

# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

Sudan, Africa | Complex Emergency



*Sudan Red Crescent Society volunteers providing first aid to a wounded civilian in Khartoum. Source: Sudan Red Crescent Society*

Appeal No: <b>MDRSD033</b>	Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 60 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide No:	People [affected/at risk]: <b>9 million people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>800,000 people</b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 1 million</b>	Appeal launched: <b>01/05/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2024</b>

***This Revised Emergency Appeal focuses on support to the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to scale-up their local, life-saving action in the country, in strict collaboration and coordination with Movement partners. The sub-regional impacts of the crisis will be supported by a separate Emergency Appeal, building on the activities of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in neighbouring countries.***

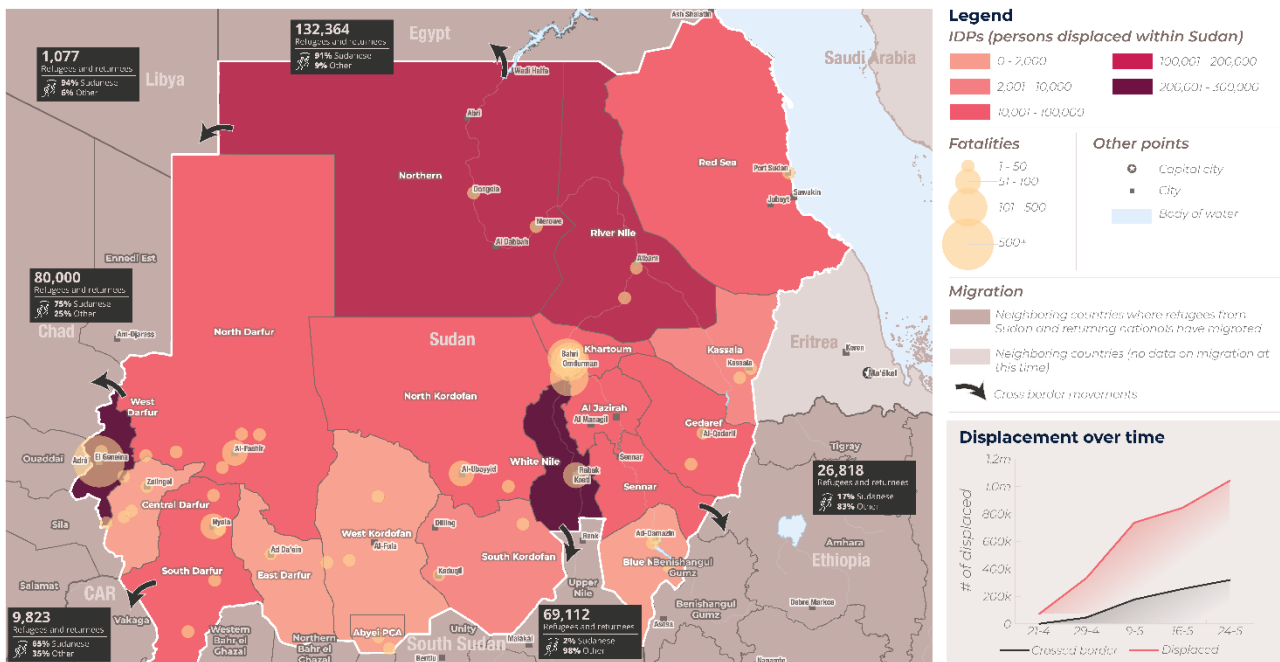
<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of respective IFRC Secretariat and bilateral funding requirements will be CHF40m (Secretariat) and CHF20m (Federation-wide).

# Regional Displacement Map

## Complex Emergency | Sudan



The most recent displacement data from IOM Sudan reveals that over **1,042,000** individuals are displaced within Sudan as a result of the conflict. Over **319,000** people (both refugees and returning nationals) have crossed borders into Sudan's neighboring countries.



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities. Sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, ACFI ED (fatalities), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (<https://dtm.iom.int/node/24696>), IFRC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Product of SIMS.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

In the early morning of Saturday, 15<sup>th</sup> April 2023, Khartoum woke up to the sound of gunfire and explosions. This was the first time that the capital of Sudan, a home to 6 million people, was at the epicentre of a fierce conflict between two powerful groups, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

With the conflict in Sudan entering its second month of fighting, the full extent of the humanitarian situation has yet to be determined, but to date, this conflict has put at risk at least 9 million Sudanese. Most residents remain stranded and are unable to flee to safer areas, due to ongoing fighting, lack of financial means or simply attempting to maintain their property, assets, and livelihoods. People trapped in conflict areas are running out of any means of survival and are being forced to take risks to make ends meet. Many families have had to make the hard choice to evacuate children and youth, accompanied by their mothers. In some instances, evacuation buses have been attacked, and

there are reports of increased sexual violence against people on the move.

The fighting in Khartoum and other parts of the country is taking place in the densely populated urban areas and is endangering the lives of civilians. Millions of civilians caught in the crossfire have been in lockdown and many have run out of basic supplies like food, water, and medicine. Instead, they have to borrow them or take the risk of fleeing through extremely dangerous routes. Shrapnel and stray bullets are flying around in the residential neighbourhoods. Hundreds of civilians have lost their lives and thousands more injured. The IFRC fears that these numbers will keep on soaring.

As at now, there are now close to 1.4 million people displaced due to the recent outbreak of conflict in Sudan, including over 1 million people internally displaced and over 330,000<sup>2</sup> in neighbouring countries.

There are gaps in the current response across all areas and a need to urgently scale-up the support. Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) are needed along relevant migration and displacement routes to enable

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR – May 26, 2023.

people to access a wide range of services, such as emergency health, first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS), counselling, communication, and referrals, regardless of their status.

There has been a huge displacement and shelter support is needed to host families, to collective centres, informal settlements, private rental accommodations as well as the provision of emergency household items, including for those held up at border crossings and unable to leave.

The economic fabric of the country has experienced a severe shock which is being felt across all 18 states. The economy of the capital has stopped. This is in addition to the pre-existing food security issues brought by conflict and climatic shocks. In Khartoum and South Darfur, banks are closed, and mobile apps are the alternative mode of payment in urban areas, but this is highly dependent on network/internet availability. Uptake and use of mobile apps in rural areas is much lower.

The closure of health facilities combined with an acute shortage of medical supplies, water, and fuel for electricity, have left the country's health sector at a high risk of collapse. The trauma of the ongoing conflict on children, the population in conflict areas, the day-to-day stress of coping with daily survival and the effect of displacement from home is significant on the mental health of the community, especially women and children. Urgent action is required to support the fragile health care system to provide needed medical care (including mental health and psychosocial support), while sustained disease surveillance is crucial to detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks in Sudan. Support is also necessary to provide health care, drugs, ambulances, and the infrastructure needed to maintain health care facilities and to reduce any critical gaps.

Due to the destruction of water systems and displacement of families to concentrated areas, there is an urgent need to prevent disease outbreaks by providing safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

There is a significant increase in risks, including sexual and gender-based violence, and various forms of exploitation and abuse especially towards women and children. There is need to ensure that PGI is mainstreamed across all programmes, appropriate safeguarding mechanisms are in place and monitored across all activities. Dedicated PGI interventions

should also be established and included in the operation.

The Sudan Red Cross Society (SRCS) is one of the entities mandated by the Government of Sudan to collect dead bodies. The declaration signed on 11<sup>th</sup> May specifically identified the SRCS and/or the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to collect, register, and bury the deceased in coordination with competent authorities.

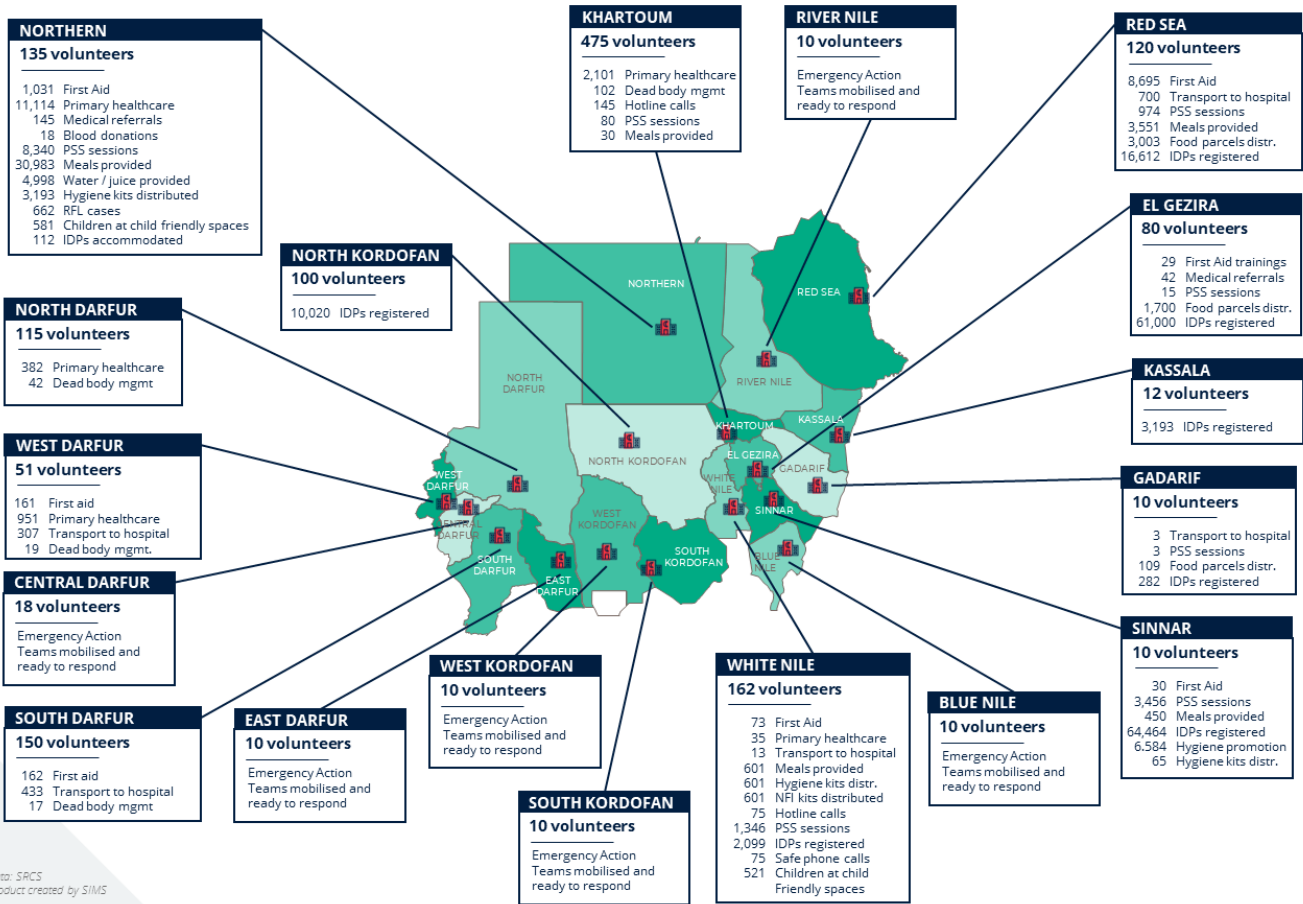
The capacity of the National Society to immediately scale-up its response plays a significant role, especially at the branch level. Currently, branches as well as neighbouring countries are at the frontline providing assistance to the population on the move. For this reason, it is essential to focus on development support for local branches, enhancing their effectiveness and building their capacities to achieve greater quality and impact delivery. This approach will facilitate improved cross-border, branch-to-branch communication and collaboration, ultimately resulting in more effective aid delivery while increasing operational efficiency.

#### **SUDANESE RED CRESCENT RESPONSE**

Despite this challenging environment, the SRCS has been on the ground providing humanitarian assistance since day one, supporting evacuations and reuniting families, providing first aid to the wounded and psychological support, as well as supporting health facilities and Restoring Family Links services in 15 locations.

The SRCS has deployed over 1,000 frontline volunteers, who will deliver the proposed activities with the support of SRCS emergency teams and staff experts, backed by the Emergency Operations Centre at the HQ level and Emergency Rooms at the branch level. Many volunteers have been deployed in Khartoum State, followed by South Darfur Northern State, North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Gezira. Other branches maintain readiness activities with up to 20 active volunteers per branch. As the situation evolves, additional volunteers may be involved in this response across the different branches.

SRCS staff and volunteers have been directly impacted by the conflict. The National Society has lost many of its assets, particularly in Khartoum. However, staff and volunteers across the 18 states continue to support their communities with humanitarian response with the capacities available. Due to the problems facing the banking system, many have not been paid in two months. Currently, the National Society has set up a



temporary emergency operation and logistics centre in Port Sudan. The SRCS is one of the few agencies operating in the most affected areas and supporting the most vulnerable who are in dire need. There is an urgent need to help the National Society support its staff and volunteers and rebuild their infrastructure, and logistics capacity.

Several branches of the SRSC have been damaged or ransacked. Cars, equipment, and warehouses have also been damaged and/or looted. Sudan was stocked with medicine, hospital equipment, essential household items, and ambulances in preparation for the 2023 flood season, which is predicted to be particularly bad this year due to El Nino, but much of this has been looted and burnt during the fighting.

## TARGETING

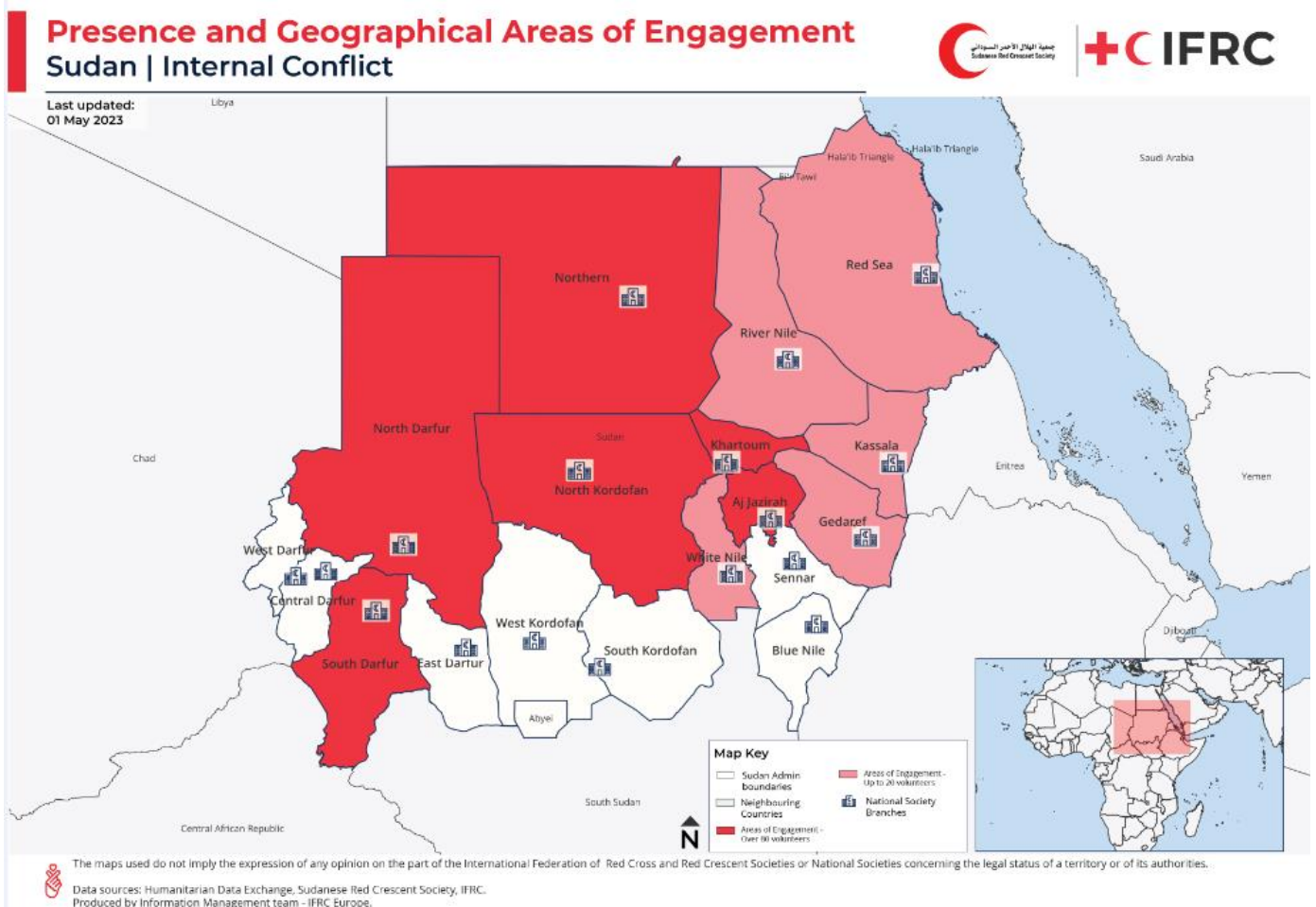
The conflict is taking place in densely populated urban areas in Khartoum, Khartoum North, Omdurman (Khartoum State), Merowe (Northern State), El Obeid (North Kordofan), Nyala (South Darfur), Al Fasher (North Darfur), Al Geneina (West Darfur), Zalingi (Central Darfur) and Gedaref. Although the number of people indirectly impacted by the conflict is much larger, an estimated 9 million people are living in very close proximity to battles, at high risk of stray bullets and shelling within residential areas. Many are still stranded at the borders in Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and other evacuation points, such as Port Sudan. This Revised Emergency Appeal supports the SRCS response plan to assist 800,000 people with the following priority situations:

## REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

This revised Emergency Appeal reflects a scale-up of the Sudan Red Crescent Society's response to the current and projected needs accounting for the existing gaps in the response and constraints, including: safety and security; complexities of supply chain management; access to financial services; damage to communications systems; damage to social infrastructure and the disruption of social services (schools, health facilities, markets); damage to power systems: extensive damage to infrastructure, leading to water shortages, blackouts, and communication disruptions; lack of human resources; and the coming flood season.



- Assist civilians stranded in at-risk locations, wounded, or injured by the fighting, with evacuation, ambulance, and first aid services. This activity will be closely coordinated between the SRCS and ICRC for safe access and protection.
- Provide emergency relief assistance via humanitarian service points along displacement routes, transit areas such as border crossings, or areas of arrival for displaced persons, with a particular focus on women, children, the elderly, and people with specific needs, including their protection.
- Provide humanitarian assistance to displaced people and their hosts in camps or non-camp settings, including the provision of shelter and basic needs, including through Cash & Voucher Assistance as well as Restoring Family Links.
- Uphold existing humanitarian services provided to extremely vulnerable people, with the inclusion of new populations in SRCS programmes as gaps are identified.



At the household level, targeting will be aimed at the most vulnerable, especially single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people with disabilities, and the elderly.

**Geographical areas of engagement:** Khartoum and Darfur states are the most directly affected by the conflict. Other states are indirectly affected as a result of receiving IDPs and due to the loss of services and social infrastructure. The initial states targeted for support outside of Khartoum and Darfur states are Al Jazeera, Northern State, Red Sea followed by River Nile, El-Gadarif, White Nile, Kassala, North Kordofan and Sinner. The prioritisation will be carried out by the SRCS based on assessments and access.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC will support the SRCS response plan in responding to the direct impacts of the ongoing conflict in Sudan. The response prioritises lifesaving, local humanitarian services for the different target groups, via the provision of:

- (1) Emergency first aid, medical services (whether ambulance or in health facilities), psychological support, and search and rescue.
- (2) Establishing HSPs where displaced populations can access a wide range of humanitarian support and services, regardless of their status and wherever they are on their journeys to ensure that the needs of the separated, missing, and deceased and their families are addressed.
- (3) Tailored basic needs support, including promoting access to food, safe water, hygiene, household items, emergency shelter, and sanitation, preferably via cash and voucher assistance or in-kind if the former is not feasible or safe.
- (4) Supporting rehabilitation of essential health, water and sanitation, and education services.
- (5) Restore and increase the operational capabilities of the SRCS, to be able to continue providing localised and community-based humanitarian services with full accountability to the most affected communities.

Other core components of the response are child protection, prevention from gender-based violence and/or any other form of sexual abuse and exploitation, and the duty of care and security for field actions. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) in emergencies will be streamlined in the needs assessment and feedback systems, allowing affected populations to participate in the decisions that primarily concern them, ensuring that assistance does not generate additional risks or increase harm to people.

The operations and activities planned in this Emergency Appeal are part of a Movement-wide coordinated action with the ICRC and Participating National Societies, under one single operational plan led by the SRCS.



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

#### **Health and Care**

- Search and rescue: evacuate the stranded and wounded from conflict areas via ambulance services.
- First aid and psychological support provided to those affected.
- Health Promotion - awareness sessions in displacement settings and host communities along with the provision of essential hygiene kits and dignity kits (including MHM kits).
- Scale-up mobile clinics in areas with major health service disruptions, including along displacement routes/border crossings.
- Support hospitals and health facilities by integrating trained volunteers into medical teams, as well as assisting facilities with drugs and medical equipment and their continuity of health access for essential services (e.g., referral to vaccination services, RMNCH).
- Blood donation campaigns, including the necessary materials and cold chain.
- Support the mobilisation of SRSC volunteers in dead body management.
- Repair and rehabilitation of health facilities.

#### **Water and sanitation**

- Distribution of WASH household items, including household water treatment products coupled with hygiene promotion and solid waste clean-up campaigns.
- Short-term water trucking in areas where supply is disrupted.
- Construction of emergency latrines at border crossings, collectives, and accommodation centres (and provision for desludging).
- Repair and rehabilitation of community water infrastructure.



### **Integrated assistance** (Shelter, Livelihoods, and Multi-purpose Cash)

#### **Shelter**

- Affected households, including host families, are provided with emergency shelter and essential household items through the distribution of shelter kits, tarpaulins, and essential household items (kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and solar lamps).
- Provision of cash for rent to IDPs in private rent or hotel accommodations.
- Providing transitional and longer-term solutions for families who experience long-term displacement or are repetitive returnees.





- Support host families through cash or in-kind assistance as appropriate to improve existing housing conditions, cover increasing utility bills, etc.
- Support accommodation centres that are providing emergency shelter and essential household items to promote protection, safety, and health.



#### **Cash grants, livelihoods, and basic needs**

- Provision of multi-purpose cash to displaced families for up to six months, covering basic needs via mobile transfers.
- Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security through food distribution. Household livelihoods security is enhanced through income generating activities with complimentary technical support and training programmes coordinated with relevant government agencies.



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

- Humanitarian service points where migrants can access a wide range of services, such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, psychological support services (PSS), counselling and communication, and referrals, regardless of their status.
- Support the mobilisation of SRCS volunteers in Restoring Family Links to address the needs of the separated, missing, deceased, and their families.
- Set up child-friendly spaces adjacent to humanitarian service points.
- Identification of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) with referral services.
- PGI minimum standards applied to outreach activities in communities as well as awareness-raising sessions and materials.
- Community engagement activities will be mainstreamed in the assessments and design of the operations, including the set-up of accessible feedback systems.

## **Enabling approaches**

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



#### **Coordination and partnerships**

- Coordination with key stakeholders will be strengthened: the High Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the Higher Council of Civil Defence, as well as United Nations agencies and NGOs, following existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms.
- The focus of coordination and humanitarian diplomacy efforts will be on guarantee of safe access, and protection of humanitarian personnel, volunteers, facilities, and goods.
- The action will facilitate engagement and coordination with Participating National Societies and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, and ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including the government's policies and programmes, development actors, United Nations agencies, and NGOs.
- The RCRC Movement, coordination at country and regional levels through different structures, following the Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms.



#### **IFRC Secretariat services**

- The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to the SRCS and Participating National Societies present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Khartoum Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office.
- The IFRC, together with Movement Partners, will support the SRCS in establishing and reinforcing the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including its business continuity and risk management plans, sectoral and support services, and technical expertise.

- The IFRC will support resource mobilisation, external communications, and coordination with other international organisations.
- Conduct a comprehensive security risk assessment: This will include an analysis of the security threats, risks, and vulnerabilities that are specific to the IFRC mission.

### **National Society Development - infrastructure, human resources, processes, and systems**

- Given the impact that the conflict has had on SRCS operations, restoring, and increasing operational capacity at headquarters and the branch level will be a core component of this Emergency Appeal.
- In coordination with the ICRC and partners, this Appeal will support re-establishing infrastructure, human resources, processes, and systems for this response and beyond.
- Support for repairing and reconstructing damaged branches and the national headquarters, warehouses, replenishing humanitarian stocks, increasing fleet capacity, including vehicles, ambulances, and trucks, communications support for human resources, and volunteer management.
- Enable cross-border branch-to-branch communication and collaboration to consolidate the coordinated response.
- Provision of technical support to assess, establish and/or strengthen systems required for effective disaster response management, including but not exclusively, support to National Societies to ensure that contingency plans, business continuity plans, and scenario planning are reviewed/updated as needed relevant to the operational context.



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

## **RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY**

### **Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)**



<b>Core areas of operation</b>	
Number of staff:	<b>103</b>
Number of volunteers:	<b>40,000</b>
Number of branches	<b>18</b>

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





*SRCS volunteers organising food distributions in Khartoum. (Source: Sudan Red Crescent Society)*

The SRCS is present across the country with branches in each of the 18 states and has a robust network of 40,000 registered local volunteers, including National and Branch Disaster Response Teams (NDRT/BDRTs) and Emergency Action Teams (EATs), where many are active in hard-to-reach communities.

Under the framework of this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, it must be emphasised that the SRCS is the lead in this response and convenor<sup>3</sup> of the Movement components present in Sudan. The ICRC, as co-convenor, and the IFRC Secretariat, will reinforce this leadership and support internal and external coordination functions. In addition to Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, the SRCS partners with the Sudanese government, United Nations agencies, other local and international non-governmental organisations.

### **IFRC membership coordination**

The IFRC Secretariat provides technical and financial support to the SRCS through the IFRC Sudan and Eritrea Country Cluster Delegation based in Khartoum, through the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. There are 8 Participating National Societies in-country that have continued providing bilateral support to the SRCS during the emergency phase: the Danish Red Cross (DRCS), German Red Cross (GRCS), Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), Qatar Red Crescent (QRCS), Spanish Red Cross (SRCS), Swedish Red Cross (SRCS), Swiss Red Cross (SwissRC) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS).

Most of the international staff have been evacuated from the country, with support from the ICRC. However, they continue to attend daily online Movement coordination meetings, and in some cases, are reassessing the possibility of returning to Sudan as security conditions permit. The IFRC will continue to support its membership to support the SRCS via this Emergency Appeal, including the reinforcement of technical expertise, materials, and financial resources, streamlining its use through a “best-positioned partner” approach.

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.

---

<sup>3</sup> The Movement Coordination for Collective Impact Agreement ([Seville Agreement 2.0](#)) was adopted at the 2022 Council of Delegates and sets out the coordination responsibilities for the components of the **International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**.

## **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

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.

A “mini-summit” took place remotely, which triggered the development of a Movement joint statement on the response to the armed conflict in Sudan. A second summit is planned to agree on Movement operational plans currently being developed by the SRCS, ICRC, and IFRC. This document will guide the Movement for a well-coordinated use of its capacities. Other SMCC structures have been agreed upon, which will cover joint communications/humanitarian diplomacy, information management, and technical sectors.

## **External coordination**

At the national level, the Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the Higher Council of Civil Defence are the authorities that normally oversee the response to disasters and crises. These structures are replicated at the state level, working jointly with local governments. United Nations agencies and NGOs are key players in the response as well. Response operations will be coordinated through the relevant coordination mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Country Team, Inter-Agency, and Inter-Sector participants, as well as sector-specific clusters.

*After 31 December 2024, response activities to this crisis will continue under the IFRC Sudan Country Plan for 2025. IFRC Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due course, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.*

## Contact information

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

### At the National Society:

- **Secretary-General:** Aida Sayed, email: [Aida.sayed@srcs.sd](mailto:Aida.sayed@srcs.sd) or [sgoffice@srcs.sd](mailto:sgoffice@srcs.sd)
- **Operational Coordination:** Hassan Shatta, email: [hassan.shatta@srcs.sd](mailto:hassan.shatta@srcs.sd), and Rahama Ibrahim, email: [rahama@srcs.sd](mailto:rahama@srcs.sd)

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Lead, Preparedness & Response; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org); phone: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Farid Abdulkadir Aiywar, Head of Delegation; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org); phone: +249 90 0908916
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: [Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org); phone: +41 79 124 4052

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Atieno Okeyo, Regional Head PMER, and Quality Assurance; email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org)

#### Reference



Click here for:

- [Link](#) to IFRC Emergency landing page