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 Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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