



Injured person being assisted ©SRCS

Appeal: MDRSD033	Country: Sudan	Hazard: Other	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 475,320	
Glide Number:	People Affected: 9,000,000 people	People Targeted: 70,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-04-20	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2023-07-31	DREF Published: 2023-04-21
Targeted Areas:			

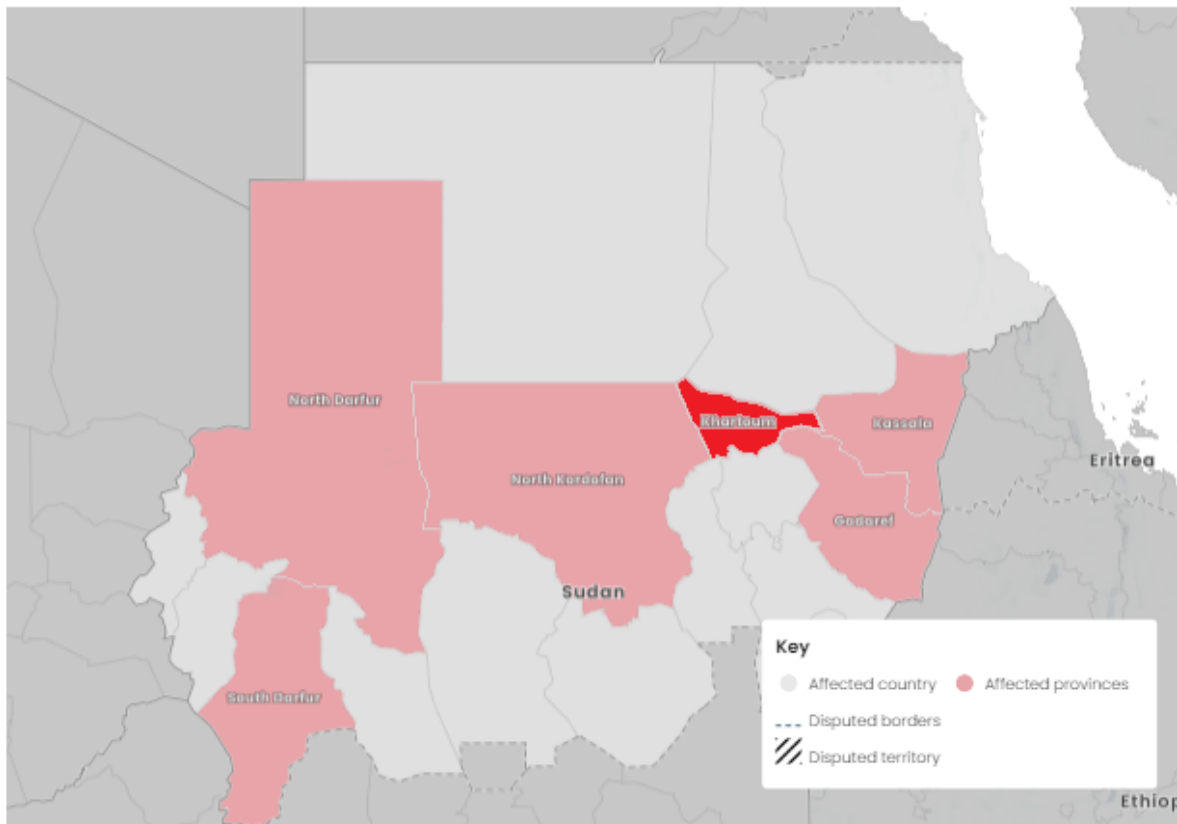


Description of the Event



SDN: Civil Unrest - 2023-04 - Civil unrest Sudan

April 17, 2023



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Map box.
Map Sources: ICRC, UN OCHA

Map highlighting the targeted areas

What happened, where and when?

On 15 April 2023, clashes broke out in the capital city of Khartoum, between rival factions of the country's ruling military. The clashes began when the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces launched attacks on key government sites. Explosions and gunfire were reported across Khartoum. Gunfire exchanges between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are ongoing in Khartoum and some have also been recorded across Sudan.

Fighting continued uninterrupted throughout the weekend in the capital, with several explosions heard in the proximity of civilian residences. The Sudan Army has announced that all citizens should remain indoors, while military operations are ongoing. After years of instability, armed conflict and political coups, violence and attempts, this resurgence of armed conflict in Khartoum is analysed by media to be possibly the start of a volatile long-lasting insecurity situation. More than 9 million people can be estimated exposed to these clashes, with needs of immediate support first aid, rescue and support.





SRCS Emergency Team is rescuing and treating the First aid by volunteers and health workers in health facilities. @SRCS

Scope and Scale

The conflict broke out in the Sudan's capital Khartoum on Saturday 15th. During the first day of clashes the conflict was somewhat confined to government and public facilities. However, it has since been escalating dramatically with warring parties using tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons in densely populated areas. There are various reports of civilians and civilian buildings being caught amidst cross-fire. Given the nation-wide presence of the two military parties, with thousands of heavily armed fighters and artillery across the country, the conflict rapidly expanded to other states such as North Darfur, South Darfur, Northern State, North Kordofan, Khartoum State, Kassala and Gedaref. This brings the total population at risk to over 23 million people, with 9 million more directly exposed due to the proximity to ongoing fighting. According to the UN special representative for Sudan, on the third day of clashes between the Sudan Army and the RSF, the number of casualties has risen to 185 people with 1,800 injured.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRSD030

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent

Political tensions have been high in Sudan since 2019, and have often spiraled into civil unrest or conflict between political and military factions. However, while previous incidents have affected states with long outstanding political disputes, this is the first time that conflict broke out in the capital Khartoum, which has often stayed relatively calm during previous escalations. The ongoing fighting in Khartoum has taken proportions never



observed in the past 5 years, with full-on military conflict across the city. Therefore, this should not be considered a recurrent event.

Lessons learned

SRCS has gained some relevant learnings from the process and operationalization of previous DREF, including the past civil unrest intervention MDRSD030 that are contributing to the early identification of possible challenges and actions to promote the successful achievement of this intervention.

- 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 responses, as well as a contact list, which has been shared with RC/RC Movement partners.
- Establishment of networking with the relevant stakeholders (MoH for example) to use their ambulance during the emergency is necessary, avoiding the gap of the ambulance until where emergency response is needed. MDRSD030
- Sudan has benefited from exchanging experiences, lessons learned including safer access during civil strikes through ICRC training in December 2021. This training targeted 75 volunteers (45 males & 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.
- The team's security and safe access will benefit from intense coordination and knowledge of RCRC amongst the different stakeholders. This intervention should ensure constant dissemination of RCRC Fundamental Principles, roles, and responsibilities as a vital activity to ensure access and acceptance from the different stakeholders, especially security forces and police.
- The other ongoing parameters linked to the context are also considered for operational planning. As main learning from past operations, budget funding, especially for training, and communication material adapted to the security context for example. These should factor inflation rate during the planning phase and the context in each area.

Current National Society Actions

Resource Mobilization	NS has started engaging partners to support their actions with the ongoing situation.
Health	The NS is on the front line of humanitarian and relief response in Khartoum, with 14 staff and 254 volunteers currently deployed for the provision of search and rescue, evacuation, and first aid medical services. 7 vehicles and 4 ambulances are currently operational in Khartoum.
National Society EOC	Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) Emergency Operation Centre is fully active providing coordination and information sharing, tracking field movements, and maintaining security control over staff and volunteers. Emergency stations will be established in Khartoum. These will comprise a FA/Health post and ambulance services, taking benefit of a well-trained team following the different emergency responses in the past years. Movements are a challenge in some areas due to military activities ongoing in its vicinity. SRCS is negotiating humanitarian access and safety



assurances with both parties.

SRC is also following up on events and preparing interventions in other areas of the country where fighting erupted, namely Gedaref, Kassala, Northern State, North Darfur, South Darfur, and North Kordofan. In total, there are 18 branches starting to roll out operations across the country.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>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 Manager, Public Health delegate and Finance and Administration. Presently there are 4 IFRC staff in Khartoum. The Head of Delegation is providing leadership to IFRC support from remote, and coordinating daily Movement meetings alongside SRCS and ICRC. A critical incident management team is being set up. Additional operational and technical support is being provided by the Africa Regional Team.</p> <p>Support is also provided on the communication process around this intervention and the crisis. Sharing internal security and operational update to all relevant stakeholders and informing decision-making at NS and IFRC levels.</p>
ICRC	<p>The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in-country providing support to enhance SRCS emergency response capacities in relation to conflict and other situations of violence. The ICRC acknowledges the necessity of and thus endorses a Movement-wide coordinated support. ICRC and IFRC shall coordinate their support to ensure the complementarity of resources.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>There are currently 7 PNS based in Khartoum, with a total of 19 staff (16 of them in Khartoum). These are Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent. All staff have been recommended to hibernate in their residences. All PNSs are invited to participate in the daily Movement Coordination meetings. In these meetings, the PNSs have expressed willingness to support the SRCS operation. The form of this contribution is being discussed in complementarity with the overall SRCS plan.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>At the national level, authorities who regularly oversee disasters and crises are the Higher Committee for Emergency Health and the Higher Council of civil defense. At the state level, coordination mechanisms are led by the civil defense and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) as well as local government administration. Any response operations will be coordinated through the relevant coordination mechanism, once established.</p>



UN or other actors

There are UN agencies and NGO representatives that are usually part of the humanitarian response in-country and are involved in the coordination system in the current situation.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

- The coordination of the Humanitarian actions is led by the Humanitarian Country Team, where the IFRC is represented alongside UN agencies and NGO representatives. There are different sectoral clusters coordinating the response in the different sectors. At this stage of the conflict, partners are prioritizing the safety and security of their teams, and there are no response discussions ongoing.
- Movement coordination meetings are taking place daily under SRCS leadership, supported by the IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs in-country.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

During the first 3 days of conflict, the number of people injured has risen to 1800 and will continue to escalate as fighting spreads to different areas. The wounded need rapid medical emergency services and often access to blood transfusions. Access to the wounded is limited due to the heavy fighting, and hospitals and health facilities lack medical equipment and especially blood.

Many families have lost contact with their relatives amidst the fighting. Others have relatives stranded outside their residences and are unable to return.

On the other hand, this sudden shock is causing fear, apprehension, and insecurity among the population, which may lead to mental health issues if not addressed properly. People, especially the chronically ill, stranded in their homes will not have access to medicines and medical attention.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The population has to hibernate and was not prepared for such an escalation of the conflict. If the situation last for several days and weeks, it is likely that people will run out of basic essential food and non-food items. Furthermore, their livelihoods may be affected if the conflict lasts for a long period of time, which hinders access to income to face household expenses.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There are reports of damaged Water infrastructure due to shelling. It is likely that this will affect water provision in Khartoum and other cities. If residents lose access to water, they may have to increase their exposure in search of water sources.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation will support the immediate relief and first aid assistance to populations injured or exposed to high risk in Khartoum and other states affected by the ongoing violence while monitoring the situation in coordination with others partners.



Operation strategy rationale

This Operation is launched with information available at the moment, and flexibility will be required to adapt depending on the evolution of the situation. The operational priorities at this stage is to ensure SRCS has the capacity required to provide first aid, psychological first aid and ambulance services, conduct search and rescue, evacuation of the wounded, establish emergency health posts (mobile or fixed if security permits), and increase capacities of emergency response teams and volunteers across the different branches.

To deliver the above activities, the National Society will operate through 18 branches across Khartoum and states across the country, with a cumulative number of 900 trained volunteers. These teams will be coordinated by SRCS emergency cell (5 senior staff) and its emergency operations centre. The operation will ensure communication and coordination between HQ and branches to enhance constant and swift support when needed with various communication platform that will consider the possible interruption on standard communication lines.

Emphasis on the RCRC fundamental principles is essential throughout the operation to ensure respect to humanitarian personnel and equipment, as well as to promote unhindered access to those in need. In addition, the RCRC Movement on the business continuity plan for the provision of humanitarian services to people affected by this crisis as well as other communities affected by several disasters that are currently ongoing.

The DREF will also support ongoing coordination/cooperation and monitoring with RCRC Movement components and other stakeholders. Movement coordination meetings to be conducted on a regular basis. SRCS will engage the local authorities and military in coordination meetings and group discussions that will ensure common knowledge of the emblem and principle that will play a key role on safe access of the teams. All deployment and activities will be constantly communicated and coordinated with partners. Safety of staff and volunteers will be paramount throughout the implementation, with dedicated resources to uphold it when implementing activities.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operations will target approximately 70,000 people in Khartoum, Northern State, North Kordofan, South Darfur and North Darfur. Branches in additional 13 states will receive support to increase preparedness and readiness in case conflict escalate in additional areas.

The operation will directly target those wounded/injured with First Aid and evacuation services, those stranded outside their residences will be evacuated to safer areas. In addition, the population may access health posts to receive medical attention or for referral to health facilities. Psychological first aid will be provided by trained volunteers to the injured, their relatives, and people who wish to access these services.

Given the fluidity of the situation, the operational needs will be reassessed in the coming days and weeks against access and security for staff and volunteers. This may trigger an operation update and realignment of the operational strategy and targeting.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

In a situation of internal conflict, the criteria for selection are the population directly injured/affected and those most exposed to risks (in the vicinity of ongoing fighting).

Total Targeted Population

Women:	18,000	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	20,000	20.00 %	80.00 %



Men:	14,000	People with disabilities (estimated %)
Boys (under 18):	18,000	15.00 %
Total targeted population:	70,000	

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
<p>The risk of complexification of the crisis is high in the conflicts areas with health concerns and possible displacements in and out of the country, resulting on a continuation of the crisis.</p> <p>Indeed, in the post urban conflict, there is a risk of communicable disease transmission increases due to the lack of clean water, and damaged infrastructure for black and grey water treatment. The upcoming Dengue fever pick period is also to be considered, given that the trend of cases in Khartoum and several other states was already alarming since february 2023 compare to previous years similar period.</p>	<p>The situation and possible development will be monitored and assessed continuously. The risk of possible disease transmission is also covered for team deployed and minimum prevention will be applied and promote.</p> <p>As the situation develops, IFRC regional offices will ensure information sharing, supporting scenario development and coordinating actions to have a comprehensive analysis of the situation and approach on the needed intervention in possible bordering actions and internal incidence of displacements. Current intervention will be revised if necessary as the situation evolved.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Since 15th April 2023, Civilians have been caught in cross-fire, with casualties and injuries reported. There has been heavy gunfire between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in very close proximity to civilian buildings with reports of bullets and shelling impacting residences. Residences have also been used as shields to the warring parties and vehicles, which increases the exposure of civilians. Looting of residences, vehicles, and commercial facilities is widespread.

At the time of this planning, clashes continue throughout the country. Humanitarian activities have been interrupted in many states due to widespread insecurity, with many reports of looting humanitarian assets. In some states, such as Central Darfur and South Darfur, the compounds and guesthouses of many humanitarian organizations were looted. IFRC Security is closely monitoring the situation in Khartoum and surrounding areas. As of 19.04.2023, there were no reports of any RC/RC personnel being injured or killed during the ongoing clashes. Staff have been asked to stay indoors and seek shelter. It's important to ensure safer access for staff and volunteers involved in the operation.

- Sound of heavy artillery and live ammunition were reported in the city of Al-Fashir, the capital of North Darfur state early 16 April.
- Sudanese Armed Forces claims they've taken control of the largest Rapid Support Forces base in the Karari and Omdurman areas of Khartoum. There are also reports of the Sudanese military surrounding Merowe airport (north of Khartoum) from all directions as clashes with Rapid Support Forces continue.
- The Sudanese Doctors' Union reported early 16 April that at least 56 civilians had been killed and 595 people, including combatants, had been wounded since the fighting erupted. Scores of military personnel were also killed, however, no number has been given due to a lack of first-hand information from hospitals where those casualties were taken.

IFRC security requirements will be ensured for any staff and future surge deployment (if applicable). Security and Safety measures have been taken in regard to staff and volunteers. This includes the establishment of a critical incident management cell, a clear communication tree, security updates, and humanitarian diplomacy with warring parties to ensure respect for IHL. A business continuity plan will be prepared to allow continued support to affected




populations. A safer access training is planned with staff and volunteers. ICRC is to be engaged in security requirements, updates, and training for all the personnel and volunteers part of the response team and involved in the activities. The visibility of the team with a clear emblem will be supported with appropriate PPE but also the visibility of vehicles and operational centers. The different EOCs are communicated to ICRC, police, and military and emblem use is relevant.


The Regional Security Unit has been extending daily updates on the situation and will provide the needed support during the operation. IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the intervention. 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) are in place for Sudan. Vehicles, EOC and HR deployed to be appropriately equipped.



Planned Intervention

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 192,627
		Targeted Persons	920
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers duly trained to operate		900	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Management • Provision of insurance and per diem to 900 volunteers for 60 days • Refresher training to 900 volunteers in Code of Conduct, RCRC Principles, Safer Access • Procurement of visibility materials for volunteers • Production of other SRCS visibility materials for vehicles, offices, etc. (flags, banners, etc.) 	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 5,272
		Targeted Persons	920
Indicators		Target	
#of coordination meetings internally		8	
#of summit organised or attend by RCRC representatives		1	
Priority Actions:		Secretariat services will be focused on supporting the coordination and cooperation with the RCRC Movement components and other stakeholders.	

	Health	Budget	CHF 277,422
		Targeted Persons	70000
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers providing emergency medical and FA services		900	
		10000	

# of people reached with emergency/first aid services	
# of people reached with PFA services	70000
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Health, Evacuations and First Aid • Provision of 1200 first aid kits and replenishment of consumables • Provision of medical equipment to ambulances and health facilities (stretchers, wheelchairs, trauma kits, body bags, etc.) • Deployment of 10 ambulances and 11 support vehicles • Provision of 1,800 PPE kits (2 per volunteer), including masks, gloves, boots, etc. • Establish 20 emergency health posts (fixed and mobile) • Establishing links for rescue, evacuation and referral of injured and stranded persons • Provision of Psychological First Aid • Maintenance of PSS counselling hotline • Refresher training for 150 volunteers in PFA • Provision of water for staff, volunteers and the wounded • Blood Donation Campaign will be organised

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

NS HQ Emergency Coordination Team: Head of DRM, Security, Health Emergency Coordinator, IM and PMER
 IFRC operation manager and Health delegate to support the operation
 900 volunteers with the majority of the 900 volunteers in Khartoum (250), and other 6 states (between 100 t 150), while other branches will keep a smaller volunteer base for readiness actions.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

In country procurement under supervision of delegation. The regional office to support the process

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored by the SRCS Emergency Coordination Team. Monitoring and Reporting tools will be established by the PMER Officer, with support from the IFRC Delegation.
 The coordination platform will also inform the monitoring priorities.
 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.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

In the initial stages, sitreps will be issued daily to inform all involved parties
 IFRC and Movement key messages will be prepared
 Neutral social media communication will emphasize on the SRCS independent and neutral actions on the ground



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSD033 - Sudanese Red Crescent Society Internal Conflict

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	277,422
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	277,422
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	197,898
Coordination and Partnerships	3,195
Secretariat Services	2,077
National Society Strengthening	192,627
TOTAL BUDGET	475,320

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Hassan Shatta, SRCS Head of Disaster Risk Management, hassan.shatta@srcs.sd , +249 912235295
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Farid Aiywar@ifrc.org, Head of Delegation, Country Cluster Delegation, farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Mohamed El Amin, Operation manager IFRC delegation, mohamed.elamin@ifrc.org
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Mohamed EL Amin IBRAHIM, Operation manager IFRC delegation, mohamed.elamin@ifrc.org
- **SRCS Media Contact:** Osama Abu Bakr, SRCS Communication Director, osama.abubakr@srcs.sd, +249 960260000
- **SRCS Media Contact:** Rita Wanjiru Nyaga, Senior Officer, Communications, rita.nyaga@ifrc.org, +254 110 837154

[Click here for the reference](#)

