



SRCS Strategy 2020-2030

SRCS President Message

The need calls for adaption with circumstances and changes in order to realize sustainability on the long range, to set a strategy upon which humanitarian works are built, and based on that, SRCS set the strategic plan 2020 -2030, which will be the main directive tool for SRCS during the coming years, in order to deal with the challenges that encounter the humanitarian work, and to realize our vision so as to remain “the leading national society” in the humanitarian work in Sudan.

SRCS, as an auxiliary role to the state, aims at completing the efforts exerted by the state, by prevention and reducing the suffering of needy persons and communities that are difficult to access, escorting the change of the humanitarian priorities and challenges and the needs continuously increasing. And with taking the humanitarian necessities in consideration, the current strategy focus particularly on the development of local communities, structural sustainability and the perseverance of communities and enable them to reach peace and well-being, where these communities develop under all circumstances.

This strategy is built on national, regional and international strategies, and therefore, it will not only help SRCS in its attempts to realize its goals, but it will participate in realizing the comprehensive developmental goals of Sudan.

And on behalf of SRCS governing governing body, I would like to seize this opportunity to congratulate all those involved and exerted their dedicative efforts to lay out the document of the strategic plan 2018-2030, and we look forward to the active participation from all governing governing and executive bodies, state branches, administrations, program/projects, youth, volunteers, international movement partners and UN agencies, and we look forward to the support of government, NGOs, individuals and public people, in order to achieve effectively and timely this strategy, so as to reach the higher interest and final benefit for the persons who are in need for assistance more than the others.

SRCS President

SRCS SG Speech

The review of SRCS strategy 2011-2020 has been completed, in a super advanced step, which became covering currently the period 2020 - 2030, and it was a result of a dedicative work and huge coordinative efforts between the different governing and executive bodies, represented in HQ, branches and volunteers, with a huge technical support from the Ministry of strategic planning Khartoum state.

We consider this strategy as a road map and the basic directive to the humanitarian work that SRCS implements, and from which emerge all executive plans, projects, programs, humanitarian response that raise the suffering of affected people, build sustainable development and promote perseverance of those affected communities.

Here between our hands exists the fruit of the huge efforts that exerted by the team work formed from the technical committee and PMER department with support and follow-up from the Secretary General office, we existence our complements and acknowledgement to the Ministry of Strategic Planning Khartoum state represented in the professor/ Mohamed Suleiman personally, for his unlimited support and assistance to the team work.

We also extend our complements and appreciation to all persons who participated in the layout of this strategy with its current version, from all SRCS staff, on different levels and partners inside and outside the country and particularly the Swedish Red Cross for their financial and technical support.

I hope that we here in the governing and executive bodies represented in directorates, departments, SRCS staff and volunteers carry our responsibilities with the same work sprit and focus all SRCS human and financial efforts to implement this strategy on the ground, in order to bridge the gaps in the humanitarian work and build the structural development, sustainability and perseverance on the far range with a wide vision opened on all fields and cores.

Engineer/ Osman Gaafar Abdalla
SRCS Secretary General

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Introduction

Who are we

SRCS is the first voluntary national society working in Sudan, and which works as an auxiliary body for the government in the humanitarian work and in a wide geographical range to cover the whole country through its branches (currently 18 branches) in the states.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) was established by the cabinet of Ministers decision No. 869 of its meeting on 3 April 1956 as voluntary association Society aimed at alleviating suffering and strengthening the capacities of vulnerable groups in community. And in the same meeting the government agreed to sign Geneva treaties issued on 9th, August, 1949 and SRCS became a member in the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent on 19th, October, 1957.

SRCS is considered as an establishing member of the General Secretariat of the Arab Red Crescent societies in Jeddah. And on 29 June 2010 SRCS law was approved by the National Assembly (Parliament), in its session no. (8) of its 1st meeting round, which presented the strong legal base for SRCS to operate first aids, response to emergencies and health interventions.

SRCS remains since its establishment in 1956 working in the field of voluntary humanitarian work, taking into consideration the solidarity values of the Sudanese community, that resulted from the educational and cultural values, customs and traditions controlling the movement of the society, basing on the principles of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the reflections of humanitarian voluntary work culture. SRCS is known by the community with its humanitarian role serving the community during the previous periods, the thing that acquired SRCS wide experiences in the field of relief and emergency. This is usually conducted in a close cooperation between the national and international organizations, as well as its role with the relevant governmental bodies. SRCS extended its external partnerships the thing that led to creation of strong cooperation relations with its counterparts in the international movement, UN agencies, the other societies, local, and regional and International NGOs.

The Fundamental Principles of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

Humanitarian:

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality: It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality: In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence: The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity: There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Internationality: The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

Chapter One

1. 1. Summary of the preparation of the strategic plan 2020 -2030

In continuation to the efforts of SRCS in the long range strategic planning, the legislative body represented in the board of directors, decided to review the strategy of 2011-2020, in order to escort the development and changes in the field of humanitarian work. SRCS decided to get the assistance of the Ministry of Strategic Planning Khartoum state, due to their wide experience in the field of strategic planning. And with a decision from the SG, no.(4), on 9/1/2018, a technical committee headed by representative from the board of directors, a reporter from PMER department and members from HQ and branches, has been formed to review the draft of the strategy. The committee held regular meetings to review and revise the draft with coordination with the Ministry until the new draft was prepared. SRCS decided with a recommendation from the committee to extend the period of the strategy implementation up to 2030, in order to realize its goals, and also as some of the basic references in the humanitarian work such as; the sustainable development goals, UN strategy to reduce risks (SENDAI), the quarter century plan of the state 2031 and the national youth strategy, and it is included in the setting of the current strategy.

2. References of the strategy:

SRCS strategy depends on many basic references, where its contents is considered as the main references on which the strategy depend, and in this regard the basic centers of these references, on which the setting of the strategy is based, within which its frame will be implemented including:

1. The sustainable development goals 2030
2. UN International strategy for disaster risk reduction, SENDAI frame work for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030
3. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies' strategy 2011-2020
4. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies' strategy for migration 2018-2022
5. The humanitarian summit conference minutes in Turkey 2016
6. The international and regional treaties and proclamations approved by Sudan
7. The state quarter century national strategy 2007-2031
8. Sudan transitional constitution 2006
9. Sudan laws related to SRCS field of work
10. SRCS laws and regulations
11. National community dialogues and discussions outputs related to SRCS work
12. Inhabitants policy, national council of inhabitants 2002
13. The 5th census 2008

14. The national strategy for youth 2007-2030
15. Sudan childhood national strategy
16. Volunteering development strategic plan 2017-2020
17. Sudanese family health survey 2010
18. National survey for children and youth in Sudan 2007
19. ICRC strategy
20. National strategy for disaster prevention
21. Poverty prevention strategy

3. The process and setting of the Strategy:

The strategy has been set based on the results of the strategic analysis, where (SWOT) and (SIMPEST) methodologies have been used, and policies have been made in order to mobilize, guide and coordinate SRCS activity to be carried in accordance with strategy implementation requirements, and it includes the following:

1. Encouraging, developing and establishing the partnership between SRCS and the partners, to direct SRCS efforts and capacities towards releasing the strategy.
2. The above mentioned guide comes in one of the following directions:
 - A. Promoting power
 - B. Seizing opportunities
 - C. Handling vulnerabilities
 - D. Dealing with the threats

In a way that realizes harmony, accord and integration of SRCS's activities with its partners in the community

Partners:

It is possible to mention the most important partners in the implementation of SRCS strategy

- . Partners from the International Movement
- . UN related agencies
- . Related Ministries

1.3. The analytical frame:

The review of SRCS strategy of 2011-2020 has been completed and approved in its analysis of plans and the annual performance reports approved by the leadership of the National Society for the years 2011-2016 and the references related to the humanitarian situation, the strategic analysis, analysis of strength, vulnerabilities, and opportunities and threats

The most important achievements: at the institutional level:

- In order to implement the strategy of 2011-2020, develop and ensure quality of work, SRCS has established a directorate for PMER which has carried out its role by close monitoring to set executive plans and annual reports, by setting mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and

reporting, and also staff members are qualified in the field of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

- SRCS has disseminated the strategy to the formal bodies at the national and state levels, partners from inside the international Movement, UN agencies and NGOs.
- It's worth mentioning that SRCS and in the frame of its strategy 2011-2020, has developed its administrative and accounting systems and the methods and ways of voluntary work, by updating the laws and regulations that concern volunteers and the governing bodies that control the movement of SRCS work. SRCS has computerized the financial, logistic, administrative systems by entering the accounting system of SAGE, and then after developing and entering of the financial system of RITIC.
- SRCS has produced and updated many policies and strategies of methodologies in the fields of programmatic and institutionally different such as; training policy, PMER manual, volunteers' development strategy and manual, first aid method, humanitarian law method and psychosocial support manual.
- SRCS has extended its external partnership, the thing that leads to creating of relationships and strong corporation with its counterparts in the international movement, the UN agencies, the other non-governmental organizations and local, regional and international organizations. During the strategy period SRCS has signed long -term frame agreements, the thing that leads to strengthening and promotion of relationships.
- In the field of information SRCS has made policy and strategy for information and documentation, and also used the social media and cooperated with the state, national and international media bodies to reflect SRCS activities to the public, in addition to running media campaigns for collecting donations, dissemination of peace culture and extending training in the field of disseminating the international humanitarian law.
- SRCS has located a large particular area for the voluntary movement by establishing volunteers' development administration, in which policies and regulations of volunteering were made.

Achievements at the level of programs and operations:

- SRCS in order to escort the changes in the humanitarian situation that resulted from climate changes, and according to its strategy, has extended the projects programs that help in building community capacities of perseverance and adaption to face and reduce the disasters' risks.
- SRCS has responded to the movement's inhabitants, displacement, immigration and refuge, and has also made extension in social care in the field of education, orphans' sponsorship, vocational training and ways of gaining living. The thing that added to SRCS accumulated experiences during the years and increased its social image.
- SRCS humanitarian aid extended to outside the country, by its participation in relieving the wounded and patients in Gaza and Yemen, with high professionalism according to the principles of the International Movement.

Challenges:

- Due to the South Sudan separation in July 2011 fallouts, SRCS has made the required arrangements, the financial and administrative ones, to establish a Red Cross Society for South Sudan, the thing that increased the burden on SRCS resources.
- Despite the wide spread of SRCS, but the on-going complicated humanitarian situation in the country, because of the conflicts in Darfur, South Kurdofoan and Blue Nile, in addition to voluntary return from and to South Sudan, the increase of refugees numbers, the issues of illegal immigration in addition to natural disasters, which increased the humanitarian need while SRCS resources and the external support were limited.
- SRCS has faced during the strategy period, the lack of understanding of its auxiliary role to the government and the promoting to the stability of SRCS within the self and governmental support and non-depending totally on donors to run its activities. The economic blockade impact was clear in late arrival external support which coincided with increasing inflation rates. As well as the changes in the international humanitarian situation that led to decrease of the external support, whereas Sudan is no longer priority in support by the donors.

3.2 SWOT Analysis:

Strengths : <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Administrative and Executive Structure : The Society has a wide geographical coverage system and is spread throughout the Sudan .▪ Human Resources : The Society has long and extensive experience as well as a skilled and trained volunteers network .▪ Administrative and Information Management Mandate : The association has a decentralized management system that authorizes administrative authority for the management of local sub-management projects , which has been operating effectively since 1996, relying on local resources and capabilities .▪ Available techniques and tools: For the development of humanitarian services represented by the broad network of partnerships with the Society in different humanitarian fields with different sources of funding .▪ The large community of volunteers : Who are integrated with local communities , who are constantly working to raise awareness and build capacity . In addition to the community's acceptance for the Society	Weaknesses : <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Weak domestic resources to counter proliferation and wide coverage of the Society▪ The weakness of the culture of sustainability of volunteerism among some cadres, local communities and official bodies and institutions.▪ Weak participation in communication and poor public diplomacy.
Opportunities :	Threatens :

- Membership in the international movement gives it many opportunities
- The global trend towards humanitarian action and the significant shift towards recovery, reconstruction and development achievement.
- Global awareness of development and community support as a humanitarian orientation with strategic awareness of its relevance to humans' regional and global security and future security.
- The existence of academic institutions and national, regional and international organizations concerned with the issues of volunteerism, reconstruction, sustainable development and the environment.
- The existence of local, regional and global legislation, conventions and charters that support the work of the Society.
- High growth rate of information infrastructure
- Global and regional attention to youth issues
- Expanding the circle of Higher and Technical Education.
- There is a growing interest by community organizations in vulnerable youth groups .
- **Technical development and information revolution:** Technical development and the development of information systems provide many techniques and tools that increase efficiency in planning, managing and implementing projects , as well as effective management of enterprise resources .
- **The spread of volunteerism culture in communities,** which has soared in recent decades, is an opportunity to develop volunteerism.
- **Media development :** Media is one of the main means to raise the level of the culture of volunteerism in communities , and with the development of its tools and channels, the culture of volunteering is steadily expanding, as well as the activities of the society and the dissemination of the principles of the international movement

Political variables : There are many political variables that can affect the performance of the Society, conflicts in South Sudan and the problems that are resulted from it, such as the problem of displaced persons and refugees

The negative role of the conflict in the neighboring countries resulting in refugees and illegal immigration
Political and social instability caused by wars, conflicts and natural disasters

Environmental variables:
Environmental changes and natural disasters are a major threat to local communities and therefore constitute a serious risk factor for the Society's projects.

Climate Change: Climate change also affects the movement of the population and causes internal migration, which threatens population stability and thus hinders the Society's projects.

2.3. Strategic analysis:

1. Summary of the national community dialogues & discussions outcomes:

1.1 The outcomes related to SRCS' purposes general:

1. Realizing of balanced development with its comprehensive understanding, which means non-discrimination on the level of districts, and observes the interests of the coming generations and environment.
2. Commitment to realize the goals of sustainable development.
3. Encourages the stability of nomads, realizes security among them and ends the conflict on the resources.
4. Encourages innovation and invention.

2.1 Social development:

- 1.2.1 Realizing social security and justice, and building & maintaining of consistent community.
- 2.2.1 Development of human being sympathy, psychologically, mentally and physically and dissemination of knowledge.
- 3.2.1 Care for homeless rehabilitation and reintegrate them in the community.
- 4.2.1 Improve the health services and promote health culture.
- 5.2.1 Develop and care for persons with special needs.
- 6.2.1 Strengthening the role of the civil community organizations and support their activities.
- 7.2.1 Fight illiteracy
- 8.2.1 Establishment of social welfare state by strengthening and widening the mechanisms of social welfare and protection and make them work effectively.
- 9.2.1 Rehabilitation of civilians psychologically and physically affected by war and reintegrates them into the community.
- 10.2.1 Observe the social and economic justice.
- 11.2.1 Care for school health
- 12.2.1 Establishment of vocational centers in the states.
- 13.2.1 Care for productive persons by providing necessary services such as; education, health, transport and financing.
- 14.2.1 Promotion of woman, youth and persons with special needs rights.
- 15.2.1 Care for school environment, labs and aids.

3.1 Economic development:

- 1.3.1 Reconstruction of war destroyed projects.
- 2.3.1 Mitigate poverty, provide work opportunities and increase poor people income.
- 3.3.1 Realize food security.
- 4.3.1 Rehabilitation of shepherds and farmers and raise their capacities.
- 5.3.1 Care rural development and reduce displacement.
- 6.3.1 Change the rural areas to production areas.

7.3.1 Strengthening rehabilitation of rural economy.

8.3.1 Develop production and productivity.

4.1 Environment and sustainability of resources:

1.4.1 Maintenance of environment.

2.4.1 Maintenance & sustainable administration for wild life resources.

3.4.1 Incorporation of environmental deterioration concepts and sustainability of rural development while building peace concepts.

4.4.1 Development and protection of natural resources and its sustainability.

5.4.1 Development of natural pastures.

6.4.1 Planting of people's forests around the residential areas.

7.4.1 Use the solar power in farming.

8.4.1 Care for productive woman in the gum Arabic areas.

9.4.1 Vaccination of national herds against epidemics.

2. The state quarter century strategy:

1.2 Policies related to core of health:

1.1.2 Raise health services coverage degree and its capability in order to meet community needs.

2.1.2 Response to the internal and international changes.

3.1.2 Provision of health services in the frame of comprehensive economic and social development.

4.1.2 Sector coordination in and out the health system.

1.3 Policies related to core of youth strategy on the following:

1.1.3 Care and guide disable, displaced and war and natural disasters affected youth activities, innovations and inventions and organize shows galleries and contests for their production.

2.1.3 Deal with the main challenges that encounter youth and they are: guide education and youth capacity building, employment and mitigation of poverty, deal with the complications of spare time, face the health risks, deal with environmental risks, promote participation and reintegration into the community, realize peace and promote country unity and deal with the complications of globalization.

3.1.3 Encourage voluntary and local work in the field of drugs and narcotics.

4.1.3 Encourage voluntary and local work in the field of the youth with special needs.

5.1.3 Encourage voluntary and local work in the field of homeless persons.

6.1.3 Encourage community organizations to provide social care to those people missing family care because of displacement.

7.1.3 Support national efforts in rehabilitation of war affected society of youth as well as teaching those deprived from education.

8.1.3 Promotion of youth capacities to face risks that threat their psychological, physical and mental health.

Therefore, it was a must to include these considerations as principles and main guidelines in SRCS strategy, and the projects that emerged from the strategy must follow these guides, in order to realize these purposes.

3. Sustainable development goals 2030:

Sustainable development goals include seventeen goals and cover all development aspects that countries attempt to apply by its commitment with the proclamation issued by the general assembly, on the 25th of September 2015. Some of these goals, related directly to SRCS field of work, and those are the ones must be focused on in SRCS strategy, and they are:

The 3rd goal: Good health & well-being: The concept of good health gathered with well-being, with the consideration that good health is the base for production, well-being and development.

The 4th goal: Good education: In good education, health education, professional safety is there, and all these are in SRCS work range and they must be included in its strategy.

The 5th goal: Gender equality: This principle is also included in the seventh principles of the international Federation of the Red Crescent and Red Cross and it has been included in SRCS principles and policies of its work.

The 8th goal: Appropriate work and development of economy: SRCS has a good register of developmental projects, and the work in this range must continue in order to develop the local communities and to enable it economically.

The 12th goal: Liable production and consumption: Sustainability is considered as the main criteria on which the goals of sustainable development are based, and therefore, clear indicators must be applied within the strategy, if it is the sustainability in human capital, within the strategy of volunteering development, or sustainability in the use of SRCS's resources and abilities.

(13th, 14th, 15th) Goals: All of them related to environment, observing the environmental balance and vital diversity. This should be a main criterion for measuring the projects carried by SRCS.

The 17th goal: Making partnership for realizing goals: SRCS cares for its permanent partnerships, but the base of partnerships must be extended to include all organizations and societies that work in the range of SRCS field of work. Focusing should not be on the governmental institutions only, but coordination of programs and projects must be with the civil community organizations. All these should be carried to observe the independence value SRCS follows.

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:

SENDAI frame, disaster risks reduction, 2025-2030, includes four main priorities, of which the 3rd priority is the most important, and which ensure the importance of investment in the field of disaster risks reduction, in order to increase the ability to face it – and this requires allocation of many necessary resources and projects to promote prevention against disasters mechanisms.

1.4 The guiding principles of the frame state the following:

1.1.4 Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation.

2.1.4 Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, as appropriate to their national circumstances and system of governance;

3.1.4. Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;

4.1.4 Disaster risk reduction requires an all of society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest.

4.1.5 The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development.

4.1.6 While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk;

4.1.7 Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments are more cost effective than primary reliance on post disaster response and recovery, and contribute to sustainable development;

4.1.8 An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management;

4.1.9 Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities, as identified by them.

SENDAI Priorities for action:

SENDAI:

SENDAI Priorities for action SENDAI are represented in four main priorities as follows:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk; .

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Basing on the principles and priorities laid by SENDAI frame, focusing in SRCS strategy, must be on two basic cores: (SRCS according to its experiences and programs in reducing disasters’ risks and adapting with the climate change and promoting communities’ perseverance, works in the four cores of SENDAI frame)

First: Promotion of disasters’ monitoring and follow-up mechanisms, by building the required structures and systems.

Second: Developing a comprehensive framework including the available tools and means for reducing disasters, according to human resources, capacities of every environment and community in Sudan and the nature of disasters’ risks that encounter every community, focus investment in these means in order to ensure the sustainability in facing disasters.

5. Humanitarian summit conference in Turkey 2016:

The conference renewed its confirmation on supporting the member countries of Sudan, in the efforts exerted to face the economic and financial difficulties, and called the International community to delete the external loans of Sudan. The conference urged Sudan and South Sudan to maintain the good neighboring relationships and to attempt to solve all suspended issues peacefully, by dialogues and negotiations. The conference welcomed in this context, the decision of Sudan of opening its borders with South Sudan. The conference called the Secretariat General of Islamic Cooperation organization and the member countries to follow-up the implementation of the results of the donors’ international conference of reconstruction and peace building in Darfur.

This proclamation in regard to Sudan, and which was included in the proclamation of the humanitarian summit, calls to focus on risks’ management related to refugees of South Sudan, and also focus on reconstruction on Darfur states, and therefore, some of the main projects of SRCS’s strategy must focus on these two main cores. In order to realize peace goals and the development that the international community is looking for.

6. The National Strategy for Childhood in Sudan:

The national strategy for childhood in Sudan is based on the principle and philosophy of the national system for child well-being. Sudan commitment in this scope is referred to Sudan

endorsement on the international treaty for child rights, and that was completed by ending the institutional building developing and activating the legal frame for sake of child protection and welfare since the year 2010.

The data in which the strategy focus, indicate children less than 3 years death rates, therefore, the projects related to mother and child health should focus on group of age, and before it during pregnancy, and during delivery and after delivery. there should be focusing of health awareness and education.

The data also indicate the arising rate of deaths among nomads, and that is a result of the huge health risks surround them. Therefore, the rural projects should be focused on this group.

The data in which the strategy depends, indicate the high rate disable children in the age group of 18 years, in South Darfur, North Darfur, West Darfur, Gazira and North Kurdofan. Therefore, rehabilitation programs must be directed to this group in these states, among the programs and projects of SRCS strategic plan.

Finally, the strategy calls for investment in childhood through health and education programs, the matter that studies proved the bigger output of it than the money amounts invested in it.

Whereas, a modern study, carried by UNICEF in the year 2017, proved that the investment in the children of poor families has multiple returns than the investment in non-poor families. And therefore, a high rate of the strategic plan projects must be focused on investment in childhood, and particularly in the poor communities.

7. Youth National Strategy 2007-2030:

The national strategy of youth attempts to handling the most important issues and youth problems, which are represented in:

- 1.7. Alphabetic and technical illiteracy.
- 2.7. Unemployment and poverty.
- 3.7. HIV/AIDS, drugs and public health.
- 4.7. The environment
- 5.7. Wars and violence.
- 6.7. Participation and social & political integration.
- 7.7. Plundering of civilization and globalization.
- 8.7. Sports, culture and spare time.

8. HIV/AIDS, drugs and public health:

The strategy data indicates the spread of HIV/AIDS among youth in the age group from 15-45 years has reached 0.67%, as the spread rate in the countryside reached 0.33% and in the urban 1.14%, in the displacement areas reached 0.26% and in the refugees' areas is 0.27%. It seems from these statistics that the spread rate in the urban areas is high, but the spread rate in the displacement and refugees' areas is also not few, and these are limited communities and the intervention into it is easy and not complicated like the urban. Therefore, SRCS strategic projects must focus on displacement and refugees' areas, considering them as controllable disease transmitting resources, in addition to the possibility of reducing the rate in a clear and tangible manner.

According to the directives of this strategy, we have to focus on youth psychological health, particularly in wars and conflicts areas, whereas, SRCS should not neglect the psychological dimension in its projects.

The strategy of the International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies 2011-2020:

The IFRC vision: **To inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.**

The strategic aims of Strategy 2020 are:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises
2. Enable healthy and safe living
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

The enabling actions to deliver our Strategic Aims are:

1. Build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
2. Pursue humanitarian diplomacy to prevent and reduce vulnerability in a globalized world.
3. Function effectively as the International Federation.

The strategic plan for volunteering development in the Red Crescent 2017-2020

10.1 SRCS staff and volunteers work in accordance to the following directives:

- 1.1.10 Support volunteering spirit, considering it as SRCS care center & basic core for all activities.
- 2.1.10 The ideal use of resources
- 3.1.10 Use modern management technology, and modern analysis and measuring tools.
- 4.1.10 realizing of equality by providing equal opportunities for all community groups without discrimination.
- 5.1.10 Use the right concept of human diplomacy without ignoring the principles of neutrality and independence.
- 6.1.10 Ensure communication by disseminating and documenting knowledge, experiences and dedicate external and internal openness.

10.2 Strategic goals and public policies:

- 10.2.1 Participate in disseminating humanitarian principles and values and promote the concept of voluntary work.
- 2.2.10 Develop volunteers' capacities provide a supporting environment to volunteering.

3.2.10 Promote financial and human resources of volunteering development.

11 International Federation Immigration strategy 2018-2022

1.11 strategic aims:

1.1.11 Save lives and ensure dignity

2.1.11 Enable safe and resilient living

3.1.11 Promote social inclusion of migrants

2.11 principles and policy:

1.2.11 focus on immigrants' needs and vulnerabilities

2.2.11 Including migrants in humanitarian

programming

3.2.11 Support immigrants' ambitions

4.2.11 admit immigrants' rights

5.2.11 Make a link between assisting and protection, humanitarian advocacy for immigrants' benefit.

6.2.11 Establish partnerships for immigrants

7.2.11 work along the whole immigration tracks

8.2.11 Help immigrants to return back

9.2.11 face inhabitants' displacement

10.2.11 mitigate migration pressures' on the original communities

Chapter two

SRCS strategy 2020-2030

The new strategy shows vision, mission , strategic objective, and specific objectives in addition to policies.

Vision:

The lead National society in providing quality humanitarian work

Mission:

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.

Basic values and bases:

1. **Credibility:** We gain trust and respect as transparent and credible institution through strict compliance with internationally-endorsed covenants and values.
2. **Inclusiveness:** We value human dignity, respect diversity, promote and maintain equality and equity principles.
3. **Participatory Approach:** We value volunteers', stakeholders' and communities' contributions and promote teamwork culture.
4. **Quality-Oriented:** We endorse and maintain excellence and competence standards in line with RC/RC Movement principles and guidelines.
5. **Ecosystem Awareness:** We integrate and merge environmental awareness elements within our programs and projects at all phases, implementation, monitoring and evaluation levels.
6. **Equity:** We endorse and adopt an equity-based approach in all our programs and activities.
7. **Equality:** We endorse and promote cultural, economic and social equality values.
8. **Respect for Human Dignity:** We respect human dignity and endorse human safety as top priorities.
9. **Accountability transparency and Integrity:** We towards the targeted communities and stakeholders as core pillar of our mission.
10. **Sustainable Development:** We include and integrate sustainable development elements in every program and project we undertake.
11. **Non-violence:** We denounce violence in whatever form and promote the culture of peace.
- 12 **Compliance & Commitment:** We are committed to comply with all relevant international conventions and agreements where Sudan is party thereto.

The strategic goals:

1. **Achieve and Maintain** technical, administrative and financial management excellence.

2. **Enhance** volunteering culture **and Promote** the environment of voluntary work.
3. **Initiate, Contribute into, and Lead** recovery, rehabilitation, resilience, and development
4. **Enhance and Promote** environment conservation and preservation of traditional value systems.
5. **Provide** emergency aid, assistance and protection to disaster affected community .
6. **Establish and Enhance** means of mass-media communication with the public and targeted communities.

The specific strategic objectives :

1. Achieve and Maintain technical, administrative and financial management excellence

- .1.1 Building a sustainable information system
- 1.2 Achieving administrative excellence and institutional control
- 3.1 Build capacities in accordance with the requirements of realizing recovery, rehabilitation and sustainable development.
- 4.1 Promote a financial and human resources for the humanitarian work.

2. Enhance volunteering culture and Promote the environment of voluntary work.

- 1.2 Disseminate the fundamental principles of the International Movement, human values and promote voluntary work concept.
- 2.2 Build social capacities in voluntary work.
- 3.2 Promote the concept of volunteering and disseminate its culture in the community.
- 4.2 Promote and strengthen volunteers' structures.
- 5.2 Participate in volunteers' capacities, care and development.

3. Initiate, Contribute into, and Lead recovery, rehabilitation, resilience, and development

- 1.3 contribute in realizing recovery and rehabilitation.
- 2.3 Participation in realizing socioeconomic development.
- 4.3 To contribute to improving primary health care services and raising their .competencies to meet the needs of the community

4 Enhance and Promote environment conservation and preservation of traditional value systems.

- 1.4 4.1 Contributing to the promotion of community capacity in the optimal exploitation and development of resources, upgrading environmental awareness and spreading a culture of sustainability
- 2.4 4.2 Contributing to the preservation of the environment

5 Provide emergency aid, assistance and protection to disaster affected community.

- 1.5 Promotion of community capacities in understanding risks and responses
- 2.5 Strengthening prepared readiness and rapid intervention mechanisms
- 3. 5 Provision aids and relief, cash if applicable and protection to those affected, displaced persons, returnees, refugees and migrants
- 4.5 Contributing to the response to health and environmental health emergencies
- 5.5 Strengthening emergency preparedness and early warning mechanisms

6. Establish and Enhance means of mass-media communication with the public and targeted communities.

- 6.1 Promoting dissemination of knowledge ,news, and information related to the SRCS activities. National society media communication with the public
- 6.2 Promotion of introducing the International Movement emblem
And its use.
- 6.3 Develop and promote humanitarian diplomacy.
- 6.4 strengthening and promotion of the legal framework for International Disaster
.Response Law in Sudan
- 6.5 promotion and dissemination of International Humanitarian law

Chapter Three

Policies:

1. Policies related to Provide emergency aid, assistance and protection to disaster affected community.

- 1.1 Strengthening the community's capacity to understand risks and respond
- 1.2 Promotion of readiness, response and prompt intervention mechanisms
- 1.3 Participation in realization of recovery and rehabilitation.
- 1.4 Developing mechanisms for bilateral dealing and dealing with crises

2. Policies related to Enhance and Promote environment conservation and preservation of traditional value systems.

- 1.2 Participation in promoting community capacities in the ideal use of resources.
- 2.2 Participation in promoting the environmental awareness and disseminating sustainability culture.
- 3.2 Support the national efforts related to environment, environmental balance and vital diversity.
- 4.2 consider applying clear sustainability indicators in the use of resources.

3. Policies related to Enhance volunteering culture and Promote the environment of voluntary work.

- 1.3 Dissemination of humanitarian principles and values and promotion of voluntary work concept.
- 2.3 Participation in social capacity building in voluntary work.
- 3.3 Promotion of the concept of volunteering and disseminate its culture among the community.
- 4.3 Attempt to establish partnerships for realizing goals, including all organizations and societies that work in SRCS's field of work. Without focusing on the governmental institutions only, coordinate programs and projects with the civil community organizations. This is all done by observing independency value followed by SRCS.
 - . Establish initiatives that include international & regional partnerships of SRCS.
 - . obtain advantage from the international & regional partnerships by transferring technology and experiences.
- 5.3 consider involvement of youth energy in the voluntary work.
- 6.3 Establish partnership between SRCS and scientific research institutions.

4. Policies related to the field of social development:

- 1.4 Include priorities of youth, children and disabled in SRCS strategy.

2.4 Developing of programs and projects help in handling youth problems by volunteering.

3.4 Support efforts related to investment in childhood, through supporting health and education programs.

4.4 consider developing people with special needs and orphans, as well as children.

5.4 Assist in rehabilitation of war affected civilians (psychologically and physically) and reintegrate them into the community.

6.4 Support the national efforts in rehabilitation of homeless persons and reintegrate them into the community.

7.4 consider developing health from a progressive perspective, regarding good health as the main basis for production, well-being and development, and it represents strategic a direction to get benefit of energies and prevent waste resulting from wasted time during sickness.

8.4 Fight illiteracy and provide good education that includes development of knowledge, technical skills, positive thinking skills, health education and professional safety.

5. Policies related to the field of economic development:

1.5 Assist communities by providing appropriate working opportunities.

2.5 Help to mitigate poverty, provide work opportunities and increase poor people income.

3.5 Support national efforts in the development of local communities and enable them economically.

4.5 Support national efforts in realizing rural development.

5.5 Help in realizing rural development and reducing displacement.

6.5 Support national efforts in qualifying pastoralists and farmers and raise their capacities.

7.5 Help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of projects damaged during war.

6. Policies related to Achieve and Maintain technical, administrative and financial management excellence.

1.6 consider building sustainable information system.

2.6 consider developing the administrative systems.

3.6 consider capacity building in the fields of modern management, quality, distinction and modern applications.

4.6 Promote voluntary financial and human resources

7. Policies related to Establish and Enhance means of mass-media communication with the public and targeted communities.

1.7 Maintain the good image of SRCS among the Sudanese communities.

- 2.7 Strengthen the relationship with mass media and form a group of journalists that reflects SRCS work.
- 3.7 Dissemination of International humanitarian law awareness widely among the different community groups.
- 4.7 Design and print booklets identifying SRCS and the international movement, with the Red Crescent emblem.
- 5.7 Broadcast radio and TV programs on SRCS activities.
- 6.7 Do an appropriate training in communication to improve communication skills, for the staff and volunteers of communication and dissemination department in the HQ and branches, qualifying them to present better services to the targeted communities.

8. Policies related to crosscutting issues:

- 1.8 Considers gender and diversity; prevent violence, provide psychosocial support, Protection and Gender Inclusion, as crosscutting issues in all humanitarian activities
- 2.8 Integrate Community Engagement and Accountability approaches into all programmes and operations based on a set of minimum accountability standards
- 3.8 Training and internal advocacy at all levels, in order to build staff and volunteers' capacities, so as to know and understand the implementation of the initiatives of community participation.
- 4.8 Support the communities with information, skills and life-saving practices, in order to promote their ability to resist.