



Key Advocacy Messages

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The Government of Sudan should strengthen the Protection of Civilians

- Government authorities at National and State level should facilitate humanitarian access, and support protection activities needed to monitor, identify, and assess the needs of the most vulnerable and facilitate adequate protection responses.
- Government authorities should enhance security to protect civilians, particularly in agricultural areas affected by conflict, to prevent Gender-based violence, targeted attacks on farmers, and the killing and injuring of civilians during this agricultural season.
- Government authorities should support and empower Crop Protection Committees to protect civilians from violence and mitigate disputes, to protect crop land for farming, and to protect from rising food insecurity.

Protection must be the objective of humanitarian decision-making

- In line with the IASC Policy on Centrality of Protection, humanitarian programmes must be designed with the objective of protecting civilians, particularly the most vulnerable groups, including women and children. The right of aid organizations to assist and the right of individuals to receive assistance for basic needs are inseparable and programming decisions should be informed by a protection risk analysis.
- Communities play a critical role in protection. To mitigate further protection consequences, they must be engaged and empowered to identify and address protection risks and raise awareness nationwide, e.g., community safety in conflict.

Children must be protected from the devastating consequences of conflict

- Authorities must protect children across Sudan from harm and violence.
- Children should not be a target including during conflict or political events and they should always be treated as vulnerable persons.
- Children should not be arrested and detained without due process mechanisms, as it constitutes a violation of international standards on juvenile justice and risks further violations of their rights.

Women and girls should be protected from gender-based violence

- Authorities and stakeholders should support the implementation of the National Standard Operation Procedures for Prevention of and Response to GBV, through supporting the provision of medical, psychosocial, legal and socioeconomic services to all the survivors of GBV as well as GBV prevention.
- Authorities should integrate GBV risk mitigation consistent with the Do No Harm principle in all humanitarian activities.
- Authorities should work with local GBV actors, including women-led organizations and communities directly affected by the crisis, to better understand the specific needs of women and girls and resource their efforts to address the root causes and gendered impacts.

Conflict affected population should be safe from the threat of Explosive Ordnance and Mines

- Authorities and non-state actors must facilitate access to explosive ordnance (EO) affected communities and populations, for the clearance of EO contaminated land and provision of risk education and victim assistance.
- Authorities should include EO victim assistance within the wider disability sector based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and national disability legislations and acts.
- Authorities must include landmine and ERW issues into the national development and humanitarian response plans.