



Sudan Red Crescent Society volunteers preparing essential household items and hygiene kits for distribution. Photo: SRCS

Appeal №: MDRSD033	To be assisted: 3 million people	Appeal launched: 01/05/2023
Glide №: CE-2023-000066-SDN	DREF allocated: 1.6 million CHF	Disaster categorization: Red
Operation start date: 21/04/2023	Operation end date: 31/12/2025	
Operational Strategy Revision	Revision #: 2	Date: 01/04/2025

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 50 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 80 million CHF

TIMELINE



SRCS volunteers were the first to provide emergency first aid in the crisis, facilitating evacuations and reuniting families. Photo: SRCS

- 15 April 2023:** Clashes break out in Khartoum between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), leaving millions of people caught in the crossfire.
- 27 April 2023:** CHF 475,000 allocated from IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) in response to the crisis.
- 1 May 2023:** IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 30 million to support SRCS' response, targeting 200,000 people.
- 28 May 2023:** Total number of people needing humanitarian assistance in the country is estimated by OCHA to be 24.7 million.
- 1 June 2023:** IFRC scales up its response and launches its revised Emergency Appeal for CHF 60 million to support 800,000 people in Sudan. DREF allocation of CHF 1.7 million is confirmed.
- August 2023:** Sporadic clashes continue across the country. The humanitarian community calls for renewed peace efforts.
- December 2023:** Humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate, with millions requiring assistance. Cholera cases on the rise.
- April 2024:** Conflict has now continued for 12 months. Over 8 million people are displaced and an estimated 17.7 million are affected by food insecurity. SRCS has supported over 7 million people since the beginning of the crisis.
- July 2024:** Heavy rainfall causes severe flooding in Kassala state, Gezira state, East Darfur and North Kordofan. The floods lead to the deaths of at least 68 people and the displacement of over 44,000.
- September 2024:** The floods exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, particularly in areas already affected by the conflict. Humanitarian agencies struggle to provide aid due to the combined effects of the conflict and flooding.
- January 2025:** IFRC issues Revised Sudan Complex Crisis Emergency Appeal (No. 2), increasing the funding ask to CHF 80 million, targeting 3 million people and extending the timeframe to 31 December 2025.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

In May 2023, IFRC classified the complex crisis in Sudan as a “red-level” emergency, indicating the urgent need for heightened attention, substantial resources and coordinated effort to address the plight of the affected populations. Since then, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the country has increased threefold, as has the severity of the needs of those enduring this crisis. The outlook for 2025 is not promising either based on conflict data and trends collected by several sources over the past six months.¹ Ongoing conflict and destruction of infrastructure, coupled with climate-related disasters, will continue to drive displacement and needs. Health and nutrition outcomes are projected to worsen further as the conflict continues and access to food, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services (WASH) remains limited.²

The IFRC network is scaling up its support to Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) through the revision of this Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy. This scale-up requires additional funds, to reach CHF 80 million, up from the original funding ask of 60 million, which will allow SRCS to reach 3 million people, a significant increase over the original 800,000 people, across 13 states in Sudan under the EA, representing approximately 12 per cent of the most vulnerable population in need in the country. The 13 states targeted are Red Sea, River Nile, Northern state, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile, Khartoum, Al Jazirah, White Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan and South Kordofan. They represent 70 per cent of the people in need in the country.

The timeframe of this Emergency Appeal has been extended 12 months now, to 31 December 2025, after which activities transition to the Sudan Unified Country Plan. The indicators of this Operational Strategy have also been updated to better align with the overarching reporting structure of SRCS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

On 15 April 2023, armed conflict broke out in Khartoum between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), spreading quickly to other states and driving widespread displacement. More than 12.5 million people have fled their homes since then, including more than 8.8 million inside Sudan and another 3.4 million seeking refuge outside the country. There have been a reported 1,845 instances of political violence and more than 4,480 fatalities since April 2024 alone. Most of the violence has been in Khartoum and North Darfur states, and from April to October 2024, violence increased every month, with July to August the only exception.

Food insecurity and famine-like conditions have increased significantly in this time, especially in Darfur and areas of Khartoum where conflict and violence have spiked. Millions of people were already food-insecure before the current phase of the conflict, and especially in conflict areas like Al Fashir town the crisis is getting worse, with thousands of families facing acute food insecurity. The violence in Al Fashir has had devastating consequences, forcing many to seek refuge in camps for internally displaced people (IDPs), where essential services are scarce or completely unavailable.

Thousands of families have been forced to leave their homes and seek safety in Zamzam, the largest IDP camp in North Darfur. Zamzam camp's population has swelled to over 500,000, with many lacking access to food, water and health care. SRCS continues to gather community insights on the impact of the food crisis on these affected communities at these locations, through its presence in the actual communities. Nearly 90,000 people in Bahri, Khartoum and Om Durman localities are now expected to enter Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Stage 5 (“catastrophe”), which is the highest level of food insecurity. Destruction of and damage to food storage and production facilities have naturally diminished the availability of and access to food.³

The displacement of people caught in this crossfire has now also sparked a crisis in Protection. As of December 2024, more than 8 million people had been internally displaced within the 18 states of Sudan, more than half of

¹ ICG Outlook, Oct 2024 - Mar 2025.

² Reference.

³ Before the conflict started, between 57 per cent and 60 per cent of agrifood processing companies in the country had been based in Khartoum, and according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Sudan is now in the top four for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM).

them women and one-quarter of them children under 5, many of whom have been increasingly exposed to sexual- and- gender-based violence (SGBV), often in exchange for food or for access to basic items. In Um Durman and Bahri there are already reports of torture and arbitrary arrest too. Displaced families have now started protesting in Port Sudan as well, traumatized by their relocation to other facilities without consultation. These events have been part of a series of social movements amid growing tensions in the region calling for improved living conditions and guaranteed residency rights.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services

The conflict has led to the collapse of essential services, such as schooling, health facilities, water systems and telecommunications. As of September 2024, more than 90 per cent of schools in Sudan remained closed, while others were turned into shelters for IDPs. Schools did partially open in six states, but many of them still lack essential learning materials, and up to 50 per cent of teachers have not received salaries for more than a year.⁴

The health system is on the edge of collapse too, due to insecurity, lack of financial resources and lack of access to medicines, medical supplies, electricity and water. Between 15 April 2023 and 1 October 2024, there were nearly 440 violent attacks on Sudan's healthcare system, and the number of violent or obstructive incidents affecting the healthcare system ultimately quadrupled in 2024.⁵

The health system in Sudan was already fragile, and now it is struggling even more, with 80 per cent of hospitals out of service in the most conflict-affected areas. The remaining functional health facilities have overcrowding in emergency rooms and inadequate medical supplies. This has resulted in extremely limited capacity to manage and provide essential services to meet the population's basic needs. 12 out of 18 states are now also struggling to contain simultaneous outbreaks of cholera, dengue and measles. Cholera has surged in Sudan, and by 19 November 2024 more than a thousand deaths, and more than 37,500 cholera cases overall had been reported.⁶ And the outbreak is spreading to new states, including White Nile, where a surge was reported in February 2025.

The conflict has severely disrupted transportation networks as well, making it difficult for people to access essential services and goods. Roadblocks, curfews and violence have hindered movement, leaving many stranded and unable to reach hospitals, markets or other critical services. In several states, market functionality is low, due to the conflict impact in production and trade, resulting in insufficient basic goods and high prices. Furthermore, an interagency assessment revealed that physical barriers to markets can be extremely high (84% and 75% in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, respectively). The telecom disruptions have hindered the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, a lifeline for many families. In recent weeks, Sudan has also been facing issues with cash liquidity. This is due to the currency change that was put in effect at the end of 2024 and issues of accessing the new currency in some areas of the country.

Access to water and sanitation is a particularly significant challenge now, making the daily lives of millions struggling in this crisis nearly unbearable. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems were already strained before the fighting, and the scarcity of clean and safe water now has forced people to rely on river water for bathing, drinking and washing clothes, posing serious health risks. The absence of adequate or properly managed WASH services in particular exposes people to cholera, a major challenge for those who are starting to return to urban areas like Khartoum.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

According to WHO, trauma and injuries are among several public health concerns posing a very high risk to the population in Sudan, with over 33,000 injuries and 25,000 fatalities, particularly among women and children. Access to treatment for trauma or injury is naturally limited in conflict areas, however, with health facilities either

⁴ SHPI 08/08/2024.

⁵ Insecurity Insight 01/10 2024.

⁶ UN OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Update for November 2024.

non-functional or not well equipped with trauma kits. The injured and traumatized must travel long distances to any of the few functional health facilities, with reports of some injured people passing away enroute. Physical trauma has also resulted in permanent disability for some of the injured, and here there is the ever-present risk of infectious disease from damaged sanitation systems. Cholera, measles and respiratory infections are surging, posing significant health risks to communities.

Following the breakout of conflict, mental health conditions, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and anxiety, are increasingly affecting women and children, particularly in areas of active conflict. Children exposed to war tend to show distress and stress reactions, such as specific fears, dependent behaviour, prolonged crying, lack of interest in the environment, psychosomatic symptoms and aggressive behaviours. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders is now particularly high among IDPs in Sudan, with more than half estimated to be affected. This then makes regional disparities in psychiatric care a concern. The majority of mental health services were offered in urban areas before, however now, even in urban areas like Khartoum, Wad Madani and Kassala, at least 12 psychiatric hospitals have closed since the conflict started, and as of January 2025 humanitarian actors were only offering mental health services in 9 out of 189 localities.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1. National Society capacity and ongoing response



SRCS was the first volunteer-based humanitarian aid organization in Sudan, established by Cabinet Resolution No. 869 on 26 March 1956. In October 1957, Sudan then signed the Geneva Convention, and the Sudan Red Crescent Society was accredited as a member of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Today, SRCS’ humanitarian activities are grounded in the seven principles

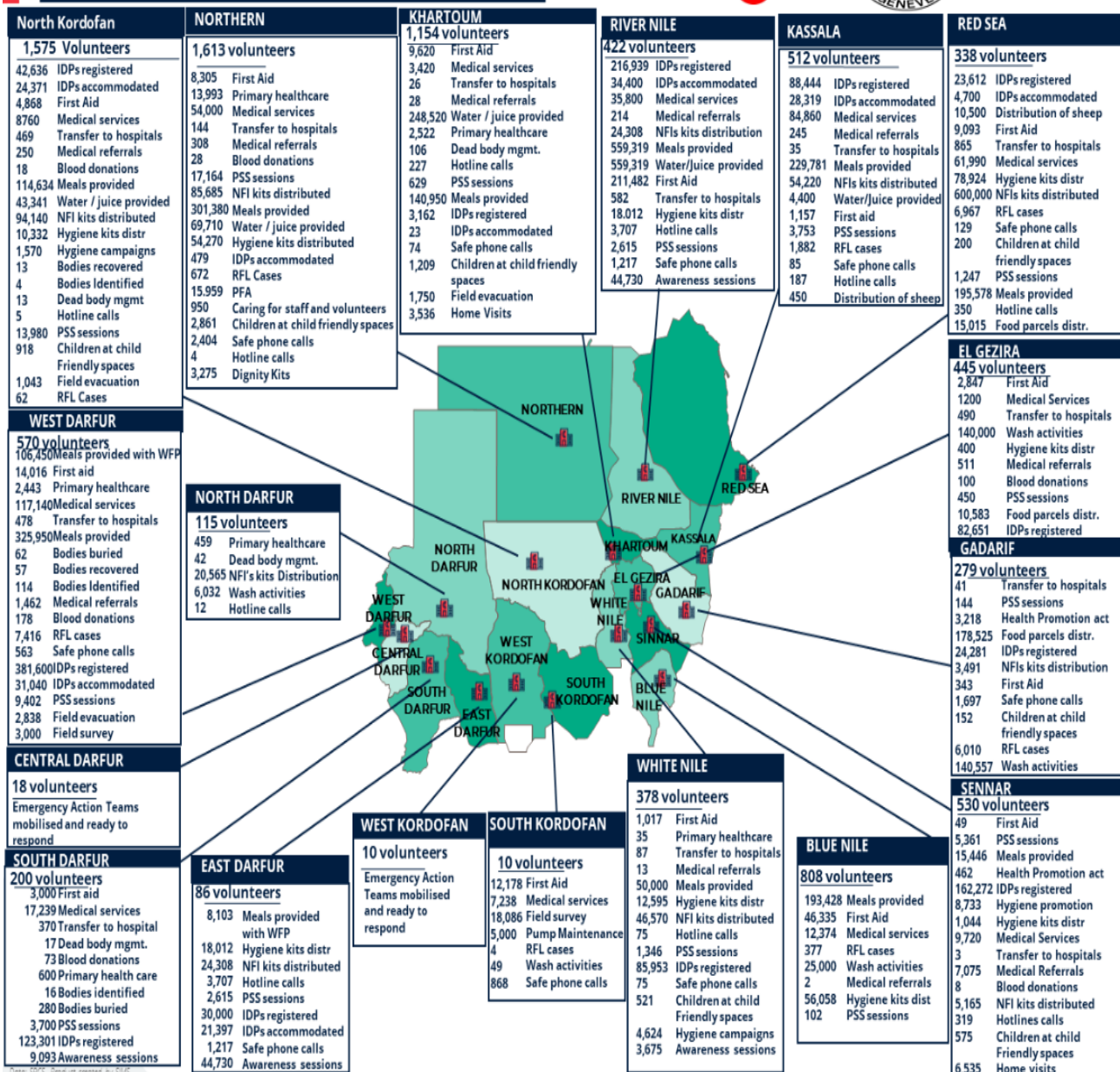
of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and it assists those in need with impartiality and without discrimination.

SRCS is present across Sudan with branches in each of the country’s 18 states and a robust network of 40,000 local volunteers, including National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) and Emergency Action Teams (EATs), many of them active in hard-to-reach communities. SRCS continues its unwavering commitment to service delivery in the worst of circumstances and has been on the ground throughout, providing humanitarian assistance since day one of this conflict. Its volunteers were the first to reach the frontline to provide emergency first aid and

Search and Rescue (SAR), facilitating evacuations and reuniting families. SRCS has country-wide reach and has ongoing activities in 16 states and 46 localities. They have deployed 9,053 volunteers, some organized into disaster response teams, which provide multiple services to the affected population. Despite the ongoing violence and resulting displacement, SRCS has managed to maintain its governance and management systems, ensuring that critical humanitarian assistance reaches those in need. This organizational resilience is a testament to the dedication and perseverance of the SRCS team, even in the face of considerable adversity.

With support from the IFRC Secretariat and participating National Societies working under this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, SRCS has reached 3 million people with life-saving assistance, such as emergency medical services, first aid, psychological first aid (PFA), medical referrals, blood donations and dead body management (DBM). It has provided essential services to IDPs, such as water, food, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), as well as restoring family links (RFL). Their services pay particular attention to women and children, by setting up safe spaces and providing protection services, psychosocial support (PSS) and dignity kits, while referring affected people to specialized attention where needed.

Key National Society Data	
Number of staff	733
Number of reg, volunteers	40,000
Number of branches	18
Number of local units	1,311



Data: SRCS. Product created by SRCS.

The needs of the affected populations have grown exponentially since the beginning of this conflict, and the response has become even more complex, with multiple shocks. SRCS will thus expand from providing emergency and relief services, preferably covered through multi-purpose cash assistance, to scale-up in critical areas such as public health and disease prevention, nutrition, WASH, shelter recovery, food security and livelihoods, keeping in mind specific cohorts: migrants; host families; affected local communities; as well as women, children and people in need of special attention.

In one survey conducted among SRCS branches, 13 out of 18 branches also acknowledged the particular magnitude of the crisis in their respective states, underscoring the widespread impact and severity. SRCS staff and volunteers have been directly impacted, while SRCS has lost many of its assets, particularly in Khartoum. Although staff and volunteers across the 18 states will persevere and continue to support their communities. With millions of Sudanese displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance, the demand for aid is greater than ever. There are operational challenges such as limited storage space, connectivity issues and security concerns, but through strategic interventions and collaborative efforts, progress has been made in strengthening the

organisation's capacity to manage the crisis. Continued support and resource mobilization have been essential and are ongoing. SRCS has built a strong Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which includes a set of measures to restore and strengthen them and is working to ensure that branches have the resources they need to fulfil their work, and that volunteers have the necessary protection, duty of care and safety.

1.2 Capacity and response at national level

In Sudan, public authorities, national organizations and civil society have mobilized significant strengths and resources to respond to the ongoing crisis. At the national level, the Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Higher Council of Civil Defence are the primary authorities overseeing crisis response. These structures are replicated at the state level, working jointly with local governments. The Government, through various ministries and agencies, has been working to coordinate relief efforts, manage displacement and provide essential services. Local organizations, including SRCS, play a crucial role in disaster response.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have also been playing a key role in the response. Often operating at the grassroots level, CSOs provide critical support in areas such as food distribution, healthcare and education. They work closely with international NGOs and United Nations agencies to ensure that aid reaches those in need. SRCS also engages these key stakeholders, ensuring a more efficient and comprehensive response and leveraging the strengths of each entity.



Children exposed to war tend to show distress and stress reactions, such as specific fears, dependent behaviour, prolonged crying, lack of interest in the environment, psychosomatic symptoms and aggressive behaviours. Photo: SRCS

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

Since the first days of the conflict the IFRC, together with the ICRC, and in-country partners have been providing financial assistance, technical advice, capacity building, and material support to SRCS in affected areas in Sudan.

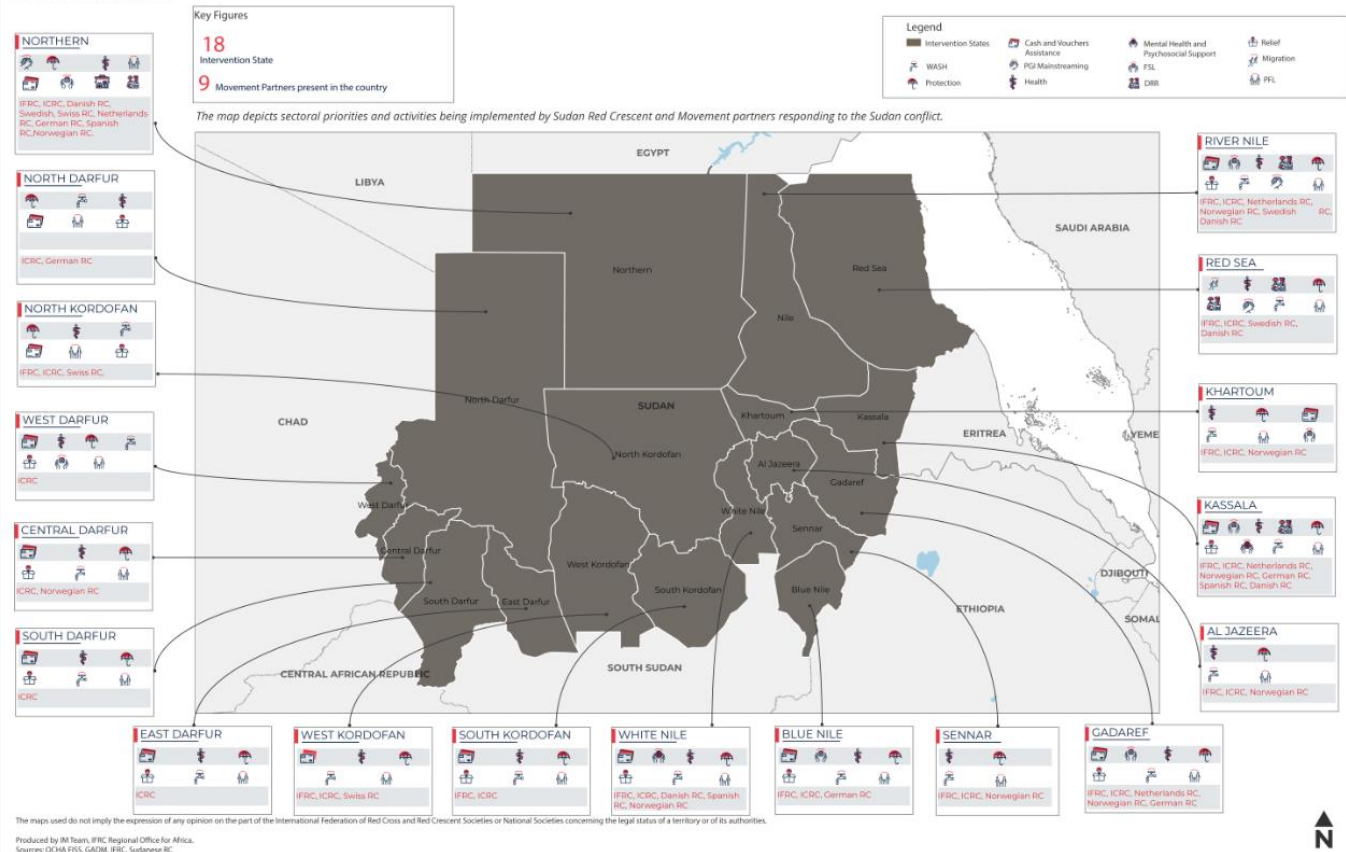
The **IFRC Secretariat** provides technical and financial support to SRCS through the IFRC Sudan and Eritrea Country Cluster Delegation, and through the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. The IFRC plays a vital role in coordinating and supporting humanitarian efforts in Sudan. The IFRC will work with the National Society to strengthen its financial sustainability and capacity, build its risk management framework and augment its Data and PMER skills by affording technical assistance and trainings and working with other movement partners to provide additional human and technical resources enabling greater financial and resource accountability and management.

Additionally, the IFRC collaborates with SRCS on staff training, supporting policy development and advocacy for increased government interventions. Furthermore, IFRC ensures SRCS's services reach remote and underserved areas by providing transportation, supplies and equipment. IFRC also assists in resource management, programme planning, financial management and fundraising efforts. The most recent example is the flood and Cholera DREF launched in 2024 (in coordination with this EA) to respond to the immediate needs of the flood and cholera affected communities in the country.

Sudanese Red Crescent Activities, & Partners Presence. Sudan Crisis.



Last update: 12 September 2024



Participating National Societies (PNSs) that have continuously provided bilateral support to SRCS under this Emergency Appeal over the past 20 months are: Danish Red Cross Society (DRCS); German Red Cross Society (GRCS); Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC); Norwegian Red Cross (NORC); Spanish Red Cross Society (SRCS); Swedish Red Cross Society (also SRCS) and Swiss Red Cross.

The IFRC will also continue to support SRCS in coordinating the engagement of the seven PNS in-country, to ensure efficiencies in the response, and leverage the expertise, resources and capacities of every member for the “One Team Approach”. The presence and support from PNS has been essential to allow SRCS to maintain humanitarian services uninterrupted across the country. Whereas most international staff have been evacuated from the country, in 2023, have gradually returned to Sudan.

An Information Management system for tracking support to the SRCS 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 coordinate with partners to collect and present the responses.

ICRC

The **ICRC** has been present in Sudan since 1978 helping people affected by the conflict in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan. The ICRC’s work today, independently or in cooperation with SRCS, includes supporting hospitals and health facilities with equipment and supplies, working with local water authorities on improving people’s access to clean water and supporting the authorities in providing rehabilitation services for people with disabilities. ICRC also supports SRCS in RFL and dead body management. 11 The foundations of Movement coordination rest on a constructive relationship established and nurtured by the Movement components present in Sudan for several decades. This has permitted the establishment of seamless communication and coordination, even in challenging times for the SRCS. There are clear lines of communication between the IFRC and ICRC at the country level and these are now being reinforced at the regional level for this specific crisis.

The Movement coordination for this operation is based on several agreements established on the aftermath of the Movement Summit that took place in May 2023, and the subsequent documents produced, such as the Joint Statement, Movement Pictures. and Movement Operational Framework. The framework of the Seville Agreement 2.0 – the Movement Coordination for Collective Impact - this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal reinforces the leadership of SRCS in this response, and convenor of the Movement components present in Sudan. The IFRC Secretariat will work to reinforce this leadership and support internal and external coordination functions.

The movement coordination mechanism consists of technical working groups, joint emergency operation coordination forums, and the monthly movement coordination chaired by SRCS, terms of reference will be reviewed to include issues discussed in the weekly IFRC-led partners' (IFRC, ICRC and PNSs) coordination meeting.

SRCS is the lead in this response and the convenor of the Movement components present in Sudan. ICRC, as co-convenor, and the IFRC Secretariat, will reinforce this leadership and support internal and external coordination functions. In addition to the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, SRCS partners with the Sudanese Government, United Nations organizations, and other local and international nongovernmental organisations.

Movement Working Groups

RCRC Movement working groups were established at the beginning of the crisis to provide a platform for seamless coordination between ICRC, IFRC and member PNSs, while providing support to SRCS in the implementation of the SRCS Master Plan and response, to avoid duplication of effort and reinforce complementarity.

2.2 International humanitarian stakeholder capacity and response

International organizations have mobilized extensive resources to respond to the crisis in Sudan, but given the high level of insecurity in Khartoum, the United Nations and most international organizations have temporarily relocated their offices, together with hundreds of staff members and their families, to Port Sudan. United Nations agencies are key players in the response, and SRCS and the wider IFRC network coordinate with them.⁷ UN agencies like the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF are delivering critical food aid, nutrition support and child protection services. Donors and foreign governments have also pledged financial support, with the 2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan seeking USD \$4.2 billion to deliver lifesaving aid to nearly 21 million vulnerable people, although there is still a major gap in funding.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), brings together UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders to strategize and prioritize interventions. Clusters, which are sector-specific groups such as Health, Food Security and Protection, work collaboratively to address the most urgent needs.

3. Gaps in the response

With its access and presence across the country, SRCS has played a key role in coordination and collaboration with several humanitarian actors. SRCS volunteers have been able to distribute food and non-food items (NFIs) in Khartoum and many hard-to-reach areas. The response has also focused on supporting internally displaced persons and host communities, many of which have also been drastically impacted by the crisis. Nonetheless, there are multiple needs, vulnerabilities, protection risks and coping capacities to consider in the response to this crisis based on gender, age, disability, socio-economic status and access to safety, with a focus on excluded groups, marginalized groups and groups that have been subject to discrimination.

⁷ SRCS is currently implementing a substantial number of programmes funded by the UN. The role of the IFRC Secretariat is to ensure that the partnership with the UN remains equitable and genuinely strengthens local actors such as SRCS.

- **Migration and displacement:** Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) are needed along relevant migration and displacement routes so that people can access services such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, PSS services, communication and referrals, regardless of their status.
- **Shelter & Settlements:** Shelter support is needed across all areas, from host families to collective centres, to informal settlements, to private rent accommodation, as well as provision of emergency household items.
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** With almost 21 million people facing acute food insecurity, there is an urgent need to continue the food supply and basic needs across the country. The use of cash is prioritized, but subject to market availability and access to providers of financial services. With the closing of the IFRC Hunger Crisis Appeal in Sudan at the end 2024, SRCS and IFRC will focus many of the support activities through this revised EA and OS.
- **Mental health, psychosocial health and community health:** Urgent action is required to support the fragile healthcare system, including for mental health. There is also a dire need for sustained disease surveillance in communities for detecting and responding to infectious disease outbreaks, while drugs and ambulances are in short supply and infrastructure continues to be critically compromised.
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH):** With the destruction of water systems and displacement of families to concentrated areas, there is an urgent need to provide safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, all for disease prevention.
- **Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI):** The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to severe protection and safeguarding issues, particularly for vulnerable populations such as women and children. Reports indicate widespread gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, exploitation and abuse. Appropriate safeguarding mechanisms thus need to be in place and need to be monitored for all activities.
- **Impact on the National Society:** SRCS continues to feel the impact of conflict on its human resources, financial resources and infrastructure. Many staff are personally affected and displaced both within Sudan and beyond. SRCS headquarters in Khartoum have been inaccessible and are believed to have been vandalised, with valuable resources, including vehicles, reportedly looted. Additionally, the SRCS warehouse in Khartoum and several branch offices across the country have suffered similar looting. A significant focus of IFRC and partners will thus continue to be increasing and strengthening operational capabilities for SRCS, enabling them to continue providing localized and community-based humanitarian services where needed.

Operational Constraints

- Recurring floods, including the coming flood season, leading to increasing need and impacting access to affected and vulnerable communities.
- Limited funding and resources to support the response.
- Increasing costs of goods and of transportation across the country, which can hinder the movement of goods and NFI's to areas where these are needed.
- Currency liquidity has also been a challenge for cash distributions, particularly in the West of the country. Cash liquidity is a major challenge too, particularly in areas where mobile money (*bankak i.e.*) is not in use or not accessible.
- Dynamics of the ongoing conflict, leading to security issues for SRCS staff and volunteers: the well-being and safety of SRCS staff and volunteers remain a priority.
- Humanitarian access due to security concerns and damage to infrastructure remains a significant challenge, while the most recent dynamics of the conflict have led to new areas becoming accessible, leading to new population movement and thousands of returnees, impacting the type of support that needs to be provided and the areas of focus.
- Operational challenges such as limited storage space, connectivity issues and security concerns have hindered efficient operations.
- SRCS faces significant challenges in Information Communication Technology (ICT), including connectivity issues, outdated hardware, high internet costs, insufficient ICT staff and maintenance problems. These

affect, among others, the functionality of critical systems like the SRCS website, the volunteer database and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities, including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically, and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

As mentioned above, there are seven PNSs present in the country. As part of the Federation-wide approach, and through a shared leadership model, the IFRC Secretariat and these in-country PNSs are coordinating to better support SRCS and its response. As part of this, the IFRC secretariat and the PNS are leading their technical support to SRCS in areas within their main competencies and as most suitable. For example, German Red Cross has been leading support on cash readiness as well as providing support on disaster preparedness and on community engagement and accountability (CEA). Danish Red Cross is supporting Migration and Humanitarian Diplomacy, while Netherlands Red Cross is supporting Information Technology (IT) and financial sustainability. Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) has been leading the support in Health in addition to their work on WASH, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Preparedness and also CEA. Swiss Red Cross is supporting National Society Development (NSD) and localization, and Swedish Red Cross is supporting volunteer management and NSD branch development. Spanish Red Cross is supporting community Disaster Relief Management (DRM). As part of this work, the IFRC secretariat has been leading on, and will continue to support, NSD, particularly through its NSD delegate based in Port Sudan. As part of the Movement response, this is also closely coordinated with the ICRC.

Since the beginning of the crisis, PNSs have supported with surge and other HR technical support deployments. In coordination with IFRC, SRCS actively engages in membership coordination mechanisms to enhance interventions and ensure alignment of activities under the EA. IFRC membership coordination mechanisms are designed to facilitate collaboration, knowledge sharing and alignment of efforts among National Societies within the IFRC network. At the same time SRCS also coordinates with National Societies to exchange best practices, lessons learnt and technical expertise. As part of the Federation-wide umbrella, partners continue their bilateral support through major programs such the one looking at safety and dignity of displaced populations by Danish RC; OCHA project by Spanish RC; and "Water at Heart" by the Netherlands RC. Other PNS have also been providing bilateral technical capacity and financial support to SRCS' response, National Society Development and business continuity.

SRCS ultimately aims to continue to strengthen membership coordination in 2025 and beyond by ensuring that NSD is an integral part of engagement for all partners in the country and is clearly contributing to SRCS's long-term development and disaster programming. The IFRC CCD promotes regular membership coordination meetings as well, with all Movement partners, for SRCS emergency operations and other programme needs, including this EA. Currently, these meetings are held monthly. However, the frequency can change depending on needs and issues arising. This coordination contributes to long-term programming and is part of the IFRC Unified Plan for Sudan.

Membership Coordination

IFRC membership coordination will align members on direction and objectives of the SRCS Master Plan, in line with the IFRC network's "Way of Working" (WoW) and its deliverables, through the IFRC Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal. This includes:

- shared context analysis and regular situational analysis;
- joint needs assessment;
- one Federation-wide Emergency Appeal;
- one joint monitoring and reporting framework for the appeal, with one data collection mechanism;
- one joint Federation-wide risk management approach;
- one joint harmonized resource mobilization plan and joint fundraising efforts; and
- one joint implementation model based on shared leadership and country support mechanisms.

Membership coordination is being supported through the following forums:

- regular online Movement coordination meetings;
- Movement Technical Working Groups (TWGs), of which PNSs and ICRC are members; and
- provision of situation reports and Federation-wide reporting shared with membership on the Go Platform.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

Through this Emergency Appeal, IFRC will support SRCS in responding to the direct impacts of the ongoing conflict and will support National Society business continuity across Sudan. The strategy of this Emergency Appeal is aligned with, and directly contributes to, the SRCS multi-year Master Plan, which prioritizes (1) direct support to those affected by Sudan's complex crisis and (2) investing in SRCS capabilities to ensure an efficient and sustainable response.

Anticipated climate related risks and adjustments in operations

Some key hazards could affect operations in the short- and medium-term and operations will be adjusted to prevent or reduce risk.

- **Floods:** Sudan is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, with overall warmer and drier weather, but more intense flood rains during flood season. Floods are getting more frequent and extreme, impacting more people. The year 2024 brought strong rains and floods to the country, affecting thousands of people who were already dealing with the impacts of the crisis. These floods are expected again in 2025, and Khartoum state, Kassala state, Blue Nile state, White Nile state and Northern state will see greater impacts.
- **Epidemics:** Twelve states in the country are fighting to contain combined outbreaks of measles, malaria and dengue, along with cholera.
- **Widespread acute food insecurity:** The humanitarian crisis in Sudan continues to escalate, with a steady increase in hunger. Approximately 21.1 million people, a record number, are expected to have experienced high levels of acute food insecurity from October 2024 to February 2025. This includes 109,000 people in IPC Phase 5 ("catastrophe"). Seven areas, across five of the states, also face risk of famine. Part of this is that the ongoing conflict jeopardizes the imminent planting season for key crops, which would further exacerbate an already dire food security situation.

Targeting

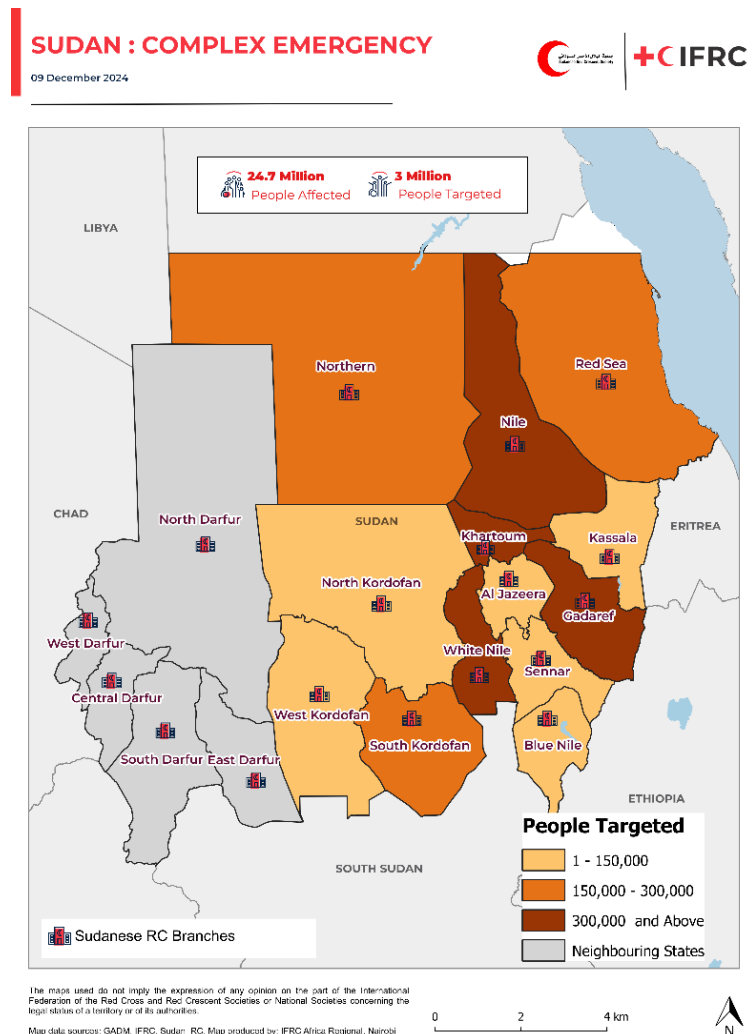
1. People to be assisted

Sudan has become one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. After almost 24 months of conflict, over 30 million people are in need of assistance, suffering from violence, hunger, malnutrition, epidemics and lack of appropriate and sanitary living conditions, which deeply affects their lives and threatens their future. There are over 8.8 million IDPs, 1 million of them since April 2023, who continue to face daily struggles to meet basic needs. Among them, special attention must be provided to children, women and girls, who are at greater risk of protection issues. Similarly, people with special needs and those with disabilities must be prioritized in humanitarian actions.

In early 2025, around 21 million people are estimated to be facing food security crisis or worse conditions, with seven areas at risk of famine in Darfur, North and South Kordofan, Khartoum and Al Jazirah states. Without decisive assistance, food insecurity may increase later in 2025 with the start of the lean season too (June to September). As global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) continue to increase among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the response must emphasize prevention of malnutrition, treatment and recovery activities, targeting these most-at-risk groups. Noting the increased risk of epidemics and the reduced capacity of the public health system, SRCS will also expand access to emergency health and primary health services, linking with epidemic preparedness and response in the most affected states and among the most exposed populations, such as children, PLW and the elderly. Resources will also serve to build preparedness to well-known and recurrent climate related disasters, such as floods and droughts, in disaster prone areas.

Considering this broad spectrum of needs, through this EA SRCS proposes to target **3 million people** among the most vulnerable in **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 represent 70 per cent of the people in need in Sudan. SRCS has proven its access and reach here over the past 20 months, through its state and local branches, and its large number of volunteers. It will focus on households that have been displaced and that have lost their homes and their immediate sources of livelihood, particularly those held up for extended periods in displacement sites. Support will also be provided to host communities and returnees, as seen in recent population movement to newly accessible areas.

This Emergency Appeal will be complemented by ICRC too, particularly in the Darfur Region. In states targeted by this Emergency Appeal where ICRC is also present, the Movement will continue to coordinate per the Movement Operational Framework for Sudan, leveraging to the maximum extent the capacity of the Red Pillar.



2. Considerations for Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA)

SCRS will give special attention to households that are at increased risk of SGBV, as well as to older people and people living with disabilities, groups that are particularly vulnerable. All activities will ensure disaggregation of data by sex, age and disability, and will adhere to the IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies to ensure risk mitigation and to ensure prevention of violence, discrimination and exclusion. The response will also set up a feedback mechanism through community volunteers, community meetings, focus groups, a toll-free line and suggestion boxes, and will also hear feedback through community meetings. This will provide an opportunity to report any corruption and malpractice.



Volunteers will have community dialogue and sessions to disseminate information, during which they will collect community feedback. Photo: SRCS

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Revised Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Network will support SRCS in scaling up its response to this complex humanitarian emergency. The strategy is aligned with, and directly contributes to, the SRCS multi-year Master Plan, which prioritizes (1) direct support to those affected by the Sudan complex crisis and (2) investing in SRCS capabilities to ensure an efficient and sustainable response.

The Appeal will have a greater focus on emergency health, including mental health, food security, nutrition and migration services through Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), regardless of status as IDPs or host communities or local population. Considering the protracted vulnerability and exposure that most affected people endure, this response will ensure that Protection, including prevention of SGBV, Child Protection and CEA remain central, promoting community well-being, ownership and sustainability.

Alongside the delivery of humanitarian services, the IFRC Network will contribute toward stronger preparedness and readiness, by investing in SRCS disaster risk management systems, especially by resourcing branches and equipping volunteers to perform their work efficiently and safely. The Emergency Appeal will allow continued investment in SRCS business continuity and development, contributing to build back a stronger National Society.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing & Settlements	Female >18: 33,124	Female<18: 30,812	5,620,000 CHF
		Male >18: 34,476	Male <18: 31,588	Total target: 130,000 people
Objective:		To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population.		
Key indicators:				Targets
Number of households reached with emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs).				26,000

Number of households reached with shelter solutions in accommodation centres, with host families, in rental accommodation or in open space/outdoors.	26,000
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Priority actions:

- Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs) (kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lamps), for newly displaced families in 12 states.
- Support host families through cash or in-kind assistance as appropriate to improve existing housing conditions, cover increasing utility bills, etc.
- Strengthen SRCS shelter response capacity and inclusion of PGI in shelter activities, with SGBV prevention and risk mitigation.
- Create an enabling environment for the sustainable integration of displaced populations within host communities through improved, equitable and safe access.
- Support to accommodation centres (mobile clinics, water supply, first aid training, construction of latrines).
- Flood preparedness and stockpiling.
- SRCS staff and volunteers' capacity strengthened on shelter management across all 18 states in Sudan.



Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL)

Female >18:
15,288

Female<18:
14,112

1,082,000 CHF

Male >18:
15,912

Male <18:
14,688

Total target: **60,000 people**

Objective:

Targeted population receive relevant, adequate, and timely support for essential food and other consumption

Key indicators:

Targets

of households reached with food assistance

10,000

of households supported with FSL assistance (livelihoods and seed distribution)

10,000

Priority actions:

- While a focus of the response will be through cash, given the new dynamic of the conflict and the increasing number of returnees, operations will focus on income generating activities with complimentary technical support and training coordinated with relevant government agencies.
- Distribution of seeds (drought resistant and improved where needed), agricultural tools and grant support to farmers.
- Training for farmers on locally-led adaptation and climate-smart agriculture.



Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) and basic needs

Female >18:
15,288

Female<18:
14,112

11,197,000 CHF

Male >18:
15,912

Male <18:
14,688

Total target: **60,000 people**

Objective:

To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs.

Key indicators:		Targets
# of households reached with multi-purpose grants (Cash & Voucher Assistance [CVA])		10,000
# of households registered and eligible to receive cash		10,000
# of staff and volunteers trained to implement CVA		TBC
Priority actions:	Multi-purpose Cash grants (MPC) • Provision of MPC to vulnerable families (three rounds), covering basic needs via mobile transfers. • Coordination with CEA and PGI teams to ensure minimum actions on how to better inform about cash distribution, selection criteria, how to manage and refer community insights, questions and doubts, and ensuring that local languages are considered. • Coordination with the national Cash working group and the SRCS MPC cash plan and proposal for 2025 (supported by the Movement Cash technical working group). • Strengthen organizational and operational readiness on CVA and capacity of CVA staff and volunteers in HQ and at branch level. • Support and fill in gaps around the market price monitoring in marketplaces where SRCS has reached. • Monitor CVA activities and ensure the quality of distribution, targeting and impact, through community engagement and feedback mechanisms for affected populations. • Mapping and contracting of FSPs, in line with mapping also done by the national Cash working group. Basic needs • Food distribution in emergencies, for evacuees, IDPs in transit, new arrivals, etc. • Engage local communities and strengthen community feedback and communication channels to ensure that MPC delivery mechanisms are safe and “do no harm”. • Coordination and support for mobilization of food and other goods with other key stakeholders including ICRC and WFP.	

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT [MHPSS]/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 Health & Care (Mental Health & Psychosocial Support [MHPSS]/Community Health/Medical Services)	Female >18: 216,000	Female <18: 208,000	7,898,000 CHF
	Male >18: 200,000	Male <18: 176,000	Total target: 800,000

Objective:	To provide the affected population with urgent health and care services including MHPSS together with timely, accurate and trusted information, and with support to enable them to take action and protect their health.	
# of people reached by health service delivery in emergencies		800,000
# of households reached with mosquito nets as part of essential household items (EHIs)		10,000
# of people receiving MHPSS from RCRC		30,000
# of staff and volunteers trained in PFA/MHP		1,000
# of mobile clinics in operation		20
# of international emergency health kits purchased and distributed		100
# of people reached with Search and Rescue (SAR) activities conducted by SRCS		500
# of first aid kits purchased and distributed		1,000
# of people receiving MHPSS in emergency situations		30,000
# of personnel and volunteers reached by PSS		1,000
# of teams on dead body management trained and equipped		20
Priority actions:	• Pre-hospital care: first aid and PFA, and other emergency medical services, including Search and Rescue. ○ Integration of PFA module/session into all SRCS trainings and capacity-strengthening. ○ Train staff and volunteers including on safe and dignified referrals. ○ Provision of first aid services to affected people. ○ Procurement and distribution of first aid kits, including kits for cars. ○ Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training for volunteers. ○ Replenishment of first aid kits. ○ Ambulance support services. ○ Paramedic services and pre-hospital care, including mobile services in areas with major health service disruptions. • Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) provided to affected people, families and groups, as well as to SRCS staff and volunteers as required. ○ Health promotion including MHPSS awareness sessions on stress and how to cope with stress for both adults and children; how to talk about armed conflict with children; loss and grief in camp and non-camp settings. ○ Establish a supportive supervision system for staff and volunteers providing MHPSS. ○ Support SRCS Volunteer Management Section to set up care system for staff and volunteers including access to hotline; ○ Join MHPSS national and regional MHPSS technical working groups where possible.	

- Adapt/finalize documents, guidance, tools and SOPs needed to prepare staff and volunteers to better implement MHPSS at branch and HQ level (MHPSS policy, SOPs, guides, PFA, Child Protection). This will be based on Movement MHPSS policy and in line with National plans.
 - Updating manual on caring for volunteers and staff, building staff capacity.
 - Capacity strengthening on PGI/CEA minimum standards related to Health, including Safeguarding and SRCS COC.
 - Mainstream MHPSS in DRM, CVA, HSP, NCD and outreach healthcare services through development of minimum actions/materials/tools to support mainstreaming of MHPSS.
- **Nutrition:** Detection and referral of global acute malnutrition (GAM) cases, vitamin supplementation, training on community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and strengthening of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF).
 - incentives for MoH-seconded staff
 - support running cost of OTPs
 - support referral of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases with medical complications
 - support transportation of nutrition supplies
 - conduct mass mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening campaign
 - printing information-education-communication (IEC) and job aid materials
 - support volunteer activities
 - cash for nutrition support
 - training of “mother leaders” for formulation of MSGs including cooking demonstrations and home gardening
- Other health and care activities, depending on context:
- Epidemic preparedness and response in coordination with MoH, including potential vaccination campaigns for cholera, dengue, measles, etc.
 - Community-based health promotion and disease prevention/awareness sessions, along with provision of essential hygiene and dignity kits including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits.
 - Support hospitals and health facilities by integrating trained volunteers into medical teams, as well as assisting facilities with drugs and medical equipment.

	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	Female >18: 216,000	Female <18: 208,000	3,363,000 CHF
		Male >18: 200,000	Male <18: 176,000	Total target: 800,000 people
Objective:		To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services.		
Key indicators:				Targets

# of people reached through the distribution of WASH/non-food items (NFIs)/supplies	50,000
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (including communities and schools)	800,000
# of people supported to have improved access to safe drinking water	200,000
# of people supported to have access to sanitation facilities	200,000
% of people who report they were satisfied with the services	70%
# of emergency latrines/mobile toilets constructed	144
Priority actions:	Water • Distribution of WASH NFIs, household water treatment products. • Ensure PGI is mainstreamed in WASH activities, including preventing SGBV and promoting inclusion of people with specific needs. • Support local water authorities in covering maintenance, parts and operational costs for running crucial water systems. • Repairing and improving existing water sources and systems, particularly in health facilities and schools, as well as IDP sites. • Water trucking in areas where supply is disrupted including in health facilities and establishing distribution points. Sanitation & Hygiene • Construction and/or rehabilitation of latrines, especially in IDP sites and overcrowded host communities, desludging. • Community hygiene promotion/mass campaigns and environmental health, particularly in disease hotspots. • Training of SRCS volunteers on hygiene promotion. • Distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits. Other WASH activities • Set-up and train water committees, support local water management plans. • Replace existing water pumps with solar-powered alternatives. • Strengthen SRCS' WASH engineering capacity.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER & INCLUSION [PGI], COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY [CEA], MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION & RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI)	Female >18: 53,040	Female <18: 50,960	1,671,000 CHF
	Male >18: 48,960	Male <18: 47,040	Total target: 200,000 people

Objective:	Different people impacted by, displaced by and fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.		
Key indicators:			Targets
# of people reached with PGI, Prevention and SGBV awareness messages			200,000
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI and implementing the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies			250
# of staff and volunteers briefed on/signed code of conduct, PSEA and child safeguarding			250
% of sector reports with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability			100%
# of child friendly/safe spaces supported by RCRC			24
Priority actions:	• Establishment and rehabilitation of safe spaces for women and child friendly spaces, provision of recreational and social inclusion activities. • Awareness raising on legal aid in collaboration with other partners, referral to legal aid service providers. • Training on, identification of and referral for services on SGBV. • PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities as well as awareness-raising sessions and materials. • Training for staff and volunteers on Safeguarding (for PSEA and Child Protection) including mandatory PGI/Safeguarding briefings for all staff and volunteers deployed to affected areas (COC, PSEA and international Child Protection policies). • Mapping of services and dissemination of referral pathways, including establishment of/strengthening for specific mechanisms and guidelines for SRCS to make safe and dignified referrals. • Dissemination of information about PSEA and Child Safeguarding. • PGI mainstreamed in all sectoral assessments and responses. • PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities, awareness-raising sessions and materials. • Distribution of dignity kits to affected people.		

	Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA)	Female >18: 216,000	Female >18: 216,000	560,000 CHF
		Male >18: 200,000	Male >18: 200,000	Total target: 800,000 people
Objective:	To support the response to have a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities and context, and integrate meaningful community participation, open and honest communication and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response.			
# of staff and volunteers trained on implementing CEA minimum standards				250

% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs	90%
% of complaints or feedback about the RCRC operation that receive a response through established community communication	100%
# of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening, including selection criteria if these are being used	3
Priority actions:	- Community engagement activities will be mainstreamed in the assessments and design of operations, including supporting the development of community resilience plans. - Set-up of accessible feedback systems. - CEA mainstreamed in ALL sectoral assessments and responses through a set of minimum considerations for assessments and operational designs, by sector. - Set-up of community-based feedback systems that allow for the gathering of humanitarian information to support the response and identify key needs in the affected communities.

 Migration (People on the Move)	Female >18: 50,960	Female <18: 47,040	5,233,000 CHF
	Male >18: 48,960	Male <18: 47,040	Total target: 200,000 people
Objective:	Support the basic needs of IDPs, people on the move and host communities by setting up Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and by establishing distribution and support mechanisms along the routes.		
Key indicators:			Targets
# of people reached through HSPs			200,000
# of active HSPs providing support to IDPs and people on the move			50
Priority actions:	- Maintain/expand HSPs where migrants can access a wide range of services, such as emergency health, first aid, food, water, PSS, counselling, 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 SRCS volunteers in Restoring Family Links (RFL) to address the needs of the separated, missing, deceased and their families.		

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening			9,478,000 CHF
Objective:	SRCS can respond effectively to emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognized.		
# of staff and volunteers mobilized, equipped and insured	12,000		
# of branches supported with repair and rebuilding activities	18		
# of branches supported with warehousing	18		
# of branches supported with fleet	18		
# of branches supported with information technology and communications	18		
# of emergency hubs established	5		
Priority actions:	Overall SRCS priorities: • safety and well-being of staff and volunteers; • Performing branches • proper functioning SRCS HQ; and • replenishment and rehabilitation of NHQ and branch assets and stocks. Business Continuity and National Society Development: • Continue to invest in SRCS capacity to operate (Business continuity plan), including contributions to the SRCS office in Port Sudan, Hubs and Branches, including ICT investments. This will be based on SRCS' BCP plan, supported by the NSD working group. • Contribute to existing staff and expand the human resources capacity of SRCS through engaging qualified volunteers or short-term recruitment. • Strengthen financial management systems at SRCS by recruiting additional team members and train the team to perform at required level. • Make strategic investments in supply chain, storage capacity and stocks pre-positioning in key locations across the country. • Security and safety management of staff and volunteers (assessment and training) in coordination with ICRC. • Volunteer management: this will include support to staff and volunteers by ensuring appropriate equipment and duty of care, including joint trainings with Movement components in Protection and safer access, and integrating PSS support: ○ strengthening volunteer management system and upgrading the database, including updating information on volunteer deployment; ○ insurance for to volunteers; and ○ organizing rapid refresher trainings in the form of training of trainers (ToTs) on sectors as needed. • Increasing fleet capacity, including vehicles, ambulances and trucks. • Salary support: provide salary support to headquarters and branches to maintain a functional human resource structure.		

	• Accommodation and per diem: cover accommodation costs and per diem for key relocated SRCS staff. • Relocation allowance: offer allowances to SRCS officers relocating to the operations centre in HQ or to branches. • Severance payments: provide support for severance payments for contracts terminated due to the current situation. Strengthening Disaster Risk Management (DRM): • Ensure minimum preparedness and readiness standards in at least four state branches with assessed gaps and highest volume of operations, including minimum fleet, ICT equipment, storage facilities (including medical warehouses) and contingency stocks, first aid kits, contingency funds, trained CDRTs. • Establish/strengthen systems for effective DRM, including rapid needs assessment, contingency plans, DRM SOPs, training for Rapid Response teams, business continuity plans and community early warning systems. • Volunteering in Emergencies (SOPs, management, training, duty of care, safeguarding, COC).
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 Coordination & Partnerships		320,000 CHF
Objective:	Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.	
Key indicators:	Targets	
# of mini-summits	3	
Sudan coordination meeting for first two months	Daily	
Sudan coordination meetings after Year 2	Monthly	
# of Movement Technical Working Groups (TWGs) established	7	
Operational Movement plan for Sudan approved	1	
Priority actions:	• Membership coordination ○ In applying its core mandate, the IFRC secretariat team will coordinate contributions and support from RCRC partners to the Operating National Society in sharing common analysis on the crisis. ○ Operational coordination on emergency response supporting National-Society-led priorities in the delivery of humanitarian response. ○ At the regional level, the IFRC team will play a brokering role and leverage the power of RCRC members by fostering synergies as a distribution network, facilitating multi-stakeholder approaches, promoting peer-to-peer support as well as cross-border cooperation. ○ Support SRCS by ensuring a coordinated approach with PNSs actively engaging in-country and with PNSs supporting remotely, or those supporting operations through the Federation-wide appeal.	

	○ Set up and implement a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency. ○ Support the development and implementation of a Federation-wide risk management matrix. ● Movement cooperation ○ As a convenor of the Movement, SRCS will facilitate engagement and coordination between the IFRC Secretariat, Participating National Societies and ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach. ○ Facilitation of Movement Technical Working Groups. ○ Movement Picture and other documents, following the Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms. ● Engagement with external partners ○ Continuous reinforcement of coordination with key stakeholders, namely the High Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the High Council of Civil Defence, maintaining a principled, neutral, impartial and independent approach. ○ Provide leadership and ensure the voice of national humanitarian actors is heard in humanitarian coordination forums, including HCT, clusters and other coordination mechanisms. ○ As a major partner to several United Nations agencies, work to ensure an accountable, sustainable and equitable localization process that protects SRCS and national partners' role in the Sudan response. ○ Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy efforts toward international stakeholders to increase the visibility of the crisis; work to guarantee safe access, and protection of humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities and goods.
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 IFRC Secretariat Services		3,061,000 CHF
Objective:	Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.	
Key indicators:	Targets	
# of global and regional surge deployed		22
Minimum security regulations updated against the changing situation		Quarterly
Resource mobilization strategy completed and operationalized		1
Risk matrix established and updated regularly		1
Logistics assessment carried out and operationalized		1
Communication strategy completed and operationalized		1
Priority actions:	Strategic support	

- The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to SRCS and PNSs present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Khartoum Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office.
- IFRC will advise and support SRCS in the implementation of the “One Team Approach” to accountability (including Safeguarding), risk management and reporting.
- IFRC will support preparedness and readiness of SRCS, particularly investment in branches and volunteers (see below).
- IFRC Secretariat will support SRCS business continuity plan, including the ongoing strengthening of the National Society human resources and infrastructure.
- Together with Movement Partners, IFRC will support SRCS in establishing and reinforcing the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including its business continuity and risk management plans, and will offer technical expertise in emergency health, migration, Protection and CEA.
- Technical services may include expertise in any technical areas, operations management or corporate services (logistics, security, finance, ICT), and experts on National Society Development.

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD)

- Development and operationalization of an HD strategy.
- HD strategy focuses on ensuring that the role and mandate of National Societies is understood that humanitarian principles are safeguarded and that people on the move, irrespective of their background or status, enjoy access to the life-saving assistance and protection that they need.

Security

- Active measures must be adopted to reduce the risk of personnel falling victim to active conflict, crime, violence, health hazards and road hazards. This includes monitoring the situation and implementing minimum security standards for operating in a complex context.
- Conduct a comprehensive security risk assessment: this will include an analysis of the security threats, risks and vulnerabilities specific to the IFRC mission.
- The IFRC Minimum Security requirement will apply to all IFRC personnel throughout the operation.
- IFRC personnel must successfully complete Stay Safe e-learning on security.
- IFRC personnel need to have War Insurance prior deployment to the country.
- Ensure effective coordination with ICRC and other key stakeholders in case of evacuation.
- Support the strengthening of security capacity at SCRS, in coordination with ICRC.
- IFRC will work with the national society to ensure a NS Financial Service Provider (FSP) is selected and trained.
- Explore possibilities of carrying out joint field assessments with National Society outside of Port Sudan, particularly areas that now have direct flights with UNHAS.

Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization (SPRM)

- IFRC will provide SPRM support to the Emergency Appeal, coordinating with Movement partners, government(s) and donors, including pledge registration/management.
- IFRC SPRM team will continue to leverage new and existing relationships and appeal for both financial and technical support.

- Prepare quality proposals outlining the situation, specific needs and impact that their support can make.
- Ensure regular donor and partner updates and communication to maintain engagement and accountability.
- Organize partner calls, field visits and donor engagement meetings with key partners (Geneva and regional office-level) and meet with key government donor missions in-country and regionally.

Risk management

- To support clear prioritization, inform decision making and optimize resources available, the IFRC Africa Regional Office is providing support to the country team and the NS in identifying and assessing risks to operations and implementation, and putting in place effective action plans to address these with mitigating measures. A comprehensive risk assessment has been done and the team will continually track already- identified and emerging risks, ensuring continuous implementation.

Logistics

- Updating the mobilization table in close coordination with SRCS to seek in-kind donations to meet operational needs.
- Providing first-hand support to SRCS Logistics Team to coordinate supply chain and ensure that relief items reach people in need in affected areas.
- Support SRCS with the establishment of Port Sudan Hub, satellite hubs and branch warehouse and fleet capacity.
- Support for international and local procurement to SRCS as required. IFRC Global Logistics Unit is supporting with mobilization of stocks from Dubai and Las Palmas. This utilizes agreements for free cargo flights to transport urgently needed relief items.
- Providing support to authorities to adopt laws and procedures for management of international assistance.
- Enhance present logistics capacity of SRCS with trainings for volunteers and staff.
- Support to coordinate bilateral in-kind operations including renting warehouses and supporting onward mobilization to the targeted states.

Human resources

- Strengthening the capacity of IFRC in-country team.
- The Federation-wide Appeal aims to promote the capacity and use of human resources at PNSs. This is already occurring with PNS contributions to working groups and development of this OS; SRCS hopes to expand this as operation scales up.

Communications

- Scaling up communications with the global public to ensure reliable visibility and accurate information, which are needed for donations and for positioning of IFRC and SRCS. This includes increased social media activities and media engagements on the ground in Sudan and around the world through regional/global offices.
- Anticipate, mitigate and respond to any reputational risk in the public sphere.
- Raise the visibility of SRCS as a vital local humanitarian actor in the response and acknowledge and position all partners supporting the response.
- Ensure one voice: One Red Cross Movement Narrative.

IM and data analysis

- Scaling up information management and data analysis in disaster management.
- Coordinating and tasking the SIMS network for production of maps and infographics, satellite imagery analysis and other data analysis.
- Coordination with CEA to visualize community data/trends on current info gaps/needs and help informing response in real time through feedback systems once in place, such as call centres.
- Support the National Society and teams to strengthen data management capacity and develop digital solutions that increase the speed, quality, reach and effectiveness of humanitarian services.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting (PMER)

- Develop and launch a Federation-wide PMER framework.
- Provide PMER support enabling Federation-wide planning, development and maintenance of sustainable monitoring tools and workflows, supported both internally and Federation-wide, as well as donor reporting, which will contribute to longer-term capacity building of the National Society.
- Conduct regular monitoring with support from SRCS and IFRC, conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and conduct a midterm evaluation to assess progress and to formulate recommendations to inform future programming responses.
- Final evaluation at end of operations: develop a follow-up mechanism to implement recommendations.
- Set up structured monitoring and data collection on people reached and other achievements, also including a qualitative approach.
- Ensuring continued and effective support in the areas of planning and reporting.
- Guide SRCS on streamlining monitoring and data collection processes across the active branches, including organizing capacity strengthening activities for the PMER team at SRCS in collaboration with IM working group.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Restriction of movement impeding the ability to implement Operational Strategy.	High	High	• All MSR documentation has been updated. • Security delegate deployed to Sudan. • Conduct security assessments in key IFRC operational areas as a priority. Map entry points and risks associated with these. • Ensure correct insurance is in place. • Alternative means of communication (satphone) available.
Procurement and logistics: Due to the volatility of the situation on the ground, there is a risk that supply chains may be disrupted or halted.	High	High	• Scenario planning and mapping out logistics capacities in-country. • Closely follow security assessments for set up of logistics sub-hubs around the country. • Timely procurement. • Capacity building on logistics. • Promote adherence to IFRC's strict financial management and procurement rules. Tenders and contracts with suppliers are monitored by IFRC Supply Chain Management.

Access to financial services: Disruption to financial services in Sudan potentially inhibiting ability to disburse funds.	Medium	High	• Diversifying FSP pools. • Mapping of providers available in country.
Politicization of aid: Highly politicized environment may result in misinterpretation of humanitarian action and lead to reputational damage.	High	Medium	• HD and communications efforts to underline and explain our principled humanitarian action, at the NS and IFRC levels. • Monitoring of, and reactions to, rumours or miscommunication including on social media. • Coordinated efforts of NS on national and local level to ensure proactive community engagement and acceptance.
Staff safety and security: Staff injuries or loss of life as collateral damage from the ongoing conflict.		High	• Constantly linking with IFRC insurance provider on MEDEVAC capacity and capability in Sudan. • Support SRCS with security setup. • Constantly reassess medical facilities in-country. • Procure advanced first aid kits for Port Sudan. • Information sharing with ICRC on medical evacuation and assessment of the medical facilities. • Real-time monitoring and regular communication, and advice to all teams on the ground. Particular focus and support for those in high-risk areas such as Khartoum and Darfur. • Ensure communication of activities and movement of staff, have a critical incident and emergency plan in place.
Looting of/damage to assets: IFRC and SRCS assets and goods are damaged, stolen or subject to fraud and corruption.	Medium	High	• Warehouse security measures in place. • Procurement processes implemented. • War insurance in place. • Continuous security assessments.
Spikes in humanitarian need: Fighting further intensifies or seasonal floods further exacerbate humanitarian need.	High	High	• Ongoing situational monitoring. • Strategic planning to reach the most vulnerable. • Contingency planning for the floods.
Funding gap: Insufficient funding for the Emergency Appeal, impacting capacity to effectively respond to humanitarian need.			• Scale-up of proactive donor engagement to mobilize funds. • Intensified media/comms coverage to raise awareness about the EA.
Movement restrictions impeding our ability to implement operational strategy.	High	High	• All MSR documentation being updated. • Deployment of a surge security coordinator to Sudan. • Open a long-term security position in Sudan. • Conduct security assessments in key IFRC operational areas as a priority. Map entry points and risks associated with these. • All goods and assets are insured in case of war. • Alternative means of communication (satphone) are in country, in place.

Quality and accountability

This operation will ensure quality and accountability and will prioritize rationalizing resources according to need. This will be part of the shared Federation-wide vision to consolidate, streamline and link common services or support that is currently provided. IFRC will facilitate a Federation-wide approach to support SRCS to enhance monitoring, evaluation and reporting. To ensure transparency and accountability, PMER teams will conduct exit interviews during distributions and will use CEA mechanisms to engage people who access services through

HSPs or other mechanisms. Findings of monitoring are already shared regularly with programming teams to inform improvement and to enhance quality of services.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement 80 million CHF	IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask 50 million CHF
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**For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRSD033 – Sudanese Red Crescent Sudan Complex Emergency

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	37,141,000
Health and Care, including WASH	11'261'000
Integrated Assistance	17'899'000
Protection and Prevention	7'981'000
Enabling Approaches	13,480,000
Coordination and Partnerships	320'000
Secretariat Services	3'061'000
National Society Strengthening	9'478'000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	50'000'000

All amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF).

Contact information

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

At Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)

- **Secretary General;** Aida Sayed, email, Aida.sayed@srcs.sd or aida.sayed@rc-srcs.org, sgoffice@srcs.sd
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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey; Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-kind donations and mobilization table support:

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

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER & QA, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference



Click here for:

- [Sudan - Complex Crisis Revised Emergency Appeal \(MDRSD033\)](#)
- [Sudan Complex Crisis - 12 month Ops update \(MDRSD033\)](#)