



SUDAN

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 36.2M**

Appeal number **MAASD001**

In support of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society



18

National Society branches



1,100

National Society staff



40,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



276,000

Ongoing emergency operations



200,000

Climate and environment



150,000

Disasters and crises



5M

Health and wellbeing



150,000

Migration and displacement



30,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multiyear focus

Emergency response

- hunger crisis • floods

Longer term needs

- disaster risk reduction
- climate change adaptation • health
- water sanitation and hygiene
- population movement

Capacity development

- governance and management
- internal systems • branch development

Key country data

Population **44.9M**

INFORM severity rating **very high**

Climate ND-GAIN Index rank **42**

Human Development Index rank **170**

Population below poverty level **46.5%**

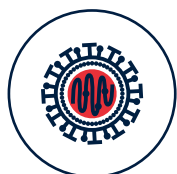
Hazards



Food insecurity



Poverty



Disease Outbreaks



Climate change



Violence



Population movement

Funding requirements

Total 36.2M CHF

Through the IFRC

17.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

3.7M CHF

Host National Society

15.2M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

14M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

500,000 CHF

Climate and environment

1.1M CHF

Disasters and crises

725,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

40,000 CHF

Migration and displacement

471,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

399,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Ongoing emergencies

MDRSD028

Sudan – Floods

Part of the regional [Hunger Crisis](#)
emergency appeal

Participating National Societies

Bahrain Red Crescent Society*

British Red Cross*

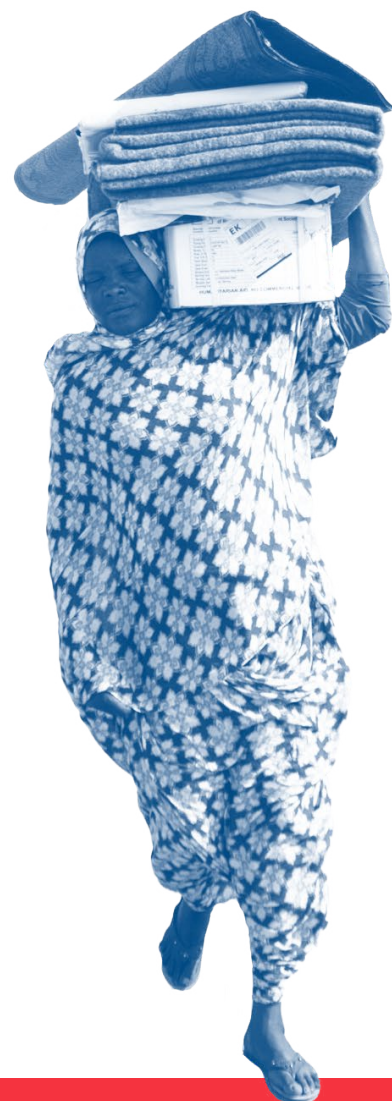
Danish Red Cross*

Irish Red Cross Society*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

Qatar Red Crescent Society*

Swedish Red Cross



NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society 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. 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 2018–2030 Strategic Plan which outlines its 12-year vision and strategic objectives. Its mission is to “Provide humanitarian aid services towards building secure and capable urban and rural communities through the transition to resilience, recovery, rehabilitation and development, in compliance with International Red Cross and Red

Crescent Movement Principles and guidelines, and in conformity with international human rights, through a sustainable development approach where environment conservation and rationalized use of natural resources are considered top priorities to help guarantee a safe global environment for future generations.”

The Strategic Plan also 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 April 2020, the Government of Sudan appointed a steering committee for one year to revise the Sudanese Red Crescent's legal status and to spearhead reforms within the National Society. This committee consists of 15 members and replaced the former board; it has a mandate to draft a new Red Crescent legal act, develop new volunteer guidelines and protect the Sudanese Red Crescent's status, while preparing for elections to the National Society's governing board. In June 2021, this steering committee's term was extended by two years until May 2023, because the National Society's governance elections – which are a prerequisite to a General Assembly – could only be held between late 2022 and early 2023. A General Assembly is scheduled to be held before May 2023. In consultation with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners in Sudan, the National Society has defined a transformation roadmap for 2021–2023 which aligns with the timelines set by the steering committee.

Joint situational analysis

Following a series of concurrent crises, Sudan is in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. In 2022, an estimated 14.3 million Sudanese people required assistance – nearly a million more than the 13.4 million in 2021. The main causes for this are both political and socio-economic. Since the military takeover on 25 October 2021, tribal and regional tensions have escalated. The Juba Peace Agreement, which brought various rebel groups into the Government, is still being implemented but faces challenges as the country seeks to negotiate the path towards national elections and a handover to civilian rule.

The economy has been hit by massive inflationary pressures which have dangerously eroded living standards and increased insecurity due to economic hardship. A US dollar is now worth 560 Sudanese pounds, compared with 50 Sudanese pounds two years ago. Political instability, high inflation rates and currency depreciation have led to widespread food insecurity affecting almost a quarter of Sudan's population. Furthermore, intercommunal clashes and violence in some areas cause massive internal and cross-border population movements.

Between June and September 2022, food insecurity reached crisis point (IPC phase 3) and an estimated 11.6 million people were food insecure. Moreover, the wheat harvesting season between March and April 2022 produced a below-average yield. This led to an inefficient agricultural sector, the further deterioration of economic conditions and, ultimately, widespread food insecurity. This situation was further exacerbated as a result of the Ukrainian crisis. Intercommunal clashes made matters worse, with populations displaced as a result. Sudan was unable to import the amount of wheat required to make up the shortfall it was experiencing, because there was less available on global markets, and it was unable to pay the rising prices due to its limited foreign currency reserves. As a result, food shortages resulted in deaths among children and elderly people in Darfur in June 2022.

Sudan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Extreme flash floods are common between August and September, affecting about 87,000 people

each year. North and West Darfur suffer the most from the devastating effects of flooding. In these states, damaged infrastructure such as houses, roads and public facilities, and the loss of crops and livelihoods, have resulted in massive population displacements. Vulnerability to this kind of flooding exacerbates humanitarian needs, because access to basic services, including health, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene services, are critically reduced. It is estimated that as a result of the damage inflicted by rainy seasons since 2020, some 352,000 people urgently require humanitarian assistance.

Due to a failing health system, an estimated 10 million people are in urgent need of health assistance. Limited access to medicine and medical supplies is common in Sudan's hospitals, which are full of people who have been injured in demonstrations and intercommunal clashes throughout the country. Vector-borne disease outbreaks are common as a result of poor environmental health and sanitation facilities. Health care and sanitation facilities are frequently damaged by flash flooding, and this leads to outbreaks of dengue fever, Rift Valley fever and chikungunya fever. Malaria and hepatitis E are also common in Sudan. Urgent health care assistance is required to effectively respond to these needs.

Sudan is a transit destination and origin country for migration from West and East Africa towards North Africa, Europe and the Gulf states. Internal and international migration and displacement are underpinned by conflict, violence, climate variability and change, and political and socio-economic insecurity. Since the end of the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur on 31 December 2020, there has been a marked escalation in violence and displacement. Furthermore, the military takeover on 25 October 2021 led to civil unrest and ongoing protests around the lack of basic services and rising poverty levels. While nearly a million Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers have left the country, Sudan also hosts more than a million refugees, mainly from neighbouring countries and the Syrian Arab Republic. Millions more people are internally displaced in Sudan each year as a result of conflict and violence, as well as disasters such as flooding. Many people remain displaced for a long time.

Ongoing emergency response

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

Hunger crisis Emergency Appeal [MGR60001](#)

Sudan is one of the countries covered in the IFRC's regional [Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal. This Appeal was launched in October 2022 and aims to scale up immediate and life-saving responses to the food insecurity affecting the region.

Increasing droughts and unpredictable flooding over the past few decades have put severe stress on Sudan's agriculture systems. Conflict throughout several states continues to affect the capacity of farmers and business owners to produce and stock food. Nearly one-quarter of the Sudanese population will struggle to access food in the coming months, including the 3.1 million people already facing emergency levels of hunger. Many children and families bear a dual burden of intercommunal violence and hunger. This has led some families to resort to dangerous coping mechanisms, including early and forced marriages, to mitigate economic pressures.

The Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal sits within the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs the longer-term food security and livelihood plans of African National Societies. The initiative undertakes a holistic approach, combining rapid support for food security and livelihoods with a long-term strategy that works towards zero hunger and more sustainable development. The regional Emergency Appeal focuses on responding to the immediate needs of those affected, before facilitating the transition towards longer-term programming. Upon the completion of the Appeal, the IFRC and the affected National Societies will continue the longer-term activities through Zero Hunger Initiative programming. These actions will be integrated into Sudan's country plan for 2024.

Short- and longer-term linkages will also be made between food security emergency responses and the other Pan-African initiatives. Among other goals, these initiatives aim to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change, reduce poverty, and provide effective and timely responses to localized crises and disasters.

Sudan floods Emergency Appeal [MDRSD028](#)

Appeal launch date: 11 September 2020

Appeal end date: 10 June 2023

People affected: 352,171

People to be assisted: 276,000

The Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal, originally launched in August 2020, has been extended to June 2023. The situation in the country is worsening, as severe floods have been affecting several states since the end of July 2022. This extension will enable the Sudanese Red Crescent and its partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to newly affected populations.

In 2020, the combination of heavy rains, flash floods, and rising rivers led to the widespread destruction of infrastructure, health care facilities, houses, private and public buildings and agricultural lands, affecting nearly 900,000 people across 18 states. The torrential rain and subsequent floods were the worst recorded in Sudan over the past 30 years. The most affected states were Blue Nile, Gezira, Khartoum, North Darfur, Red Sea, Senna and West Darfur – accounting for the majority of the people displaced by the flooding. Many displaced families have been hosted by neighbours, while others have been placed in schools, public facilities, and formal or spontaneously constructed temporary camps.

Between July and October 2021, heavy rains and flooding affected an additional 92,000 people across 12 states. More than 13,000 homes were damaged, while some 5,000 were destroyed. Most of the families affected by the heavy rain and flooding were forced to shelter with relatives or move into government buildings.

The health situation in Sudan has deteriorated since the 2020 and 2021 floods because of stagnant and contaminated water supplies. Many clinics and hospitals suffered damage, which led to an elevated risk of disease outbreaks. Within the affected states, diarrhoea, malaria and skin infections have become increasingly common causes of mortality among children, while malaria has become a common illness among adults.

Like health care facilities, many latrines were damaged or destroyed in the flooding, and faecal matter leaked into water sources from overflowing latrines. Now there is a widespread lack of latrines, resulting in open defecation and consequently an increase in water contamination and water-borne diseases.

In July 2022, several states in Sudan experienced heavy and continuous rainfall. Flash floods led to the widespread destruction of houses and infrastructure, and the displacement of thousands of people. From 9 July to the end of August 2022, floods were particularly damaging in the states of Kassala, Khartoum, River Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur, East Darfur, Gezira, Gedarif, Northern State, White Nile, West Kordofan, Sinnar and North Kordofan. According to the authorities, more than 100 people lost their lives in the flooding. Furthermore,

thousands of acres of non-agricultural and agricultural land were completely submerged, including the second-largest irrigation area in Sudan, Al Managil, in Gezira state. This is expected to lead to a very poor harvest season in 2023, further aggravating the country's existing food insecurity.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The emergency operation aims to provide immediate assistance and early recovery support to 276,000 people affected by the flooding. It will promote a continuum of response from recovery to resilience building across the affected areas, while building the capacity of the National Society at branch and local levels.

Due to the increased number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance – up from 180,000 to 276,000 following ongoing flooding in 2022 – some planned recovery activities will be revised. Moreover, the National Society will prioritize repurposing resources for its humanitarian response operation.

Areas of emergency response by sector

With IFRC support, the Sudanese Red Crescent emergency response will be multi-sectoral and focus on the following outcomes:

Shelter: Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.

Livelihoods and basic needs: Communities, especially those in disaster- and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

Health: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced, including the transmission of diseases of epidemic potential, and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency. Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with the establishment of referral pathways for severe cases.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: There is an immediate reduction in the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive, through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Disaster risk reduction: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for, and able to respond to, disasters.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

In recent decades, Sudan has been among the most rapidly warming countries in the world, with average temperatures expected to increase by a further 3°C by 2050. This will further increase the frequency and intensity of droughts and floods.¹

Sudan's climate varies from north to south. According to the Köppen climate classification, the northern part of Sudan has a desert climate and receives little rainfall. The country then shifts to semi-arid regions before becoming a tropical savannah in the south. Most of the annual rainfall occurs during extremely heavy storm surges that dump large amounts of water at once; these events occur infrequently, only a couple of times per year. The El Niño Southern Oscillation creates irregular periodic variations in the temperature in Sudan. This affects sea surface temperature and leads to extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts and floods.

During El Niño periods, parts of Sudan experience drier than usual conditions; during La Niña periods, wetter than normal conditions typically occur.

Climate change increases the vulnerability of farmers, pastoralists and communities who rely on rain-fed agriculture. As agricultural productivity declines, food insecurity increases, which leads to higher humanitarian needs. This is seen most often in northern and western Sudan, Kassala state and some parts of the central regions.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Sudan, employing about 75 per cent of the labour force. Rising temperatures, more frequent intense floods and droughts are putting the livelihoods of the people who depend on the sector at increasing risk. Rising temperatures increase evaporation, leading to a reduction in the total amount of available water for agriculture irrigation. Similarly, rising temperatures will reduce the

¹ Analysis in this section supported by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre: <https://www.climatecentre.org/>

yields of major crops, such as wheat, millet and sorghum. Drought-related water shortages also increase livestock mortality. In this context, desertification is considered Sudan's greatest environmental threat, and it will continue to affect agricultural production systems and lead to growing food insecurity.

Floods are frequent in some areas of the Nile basin and low areas of the extreme south and far north of the country. Flooding not only results in the loss of crops and livestock but also increases the incidence and prevalence of pests, parasites and diseases, most notably Rift Valley fever, which affects both livestock and human health.

Frequent droughts, floods and rising temperatures threaten air quality, the supply of safe drinking water and food security. These climate-related risks also threaten shelter, because of flooding, and ultimately threaten health and well-being in Sudan. Climate-induced displacement and changing migration patterns based on resource availability may also increase the likelihood of local conflicts in some areas of Sudan.

Main actions and areas of support

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, while fostering 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; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Sudanese Red Crescent is also part of the IFRC Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative. The IFRC will support the National Society with designing programmes that contribute to this initiative. This includes tree planting, the establishment of tree nurseries, combatting desertification, the conservation of water catchments, and contributing to water, food and livelihoods security. The IFRC will also facilitate new strategic partnerships that enable the scaling-up of environmental actions, including planting and care

of multi-purpose trees. In 2023, the National Society will continue its tree nurseries partnership with the Forestry Department in Northern state, which produces approximately one thousand seedlings a year.

Through its network of volunteers, the Sudanese Red Crescent is uniquely placed to partner with vulnerable local communities to reduce their exposure to climate-related risks and prepare for future emergencies. With support from the IFRC and its members – in particular, the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross – The Sudanese Red Crescent will:

- Develop and implement climate change adaptation projects and make use of nature-based solutions, such as improving the protection and management of farmland, rangeland and forests, and developing seed nurseries
- Continue tree planting initiatives and tree care activities, starting where branch capacity is strong and food security and livelihoods programmes are ongoing
- Work with selected communities to adopt renewable energy practices that suit the current climate change context and available resources – including the promotion of energy-saving cooking and lighting solutions to reduce reliance on wood fuel
- Support communities to identify their own vulnerabilities and capacities concerning climate threats and jointly design and implement mitigation projects
- Work with relevant authorities and communities to develop early warning early action measures
- Build and enhance the climate action capacity of the National Society's volunteers and technical staff

Statistics

The **area of Sudan affected by drought is expected to increase by between 16 and 54 per cent** by the end of the 21st century, depending on the increase in global average temperatures.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Sudan, employing about **75 per cent of the labour force**. Rising temperatures, more frequent intense floods and droughts are putting the livelihoods of the many people who depend on the sector at increasing risk.

Disasters and crises

Ranked 15th out of 191 countries by the 2022 INFORM Risk Index, Sudan is one of the most at-risk countries for humanitarian crises and disasters in the world.

The country's diverse and varied geography means that it is exposed to a broad array of environmental hazards which are directly affected and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. There have been many severe flood events in recent years, and the frequency of flooding is rapidly increasing. Meanwhile, food insecurity remains worryingly high in Sudan.

Conflicts, political tensions, economic decline and inflation put pressure on the population, and this has all been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. New population movements continue against the backdrop of protracted displacement.

Currently, Sudan does not have a comprehensive law or management strategy to govern disaster risk reduction activities. 25 sectoral laws and the Civil Defence Act of 2005 are the main legal tools in the country relating to crises – and disaster risk reduction is dispersed within this legislation. The Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act 2006 aims to streamline humanitarian activities to address the needs of citizens affected by natural and man-made disasters. However, in the absence of a legally binding framework, there is often duplication in humanitarian response activities and weak coordination among humanitarian actors. The [Khartoum Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan \(2019–2023\)](#) aims to enhance the capabilities of Khartoum state, preparing it to provide more effective disaster response activities.

Main actions and areas of support

With its vast network, the Sudanese Red Crescent is a key first responder to the many crises the country faces. In addition to its auxiliary role, the Government has designated the National Society as the first line of response in all sudden-onset disasters across the country – this means it is responsible for coordinating response activities in humanitarian emergencies.

As part of the IFRC Pan-African Red Ready initiative, the Sudanese Red Crescent has been gearing up and laying the groundwork for improvements in operations management in 2023. It is preparing to implement forecast-based financing and cash-based initiatives by developing a policy and financial framework. The National Society is also planning to establish an emergency centre for monitoring, humanitarian data collection and a new programme data management system.

Based on needs and context analysis, the IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent to deliver multi-sectoral relief in response to the evolving crises and disasters it faces. This includes relief, shelter, health and water, along with the implementation of longer-term community resilience building programmes. These programmes are intended to have positive and lasting impacts, and improve the resilience of individuals, households and communities.

The IFRC will continue supporting the National Society through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations as well as Emergency Appeals to respond to floods and complex emergencies including population movement and disease outbreaks. The IFRC will ensure effective operational, technical and coordination support for the National Society for preparedness, response and recovery activities.

Between 2023 and 2025, the IFRC network will work together to:

- Deliver humanitarian assistance to people affected by evolving crises and disasters in Sudan through the provision of in-kind support and cash-based assistance
- Strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable and crisis-affected populations – including internally displaced people, migrants, refugees, minority groups and host communities – by supporting community-led disaster risk management actions, along with food security and livelihoods activities in Blue Nile state (supported by the German Red Cross)
- Support communities to identify their own vulnerabilities and capacities concerning climate threats, and jointly design and implement mitigation projects
- Develop early warning, early action mechanisms with at-risk communities and those who experience cyclic hazards, as well as the provision of training and tools for disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation
- Enhance capacities for forecast-based financing, enabling the National Society to access humanitarian funding for early actions in a timely manner, based on in-depth forecast information and risk analysis
- Strengthening the National Society's response capacity by aligning internal processes with the Movement-wide Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach

- Run a soup kitchen in Khartoum that enables more than 10,000 impoverished urban households to meet their nutritional needs after Ramadhan (with support from the Turkish Red Crescent Society)
- Strengthen National Society response capacity
- Develop a national warehousing plan that will support contingency stock for at least 2,000 households in Khartoum

Statistics

A record **11.7 million people**, nearly a quarter of Sudan's population, were estimated to be facing acute hunger between June and September 2022

Since 2020, **352,000 people** have been affected by flooding in Sudan

Health and wellbeing

There are massive health needs in Sudan, and this is exacerbated by a failing economy, recurring conflict, internal displacement, civil unrest, flooding, food insecurity, undernutrition and disease outbreaks. Health, water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures are ageing or severely damaged, and only 15 per cent of essential drugs are available. The delivery of health services is declining and inequitable – due to poor coverage and low financial investment – and there is a large disparity between states, and between urban, rural, rich and poor areas in the country.

In urban areas, 74 per cent of the population have access to clean drinking water, 72 per cent to sanitation and hygiene, and 49 per cent to health services. By comparison, the figures in rural areas are only 53, 24 and 16 per cent respectively. 70 per cent of the population can access a health facility within 30 minutes of travel, and 80 per cent can get there within an hour. Only half of the people who attend health facilities are treated by a skilled health worker, and health service coverage for mothers and children is among the lowest in Africa.

In 2020, Sudan witnessed an outbreak of viral haemorrhagic fever, a polio outbreak and an expansion of leishmaniasis cases in Gedaref state. This was in addition to the annual cycles of cholera, malaria, dengue and chikungunya, which are endemic across the country. Sudan also continues to face the health and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. As of 1 February 2022, more than 58,000 people had tested positive for the virus across the country and more than 3,000 have died; as a result, the COVID-19 case fatality rate in Sudan is among the highest in the world.

Escalating violence and repeated attacks on health facilities have further weakened Sudan's health sector. In 2021, Sudan recorded 26 attacks on health care facilities, which resulted in four deaths and 38 injuries among health care workers and patients. Most of these incidents involved direct assaults on health care workers.

Warming temperatures across the country have created an environment conducive to the proliferation of several disease vectors. For example, the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito – a malaria vector – has spread rapidly throughout Sudan, and numbers are expected to rise dramatically as warmer temperatures create more favourable breeding conditions. Epidemic outbreaks of yellow fever, Rift Valley fever and cholera are also expected to increase in intensity and frequency due to rising temperatures and intensifying flooding. This is expected to worsen Sudan's annual disease burden. In 2020 and 2021, flooding also caused damage to health care facilities and sanitation infrastructure throughout the country. This elevated the risk of various infections owing to an already weakened public health system, and heightened risks of vector-borne diseases and contaminated water sources.

An estimated eight million children under the age of five lack essential health services, and children in Sudan are at high risk from preventable and easily treatable diseases. Every year, some 78,000 children under the age of five succumb to preventable diseases including pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria – this figure is predicted to triple if the downward trend in investment in the health sector continues at its current pace. Some improvements have been made in reducing infant mortality (56 under-fives die per 1,000 live births), but there has been insufficient progress in neonatal mortality (29 per 1,000 live births). Malnutrition is often an underlying cause of child mortality.

Poor access to safe water in Sudan is a serious public health hazard. Drinking contaminated water and poor hygiene and sanitation facilities lead to high levels of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera and other water-borne diseases, and ultimately malnutrition. This is responsible for more than 11 per cent of child mortality in Sudan. Between 1966 and 2014, Sudan experienced 15 major outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea – affecting all 18 states in 2006, 2011 and 2014. Annual floods cause latrines to overflow and contaminate the water supply. Two thirds of households do not have access to proper sanitation, and 32 per cent do not have improved drinking water.

Climate change will exacerbate the existing water and sanitation challenges in Sudan. Rising temperatures, floods and droughts will lead to epidemic outbreaks of diseases such as yellow fever, Rift Valley fever and cholera – placing additional burdens on the country's health care system.

Main actions and areas of support

The Sudanese Red Crescent is ambitious in its health care programming and focused on scaling up interventions in public health, water, sanitation and hygiene to meet the immense needs of its target population. The health and well-being sector currently has the greatest funding gap across all sectors in Sudan. The National Society expects to receive CHF10 million in funding to support the scaling-up of health programmes, although a funding gap will still remain.

The National Society will continue to be actively engaged in the areas of public health, emergency preparedness and response coordination platforms at local, national and international levels. It will ensure effective coordination and cooperation among humanitarian partners and effective participation in emergency preparedness platforms. It will also ensure the sustainability of qualified staff while enabling national and international staff and volunteers to engage in learning opportunities. Moreover, the Sudanese Red Crescent will continue to participate in the national coordination mechanism and joint assessment and response platforms, with government actors and other stakeholders during emergencies.

The Sudanese Red Crescent is part of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Programme, which provides COVID-19 vaccines and aims to hasten economic recovery in Africa. The programme is a partnership between the Mastercard Foundation and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which supports the procurement and delivery of tens of millions of doses of COVID-19 vaccines across the continent, aiming to reach at least 60 per cent of the population. Under this programme, the National Society will deliver critical risk communication and community engagement activities to vulnerable communities to encourage COVID-19 vaccine uptake; one key element of this programme is ensuring that vaccination activities are driven and trusted by the community. Also under this project, UNICEF will provide procurement and logistics support, enabling the delivery of vaccines to a central warehouse; the World Food Programme will provide in-country logistics; Amref Health Africa's Global Health Systems Strengthening programme is responsible for managing

COVID-19 vaccination centres; and Akros Technology is responsible for safety and surveillance.

The IFRC, the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society have supported the Sudanese Red Crescent in establishing its key priorities for 2023. A significant part of the National Society's activities will focus on North Darfur and Blue Nile branches, while West Kordofan, Abu Zabal, El Nehoud, Sennar, Sanja and El Ramesh are also targeted.

The priority actions include:

Providing basic health care services to the most vulnerable and difficult-to-reach communities through fixed and mobile units

- Establishing and rehabilitating National Society primary health care services
- Strengthening the functionality of community units through the provision of integrated mobile outreach health services in hard-to-reach areas
- Building 14 health centres, and conducting health promotion and primary first aid services along migratory routes
- Improving the medical supply system in Sudan, according to national standards

Providing appropriate health services during emergencies, including epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response activities

- Strengthening the capacity of mobile and temporary clinics that provide basic health services during emergencies – including buffer stocks of inter-agency emergency health kits, oxidation reduction potential units, first aid kits, cholera kits and other information, education and communication materials
- Building and maintaining community-level capacities in effective detection, prevention and response to infectious disease outbreaks, building capacity among National Society staff and volunteers for disease outbreaks, and ensuring they are well equipped with phones, global positioning systems (GPS), computers and printers
- Implementing health promotion campaigns during emergencies and national immunization campaigns, including activities related to the dignified management of the dead
- Establishing innovative humanitarian partnerships to enhance service provision to refugees and internally displaced persons

Engaging in community engagement and accountability and behaviour change activities

- Providing locally led solutions to address unmet needs
- Conducting health promotion, disease prevention and community-based care in selected communities
- Training and sensitization on community-based health and first aid

Improving access to, and use of, sustainable sources of safe water and sanitation facilities in target communities

- Constructing 40 new water yards and rehabilitating 80 functional hand pumps in line with national standards, and modifying 20 motorized water systems into solar-powered water systems
- Supporting community management of water points by establishing 36 water, sanitation and hygiene committees in target areas, and training 18 technicians on the basic maintenance of water points
- Constructing 3,500 household and institutional latrines, with 36 latrine demonstrations and 72 awareness sessions
- Promoting low-cost sanitation approaches and technologies to encourage safe hygiene and sanitation – with 1,200 hygiene awareness sessions and 3,500 home visits in targeted areas

Providing adequate mental health and psychosocial support services in states with high rates of emergencies

- Strengthening and activating a referral system and enhancing community awareness around mental health and the availability of care services
- Integrating mental health and psychosocial support into all Sudanese Red Crescent programmes

Finalizing the National Society's health strategy, policy manual, contingency plan and other tools

Statistics

Two-thirds of households currently do not have access to proper sanitation facilities, and 32 per cent do not have access to improved sources of drinking water

Migration and displacement

Sudan is 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.²

Internal displacement and migration

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that between 2015 and 2021, 905,000 people were newly displaced due to conflict and violence in Sudan, and an additional 1.1 million new displacements were associated with natural disasters during this period. As of 2021, an estimated 3.2 million people were internally displaced in Sudan, many of whom continue to face situations of protracted displacement. This kind of internal displacement – associated with conflict, violence and disasters – leads to heightened humanitarian needs. The Sudanese Red Crescent has determined that internally displaced people in Sudan have unmet needs for food, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and nutritional services, and psychosocial and protection support.

Since the end of the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur on 31 December 2020, there has been a marked escalation in violence in the region, which has resulted in high levels of internal displacement in Sudan. Violence across the region stems mostly from intercommunal disputes over land, grazing routes and other resources.

Natural disasters, COVID-19, a severe economic crisis and worsening food insecurity continued to intensify competition for resources in 2021 and contribute to ongoing violence and displacement throughout Sudan. Floods have also been a major trigger of internal displacement. Climate-induced displacement and changing migration patterns based on resource availability may increase the likelihood of local conflicts in some areas of Sudan. Net migration has been positively associated with the risk of violence in Sudan. However, no direct causal link has been established between climate change and conflict in East Africa.

Some 65 per cent of the Sudanese population are engaged in the agricultural pipeline; this increases the likelihood of migration and displacement because of lost livelihoods and food insecurity resulting from poor crop yields, natural disasters and changing climate patterns.

² Analysis in this section supported by the Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab: <https://www.redcross.org.au/globalmigrationlab/>

In recent years, low agricultural production has led to food shortages in Sudan, which in turn have led many people to migrate to cities. As a result, most internally displaced people in Sudan have been displaced from rural areas and find themselves in urban regions in search of safety and economic security. As this pattern continues, there is likely to be a rise in urban violence.

There are currently no estimates for the number of internal migrants in Sudan. It is most often related to displacement because of civil war, economic and environmental degradation, widespread hunger and malnutrition, and outbreaks of malaria and cholera.

International migration, refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan

Currently, there are more than 1.3 million migrants in Sudan. This includes migrants from South Sudan, Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia and Nigeria. Immigration, particularly transit migration, is driven by conflict and instability, a lack of decent work, political unrest, and environmental hazards and degradation, including drought and desertification. Limited pathways exist for regular migration; as a result, migrants are often forced to pay smugglers and left vulnerable to forced labour, sexual violence and debt bondage.

At the end of 2020, there were some 1.1 million refugees and 27,000 asylum seekers in Sudan, most of whom came from South Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia; these numbers have grown since. Many refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in Darfur state, White Nile, Khartoum, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, Kassala and Gedaref. Generally, these people live in camps, settlements and host communities where they can easily access shelter, food, health care, cash and livelihoods support, and water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Like displaced people, asylum seekers and refugees in Sudan are highly at risk when it comes to the effects of climate change due to a lack of adaptive capacity, assets and resources. In 2020 and 2021, Ethiopian refugees in Sudan faced several extreme events, including heavy rains, severe flooding and heatwaves. More than 50 per cent of these refugees lost their shelter and belongings as a result, and there is an ongoing outbreak of hepatitis E due to a lack of proper hygiene and sanitation facilities.

Stateless people

There is no data on the number of stateless people in Sudan. The secession of South Sudan in 2011, combined with the amending of Sudan's 1994 Nationality Act, left

many vulnerable people stateless as Sudan withdrew citizenship from anyone who acquired South Sudanese citizenship. Those who were particularly affected by these changes include people of southern descent who reside in the north, people with one parent from Sudan and one parent from South Sudan, people of more complex mixed ancestry, members of cross-border ethnic groups, members of pastoralist communities, members of historical migrant communities, residents of the Abyei region – which straddles the border region – and people separated from their families by war.

Sudanese diaspora, refugees and asylum seekers abroad

In mid-2020, there were more than 2.1 million migrants from Sudan living abroad. Political, economic and social instability and environmental degradation drove these population movements. Many unskilled youths emigrate to Europe while skilled workers look to Europe and North America in search of further educational and professional opportunities abroad. Conflict, violence and ongoing tension between different armed groups in border regions also drive Sudanese people to migrate abroad and claim asylum in neighbouring countries. At the end of 2021, there were 825,000 Sudanese refugees and 75,000 asylum seekers living abroad. Most of these people sought asylum in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya and Egypt, but some looked farther afield to Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. Many Sudanese migrants seeking better lives abroad make dangerous journeys across land and sea to reach their intended destinations. Reports indicate that Sudanese migrants are among those who have died and gone missing while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea. Since August 2021, the aid organization SOS Méditerranée has rescued many Sudanese nationals who attempted this treacherous crossing; the IFRC has provided support to these people with emergency relief and other support services.

Human trafficking

Human trafficking occurs within Sudan, which is also used as an origin country for international human trafficking pipelines. According to the US State Department, a combination of political instability, economic fragility and rising poverty levels heighten the risk of sexual and labour exploitation. Groups particularly at risk of human trafficking include women and children, internally displaced people, South Sudanese refugees, Eritrean, Ethiopian and Syrian asylum seekers residing in Khartoum, and undocumented migrants from Chad, Niger and Mali. Although human trafficking is

widespread in Sudan, data on human trafficking victims' vulnerabilities and protection needs, and their ability to access support services, is limited. While Sudan is a party to global conventions of human rights, refugees and human trafficking, it has yet to ratify major legislative instruments on statelessness and labour migration.

Main actions and areas of support

The Sudanese Red Crescent is part of the IFRC 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 support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The National Society receives support from the Danish Red Cross for major protection of persons of concern programmes along migratory routes in Sudan. A three-year programme will be operational until September 2023 in Northern, River Nile, Red Sea and Khartoum states, while a similar two-year programme in Kassala will be active until March 2023. An unconfirmed, potential one-year programme on migration, displacement and protection in Gedaref is expected to last until December 2023, and a potential one-year programme on addressing protection and holistic psychosocial need is expected to run from April 2023 to March 2024 in Kassala.

The overall objective of National Society action in this sector is to improve the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations along the eastern and northern migratory routes in Sudan. In 2023, the IFRC will support the National Society with:

- Providing support and humanitarian assistance to migrants – including the establishment of 14 community centres that provide services to migrants and host communities, and contribute to durable solutions and resilience building programmes
- Enhancing the National Society's presence at migration entry points, engaging with migrants using effective need-based interventions
- Training staff in effective engagement with migrant communities, including in the areas of protection, psychosocial services and social services

- Developing and activating the National Society's response plan for migration, as well as related policies, manuals, tools and information, education and communication materials

Statistics

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that between 2015 and 2021, there were **905,000 new displacements** in Sudan due to conflict and violence, and an **additional 1,100,000 associated with disasters**.

Values, power and inclusion

Protection issues in Sudan are complex and underpinned by conflict, violence, and political and socio-economic insecurity. Social cohesion has also been negatively affected by multi-layered crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

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. The National Council for Child Welfare's Saleema Initiative provides a platform for community dialogue and positive messaging around this issue; to date, some progress has been achieved, as the prevalence of female genital mutilation among girls under the age of 14 has decreased somewhat in recent years.

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. During the COVID-19 pandemic, schools were closed, and this further affected children's access to education. The reopening of schools in early 2021 did not remedy the situation, as recurrent violence continued to disrupt access to education, especially in conflict-affected areas such as Darfur and Kordofan.



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Sudan's 2008 Population Census reported that, while 38 per cent of people over the age of five and living with a disability were enrolled in school, a staggering 41 per cent had never attended any schooling. The most common disabilities in Sudan are blindness, accounting for 31 per cent of disabilities in the country, and mental disability at 24 per cent. Some six per cent of people living with disabilities are children under the age of five, while 28 per cent are over the age of 60. Among those of working age, only 50 per cent are employed. Throughout Sudan, people living with disabilities continue to face significant challenges in accessing health care, support, rehabilitation, education and employment services.

Main actions and areas of support

In 2023, the Sudanese Red Crescent will focus on dignity, access, participation and safety within vulnerable and marginalized populations. As part of this, the IFRC will support the National Society in ensuring that community engagement and accountability play a key role in all values, power and inclusion programming.

The IFRC, the Danish Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross will support the Sudanese Red Crescent with:

- Carrying out three major programmes on the protection of persons of concern along migratory routes (see Migration and Displacement section)
- Developing policies on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child safeguarding, as well as implementation plans, and creating a safeguarding position to act as a focal point for work on these issues throughout the country
- Engaging in advocacy and awareness-raising activities around protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability with relevant stakeholders, in the areas of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and by developing manuals and context-specific tools

The National Society will also institutionalize and implement its Community Engagement and Accountability Strategy 2023–2025. As part of this, the IFRC will support it with strengthening its accountability and feedback mechanisms and ensuring that communities understand their rights to provide feedback and engage in humanitarian action. This will enable the National Society to systematically collect and analyze evidence around the impacts of engagement with communities, better understand its operational quality, and document the successes and impacts of community engagement and accountability programming in Sudan.

Enabling local actors

In line with the IFRC Pan-Africa National Society initiative, the Sudanese Red Crescent gives great focus to its development. It appreciates the importance of approaching the future with a dynamic, independent and proactive approach that seeks to create self-sustainability while collaborating with Movement and non-Movement partners. Moreover, the IFRC understands that the promotion of performance, effectiveness and accountability are key to the National Societies' transformation.

The Sudanese Red Crescent's 2018–2030 Strategic Plan commits to strengthening its organizational culture, systems, cross-cutting processes and human resources to realize its humanitarian and development goals. It has designed a Transformation Roadmap for 2021–2023 to guide statutory, constitutional, policy, organizational, governance and management reforms. Under this roadmap, the National Society will aim to carry out organizational strengthening initiatives in the following priority areas:

- Reforming and enhancing Sudanese Red Crescent governance and management systems
- Finalizing and operationalizing the Sudanese Red Crescent's implementation of Strategy 2030
- Strengthening the communication and dissemination of information
- Improving information and data management, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities
- Strengthening the capacity for audits and investigations
- Improving risk management
- Strengthening logistics, procurement and supply chain management
- Enabling effective resource mobilization for sustainability
- Entrenching improved human resource management processes
- Developing the National Society at its headquarters and at branch level
- Finance development
- Membership and volunteer development

The IFRC intends to ensure that all external support for National Society development is aligned with the

Sudanese Red Crescent's Strategic Plan and development priorities while also being aligned with IFRC and Movement standards. Participating National Societies are supporting various elements of the Sudanese Red Crescent's Transformation Roadmap, based on previous engagements and expertise.

Engaged

The Sudanese Red Crescent will continue to explore partnership and collaboration opportunities with Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross organizations, UN agencies including UNHCR, UN OCHA, the World Food Programme, WHO, UNDP and UNICEF, as well as USAID and World Vision. The National Society will engage in operational coordination and open communication with its partners, improving transparency and accountability in planning, technical and funding support for humanitarian operations.

The IFRC will work with the National Society to engage external partners in a novel way using appropriate multimedia tools to demonstrate the National Society's credentials, independence and impartiality. This will also enable the National Society to strengthen its engagement and auxiliary role with the Government.

The National Society's Transformation Roadmap embraces humanitarian principles, data and digital transformation across its governance and management structures, its organizational systems and its policies and tools.

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society by ensuring that it has foundational IT data and digital systems. This will enable the National Society to explore further opportunities in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, data and information and communications technology training. In turn, this will enable the National Society to be more 'data ready', as staff and volunteers will be able to understand and leverage data – including international records – to guide decision-making across all humanitarian engagements.

Accountable

The Sudanese Red Crescent will launch its resource mobilization policy and workplan in 2023. As part of this, it aims to strengthen the financial management capacity of its staff through training and the dissemination of policy guidelines on donor funds, cost management, cash transfer modalities and governance. The National

Society will also develop and implement a cost recovery mechanism to ensure greater financial transparency and accountability. Moreover, to improve procurement activities, the National Society will implement integrated computer software that enables it to track supply chains and key financial figures.

The IFRC will work with the National Society to strengthen its financial sustainability and capacity. It will also focus on enhancing the National Society's risk management framework while augmenting its data and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting skills. It will do so through the provision of training and technical assistance, while also working with other Movement partners to provide additional resources which will enable greater financial accountability and resource management at the National Society level.

The Netherlands Red Cross will continue supporting the National Society's financial sustainability and resource mobilization initiatives. It will do so through its financial sustainability adviser, and by supporting development and growth within the National Society's planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity. The Spanish Red Cross will also continue to provide support for planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity building.

Trusted

Key events for the National Society in Sudan in 2023 include its governance elections, the finalization of all policies and its General Assembly. Under the Central Steering Committee, the Sudanese Red Crescent will seek to revitalize its governance and management to prepare the organization for long-term sustainability. A governance structure will be built from the bottom up, leveraging grassroots input from branches and throughout all regions of Sudan.

Appropriate elections will be held at grassroots, regional and national levels. Following these elections, all elements of the National Society will work with

the Secretary-General to deliver all new policies and changes, and the National Society will also work collaboratively with the Secretary-General to ratify any changes to policies and regulations.

The Sudanese Red Crescent will continue the process of reviewing its Statute Law while creating a work plan for the rollout of its Strategic Plan. The National Society will also create branch development plans in response to IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercises conducted in 2018. This process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Society branches concerning a wide range of organizational capacities.

The IFRC will support the National Society as it implements a new volunteer policy in 2023 that provides stronger safeguards for youth volunteers. It will introduce a revised computerized database, and examine how to include young people in its governance structure.

The IFRC will work with the Sudanese Red Crescent in strengthening its annual auditing capacity. As part of this, it will help bring the National Society's annual audit backlog up to date. It will also assist in the finalization of the National Society's revised fraud and anti-corruption policy. In addition, the IFRC will support the National Society as it implements a new integrity line for whistleblowers.

The IFRC will continue to provide support to strengthen mechanisms that protect volunteers, promote their psychosocial well-being and provide faster insurance support to all staff and volunteers killed or injured in the line of duty. In 2023, the IFRC will ensure that all volunteers working on Emergency Appeals and DREF projects receive insurance coverage.

In 2023, the Swiss Red Cross will support branch capacity strengthening initiatives, while the Swedish Red Cross will continue to provide support to youth and volunteer initiatives.

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](#).

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Danish Red Cross	CHF 1.56M								
German Red Cross	CHF 0.38M								
Netherlands Red Cross	CHF 0.38M								
Spanish Red Cross	CHF 0.15M								
Swedish Red Cross	CHF 0.62M								
Turkish Red Crescent	CHF 0.60M								

Total

3.69M

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC, through its global Appeal, has supported the National Society in its COVID-19 response. Additionally, the IFRC provides technical support for a broad range of services.

IFRC membership coordination

In Khartoum, the IFRC holds regular membership coordination meetings where information is shared regarding humanitarian programming, as well as longer-term engagements and National Society development programmes.

The Sudanese Red Crescent is part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives which focus on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready, and National Society development. These initiatives are reflected within the relevant sections of this plan.

There are seven participating National Societies in Sudan that provide bilateral support to the Sudanese Red Crescent for emergencies, longer-term programming and National Society development activities:

The **Danish Red Cross** provides support to the Sudanese Red Crescent for migration, psychosocial support and protection activities.

The **German Red Cross** provides bilateral support for emergency operations as well as long-term programming. It focuses on forecast-based financing, disaster

risk response, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene needs.

The **Kuwait Red Crescent Society** provides bilateral support to the Sudanese Red Crescent for emergency response operations, including the floods response between 2020-2022.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** focuses its bilateral support to the Sudanese Red Crescent on disaster risk response, and water, sanitation and hygiene programming. It also provides bilateral emergency response support to Sudanese Red Crescent, most recently during flood response operations between 2020 and 2022.

The **Qatar Red Crescent** Society provides bilateral support for emergency operations as well as long-term humanitarian programming in Sudan. It focuses mainly on health, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and meeting basic needs. The Qatar Red Crescent also provides non-food items during emergency response operations.

The **Swedish Red Cross** focuses its bilateral support for the Sudanese Red Crescent on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and water, sanitation and hygiene. It also works in volunteering.

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 **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.

The **Turkish Red Crescent Society** provides significant bilateral support for emergency operations in Sudan, focusing on food security and the maintenance

of a soup kitchen. It also ensures that affected communities have access to safe water and sanitation facilities and solar-powered water wells.

Other IFRC members also support the Sudanese Red Crescent by contributing multilaterally to the IFRC DREF programming and Emergency Appeals, and through surge capacity deployments.

Movement coordination

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement coordination platforms are well established in Sudan. A weekly operations coordination meeting is attended by the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies active in Sudan. The IFRC and the ICRC also regularly attend additional strategic coordination meetings. The IFRC head of the country cluster delegation is the lead for cooperation-related matters with their ICRC counterpart. These platforms ensure strong coordination, technical support for the National Society and complementarity, and a harmonized humanitarian response plan. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The National Society works closely with the ICRC delegation in Sudan through their multi-year cooperation agreement, and they collaborate on various projects.

The ICRC has been present in Sudan since 1978. It has been helping people affected by the conflicts in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Simultaneously, it has been promoting international humanitarian law in the country. The ICRC's work, independently or in cooperation with the National Society, includes supporting hospitals and health facilities with equipment and supplies, working with local water authorities on improving access to clean water, and supporting authorities that provide rehabilitation services for people living with disabilities.

The ICRC provides emergency assistance to displaced people in conflict-affected areas while distributing seeds and tools to local farmers, and it vaccinates pastoralists' livestock against disease. The ICRC also helps reunite families who have been separated by conflict or displacement, and has facilitated the release of detainees.

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.

For the flood response, the Sudanese Red Crescent is an active member of emergency-related coordination mechanisms that have been established. In 2020, national and state-level authorities coordinated the overall response to the floods, and the Government of Sudan activated the Flood Task Force at the start of the rainy season in July 2021. This task force has been monitoring the evolving situation across the country in collaboration with the Sudan Meteorological Authority and the Ministry of Water Resources.

The Humanitarian Aid Commission coordinated the 2021 floods response and the flood task force, along with emergency operation centres in the affected states. As part of this, it has coordinated needs assessments in affected areas and the verification of people affected by flooding by in-country partners. The National Society is an active partner of the Humanitarian Aid Commission and regularly communicates with it to maximize resources and reduce the risk of duplication. The United

Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) has supported the coordination of flood response activities with flood focal points active in all 18 states. These focal points provide data to the Flood Task Force with information on response interventions, needs and priorities. Additionally, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development has installed a National Emergency Operation Centre.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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