

SUDAN

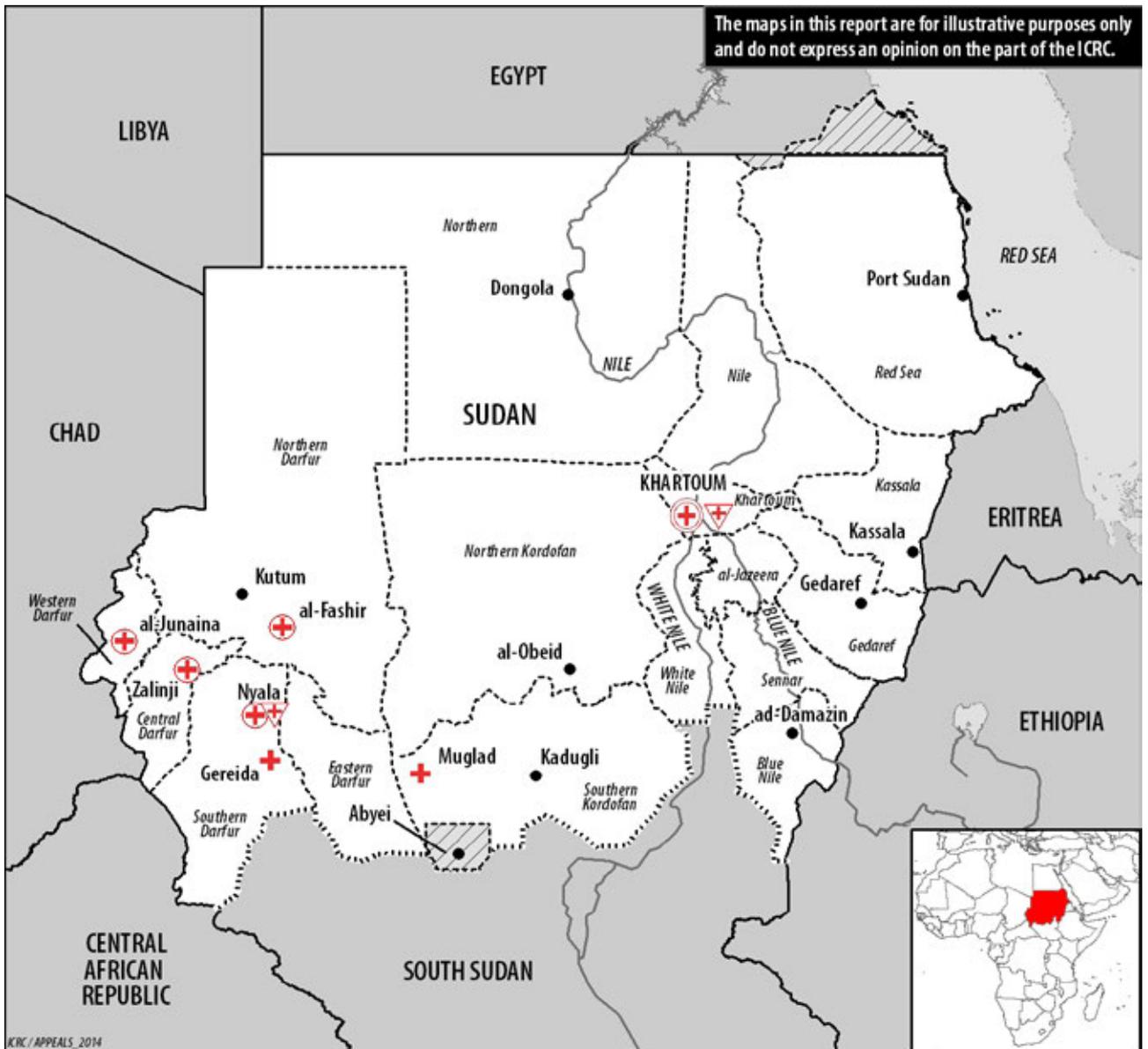
The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum in 1978 and began operations during the armed conflict between the government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army. It currently addresses needs arising from armed conflicts between South Sudan and Sudan, and in Darfur. It works to ensure that conflict-affected people are protected in accordance with IHL and other internationally recognized standards, receive emergency aid, livelihood support and medical care, and can restore contact with relatives. It works with and supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,233
Assistance	29,213
Prevention	3,391
Cooperation with National Societies	2,618
General	-
Total	39,455
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,408</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	52
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	699



- ICRC delegation
- ICRC sub-delegation
- ICRC office/presence
- ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ the authorities and weapon bearers allow full access for the ICRC, working with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society wherever appropriate, to assist all conflict-affected populations, including in Blue Nile and South Kordofan
- ▶ government forces and armed groups learn about their responsibilities under IHL during briefings/workshops, contributing to ensuring respect for civilians by all parties to the conflict
- ▶ any new POWs captured in relation to the armed conflict between South Sudan and Sudan, after having their detention notified to the ICRC, receive ICRC visits conducted according to the organization's standard procedures
- ▶ sick and injured people, including victims of gender-based violence, benefit from timely and adequate medical care and, as needed, physical rehabilitation provided by ICRC-supported facilities
- ▶ communities cope with the consequences of conflict/violence thanks to rehabilitated water supply systems and livelihood-support activities, such as distributions of seed and tools and livestock health services
- ▶ dispersed family members, including unaccompanied children, restore contact with relatives in Sudan and abroad through phone calls and other family-links services

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	198,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	84,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	525,000
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	36,000
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	1,190
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	650,000
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	7
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Centres supported	Structures	9
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,190



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CONTEXT

Relations between South Sudan and Sudan remain tense, despite the resumption in 2013 of South Sudan's oil production in accordance with a cooperation agreement. In areas along the disputed border, clashes, particularly between South Sudanese and Sudanese tribes, have been reported.

Internally, the security situation in some regions has deteriorated, resulting in deaths and displacement. In Darfur, confrontations between the SAF and armed groups and intertribal clashes continue to occur. Hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed groups in Blue Nile and South Kordofan persist, briefly extending into

North Kordofan in 2013. Peacekeeping forces, namely the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, maintain a presence.

International/foreign organizations have very limited humanitarian access to Blue Nile and North and South Kordofan. Some assistance is channelled through designated national organizations. In Darfur, international humanitarian actors are given temporary access to violence-affected areas to conduct assessments and deliver aid.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2014, the ICRC will continue to address emergency and longer-term needs arising from armed conflict and other situations of violence in Sudan. It will discuss humanitarian concerns with the authorities and military and other weapon bearers, reminding them of their obligations under IHL and other laws to respect and protect civilians and facilitate their access to medical and other assistance. As the ICRC's main operational partner, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society will enhance its capacities with the help of ICRC funding and expertise.

As restrictions limit the ICRC's access to Blue Nile and South Kordofan (see *Context*), the National Society and the ICRC will pursue dialogue with the relevant authorities and weapon bearers to seek permission to work in these areas. As the current Appeal does not include the means to respond to the emergency needs of people in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, the ICRC will appeal for more funds for its operations, if access to these states is granted.

In Darfur, the ICRC will endeavour to maximize the impact of its response while minimizing risks to its staff. Locally recruited field officers and expatriate staff will implement activities directly or, as necessary, through partners such as the National Society, the Health and Agriculture Ministries, and communities. Assessment, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will continue to be strengthened to ensure the effectiveness and accountability of operations.

Within access and security constraints, the ICRC will monitor the welfare of civilians, taking up alleged abuses with the concerned parties and reinforcing dialogue with government officials and weapon bearers through IHL briefings/workshops. It will also seek access to any POWs, when applicable, and all other detainees falling within its mandate and held by the authorities and armed groups, to check on their treatment and living conditions. At the request of all the parties concerned, it will stand ready to act as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation/handover of released POWs and other detainees. With the National Society, it

will offer enhanced family-links services, including phone calls, particularly for unaccompanied minors.

So that wounded and sick people have timely access to medical care, the ICRC will provide hospitals and other medical facilities with supplies and support in enhancing their capacities. A number of primary health care centres run by the Ministry of Health will benefit from material support and training of staff, including midwives, to ensure the adequate provision of services. The ICRC will work with local health teams in carrying out immunization campaigns to avert disease outbreaks and will maintain its support to physical rehabilitation centres. Victims of gender-based violence will be referred for appropriate medical/psychological treatment.

Using a multidisciplinary approach, the ICRC will support communities' mechanisms to protect or restore their livelihoods while mitigating various risks. Up to 50,000 households (300,000 people) whose farming activities have been disrupted by conflict will receive seed and tools, while co-operation with agricultural research centres will increase the availability of viable seed. Other households will benefit from support to pursue alternative income sources. With the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF) officials, ICRC personnel will train and assist animal health workers in treating the herds of pastoralists lacking access to adequate veterinary services. Displaced people and their host families will receive food to boost their nutritional intake and/or household items to ease their living conditions. The ICRC will work with local water authorities to improve access to water and thus reduce health risks for over 630,000 people by building/repairing infrastructure in rural and urban areas.

The ICRC will continue to coordinate activities with those of Movement partners and maintain contact with UN agencies and other organizations in the field to maximize the impact of humanitarian activities.