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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Sudan: Anticipatory actions for potential unrest

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRSD030	Glide n°:	Not applicable
Date of issue:	15 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 January 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 148,255			
Total number of people at risk:	10,000	Number of people to be assisted:	10,000
Provinces at risk:	Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedarif, River Nile, Blue Nile	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedarif, River Nile, Blue Nile
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has a presence across the country, with branches in each of the 18 states and a strong volunteer network. The National Society is the largest and most widespread humanitarian organization in Sudan, with 40,000 registered and active volunteers who are part of local and hard-to-reach communities.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The following RCRC partners are present in the country: ICRC, IFRC, Qatar RC, Turkish RC, German RC, Netherlands RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Spanish RC, Danish RC. All RCRC partners provide technical support to the NS in the development of the contingency plan. ICRC and IFRC providing also financial support to the contingency plan.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: SRCS is an active participant in all national and regional coordination mechanisms which would be key during any response, including the Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Higher Council of civil defence; MoH coordination and task force meetings; Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and cluster meetings. At the branch level, SRCS has presented the following coordination mechanism; cluster meetings, civil defence coordination meetings, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and coordination meetings with local government administration.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Sudan has for many years experienced increasing inflation rates, a depreciation of the Sudanese Pound, and associated increases in the prices of key commodities – including food and medicine. This has reduced household purchasing power and access to food among vulnerable communities. In December 2018, the economic crisis sparked protests, which led to the deposition of the former president in April 2019. A Transitional Military Council (TMC) was established; however, this did not stop protests which continued, demanding the establishment of a civilian government, resulting in the formation of a Transitional Government in September 2019.

The Transitional Government has inherited the economic burden and the massive inflationary pressures have continued to heavily impact living standards and increased insecurity due to economic hardship. The political outlook and Sudan's removal from the States Sponsor of Terrorism List (SSTL) by the United States in 2020, was expected to stimulate financial flows, benefiting growth. However, this has not translated to any meaningful improvement in the economy. The GDP growth forecast for Sudan dropped down from 0.8% to 0.6%, reflecting the negative impact of soaring domestic prices. Private consumption remained weak in the first half of 2021, as inflation dampens purchasing power and Covid-19 restrictions hampered the recovery in consumer and business activity.

There is a real risk that sustained uncertainty around government arrangements – let alone a significant deterioration in security – will have serious humanitarian impact, both through the impact on the economy and directly on protection of

vulnerable people. The situation in the country is not yet stable and the future unpredictable, which has been reflected in recent events summarized below:

- An [attempted coup](#) took place on 21 September 2021 to take over the state television, army headquarters and dismiss the transitional government. The Prime Minister highlighted this to be an extension of previous attempts to overthrow the government.
- Tensions have persisted and increased after the failed coup attempt.
- On 4 October, four suspected members of ISIL group were killed in a raid by security officers in Khartoum, and eight people were arrested on 3 October. In ending September, 11 foreign nationals linked to an ISIS cell were arrested during which five intelligence officers were killed during an exchange of gunfire.
- In recent months, the government has undertaken a series of tough economic reforms to qualify for debt relief, leading to sporadic protests against these reforms and the cost of living. Demonstrations have since been holding weekly and although they have mainly remained non-violent, the demonstrations cause disruptions.
- In recent weeks, [demonstrators from the Beja tribe have blocked roads](#) around Port Sudan and forced Red Sea ports to close, protesting against the transitional government and poor economic conditions. The government is warning that the country is running out of life-saving medicines, fuel and wheat stocks because of the closure of the port and ongoing protests, which could cause further unrest. The transitional government is yet to reach an agreement on how to approach the situation in eastern Sudan.
- According to Reuters in an [article published on 01 October](#), Sudanese security forces fired tear gas on 30 September to break up a demonstration in the capital Khartoum by an estimated 20,000 people in support of a civilian-led transition to democracy.
- Despite a [peace deal signed in 2020](#) with various Sudanese armed groups, there has been increased unrest in the western region of Darfur as well as local clashes in the eastern part of the country.

In response to recent developments, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has revised its contingency plan reflecting emerging/potential scenarios to prepare and anticipate a possible scenario of social unrest, where one of the key activities will be to increase their readiness and response capacity. The National Society is now set in the context of unrest. This DREF operation, closely coordinated with the support of the ICRC and PNSs in the country, will support the SRCS contingency plan support anticipatory actions to ensure the National Society's readiness to provide immediate response considering the unrest being witnessed in the country. This will help to reduce the direct and other indirect (food & fuel shortages, population movement etc) impacts on the population. If the National Societies does not take action at this moment, they might be unable to act effectively if the situation continues to escalate. In the event of a situation gravitating towards the worst-case scenario, there would be a mandated response led by the ICRC and the SRCS, with the support of other Movement partners as shall be possible and agreed upon.

Being at the forefront of possible unrest, SRCS volunteers will have a vital role in monitoring the situation, and assist in emergency health care, in addition to their work side-by-side local authorities to evacuate communities trapped by demonstration /protest-related violence.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

SRCS vision is to be an active and effective partner to the vulnerable population and a reliable service provider throughout Sudan. Its mission is to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups by promoting and strengthening the capacities of local communities. As part of the SRCS transformation plan, the RCRC Act is being revised, clearly stipulating its mandate.

SRCS has significant experience in operating in the context of unrest and has been responding in earlier events, including the Abyai events 2007, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) attack of Khartoum in 2008, South Kordofan 2012, Blue Nile 2011 events and Darfur conflict as well as during the 2018/2019 protests. SRCS has trained Emergency Action Teams (EAT), First Aid Teams, National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), Emergency Health and Emergency WASH, teams. Over years, with the support of the ICRC, several SRCS staff and volunteers have been sensitised on Safer Access Framework (SAF).

Considering the above events, SRCS has developed a contingency plan for unrest, riots and (violent) protests, to ensure readiness and to enable the National Society to increase its response capacity for these highly likely events. The plan mainly focuses on prepositioning of medical supplies and consumables for ambulances for pre-hospital care, training of response teams, strengthening capacity of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and communication equipment (VHF stations) and volunteer visibility and protection equipment. SRCS will continue to update the contingency plan to identify possible thresholds that would require an increased response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supports SRCS through the Sudan and Eritrea Country Cluster Delegation, based in Khartoum. IFRC Cluster Delegation consists of a Head of Delegation,

National Society Development (NSD) delegate, Operations Coordinator, Operations Manager, Public Health delegate and Finance and Administration team. Additional technical support can be requested through the Africa Regional Team or surge system. At this point of time, the DREF will be fully managed by the IFRC Cluster Delegation and surge support can be considered in the case the operation is scaled up to enter a response phase.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides regular support in enhancing SRCS emergency response capacities to conflict and other situations of violence. For this SRCS Contingency Plan, the ICRC will look to gear some of its planned 2021 activities to support the SRCS operations. ICRC acknowledges the necessity of and thus endorses Movement-wide coordinated support. ICRC and IFRC shall coordinate their support to ensure the complementarity of resources. In case of escalation of the current situation, ICRC and the SRCS will look to assume mandated lead and support of RCRC response.

In-country, the Movement partners meet once every two weeks to discuss and coordinate emergency response and preparedness actions. The meeting is chaired by SRCS Head of Disaster Management and all in-country RCRC Movement partners are participants. Additional meetings for urgent updates are planned in ad hoc. On Tuesday 12 October, the SRCS Secretary-General (SG) called a meeting with all RCRC Movement partners to present the contingency plan and express an urgent call for technical and financial support to the same, based on the latest string of events which have occurred in the country. A series of Movement sessions have subsequently taken place contributing to the revised Contingency Plan.

Overview of other actor's actions in the country

At the national level, SRCS is represented in the following coordination mechanism: the Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Higher Council of civil defence; MoH coordination and task force meetings; Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and cluster meetings. At the branch level, SRCS is represented in the following coordination mechanism; cluster meetings, civil defence coordination meetings, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and coordination meetings with local government administration.

Any response operations will be coordinated through the relevant coordination mechanism, as well as updates on preparedness efforts and anticipatory actions.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Considering current tensions in the country which include indicators of potential unrest in the coming weeks or even months, SRCS needs to be prepared to have the capacity to respond (first responders) in the event of a continued/widespread crisis. Humanitarian services that are being provided by SRCS include support with evacuation, First Aid services, ambulance services, provision of psychosocial support, and Health posts. These services seek to anticipate and reduce the following risk to the population:

- Injury and /or Loss of life, by evacuating people that might be caught in the unrest and providing pre-hospital care for people injured during the protest.
- Emotional distress, by providing psychosocial support to targeted people and volunteers so they feel calmer and supported in coping with their challenges.
- Exposure of the community members who are not a party to the unrest, to potential violence or death.
- Loss of livelihoods and property in areas affected by the unrest (to be supported by evacuation).

For the National Society to deliver on these services their readiness capacities need to be strengthened and the necessary materials need to be in place for the early action. The contingency plan focuses on prepositioning of equipment and consumables, as well as visibility items, training of its emergency response teams and strengthening of internal and external communication.

The lack of clarity on communication/reporting channels within SRCS has emerged as one lesson learned from previous operations therefore, an activity to address this has also been included in this intervention. Various partners have been supporting the strengthening of the NS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including the IFRC Floods Appeal. The EOC in Khartoum will be responsible for collecting and consolidating reports from branches at the Khartoum level. Clear SOPs and instructions have been issued to branches and departments on communication lines about findings, needs and response, as well as a contact list, have been shared to RC/RC Movement partners.

Risk Classification & Rationale for Anticipatory Actions

As of June 2021, the political situation in Sudan was classified as **deteriorating**. The situation remained unchanged in July and August but as of September 2021, the risk classification changed to **Deteriorated Situation** because of the incidences described above. The incidences (see below) in the country in the last two weeks of September has had the risk classification upgraded to **Conflict Risk Alert (Very High Risk)** as of the first week of October by the [International Crisis Watch Group](#).

- A coup attempt by the remnant of former President Bashir's regime heightened tension between transitional authorities civilian and military components.
- Concerns to reform the Security and military apparatus further lead hundreds of Civilians into the streets in several cities to denounce the coup and support the Civilian Led Government.
- Accusation and counter-accusation between the Sovereign Council and Military leading to withdrawal from the Protection Committee.
- The killing of Security forces in a raid targeting Islamic State-affiliated Cell in Capital Khartoum.

With the above classification, the tensions are expected to continue in the next weeks and months. Further, the overall situation has created severe economic shocks, weakening the Sudanese Pound and greatly impacted the population as major ports and major highways continue to remain closed and or locked down by the opposing group.

With the country already affected by food insecurity, severe flooding in some regions and the resulting impacts of the COVID-19 Ministry of Health regulations, people are confronted with the various crisis on top of the ongoing economic crisis with a very high likelihood of the situation continuing and further impacting the communities in the identified hotspot regions. This warrants the SRCS to already engage in anticipatory actions to support communities to prepare for the worst eventualities in the following key areas in the coming weeks and months: Health (Emergency and Mental Health) and Food Security.

Targeting

SRCS, together with the Movement partners, developed a scenario planning based on best, most likely and worst-case scenarios. In consultation with SRCS and ICRC it has been agreed to focus this DREF operation on the most likely situation. Geographical areas of concern in the most likely situation are the following: Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, River Nile, Blue Nile. Anticipatory actions that are supported through this DREF operation will focus on SRCS HQ and branches in these 6 regions over the next three months.

Scenario planning

Based on SRCS analysis of the ongoing tension and the existing volatility in the country, three scenarios have been developed and this EPoA is based on the most likely scenario. It is also in line with the SRCS contingency plan for unrest and considers the need for SRCS readiness to respond to be scaled up.

Operation Risk Assessment

In the situation that SRCS needs to activate its contingency plan, the following operational risks are foreseen:

- The scale of unrest makes it impossible for SRCS to have safe access and activate the full response.
- SRCS and staff might be affected/impacted by blockages/violence (targeted or not) during the response
- SRCS staff and volunteers might be impacted themselves and therefore not available to support the response, which would affect the impact of the NS to deliver humanitarian assistance.
- Internet and other communication interruptions might limit access to information and internal information sharing
- There might be situations where SRCS access to, and acceptance by the affected population is limited/challenging.

IFRC is working on a full risk assessment and development of mitigation measures that will be guiding the response.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to strengthen the readiness capacities of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to anticipate, prepare and respond to humanitarian needs arising from unrest and conflicts through trainings of 200 volunteers and 2020 staff as well as prepositioning of first aid equipment in identified hotspots. All 1200 volunteers that will be on standby for readiness and the early actions, will receive briefings and orientations on code of conduct and response. The priority focus of this DREF is to ensure response capacity is in place to provide first aid, ambulances, evacuations and health post services through prepositioning of the essential items and training of national and branch level emergency response teams and volunteers to limit the number of deaths from unrest related violence.

The following activities are planned through the contingency plan. However, in line with the DREF procedures, only highlighted readiness activities will be funded through this operation. The remaining gaps will be supported by ICRC mainly. As such, additional financial support is being requested. The main anticipatory actions of this operation will be implemented in three main axes including ensuring National Society readiness, ensuring protection and inclusion principles are properly assimilated during the planning stage, as well as ensuring close coordination and cooperation with partners at large but mainly with ICRC.

1- Ensure National Society Readiness to Respond through Emergency Health and First Aid Services including evacuation

- Prepositioning of first aid equipment & kits (DREF funded)
- Prepositioning of consumables for ambulances and health posts. SRCS has 6 ambulances in total, while only 3 are operating in hotspot areas (2 Khartoum, 1 Gedaref).
- Rapid intervention to provide First Aid and ambulance services (DREF funded)
- Training of 200 volunteers on psychosocial support for provision to volunteers and community members as needed (DREF Funded)
- Establishing linkages for rescue, evacuation and referral of the injured cases to hospitals (DREF funded)
- Train 200 volunteers under NDRT, BDRT and EFATs teams at HQ and branches level, who will then cascade the learnings to an additional 1,000 volunteers through briefings and refresher sessions (DREF funded). The learnings will include FA, PSS, CEA, PGI and the Code of Conduct amongst others.
- Prepare and deploy volunteers in 6 hotspot regions to provide humanitarian services (DREF funded).

2- Ensure protection and inclusion during response

The operation will ensure volunteers and staff are oriented on PGI minimum standards, to ensure minimum standards are applied throughout the response. Below activities will be implemented:

- Ensuring orientation on IFRC PGI minimal standards and implementation of minimal standards during response. This will be funded through the ongoing [MDS028 Floods Appeal](#).
- Ensuring volunteers are equipped with visibility materials and oriented on the Code of Conduct. (DREF funded). It is important to plan for volunteers' rest/recovery time while ensuring continuity of services. As such, SRCS will organise volunteers in teams with shifts to prevent burnout. The National Society will equally ensure volunteers have access to psychosocial support (both as debriefing after a shift and at a later stage).
- Continuous assessment of the context to gauge the intensity of the situation, which will enable SRCS to determine if/when to activate the response phase of the operation. Context analysis/monitoring of early warning indicators will also be regular, to ensure swift action when needed.

3- Internal and External Coordination

- Ensure Strengthening communication equipment of Emergency Rooms at HQ and SRCS branches level to ensure rapid activation and continuation of communication despite communication blackouts.
- Safer Access training in coordination with ICRC. Indeed, it is key to be prepared to be able to (i) respond quickly and (ii) adapt swiftly to changing scenarios and conditions.
- Ensure strong coordination with ICRC at the country level for security context monitoring and swift information exchange to foster Safer Access for volunteers.
- Design of a communication and feedback channel for the specific context of unrest (DREF funded)
- Ensure communication and coordination between HQ and branches so that support can be given swiftly when needed.
- Strengthening communication equipment of Emergency Rooms at HQ and SRCS branches level to ensure rapid activation and continuation of communication despite communication blackouts.
- Prepare and deploy volunteers in 6 hotspot regions to provide humanitarian services (DREF funded)
- Regular situation reporting (DREF funded)
- Support ongoing coordination/cooperation and monitoring with RCRC Movement components and other stakeholders (DREF funded)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

As part of the preparedness efforts, a clear design of communication and feedback mechanisms for the context of unrest will be developed, in close consultation with branches and communities. This will ensure volunteers are duly informed of their duties, but also that communities are aware of the exit routes or location of evacuation centres if tensions escalate into violence.

Operational Support Services

Human resources

To ensure the implementation of anticipatory and readiness actions, 1200 volunteers will be trained/oriented and ready to be deployed to support the implementation of the SRCS contingency plan. All volunteers will be insured and equipped with protective gear. The SRCS Head of Disaster Management Department (headquarter-based) will be overall responsible for preparedness and response efforts. At the branch level, Branch Directors will coordinate the preparedness and response efforts.

Logistics and Procurement

Through this operation, SRCS will preposition first aid and evacuation items and consumables for ambulances in anticipation of violence at the national and regional level in hotspot areas. This will help SRCS volunteers provide emergency health care and psychosocial support services to affected people when needed. Procurements will be

conducted at the national level, with technical support from IFRC Operations Manager and IFRC Regional Logistic Unit. SRCS will use its current fleet capacity supported through IFRC Floods and Population Movement Appeals.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

IFRC Cluster Delegation team in Khartoum will provide PMER support, especially with monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Continuous situation assessments will be carried out during the implementation to inform decision-making on potentially activating a response phase to this operation. Field staff and volunteers will provide bi-weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the Head of DM.

A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation, irrespective of whether a response phase is implemented or not, to support future programming.

Security

Levels of petty crime are generally low, though petty theft can be a problem in northern urban areas. Violent crime is rare in the capital Khartoum, Omdurman (Khartoum state), Port Sudan (Red Sea state) and surrounding areas (such as the 'Gezira triangle' south-east of Khartoum). Social unrest is a persistent risk in Sudan, largely driven by socio-economic and political grievances. Road traffic accidents are a salient risk due to poor driving standards.

Clashes occur regularly between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North (SPLM/A-N) and the Sudanese army in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and the security situation along the border with South Sudan is volatile. Armed clashes also continue in the Darfur region, where the risk of kidnapping is also highest. Political tensions, especially concerning perceived UN 'interference' in internal issues can prompt unrest, particularly in Darfur, where the authorities have little capacity to contain such disturbances.

The situation has mostly stabilized and routes in the capital Khartoum and Omdurman (Khartoum state) have reopened following a foiled military takeover attempt. However, heightened security can be expected around key installations. Isolated incidents of unrest are expected as seen overnight on 23 September, when protesters and the security forces clashed in Khartoum near [Jackson Square](#). Several security personnel were reportedly injured, and a police vehicle was set alight. IFRC staff should closely monitor developments, including calls for pro- or anti-government protests, **over the coming period**. Staff to avoid all gatherings due to the risk of unrest.

Tensions will remain high in Sudan **over the coming weeks or months**. Although Sudan is grappling with a host of political and socio-economic issues, the latest coup attempt underscores the challenges facing the fragile political transition from military to civilian rule. There remains a high likelihood of further political and military manoeuvring ahead of November and on when the military is slated to hand over leadership of the Sovereign Council to civilian leaders.

The majority of IFRC staff is based in Khartoum and the Country Delegation maintains a sub-office based in Gadaref. All staff has been advised on the ongoing tensions and strictly following Security rules applicable for the context.

The Regional Security Unit has been extending daily support to the Country Delegation and maintaining close monitoring of the developments. The Head of the Cluster Delegation extending advisory to PNS based in the country following the GSU/RSU Advisories.

IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) is in place for Sudan.

In preparation for the launch of the **New Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition**, the RSU has been encouraging staff and Volunteers to complete the 1-3 level of the security modules:

- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 1- Fundamentals:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/fd082aef-a477-427b-9ace-8c5f2a13b935>
- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 2- Personal and Volunteer Security in Emergencies:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/a88a5612-4347-447b-95b1-2dbb468d987c>
- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 3- Security for Managers:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/c38f447b-3655-4867-b2bc-695f5f8c4b9e>

Business Continuity

Business continuity planning (BCP) is to ensure critical functions of NS do not stop during the unrest. To ensure minimal disruption of the SRC, ongoing business continuity support from IFRC regional office will be provided through working with the Khartoum Country Cluster Delegation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

People targeted: 10,000

Male: 4,700

Female: 5,300

Requirements (CHF): 135,610

Needs analysis: To ensure SRCS has the response capacity to rapidly deploy volunteers to support in the provision of First Aid and Ambulance and Psychosocial support services as well as evacuation, there is a need to conduct readiness and preposition first aid kits and stretchers, as well as consumables for ambulances. All volunteers will receive pre-deployment training on COVID-19 prevention and protection, the Code of Conduct, First Aid, Psychosocial Support Services and Safer Access Framework. Volunteer visibility and protection equipment will be procured and prepositioned. To ensure good visibility all volunteers need to be wearing vests with the emblem, and First Aid points need to be marked with SRCS visibility material, including flags.


Population to be assisted: SRCS intends to train 200 volunteers to assist before, during and after situations of unrest. A total of 1200 volunteers will receive briefings and orientations or refreshers. In line with the most likely scenario and as per Contingency Plan, this will allow SRCS to target at least 10,000 people in the event of widespread violence.

Programme standards/benchmarks: All health services will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment							# of volunteers trained and ready to provide First Aid, Ambulance and evacuations services (Target: 200 volunteers)										
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of branches supported with prepositioning and training of volunteers (Target: 6) • # of volunteers receiving cascaded FA trainings at branch level (Target: 1,000 volunteers) • 										
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP022	Procurement and distribution of 1,200 First Aid kits																	
AP022	First aid training to 200 volunteers																	
AP022	Cascading of FA training to 1000 additional volunteers in hot spot areas																	
AP022	Provision of volunteer PPE and visibility for 1,200 volunteers																	

AP022	Prepositioning of visibility material for First Aid points (flags)																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 2.3: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities	# of NDRT and BAT trained (Target: 200)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP082	Provide refresher training to Branch Action Teams and NDRTS on search and rescue, including evacuation in context of unrest																	
AP084	Ensure readiness to implement CEA activities (trainings) to support the delivery of FA services, support in evacuations as well as support (access, acceptability, feedback)																	
AP022	Deployment of 1,200 volunteers to provide First aid in case of unrest to 6 hotspot regions																	
AP022	Establish linkages for rescue, evacuation and referral of the injured cases to hospitals (DREF funded)																	
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	% of volunteers with access to PSS services (Target: 100%)																
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	# of NDRT and BAT trained in PSS (Target: 200)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Identification of and training for volunteers in psychosocial support in Emergencies																	
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																	
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers																	
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks	% of coordination meetings SRCS is attending per month (Target: 100%)																
	Health Output 7.1: The National Society and its volunteers are able to provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP021	NS increases its capacity for analysis, design, planning, implementation support, and coordination of the public health response to health emergencies																	

AP021	Technical coordination and collaboration with national and regional humanitarian organizations, MoH and other key stakeholders																		
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Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 10,000
 Male: 4,700
 Female: 5,300
Requirements (CHF): 0

Needs analysis: Children, women, older people and people with disabilities as well as people with special needs or chronic illnesses will receive special attention during operations. Volunteers need to be trained to build capacity in identifying protection risks as well as being enabled to mainstream and apply the IFRC minimal PGI standards in emergencies.

Population to be assisted: Training for volunteers should enable volunteers to apply minimum PGI standards throughout the response, ensuring all impacted people are attended to in consideration of PGI.

Program standards/benchmarks: The program seeks to meet the implementation of IFRC Minimum PGI standards in the response.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	# of volunteers trained on minimum standards (Target: 200200)															
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of responses that consider the minimum standards (100%) • % of volunteers oriented on the Code of Conduct (Target: 100%) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Ensure all volunteers are briefed and oriented on the Code of Conduct																
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning																
AP031	Integrate training on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings) in the trainings for BAT and NDRT (supported through MDRSD028 Floods Appeal)																

AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)																			
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Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 12,645

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers involved ready to be deployed if response is activated (Target: 1,200 volunteers)																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured (supported through ICRC and Floods Appeal)																		
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																		
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																		
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened	# of branches to which contingency plans is cascaded (Target: 6)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP002	Support with disseminating contingency plan to branches in hotspot areas																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	# of two-ways community feedback systems set up (Target: 1 per hotspot)																	
	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	# of communication plans developed and disseminated (Target: 01)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																	
AP084	Design of a communication and feedback channel for the specific context of unrest (DREF funded)																	
AP084	Monitor local media and information environment																	
AP084	Ensure communication and coordination between HQ and branches so that support can be given swiftly when needed;																	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	# of volunteers trained/briefed on Safer Access (Target: 1,200 volunteers)																
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.	# of lessons learned workshops conducted (Target: 1)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP051	Ensure Safer Access training in coordination with ICRC.																	
AP051	Continuous assessment and monitoring of the context to gauge the intensity of the situation																	
AP051	Ensure coordination with Movement and external partners																	
AP051	Conduct Movement-wide lessons learned workshop																	

Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated for implementation of the above highlighted anticipatory and readiness actions is CHF 148,255 as detailed in the below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

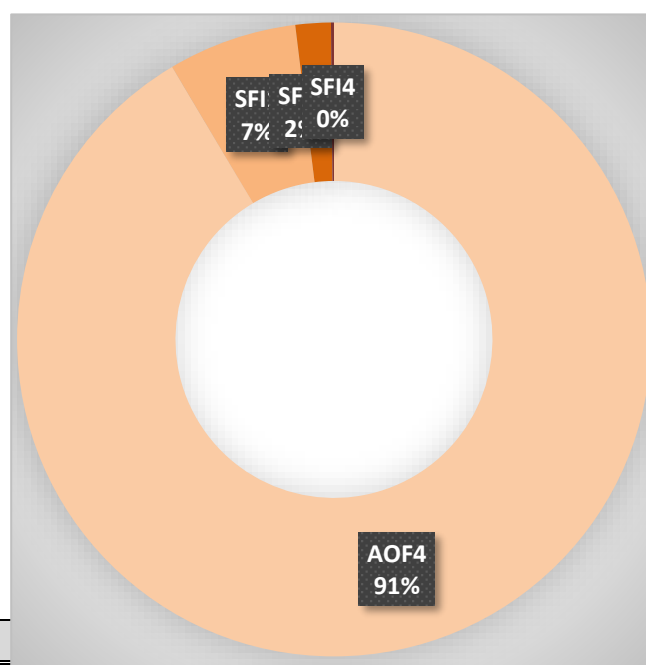
DREF OPERATION

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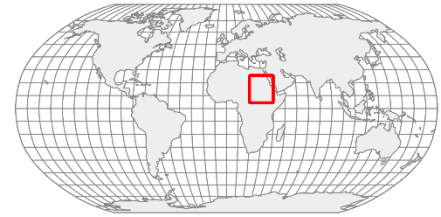
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Medical Equipment	70,538
Land, vehicles & equipment	70,538
Distribution & Monitoring	1,045
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,187
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,232
Volunteers	30,305
Personnel	30,305
Workshops & Training	21,945
Workshops & Training	21,945
Information & Public Relations	2,822
Financial Charges	9,365
General Expenditure	12,186
DIRECT COSTS	139,206
INDIRECT COSTS	9,048
TOTAL BUDGET	148,255



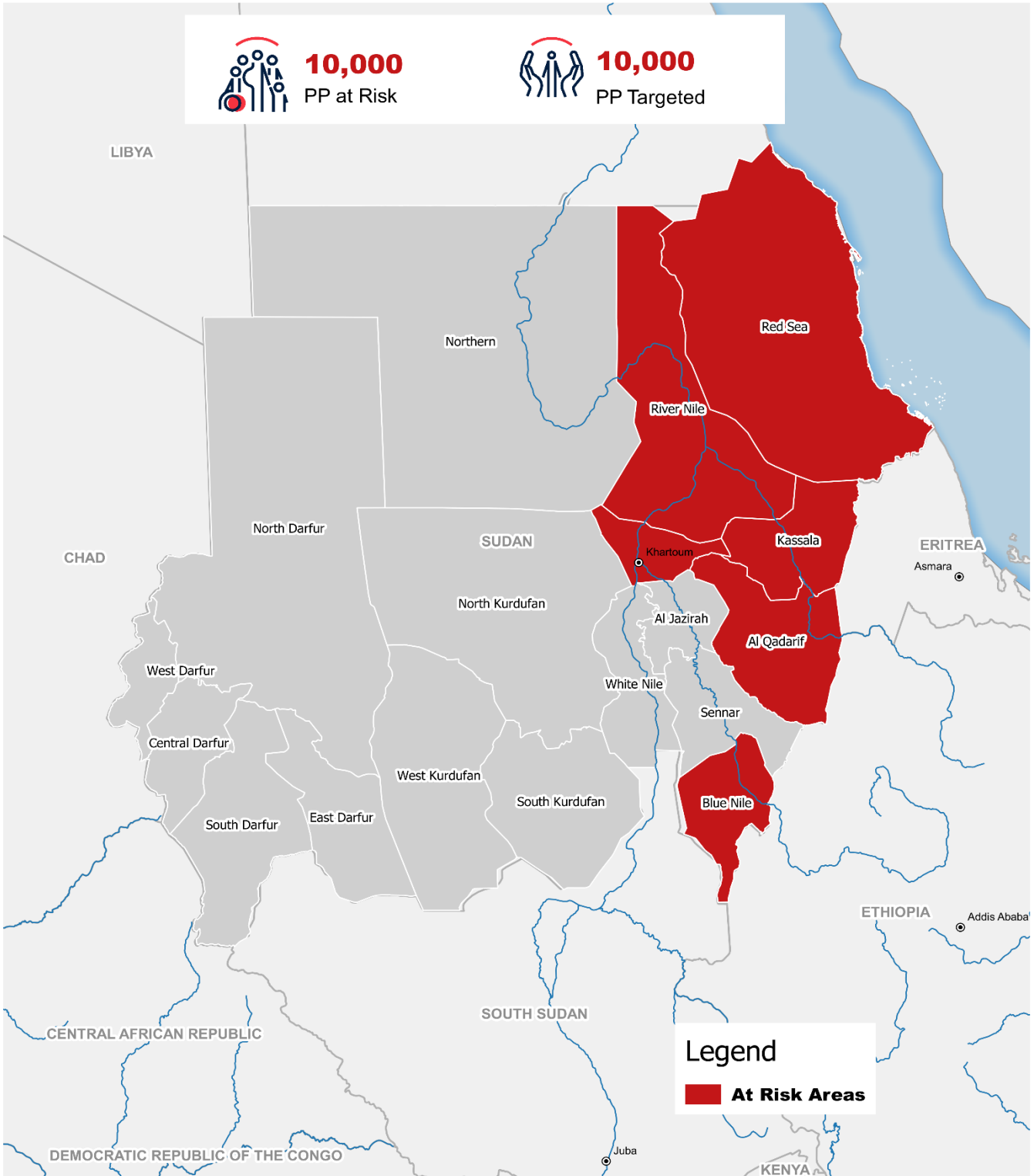
Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF4	Health	135,610
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	9,751
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	2,671
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	223
TOTAL		148,255



Sudan: Anticipatory Actions for potential Unrest

12 October 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: GADM, Sudan RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

Reference documents

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org Phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for PMER:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org Phone: +254 732 203 081

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is 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 IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.