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# Final Report

## Sudan: Anticipatory Actions for Unrest

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRSD030</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 22 September 2022</b>	<b>Glide number: Not applicable</b>
<b>Operation start date: 14 October 2021</b>	<b>Operation end date: 28 February 2022</b>
<b>Host National Society: Sudanese Red Crescent Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: 230,089</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 10,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 13,413</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Qatar RC, Turkish RC, German RC, Netherlands RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Spanish RC, Danish RC.</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Higher Committee for Emergency Health, the Higher Council of Civil Defense; the Ministry of Health; United Nations Systems.</b>	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO replenished the DREF on the occasion of this allocation. On behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

In December 2018, the economic crisis sparked protests, which led to the deposition of the former president in April 2019, [Sudan's Revolution of 2019 - New Politics](#). 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 Hybrid Sovereignty Council with Military and Civilian members as well as Transitional Government in September 2019.

On 25 October 2021, the Sudanese Military Council, led by the General Commander-In-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces took control of the government in a military coup that caused popular resistance. In addition, the Transitional government was dissolved, a state of emergency was put in place, and a majority of the Hamdok Cabinet and several pro-government supporters were arrested.



*SRCS Volunteers providing First Aid and evacuation*

In addition, as of mid-September to the end of October 2021 demonstrators from the Beja tribe in Eastern Sudan had blocked highways leading to the rest of the country from Port Sudan and forced Red Sea ports to close, protesting the transitional government and poor economic conditions. Due to the closure of seaports and highways from Port Sudan to the rest of the country, the government warned that the country was 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.

Key civilian groups including the Sudanese Professionals Association and Forces of Freedom and Change called for civil disobedience and refusal to cooperate with the coup organizers. Protests started on 25 and 26 October against the coup and have since continued regularly. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Information, and the Prime Minister's Office refused to recognize the transfer of power, stating that the coup was a crime and disregarded the constitutional agreement and that Hamdok should remain as a prime minister.

On 26<sup>th</sup> October, the African Union suspended Sudan's membership, pending a return to power of the Hamdok government. On 27<sup>th</sup> October, the European Union, the United States, and other western powers stated that they continued to recognize the Hamdok cabinet as "the constitutional leaders of the transitional government" and insisted on their ambassadors having access to Hamdok. Faced with internal and international resistance, al-Burhan declared his willingness to restore the Hamdok Cabinet on 28 October, although the deposed Prime Minister declined this initial offer, making any further dialogue conditional on the full restoration of the pre-coup system.

On 21 November 2021, Hamdok and al-Burhan signed a 14-point deal that reinstated Hamdok as prime minister and stated that all political prisoners would be freed. Civilian groups including Forces for Freedom and Change and the Sudanese Professionals Association rejected the deal, refusing continued power-sharing with the military. Protests continued, with protestors chanting slogans, blocking roads, and burning tyres. There was civil disobedience, and schools, shops, and petrol stations were closed in Geneina. Protests outside of the capital took place in Omdurman, Atbara, Dongola, El-Obeid, Port Sudan, Gezira, and Red Sea State. Security forces used live fire while trying to remove protestors' roadblocks in Khartoum. Demonstrations became large in Khartoum in the evening in neighbourhoods and main streets.

The situation described above occurred as Sudan continues to deal with an economic crisis that has resulted in increasing inflation rates which have disproportionately affected the most vulnerable. Meanwhile, the Sudanese population is also managing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and needs generated by devastating flooding and the Tigray crisis in Ethiopia. The disruption caused by this political situation threatened to worsen the humanitarian situation.

Before the 25 October coup and in anticipation of heightened tensions which could have erupted into conflict, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) launched a CHF 148,255 [DREF Operation](#) on 14 October 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 training of 200 volunteers as well as support prepositioning of first aid equipment in identified hotspots. This readiness support was to ensure that SRCS would be able to assist at least 10,000 people who were at risk of being affected by the civil unrest in 6 hotspot states. On 23 November 2021, an [Operation Update](#) was published to update stakeholders on the progress of the DREF operation, as well as to request an extension of the timeframe from 3 months to 4 months, ending on 28 February 2022 instead of the originally planned 28 January 2022 to accommodate the response phase of the operation based on needs identified and request for the second allocation of CHF 81,834 to support the response actions. The total reviewed budget increased to CHF 230,089. The focus of the DREF-funded operation was 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.

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of Operating National Society Response Action**

Considering the above events, SRCS developed a contingency plan for potential unrest, riots, and (violent) protests, to ensure readiness and to enable the National Society to increase its preparedness and response capacity for these highly likely events as highlighted in the [EPoA](#). Based on this Contingency Plan, SRCS used this DREF operation to increase its readiness and response capacity. The operation was integrated into a wider preparedness and response plan laid out in the Contingency plan and was closely coordinated with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and participating National Societies (PNSs) in the country including the German RC, Swiss RC, Swedish RC, Spanish RC, and Danish RC.

The response team included (i) a Main central team which was responsible for managing the other teams, (ii) a Sectorial team which covered different localities, and (iii) a Locality team which oversaw the entire locality. All field response teams provided necessary assistance such as treating wounds, cases of fainting, headaches, suffocation, and evacuations.

At the end of the implementation timeframe, activities implemented were as follows:

- Procurement and distribution of 725 First Aid Boxes to SRCS ambulances, volunteers, and health posts which were strategically located in greater Khartoum.
- Procurement and distribution of 64 stretchers distributed to SRCS ambulances and health posts.
- Refresher trainings on Emergency Action Team (EAT), Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), Psychological Social Support (PSS), and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) for branches, etc.) delivered to 300 volunteers.
- Production and printing of flyers, stickers, flags, Vests, and T-shirts as shown in table 1 below.
- Improvement of communication networking through procurement of 30 VHF radios, 10 VHF mobile, and 50 VHF handsets, satellite telephones, and solar systems for branches. A lot of this equipment was procured due to challenges to communicate between teams due to weak network availability.

The table below shows in detail the materials that were distributed to SRCS state branches during the civil unrest and through the RC/RC partners' contribution.

*Table 1 Materials Distributed to SRCS State Branches during Civil Unrest*

State Branch	Vests	T-shirts	Caps	Stretchers	Stretchers for Ambulance	FA kits	FA kits for vehicles	Flyers	Posters	Thuraya phones
Khartoum	500	150	0	29	6	200	20	750,000	700	10
Gazira	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
Northern	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
Kassala	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
Red Sea	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
River Nile	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
White Nile	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
North Kordofan	100	25	50	5	0	75	20	0	0	0
<b>Total Distributed</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>10</b>

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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, and Danish RC. All RCRC partners provided technical and financial support to the NS in the development of the contingency plan. Moreover, they have also supported the operation financially including procurement of FA kits, VHF radio equipment (VHF mobile radios for the vehicles, VHF handsets, repeater station, satellite phones, stretchers, visibility materials, etc), in addition to strengthening the capacity building of the volunteers who were mobilized to respond to this operation. The table below shows the contribution of the partners.

*Table 2 Partner Contributions to the Civil Unrest*

Partner	Fund	Activity
<b>IFRC</b>	161,564.00 CHF	Visibility, training, flags, stretchers, FA kits, fuel and maintenance, feedback system, T-shirts and CAPs, VHF mobile and VHF handset
<b>Swedish RC</b>	32,742.00 Euro	FA kits, facemasks, Caps, stretchers, VHF mobile radio, internet, solar system, PSS intervention
<b>DRC</b>	41,290.00 CHF	FA kits, HR support cost,
<b>Swiss RC</b>	27,135.00 CHF	VHF mobile radios, F.A bags, solar panel systems, internet connectivity
<b>ICRC</b>	55,000 CHF	Safer Access Training, VESTs, stretchers, fuel, maintenance for an ambulance, printing of materials, FA kits, EAT kits
<b>GRC</b>	92,570 Euro	A satellite telephone, VHF handsets and mobile, Repeater Station, handset, equipped Ambulance, Air freight and customs clearance, staffing, and HR cost
<b>Spanish RC</b>	10,000.00 CHF	Solar panel system

Table 3 Materials/Equipment contributed by RCRC partners

Partner	Vests	T-shirts	Caps	Stretchers	Stretchers for Ambulance	FA kits	Mobile radios for vehicles	VHF Mobile handset	VHF repeater	FA kits for vehicles	Flags	Flyers	Posters	Thuraya phones	Ambulance
IFRC		300	800	960	6		X	x		250	149	750000			
ICRC	3000	0		50			X	x							
SRC		200					X	x					900		
SwissRC				10		200	X	x							
DRC						625									
GRC							X	x	1					10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

**NB:** VHF mobiles/radio were contributed by partners marked 'X'

## Overview of other actors' actions in-country

### Coordination mechanisms with partners:

- **Internal Coordination:** The Coordination of the response plan's implementation took place at two levels:
  - **At the national level:** SRCS established an emergency room with the membership of Movement partners at the HQ level. The committee held weekly meetings to share information, ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the operation, see if there was any further support needed in the operation, and establish gaps and/or challenges that needed to be addressed.
  - **At the operational level:** All target branches had established emergency rooms linked with the central room at HQ, where the branches were responsible for the implementation of the operation at the grass-root level, to check and review the needs and accordingly plan based on the needs and lessons learnt.
- **External Coordination:** SRCS is a member of the High Emergency Committee chaired by the Cabinet, where SRCS continued participating in the meetings held by this committee to manage the operations in Sudan. SRCS shared the information and made sure if there were any further support/facilities needed from the government, they were used to respond to the civil unrest operation.

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 has represented in the following coordination mechanism; Cluster meetings, civil defence coordination meetings, and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and coordination meetings with local government administration. Any response operation is coordinated through the relevant coordination mechanism, as well as updates on preparedness efforts and anticipatory actions.

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.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

Following the events of 25 October 2021 onwards, SRCS appointed an emergency team, under the direction of the Head of Disaster Management (DM), who was responsible for the overall response and coordination. At the National Society level, the following priority needs were identified based on SRCS's previous experience responding to civil unrest:

- Ensuring the National Headquarters (NHQ) Very High Frequency (VHF) radio system is functioning, as well as procurement of additional mobile sets (satellite telephone) and a base station.
- Expansion of ambulance services through mobilization of additional units from other branches; and the provision of First Aid (FA) services.
- Procurement of FA kits, protection equipment for volunteers, and stretchers for ambulances
- Capacity building of SRCS volunteers on FA and PFA

- Printing and distribution of flyers to access the wounded persons
- Lack of internet and network in SRCS branch offices

At the community level, the following needs were identified to anticipate and reduce the risk to the population:

- Injury and /or Loss of life, by evacuating people who 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).

### **Risk Analysis:**

During the implementation period, many risks impacted the operation as summarized below:

- The arbitrary shooting by security forces during the demonstrations hindered SRCS volunteers' movements to rescue the wounded.
- Due to continuous political instability in the government, there was a kind of misunderstanding of SRCS roles as a member of the RCRC Movement regarding the seven Fundamental Principles. For example, the military forces often stand against the rescue of wounded implemented by SRCS volunteers during the demonstrations.
- Difficulties to access some pathways due to terraces made by protesters hindered SRCS in rescuing the wounded.
- Interruptions to the Internet and other communication were regularly experienced.
- A supplementary risk that was unforeseen at planning was inflation. Fuel prices significantly increased e.g. fuel prices increased from 62,000 SDG (140 USD) per drum of 200 litres to 92,000 SDG (210 USD), which was an increase of more than 50%. Other unit costs were incorrectly budgeted in the initial plan and adjusted through the revision, which resulted in high supplementary allocation.

As a mitigation measure, the IFRC, through this DREF operation exceptionally contributed to reinforcing the VHF radio systems through the procurement of handsets for emergency response teams. Additionally, the IFRC, through this DREF operation printed and distributes IEC materials to reinforce the understanding of the SRCS mandate and the RCRC fundamentals principles. Please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) and [Operation Update](#) for details of the Needs Analysis and Operations Risk Assessment, as they remain unchanged.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

The priority focus of this operation was 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. As such, SRCS, with the support of RCRC Movement partners, provided humanitarian services (emergency health), guided by RCRC Fundamental Principles and Policies. Humanitarian services include first aid services, transportation of injured to designated hospitals/health facilities, and support hospitals/health facilities with the deployment of trained SRCS staff and volunteers.

The operational strategy for this operation was a combination of an emergency response plan, logistical support, trainings, and workshops for the volunteers in the targeted states of Khartoum, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedarif, River Nile, and the Blue Nile. The response and interventions plan were to divide the response teams based in Khartoum states into three sectors with a scenario that bridges might be closed and hamper the movement.

SRCS continuously assessed the operation, through two levels of coordination meetings where the situation was discussed and needs were identified, including roles and responsibilities identified according to the nature of each stakeholder.

At the national level, at the Higher Committee for Emergency Health of cabinet meeting where SRCS was represented, continuous follow-up and monitoring for the operation were conducted to identify the needs of the operation.

Furthermore, at the branch level, SRCS was represented in Cluster meetings, civil defence coordination meetings, and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and coordination meetings with local government administration.

Through all these fora, SRCS monitored and assessed needs/gaps to be addressed. Moreover, SRCS established a feedback mechanism through WhatsApp for the volunteers who were participating in the civil unrest. They used the KOBO format to capture, analyse and share data, and information from the operation with partners involved in the response and beyond. Lessons learned were captured through the workshops organized for all target branches.

The main actions of this operation were implemented by ensuring National Society emergency health and first aid response, protection, and inclusion principles are properly assimilated, as well as ensuring close coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other Movement partners present in Sudan.

### 1. Ensure National Society Emergency Health and First Aid response

- The DREF funded provision of 900 first aid equipment & kits as well as replenishment of consumables. However, due to the increment of prices and budget limits, the total number procured was reduced from 1,200 to 900 kits.
- SRCS has 4 ambulances in total, with 3 operated in hotspot areas (2 in Khartoum, and 1 in Gedaref). One new ambulance was procured by the German Red Cross.
- Rapid interventions were supported to provide first aid and ambulance services reaching 13,413 people.
- Two training of trainers (ToT) trainings of 60 volunteers from the targeted states were hosted in Khartoum for River Nile, Khartoum & Jezzra states, while another training was hosted in Kassala for Gedarif, Kassala, & Port Sudan states, this means ten ToT volunteers were trained in each of the six states.
- Established linkages for rescue, evacuation, and referral of injured persons to hospitals.
- Trained 30 ToT volunteers under Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and Emergency Action Teams (EATs) at HQ and branches level, who cascaded the learnings to an additional 300 volunteers through briefings and refresher sessions. Each of the 30 ToTs, trained at least 10 volunteers at the respective states. The learnings included FA, PSS, CEA, PGI, and the Code of Conduct, among others.
- A total of 1,230 volunteers were deployed in 6 hotspot regions to provide humanitarian services.
- Orientations for staff and volunteers on infection prevention and control practices and standard protocols to be observed for COVID-19 were done with an emphasis on the use of face masks and hand sanitizers.

### 2. Protection and inclusion during response

Orientation was done on PGI minimum standards to ensure reinforcement of PGI during the response.

- SRCS staff and volunteers were oriented on IFRC PGI minimal standards and implementation of minimal standards during response.
- Volunteers were equipped with visibility materials and oriented on the Code of Conduct and access to psychosocial support.
- IEC materials including printing of SRCS flyers with RCRC Principles and COVID-19 messaging were developed and distributed.

### 3. Internal and External Coordination

- Some 50 VHF handsets, 30 VHF mobiles, and 1 VHF repeater were procured to ensure rapid activation and continuation of communication despite communication blackouts.
- Safer Access training in coordination with ICRC and Swedish RC was done to help prepare to respond quickly and adapt swiftly to changing scenarios and conditions. This ensured strong coordination with ICRC at the country level, as well as with other movement partners.
- The design of a communication and feedback channel for the specific context of unrest was done through the support of partners.
- The operation ensured communication and coordination between HQ and branches to enhance constant and swift support when needed.
- Coordination with partners enabled to preparation and deploy volunteers in 6 hotspot states to provide humanitarian services.
- There was regular situation reporting during the coordination forums.
- The DREF funded the support of ongoing coordination/cooperation and monitoring with RCRC Movement components and other stakeholders.
- Movement coordination meetings were done weekly.

#### 4. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

As part of the preparedness efforts, a clear design of communication and feedback mechanisms for the context of unrest was developed, in close consultation with branches and communities. This ensured volunteers were duly informed of their duties, but also that communities were aware of the exit routes or location of evacuation centres if tensions escalated into violence. SRCS established a feedback system by sharing KOBO links to volunteer WhatsApp groups to capture feedback. A feedback sheet was developed and used to track feedback captured on KoBO throughout the Civil Unrest. By the end of the operation, SRCS had received 5 complaints regarding a limited number of an ambulance (only 3 ambulances available), a limited number of FA kits and materials, and the availability of ID cards for SRCS volunteers exposed them to arrest by military forces.

### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p><b>Health</b>  <b>People reached: 13,413</b>            Male: 5,365            Female: 8,048</p>		
<b>Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers trained to provide First Aid, ambulance, and evacuations services	200	300
<b>Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of branches supported with prepositioning and training of volunteers including IPC (using face masks and hand sanitizers and maintaining distancing) and COVID 19	6	6
% of vehicles equipped with FA kits, stretchers, and/or wheelchairs	100%	100%
# of people reached with FA services including psychological first aid	10,000	13,413
# of ambulances deployed	3	3
<b>Output 2.3 Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of NDRT and BAT trained	200	300
<b>Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of volunteers with access to PSS services	100%	100%
<b>Output 6.1 Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>		
# of people supported with PSS services	10,000	13,413
<b>Health Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks</b>		
<b>Output 1.2 The National Society and its volunteers can provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services maintaining standard COVID IPC measures in place</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of coordination meetings SRCS is attending per month	100%	100%
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
SRCS procured and provided personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers who were involved in the operation, with support of the RCRC partners. In total, <b>1,020</b> stretchers, <b>250</b> First Aid kits for vehicles, <b>3000</b> jackets, <b>20</b> Helmets, <b>20</b> packs of face masks, <b>500</b> T-shirts, and <b>800</b> caps were procured.		

First Aid (FA) kits for vehicles, caps, and T-shirts and FA kits were distributed to 6 states (20 FA kits for vehicles, 50 Caps for each, 25 T-shirts for each, 75 FA kits each for vehicles, and 5 stretchers for each). The states that benefited include, Khartoum, Al-Gazira, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, and Al-Gedarif. Khartoum state was highly targeted due to the high tension in the state, and accordingly, 150 T-shirts, 29 stretchers, and 200 FA kits were distributed to Khartoum state.

All the targeted 6 state branches were supported with prepositioning and training of volunteers including IPC (using face masks and hand sanitizers and maintaining distancing) and COVID-19.



*SRCS Khartoum branch DM Manager facilitating refresher DM training*

SRCS has 3 ambulances that were deployed at the time of operation. However, the German Red Cross procured one additional ambulance which is still awaiting clearance.

ToT refresher trainings for the targeted branches staff, volunteers, BDRT, and NDRT, were done on PSS, CEA, PGI, and First Aid for the targeted branches. Each day had a different topic to cover, and the sessions were held with several facilitators from different departments/topics (namely: safer access, Branch Disaster Respond Team, Psychosocial support, PGI, Fire Fighting, Evacuation, CEA, and lessons learnt). The trainings targeted Khartoum, Al-Gazira, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassla and Al-Gedarif branches with 30 participants (5 from each branch); the training aimed to refresh their knowledge in Health, Disaster Management, and volunteers development. Each TOT in turn cascaded training to at least 10 volunteers.

SRCS deployed **1,230 volunteers** in the targeted branches to provide first aid in the affected localities. The volunteers provided first aid services, evacuation, and referral of the injured cases to hospitals for **13,413 people** (Khartoum 6,000, Gazira 2,013, White Nile 700, Red Sea 2,000, Northern 950, and Kassala 1,750). Most of the cases were headaches, fainting, muscle strain, dealing with wounds, and referrals to the hospital.

Moreover, SRCS conducted training in PFA supported by Swedish RC for SRCS HQ & Khartoum state drivers while the medical staff in Khartoum state health centres were trained in PFA with 14 participants. Additionally, SRCS provided PSS services (caring of volunteers) for all volunteers deployed.



*Volunteers training on PSS and Safer Access*

Throughout the DREF period, partner coordination meetings were done weekly to update progress and response.

### Challenges

- Due to the ongoing inflation and devaluation of foreign currencies, the prices of materials continued to increase which caused a deficit in the procurement of the materials needed for the operation.
- Delay in the procurement of the VHF handset and mobile since some specifications were not available in Sudan.
- The limited number of ambulances (in total three ambulances), led to weak intervention by the teams.
- Limited access made it difficult to roll out activities in some areas/cases.
- Due to a misunderstanding of the SRCS role by military forces, SRCS faced difficulties to evacuate the wounded people to the hospital.
- Due to the inflation and increase in prices that affected the funding of the training, SRCS had to conduct the training at the national level instead of organizing the training at the state level, and therefore, all topics were discussed in two workshops for BDRT and NDRT.

**Lessons Learned**

- Dissemination of RCRC Fundamental Principles, roles, and responsibilities among the security forces and police is vital.
- There is a need to continue the improvement and upgrading of backup telecommunication i.e. VHF radios.
- Volunteers' refresher trainings in emergency response should be continued.
- Budget funding for training should factor inflation rate during the planning phase.

**Protection Gender and Inclusion****People reached:13,413****Male:5,365****Female:8,048**

**PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on minimum standards	200	300

**Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors**

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of responses that consider the minimum standards	100%	150%
% of volunteers oriented on the Code of Conduct (CoC) and PSEA ensuring all staff and volunteers involved have signed the CoC	100%	100%

**Narrative description of achievements**

All the 13,413 beneficiaries reached through First Aid received psychosocial services including psychosocial First Aid. Additionally, refresher trainings for the targeted branches were conducted to strengthen the BDRT, NDRT, PSS, CEA, PGI, and First Aid capacity of the targeted staff and volunteers. Topics covered Safer Access, Branch Disaster Respond Team, Psychosocial support, PGI, Fire Fighting, Evacuation, CEA, and lessons learnt. The trainings targeted Khartoum, Al-Gazira, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, and Al-Gedarif branches with 30 participants (5 from each branch). Each ToT in turn cascaded training to 10 volunteers giving a total of 300 trained by the end of the operation. All operations supported and factored PGI minimum standards ensuring gender considerations when offering services.

All the 1,230 volunteers deployed were oriented on the Code of Conduct and signed before the operation and were provided with PSS services (caring for volunteers).

**Challenges**

Limitation to provide services due to security restrictions especially during the demonstrations.

**Lessons Learned**

- More refresher training and orientation is needed for volunteers on PSEA.
- SRCS should have SoPs on PSEA at HQ and branch levels.
- The role of SRCS during demonstrations was not understood by the security forces. More information dissemination is needed to mitigate the risks involved during civil unrest. For instance, some volunteers were arrested while distributing fliers.

<b>Strategies for Implementation</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers deployed	1,200	1,230
% of volunteers equipped with visibility material	100%	103%
<b>Output S1.1.7: National Society's capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of branches to which contingency plans are cascaded	6	6
# of communication plans developed and disseminated	6 (1 per hotspot)	6
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of two-ways community feedback systems set up	1 per hotspot	1
# of communication plans developed and disseminated	1	1
<b>Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</b>		
<b>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.</b>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained/briefed on Safer Access	1,200	1230
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>SRCS established a feedback system by sharing KOBO links to volunteer WhatsApp groups to capture feedback. A feedback sheet was developed and used to track feedback captured on KoBO throughout the civil unrest. By the end of the operation, SRCS had received 5 complaints regarding the limited number of ambulances (only 3 ambulances available), a limited number of FA kits and materials, and the availability of ID cards for SRCS volunteers exposed them to arrest by military forces.</p> <p>SRCS has a contingency plan that covers the response plan including communication. SRCS deployed <b>1,230</b> volunteers in the targeted branches to provide first aid in the 6 affected states.</p> <p>SRCS, with the support of IFRC and some PNSs, purchased VHF mobiles for the cars, VHF handsets, and 1 repeater for communication during an emergency. Additionally, visibility materials were developed and distributed including vests, flyers, caps, t-shirts, and posters for safer access, visibility, and protection. ICRC supported the operation with fuel and maintenance of emergency vehicles and ambulances in 4 branches, volunteers' incentives, and printing of handout materials.</p> <p>In addition to that, two trainings regarding the operation took place to ensure more efficient performance during the operation as follows:</p>		

- A workshop on the establishment of the Feedback System held with 25 volunteers (15 Male & 10 Females) focusing on the Feedback Sheet and how to use it during the civil Unrest. An action plan to collect information and rumours was developed and disseminated during this training.
- Exchanging experiences, lesson learned including safer access during civil strikes supported by ICRC on 22-29 December 2021. This training targeted **75 volunteers** (45 Male & 30 Females) in different localities in Khartoum state and represented by the active members of the emergency teams in the localities. The training covered several topics related to the fieldwork and the exchange of experiences between the participants. The workshop focused on the civil unrest crisis and protests that took place in the arena and how to deal with juvenile casualties.
- At the end of the DREF operation, a lesson learnt session was conducted to share experiences and draw lessons for future and similar operations.



*Lesson Learnt workshop in Khartoum*

### Challenges

- Interruption of the internet and communication services affected communication during the operation.
- Road blockages caused hindrances to the delivery of the First Aids which led to poor intervention in the field in some instances.
- There were not enough ambulances to cover the working areas.

### Lessons Learned

The establishment of networking with the relevant stakeholders (MoH for example) to use their ambulance during the emergency is necessary.

## D. Financial Report

The overall allocation for implementation of this operation was CHF 230,089 of which CHF 172,709 (75%) was spent. A balance of CHF 57,381 will be returned to the DREF pot.

### Explanation of variances:

- The computers & Telecom budget line was expensed by CHF 10,146 for the purchase of VHF handsets. This expense was planned and budgeted for but booked under the wrong code as it should be under communication code 740.
- The volunteer budget line was only spent CHF 5,533 (12%), leaving a balance of CHF 39,193 on this line because the bulk of volunteer expense was booked under Other Staff benefits. In addition, volunteer movements were hindered by insecurity, which did not allow full consumption of the budget line.
- The other Staff benefits budget line was spent CHF 21,351 although not budgeted to allow the purchase of volunteers' visibility items.
- The Communications budget line was only expensed by CHF 469 (5%), leaving a balance of CHF 7,588 because the purchase of VHF handsets was booked under computers and telecom as seen above.

## Contact Information

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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

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

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## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/8	Operation	MDRSD030
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 12/Sep/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSD030 - Sudan - Anticipatory Actions for Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 14 Oct 2021 to 28 Feb 2022

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>230,089</b>
DREF Allocations	230,089
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-172,709</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>57,380</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	201,587	156,079	45,508
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	17,473	1,053	16,420
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>219,060</b>	<b>157,132</b>	<b>61,928</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	1,558		1,558
EA02 - Secretariat Services	9,471	588	8,883
EA03 - National Society Strengthening		14,989	-14,989
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>15,576</b>	<b>-4,547</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>230,089</b>	<b>172,709</b>	<b>57,381</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/8	Operation	MDRSD030
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 12/Sep/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSD030 - Sudan - Anticipatory Actions for Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 14 Oct 2021 to 28 Feb 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>112,421</b>	<b>95,165</b>	<b>17,256</b>
Computers & Telecom		10,146	-10,146
Medical Equipment	112,421	85,019	27,402
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,077</b>	<b>8,516</b>	<b>2,561</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	1,045	989	56
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,032	7,528	2,504
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>44,726</b>	<b>26,884</b>	<b>17,842</b>
Volunteers	44,726	5,533	39,193
Other Staff Benefits		21,351	-21,351
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>17,556</b>	<b>14,366</b>	<b>3,190</b>
Workshops & Training	17,556	14,366	3,190
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>30,266</b>	<b>17,237</b>	<b>13,030</b>
Information & Public Relations	7,211	2,078	5,132
Communications	8,057	469	7,588
Financial Charges	14,999	14,690	309
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>3,502</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	14,043	10,541	3,502
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>230,089</b>	<b>172,709</b>	<b>57,381</b>