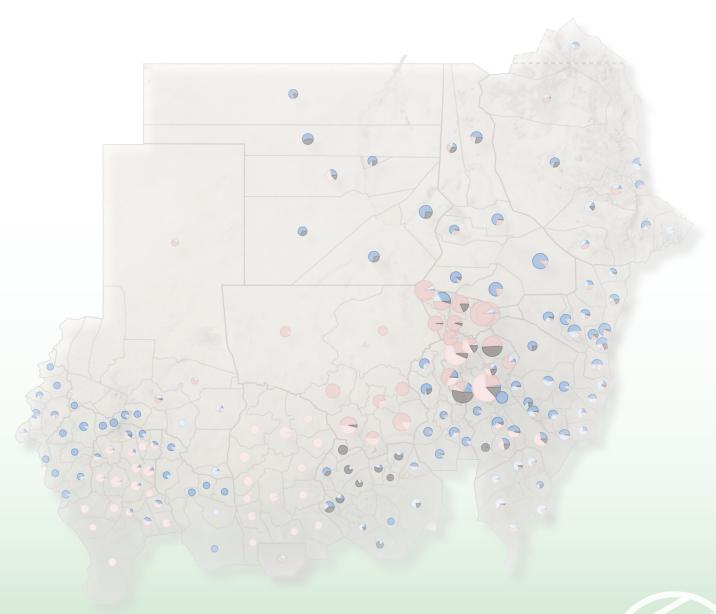


HeRAMS Sudan

Baseline report **2025**



General clinical and trauma care services

A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision



© World Health Organization 2025

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation:

"This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not respectible for the content or accuracy of this translation."

"This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules/).

Suggested citation. HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - General clinical and trauma care: A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision; 2025

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

HeRAMS Sudan Baseline report 2025

General clinical and trauma care

A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision







ACRONYMS

HeRAMS Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System

HSDU Health Service Delivery Unit

IV Intravenous

NCD Noncommunicable Diseases

OPD Outpatient Department

ICU Intensive Care Unit

MD Medical Doctor

MRI Magnetic Resonance Imaging

CT Computed Tomography

OB-GYN Obstetrics and Gynecology

WHO World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Acronyms	IV
Disclaimer	7
Overview of HSDUs evaluated	8
Overview of service availability	11
In-depth analysis by health service:	14
Interpretation guide	15
Request for ambulance services by the patient	16
Recognition of danger signs	18
Acuity-based formal triage	20
WHO basic emergency care by prehospital provider	22
WHO basic emergency care	24
Advanced Syndrome-based management	26
Monitored referral	28
Referral capacity	30
Acceptance of referrals	32
Acceptance of complex referrals	34
Outpatient services for primary care	36
Outpatient department for secondary care	38
Home visits	40
Procedures for mass casualty scenarios	42
Mass casualty management system	44
WAR Surgery Protocols	46
Damage control surgery protocols	48

Minor trauma definitive management	50
Emergency and elective surgery	52
Emergency and elective surgery with at least two operating theatres	54
Orthopedic/trauma ward	56
Short hospitalization capacity	58
20 Inpatient bed capacity	60
50 inpatient bed capacity	62
Inpatient critical care management	64
Intensive care unit	66
Basic laboratory	68
Laboratory services secondary level	70
Laboratory services tertiary level	72
Blood bank services	74
Hemodialysis unit	76
basic radiological unit	78
Radiology unit	80
Medical evacuation procedures	82
Annex:	85
Annex I: Population estimates	86
Annex II: HeRAMS service definitions	87



DISCLAIMER

Disruptions to health systems can impede provision of and access to essential health services. Communities' vulnerability to increased morbidity and mortality substantially increases when a lack of reliable information prevents sound decision-making, especially in rapidly changing environments that require continued assessment. The Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) aims to provide decision-makers and health stakeholders at large with vital and up-to-date information on the availability of essential health resources and services, help them identify gaps and determine priorities for intervention.

HeRAMS draws on the wealth of experience and knowledge gathered by the World Health Organization (WHO) and health sector actors, including nongovernmental organizations, donors, academic institutions and other technical bodies. It builds on a collaborative approach involving health service providers at large and integrating what is methodologically sound and feasible in highly constrained, low-resourced and rapidly changing environments such as humanitarian emergencies. Rapidly deployable and scalable to support emergency response and fragile states, HeRAMS can also be expanded to - or directly implemented as - an essential component of routine health information systems. Its modularity and scalability make it an essential component of emergency preparedness and response, health systems strengthening, universal health coverage and the humanitarian development nexus.

HeRAMS has been deployed in Sudan since 2023 and has allowed for the assessment of 4363 health service delivery units (HSDUs). This analysis was produced based on the data collected up to 01 July 2025. It is important to note that the deployment of HeRAMS is ongoing, including data verification and validation. Hence, this analysis is not final and was produced solely for the purpose of informing operations.

This is the second report of the **HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025** series, focusing on the availability of general clinical and trauma care services. It is a continuation of the first report on the operational status of the health system¹ and should always be interpret in conjunction with results presented in the first report. Additional reports are available covering essential child health and nutrition services², communicable diseases services³, sexual and reproductive health services⁴, and non-communicable diseases and mental health services 5.

Caution must be taken when interpreting the results presented in this report. Differences between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources using different inclusion criteria and different data cut-off times are to be expected. While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change.

For additional information, please see https://www.who.int/initiatives/herams or contact herams@who.int

¹ HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Operational status of the health system: A comprehensive mapping of the operational status of HSDUs, https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/herams-en-baseline-report-2025-operational-status-of-the-health-system.

² HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Child health and nutrition: A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision, https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/herams-en-baseline-report-2025-child-health-and-nutrition.

³ HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Communicable diseases: A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision, https://www.who.int/nublications/m/item/herams-en-baseline-report-2025-communicable-diseases

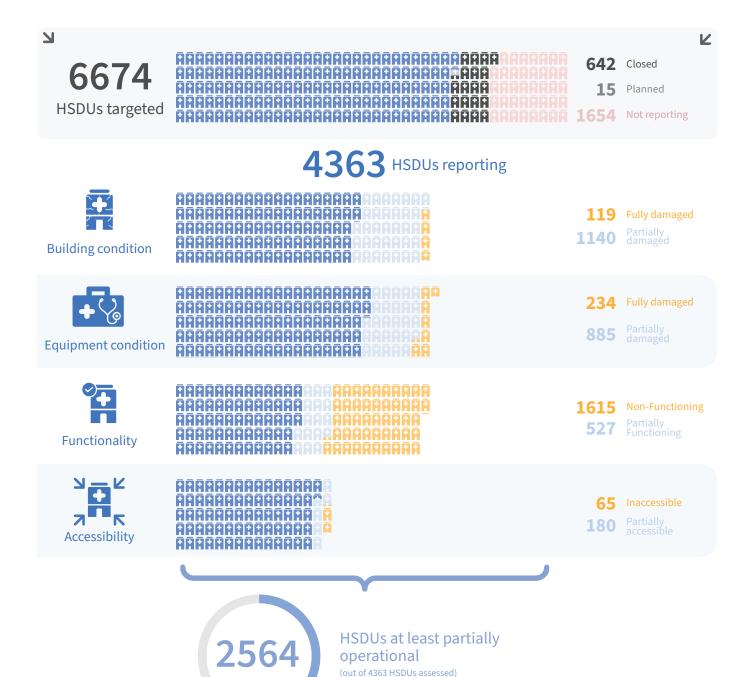
⁴ HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Sexual and reproductive health: A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision, https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/herams-en-baseline-report-2025-sexual-and-reproductive-health.

⁵ HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Non-communicable diseases and mental health: A comprehensive mapping of availability of essential services and barriers to their provision, https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/herams-en-baseline-report-2025-non-communicable-diseases-and-mental-health.



OVERVIEW OF HSDUS EVALUATED

Data collection summary ⁶



⁶ HSDUs (Health Service Delivery Units) reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of an HSDU's non-operational status.

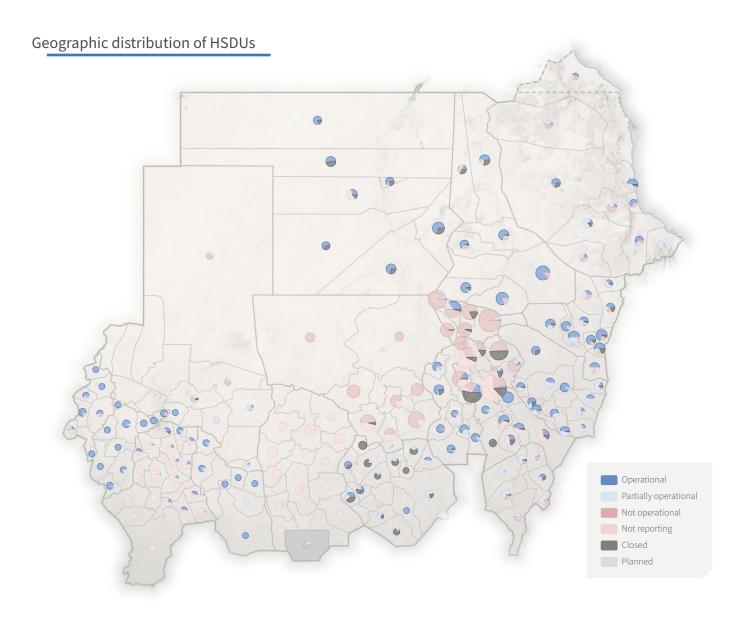


Reporting frequency and operational status by state

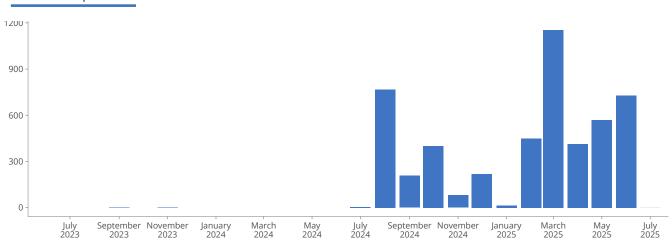
	Hospital				Rural hospital				Family health unit				Family health center					Other				Total			
	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	0	N/O	N/R	P/C	
ABYEI PCA	-	-		-	1	-		-	2	-		1	1	2		2	-	2		3	4	4		6	
AJ JAZIRAH	10	3	12	9	20	12	18	16	27	169	178	97	52	177	176	109	-	-		-	109	361		231	
BLUE NILE	5	-		-	8	1		-	56	24	2	2	66	12		4	3	-		-	138	37	2	6	
CENTRAL DARFUR	3	-		-	1	-		-	32	-		-	42	-	1	-	6	-		-	84	-	1	-	
EAST DARFUR	-	_		-	1	_		-	4	_		-	19	_		-	2	_		-	26	-		-	
GEDAREF	6	-		-	30	-		-	206	6	18	18	114	_	1	3	-	-		-	356	6	19	21	
KASSALA	29	-	4	-	14	2		2	148	36	13	13	202	13	9	18	-	_		1	393	51	26	34	
KHARTOUM	16	66		4	11	4		-	4	160		10	74	489		18	-	_		-	105	719		32	
NORTH DARFUR	3	-		-	-	-		-	16	8	1	-	15	13		-	2	_		1	36	21	1	1	
NORTH KORDOFAN	1	3	1	-	5	16	6	-	2	294	72	1	3	149	58	-	-	12		4	11	474	137	5	
NORTHERN	4	_		-	22	_	2	-	89	_	23	76	77	_	10	11	-	_		-	192	-		87	
RED SEA	11	_	2	-	13	3		2	76	49		12	110	11	3	5	3	-		-	213	63		19	
RIVER NILE	3	_		1	27	1	1	-	76	20	9	21	196	33	6	13	-	-		-	302	54	16	35	
SENNAR	7	_		2	19	_		1	53	_	103	25	101	_	11	14	-	_		-	180	-	114	42	
SOUTH DARFUR	1	-	1	-	4	-	10	-	15	_	200	-	48	-	144	2	-	_		-	68	-		2	
SOUTH KORDOFAN	3	-		-	1	-		2	39	1	4	77	67	-		42	-	_		-	110	1	4	121	
WEST DARFUR	3	_		-	4	_		-	2	-	2	-	32	3	2	1	2	-		2	43	3	4	3	
WEST KORDOFAN	1	_	5	-	2	_	19	-	-	_	151	-	1	_	206	-	_	_		-	4		381	-	
WHITE NILE	21	-	1	-	1	-		-	105	4	5	12	63	1	2	-	-	-		-	190	5		12	
GRAND TOTAL	127	72	39	16	184	39	56	23	952	771	858	365	1283	903	701	242	18	14	-	11	2564	1799	1654	657	

 $[\]mathbf{O}$ = At least partially operational - $\mathbf{N/O}$ = Not operational - $\mathbf{N/R}$ = Not reporting - $\mathbf{P/C}$ = Planned / closed





Date of last update

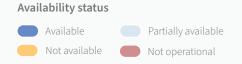




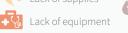
OVERVIEW OF SERVICE AVAILABILITY

Service availability and main barriers

				Bar	riers	(%)	
Service	Availabilit	61	Ť	10		5	
Request for ambulance services by the patient	4 4 5 46	41	14	4	40	68	55
Recognition of danger signs	11 5 4 38	41	29	38	66	47	18
Acuity-based formal triage	5 3 3 47	41	35	45	56	46	17
WHO Basic emergency care by prehospital provider	8 5 4 42	41	31	37	67	54	20
WHO Basic Emergency Care	6 5 6 42	41	26	31	78	64	30
Advanced Syndrome-based management	27 <mark>2</mark> 53	41	26	25	79	60	28
Monitored referral	7 4 6 41	41	37	24	50	64	29
Referral capacity	9 7 2 41	41	22	11	52	79	36
Acceptance of referrals	6 2 <mark>4</mark> 47	41	30	18	71	72	27
Acceptance of complex referrals	41 <mark>2</mark> 52	41	27	29	65	65	36
Outpatient services for primary care	14 6 <mark>3</mark> 37	41	17	19	91	61	37
Outpatient department for secondary care	5 3 2 48	41	34	15	89	58	20
Home visits	31 <mark>4</mark> 51	41	51	22	68	49	26
Procedures for mass casualty scenarios	1 <mark>1</mark> 55	41	31	27	74	68	33
Mass Casualty Management System	22 <mark>3</mark> 53	41	49	33	75	69	23
WAR Surgery Protocols	2 <mark>2</mark> 54	41	53	19	82	68	25
Damage Control Surgery Protocols	<mark>2</mark> 55	41	55	17	78	71	27
Minor trauma definitive management	9 4 <mark>2</mark> 44	41	36	20	87	48	16
Emergency and elective surgery	1 <mark>3</mark> 54	41	17	11	86	82	69
Emergency and elective surgery with at least two operating theatres	56	41	30	20	76	71	47
Orthopedic/trauma ward	57	41	41	22	78	74	41
Short hospitalization capacity	9 2 <mark>3</mark> 45	41	24	11	81	73	52
20 Inpatient bed capacity	4 3 <mark>2</mark> 50	41	9	9	80	79	56
50 inpatient bed capacity	1 <mark>2</mark> 55	41	22	17	64	73	42
Inpatient critical care management	56	41	28	9	83	70	36
Intensive care unit	56	41	29	15	73	67	46
Basic laboratory	22 7 <mark>3</mark> 26	41	26	32	73	53	58
Laboratory services secondary level	5 3 1 50	41	37	20	81	75	32
Laboratory services tertiary level	1 <mark>2</mark> 55	41	57	8	85	81	24
Blood bank services	2 55	41	32	22	82	78	47
Hemodialysis unit	57	41	65	9	87	78	24
basic radiological unit	2 <mark>3</mark> 54	41	22	11	89	88	69
Radiology unit	1 57	41	62	13	78	76	40
Medical evacuation procedures	57	41	43	20	66	69	31



Barriers for partial availability or non-availability. Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of training

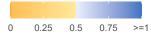




Number of HSDUs providing services per target population ⁷

	mber of flob of providing services per target population											-				_				u
	Abyei PCA	Aj Jazirah	Blue Nile	Central Darfur	East Darfur	Gedaref	Kassala	Khartoum	North Darfur	North Kordofan	Northern	Red Sea	River Nile	Sennar	South Darfur	South Kordofan	West Darfur	West Kordofan	White Nile	Target population
Request for ambulance services by the patient	0.7	0	0.6	0.3	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	10 000
Recognition of danger signs	1	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0	0	10 000
Acuity-based formal triage	0	0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0	10 000
WHO Basic emergency care by prehospital provider	0.5	0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	0	10 000
WHO Basic Emergency Care	0.7	0	0.7	0.5	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.4	0	0	10 000
Advanced Syndrome-based management	12.2	0	7.7	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.3	1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	4	0	0.1	250 000
Monitored referral	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	10 000
Referral capacity	1	0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.1	10 000
Acceptance of referrals	0.2	0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	10 000
Acceptance of complex referrals	0	0.1	4.3	11.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	7.7	0	0.3	250 000
Outpatient services for primary care	1.5	0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.1	10 000
Outpatient department for secondary care	12.2	0	7.5	7.9	0.6	0.4	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	6	2.6	1	2.7	0.8	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.7	250 000
Home visits	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	10 000
Procedures for mass casualty scenarios	0	0.1	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0	0.1	250 000
Mass Casualty Management System	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	10 000
WAR Surgery Protocols	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
Damage Control Surgery Protocols	0	0	2.8	0.5	0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0	0.1	250 000
Minor trauma definitive management	1	0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	10 000
Emergency and elective surgery	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
Emergency and elective surgery with at least two operating theatres	0	0	1.8	1.1	0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.4	250 000
Orthopedic/trauma ward	0	0	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0	0	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.4	250 000
Short hospitalization capacity	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	10 000
20 Inpatient bed capacity	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
50 inpatient bed capacity	0	0.2	3.1	1.2	0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	250 000
Inpatient critical care management	0	0	2.2	0.9	0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	250 000
Intensive care unit	0	0.2	1.7	0.7	0	0.2	1	0.3	0.1	0	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	0.5	250 000
Basic laboratory	1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0	0	0.9	0.4	1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	0.2	10 000
Laboratory services secondary level	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	10 000
Laboratory services tertiary level	0	0.1	2.6	0.7	0	0	0.6	0.9	0	0	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	250 000
Blood bank services	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
Hemodialysis unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
basic radiological unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
Radiology unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 000
Medical evacuation procedures	0	0	1.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0	0.4	0	0.1	250 000

Number of HSDUs per target population



⁷ To account for partially available services, a weighing was applied with a weight of 1 given to services reported as fully available and 0.5 for partially available services. As target populations may vary across services, an additional column has been included to the right of the graph to assist readers in comprehending the target populations associated with each service. See Annex1 for population estimates per state.





IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS BY HEALTH SERVICE





INTERPRETATION GUIDE

Service status

Arc charts provide an overview of the overall availability of a health service. The total number of HSDUs included in the analysis of a service is shown inside the arc chart.





For further insights, donut charts break down service availability by HSDU type. To improve readability, labels indicating the availability level for each category are provided either beside or below the chart. Additionally, to highlight the percentage of HSDUs where an service is available up to standard, the number may also be prominently placed inside the chart. Information on the total number of HSDUs included is clearly indicated above or below the respective donut.

Column charts offer a breakdown of service availability by state. The numbers represented by the bars indicate the count of HSDUs that fall into the specified availability category. The length of each bar is determined by the total number of HSDUs in the state. The total number of HSDUs included in each state is indicated under the state name.





Column charts by HSDU type display the availability of services by state and HSDU type. Each bar represents the percentage of HSDU falling into each category for the specified HSDU type and state. The grey bar on the right shows the number of HSDU falling into the category. By default these charts exclude HSDUs where a service was not normally provided or the HSDU did not report on it.

Maps use pie charts to depict the availability of an service at the locality level. The size of each circle represents the total number of HSDUs in the locality, while each slice reflects a specific availability level.



Barriers



To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by HSDUs, whenever a service was not or only partially available, main barriers impeding availability were recoded.

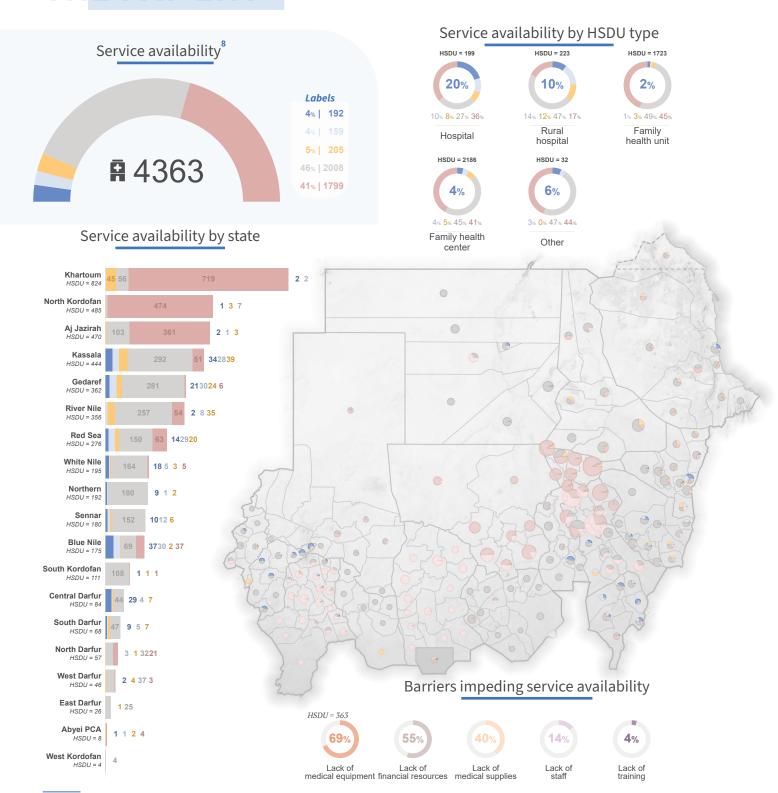
Each **donut chart** indicates the percentage of HSDUs having reported a specific barrier. The total number of HSDUs reporting at least one barrier is shown below the chart header.

Bar charts further break down barriers by state. Each bar represents a specific barrier, with the percentage value indicating the proportion of HSDUs reporting that particular barrier. Additionally, the number of HSDUs reporting at least one barrier is displayed below the Locality's name.



Important: The denominator for barrier charts excludes HSDUs where the service is fully available or not normally provided. It should further be noted that HSDUs can report up to three barriers for each service. Thus, the sum of all barriers may exceed 100%.

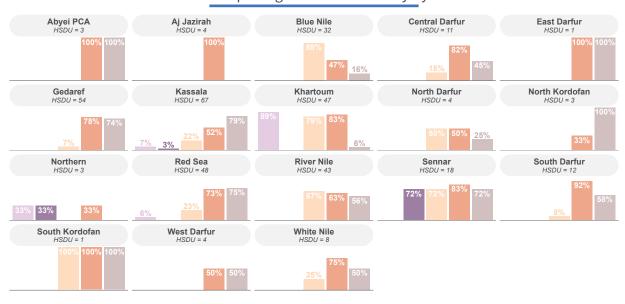
REQUEST FOR AMBULANCE SERVICES BY THE PATIENT

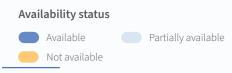


User-activated dispatch of basic ambulance services from district-level staging center (e.g., ambulance pool).







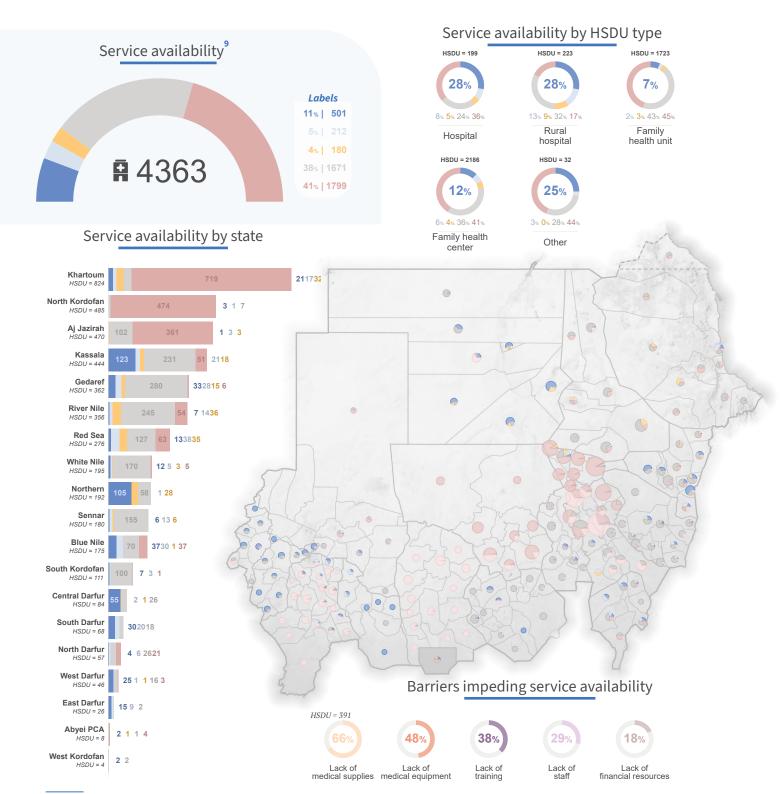




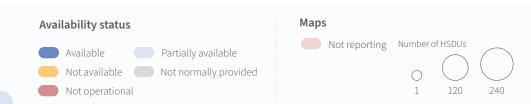




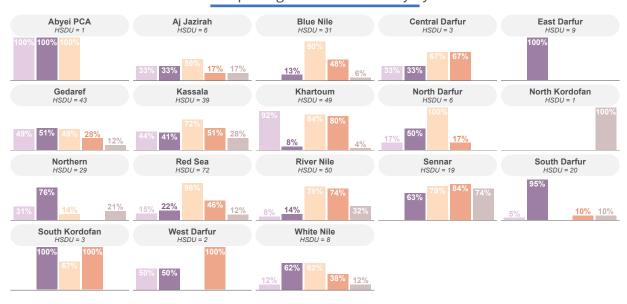
RECOGNITION OF DANGER SIGNS

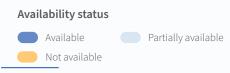








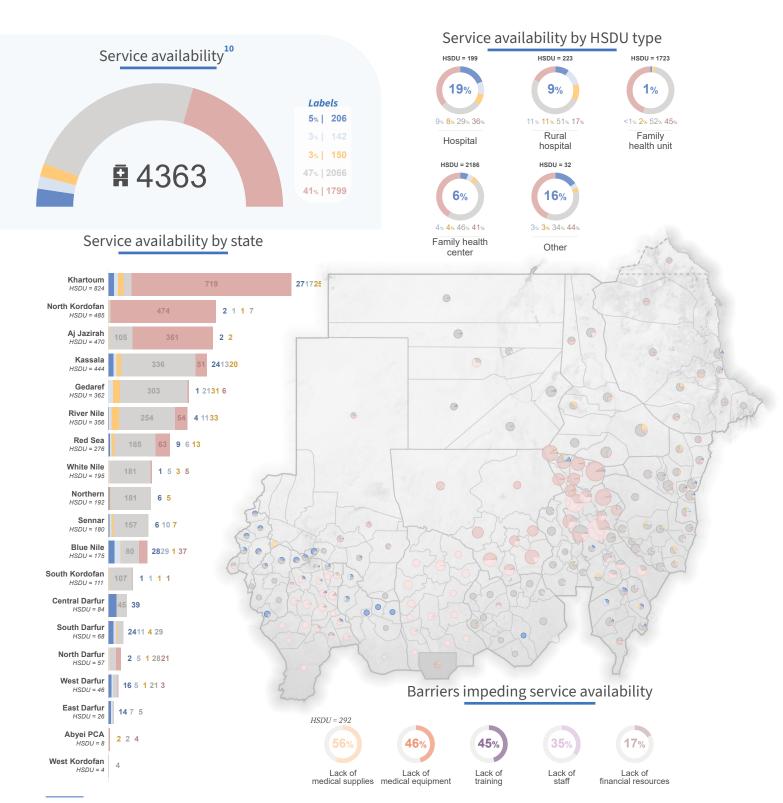








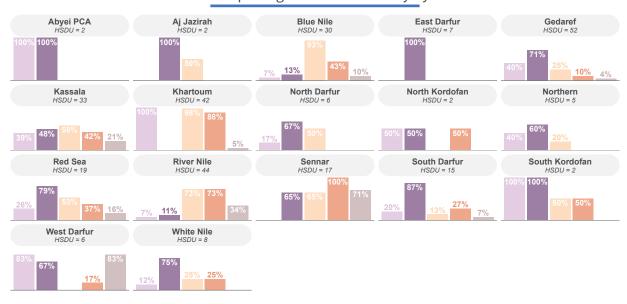
ACUITY-BASED FORMAL TRIAGE

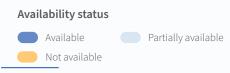


10 Acuity-based formal triage of children and adults at first entry to the facility with a validated instrument such as the WHO/ICRC Interagency triage tool.







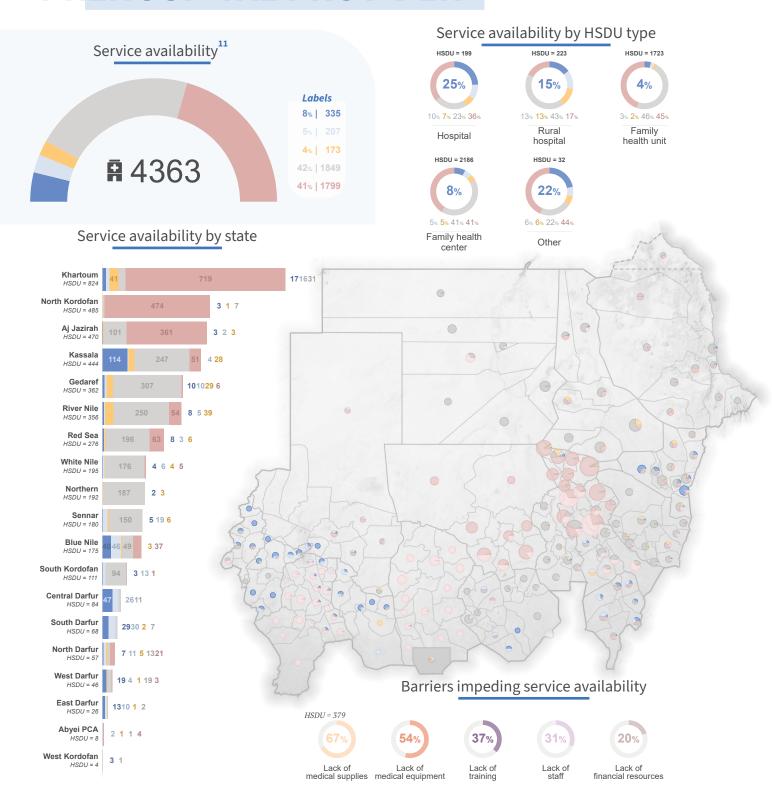




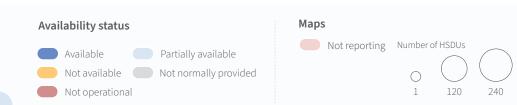




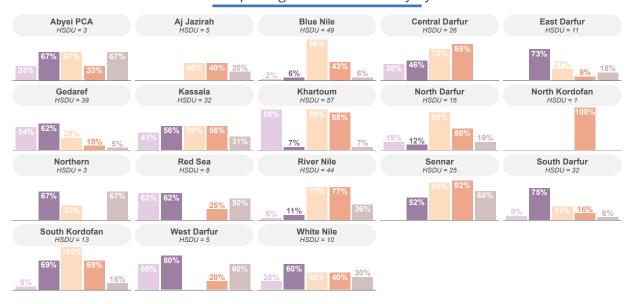
WHO BASIC EMERGENCY CARE BY PREHOSPITAL PROVIDER

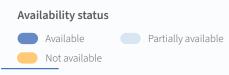


11 Initial syndrome-based management at scene by prehospital providers for difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma.





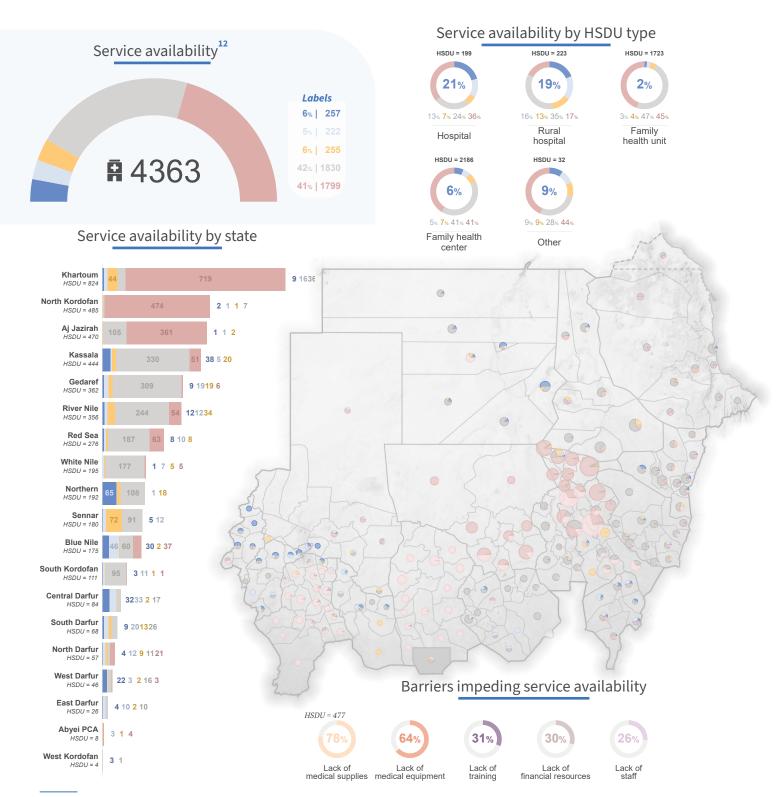








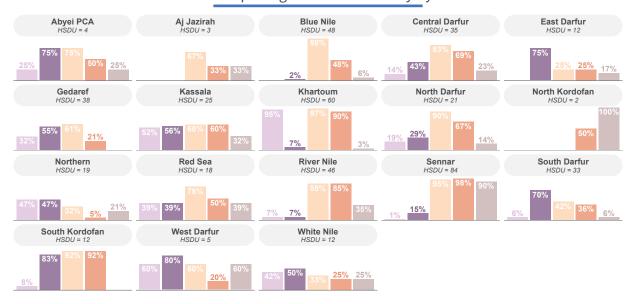
WHO BASIC EMERGENCY CARE

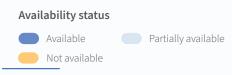


12 Basic syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma for neonates, children, and adults. Interventions include manual airway maneuvers, oral/nasal airway placement, oxygen administration, bag-valve mask ventilation, temperature management, and administration of essential emergency medications, including empiric antibiotics for serious infection.





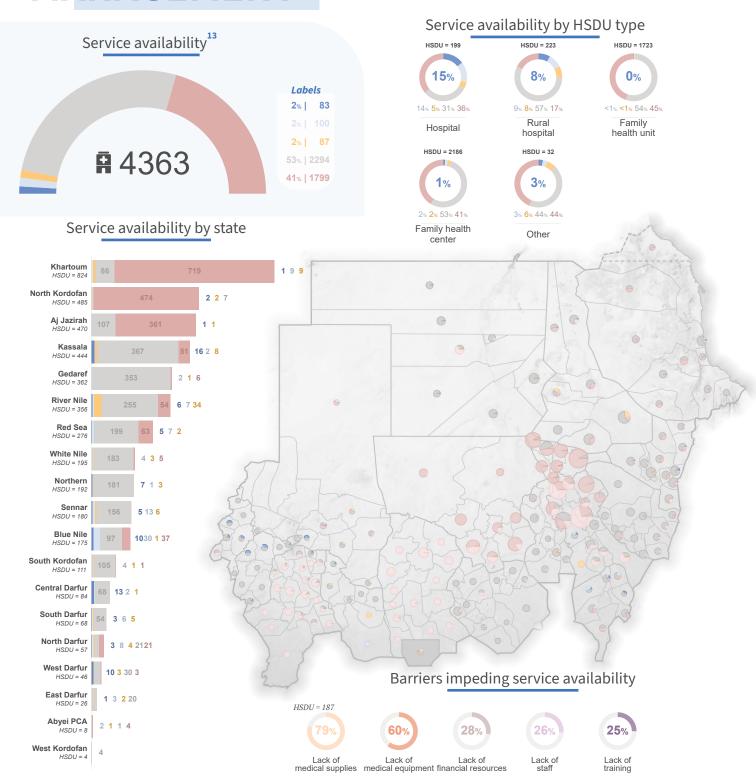








ADVANCED SYNDROME-BASED MANAGEMENT

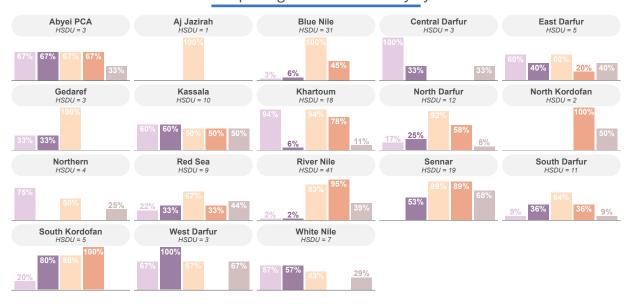


¹³ Advanced Syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma in a dedicated emergency unit, including for neonates, children, and adults. Interventions include intubation, mechanical ventilation, surgical airway, placement of chest drain, hemorrhage control, defibrillation, administration of IV fluids via peripheral and central venous line, with adjustment for age and condition, including malnutrition, and administration of essential emergency medications.







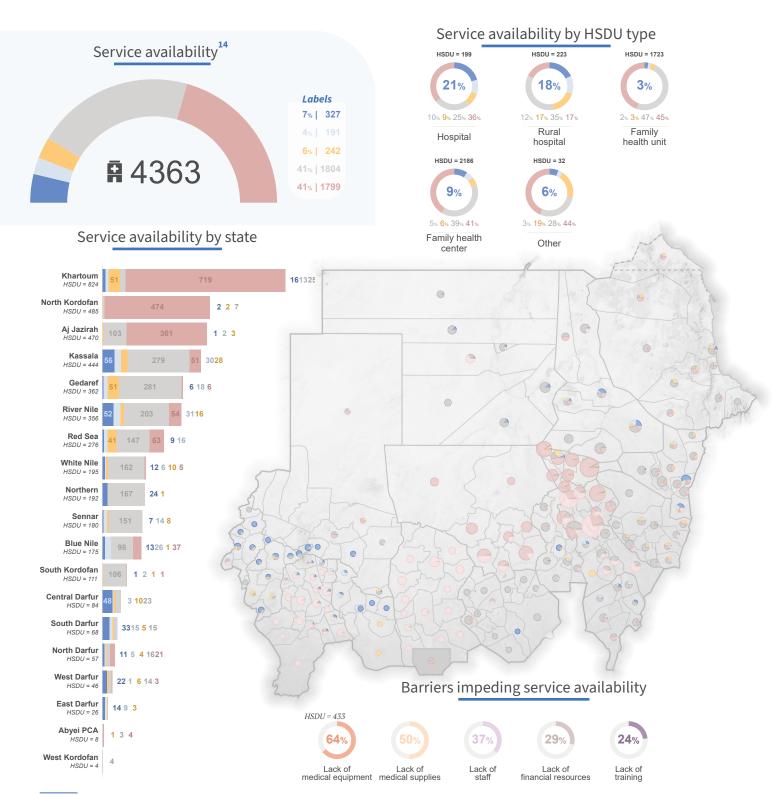








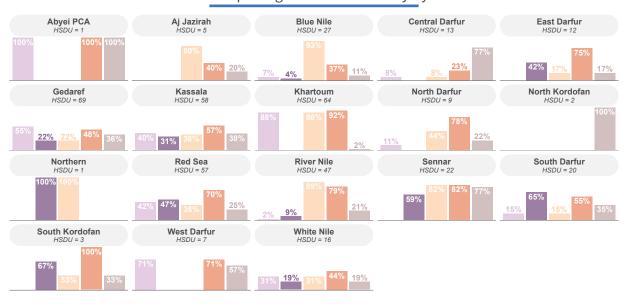
MONITORED REFERRAL

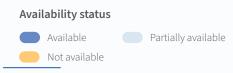


14 Direct provider monitoring during transport to an appropriate healthcare facility and structured handover to facility personnel.







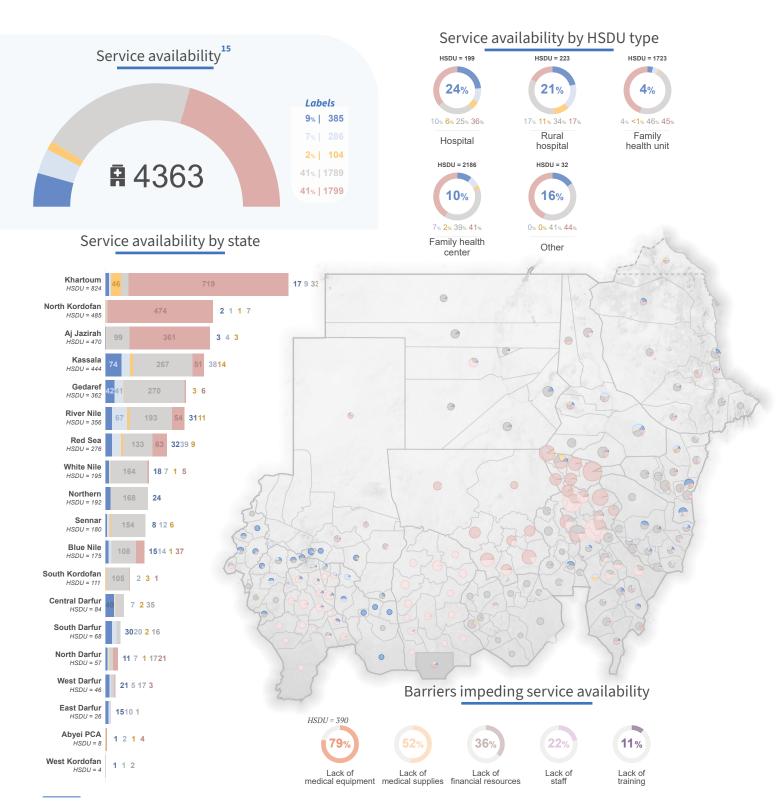




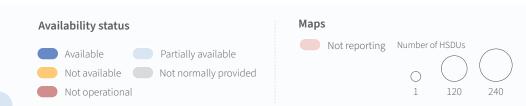


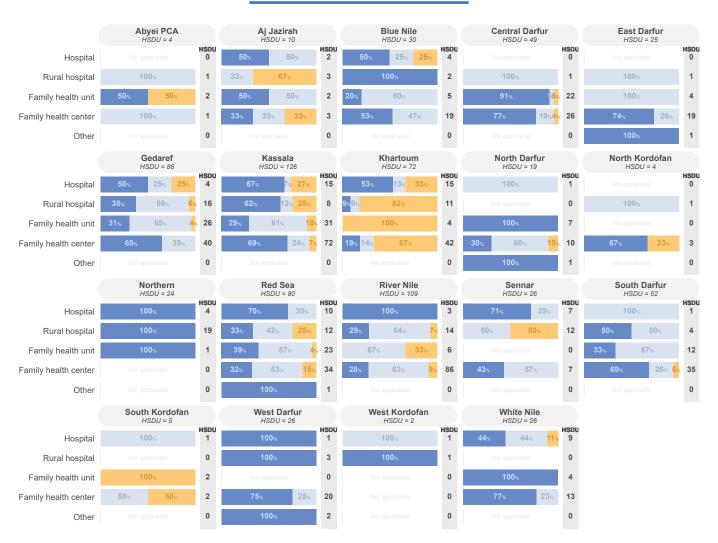


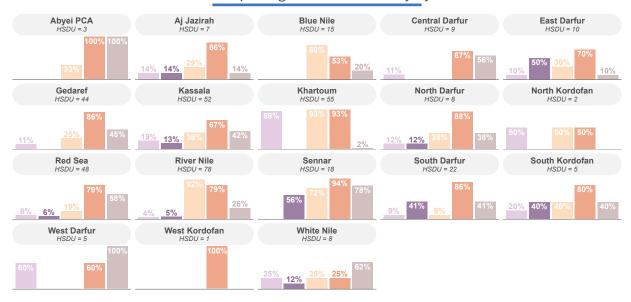
REFERRAL CAPACITY

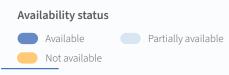


15 Referral procedures, means of communication, and access to transportation.



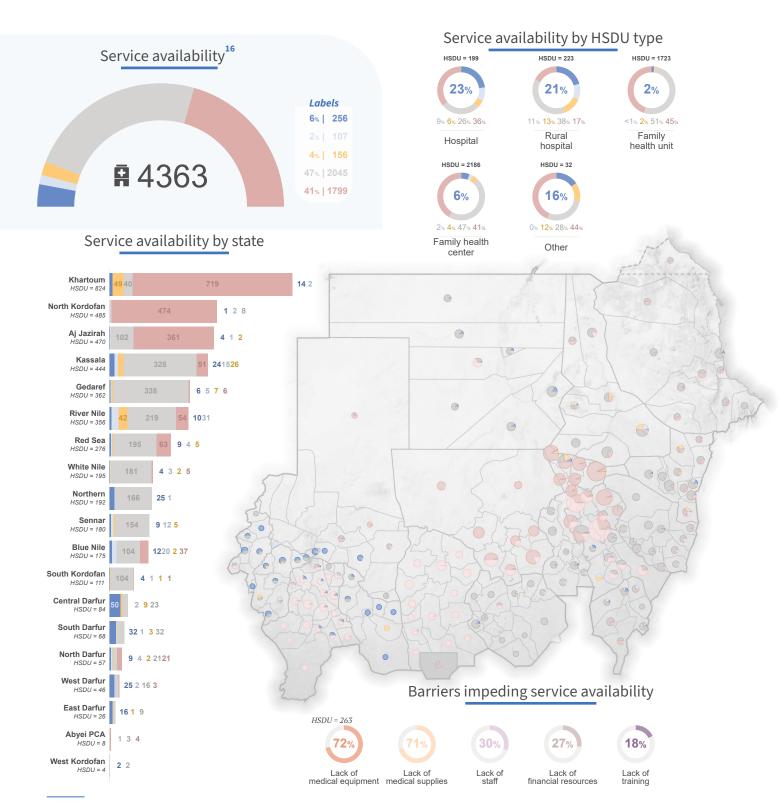






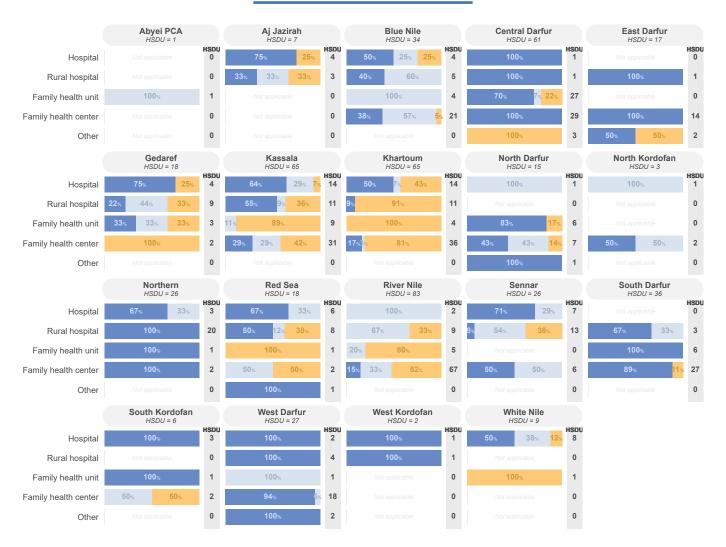


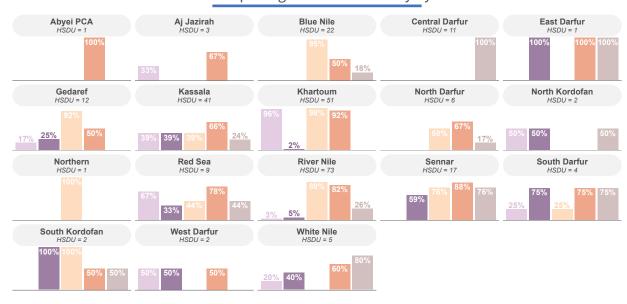
ACCEPTANCE OF REFERRALS

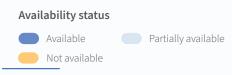


¹⁶ Acceptance of referrals with remote decision support for prehospital providers and primary healthcare facilities, and condition-specific protocol-based referral to higher levels.





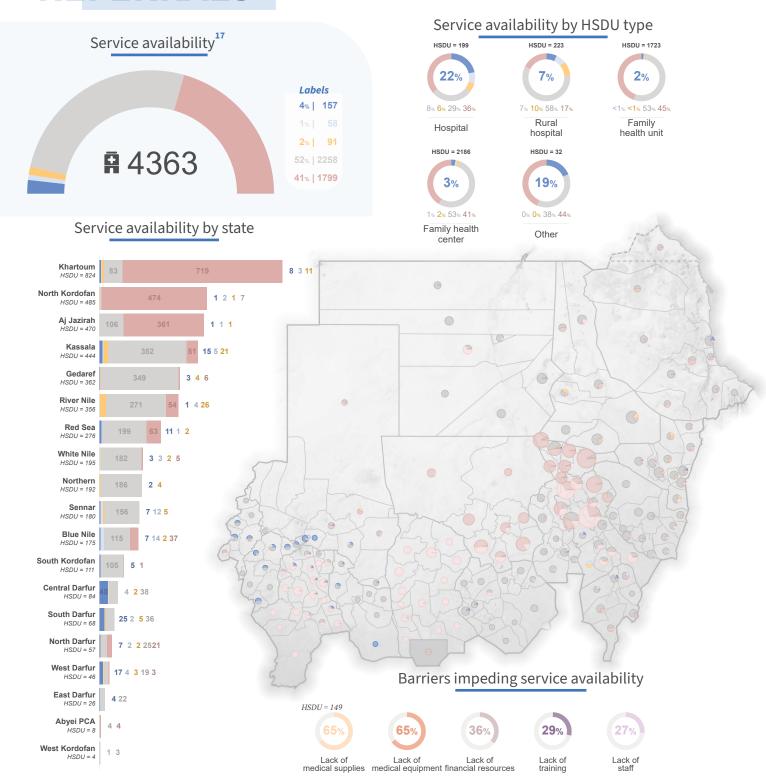




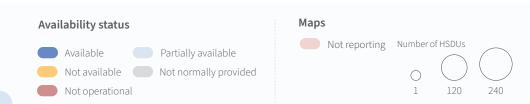




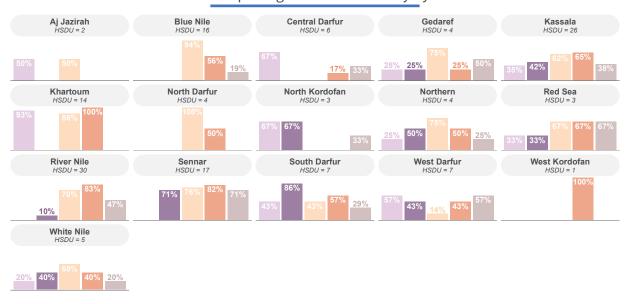
ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLEX REFERRALS

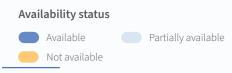


17 Acceptance of complex referrals with remote decision support for prehospital providers and lower-level facilities.





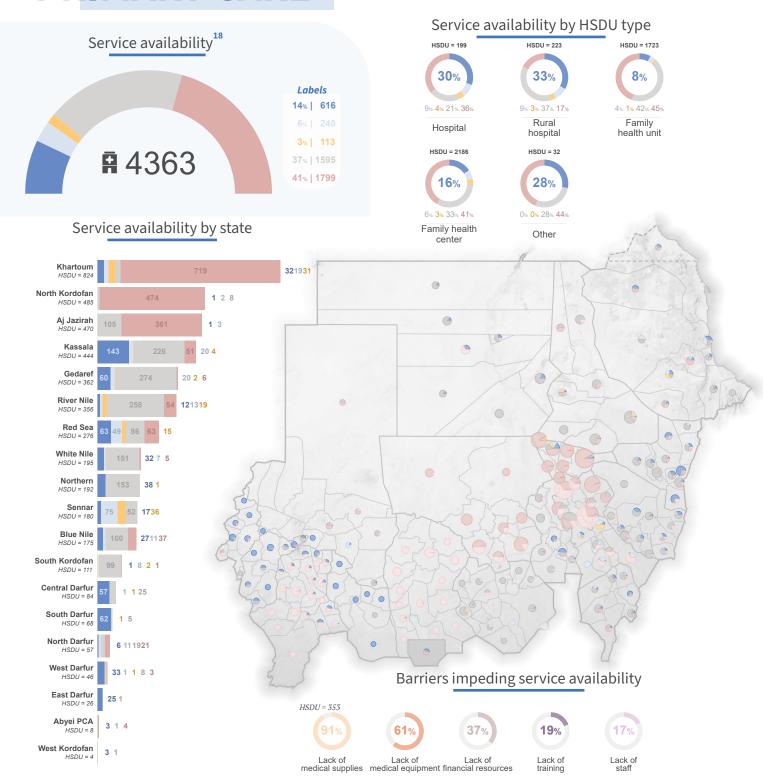








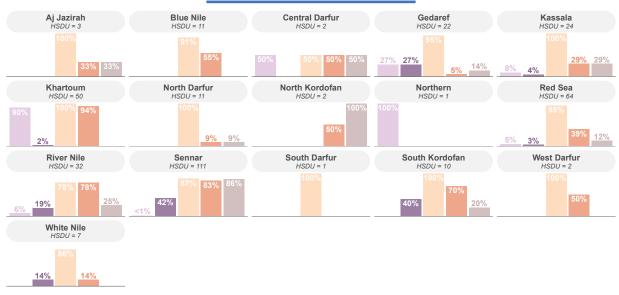
OUTPATIENT SERVICES FOR PRIMARY CARE

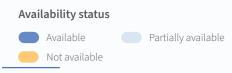


18 Outpatient services with availability of all essential drugs for primary care as per national guidelines.







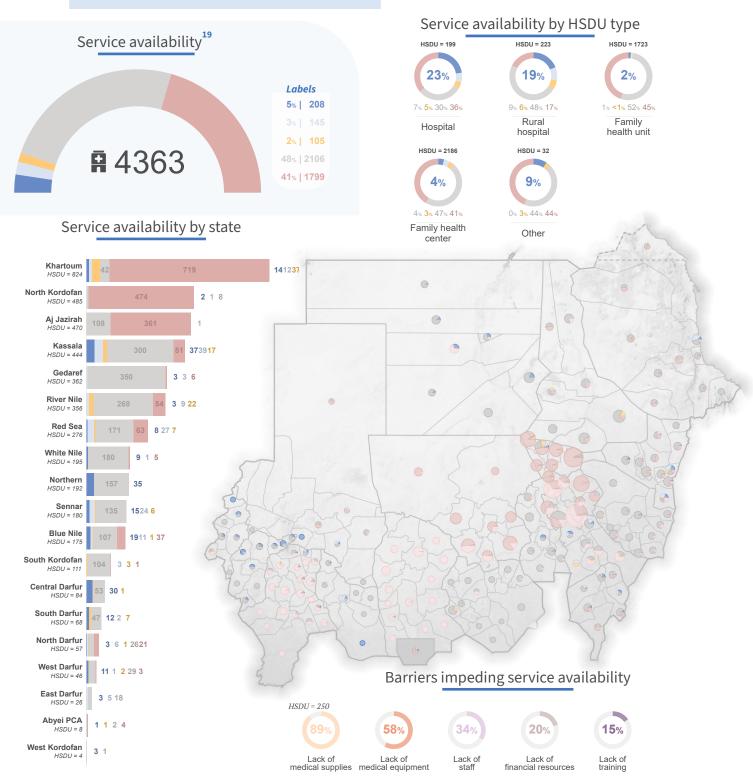






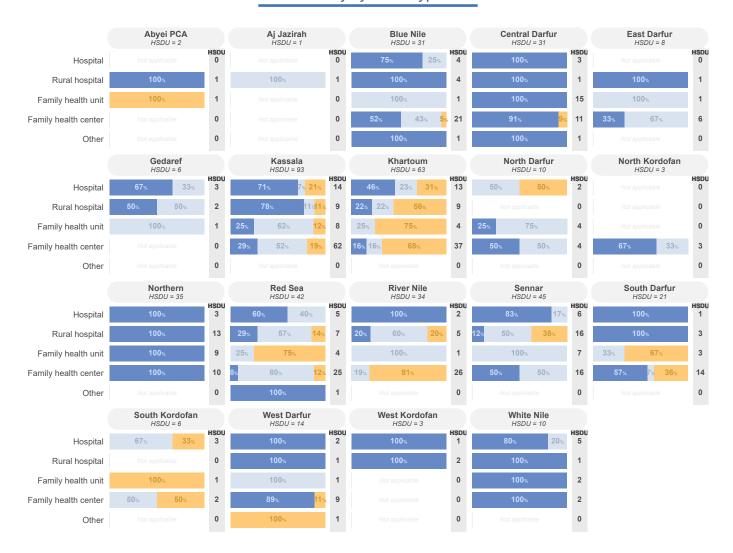


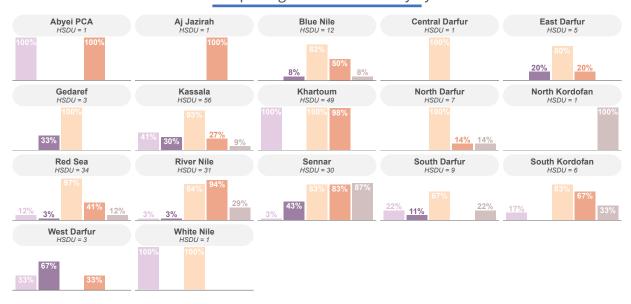
OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FOR SECONDARY CARE

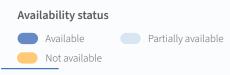


¹⁹ Outpatient department with availability of all essential drugs for secondary care as per national guidelines (including NCD and pain management), and at least one general practitioner.







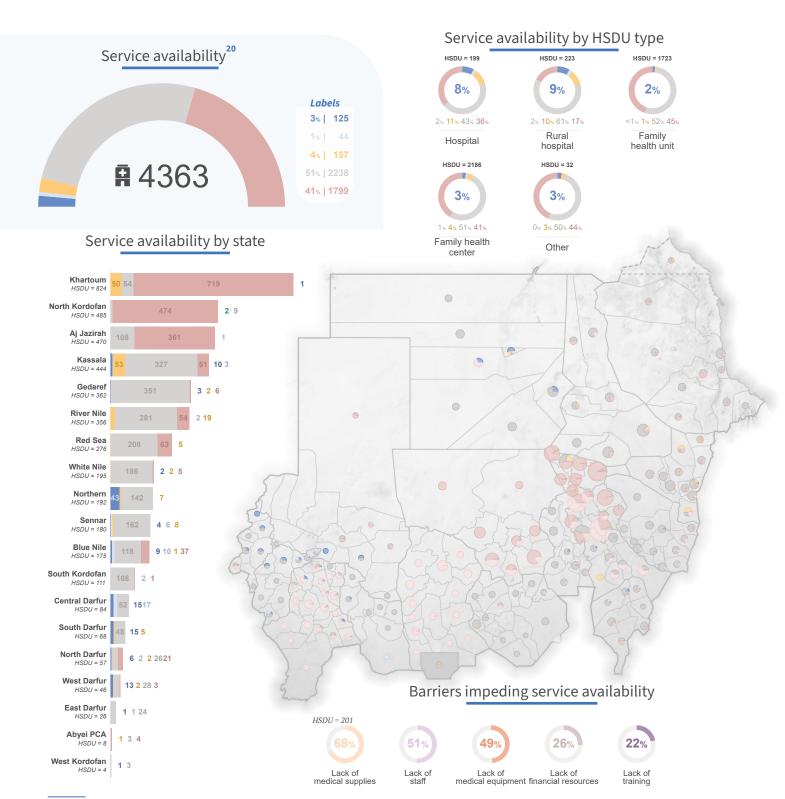




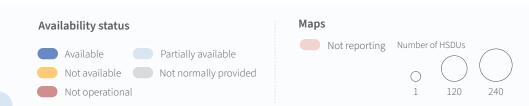




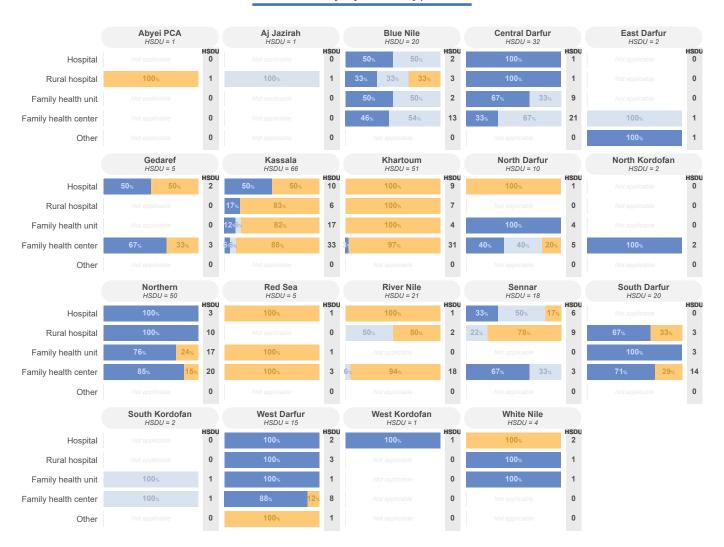
HOME VISITS

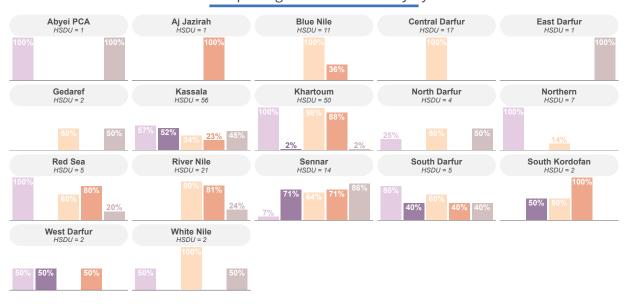


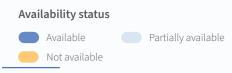
20 Including promotion of self-care practices and monitoring of NCD medication compliance.









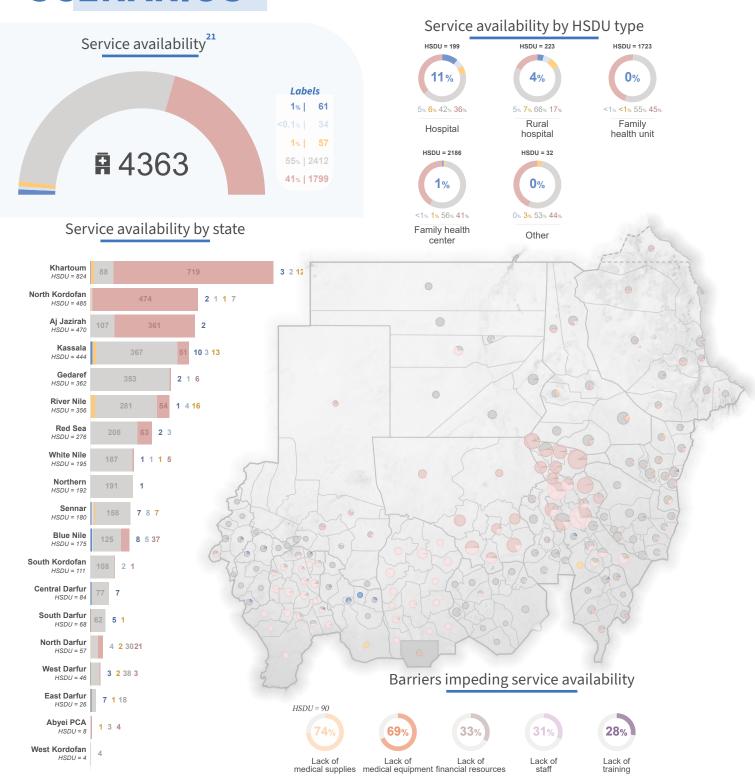




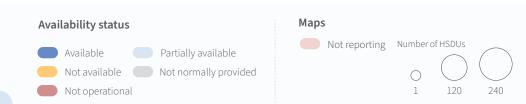


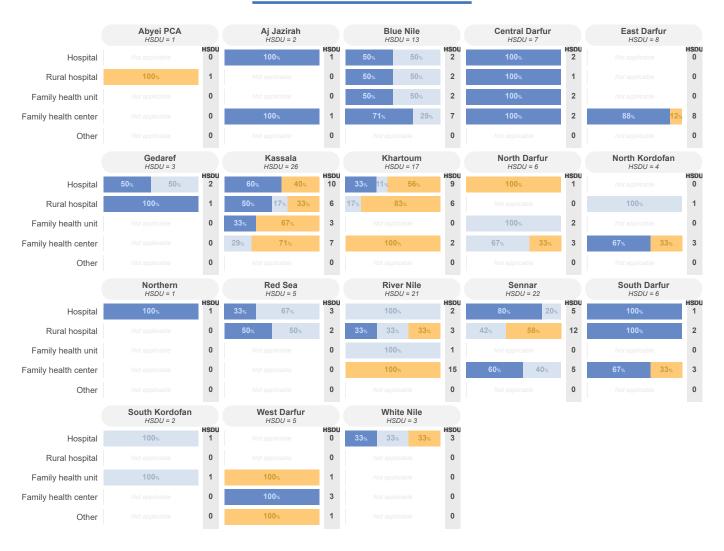


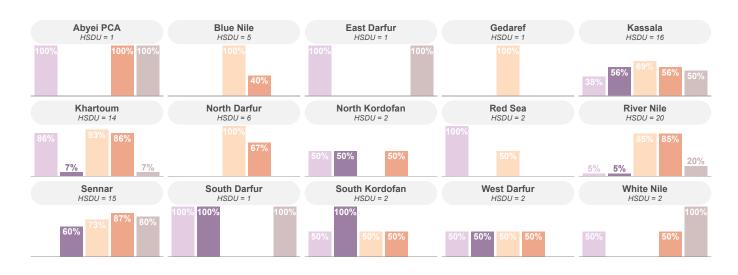
PROCEDURES FOR MASS CASUALTY SCENARIOS

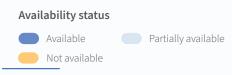


21 Procedures in place for early discharge of post-operatory patients through referral to secondary hospitals, in mass casualty scenarios.







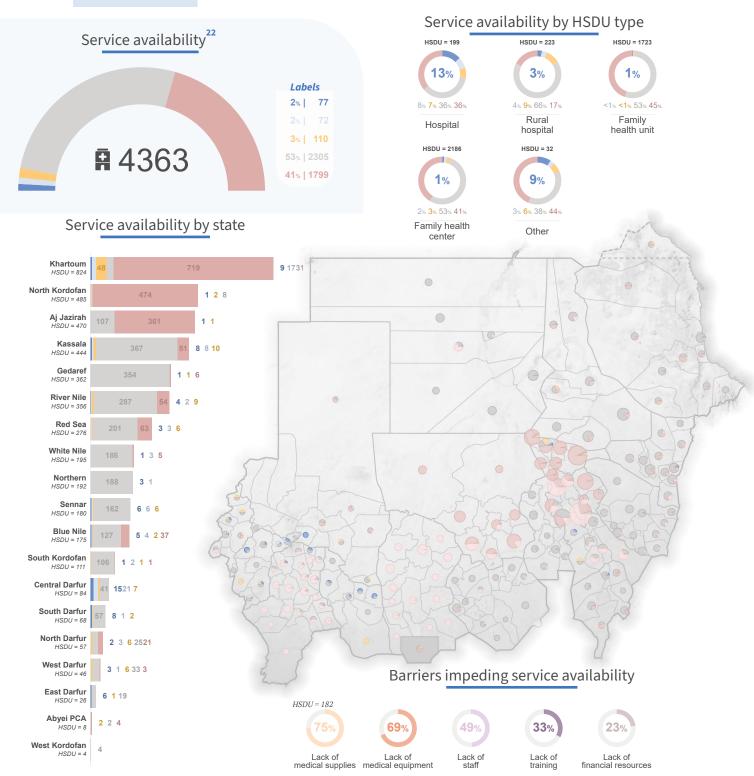






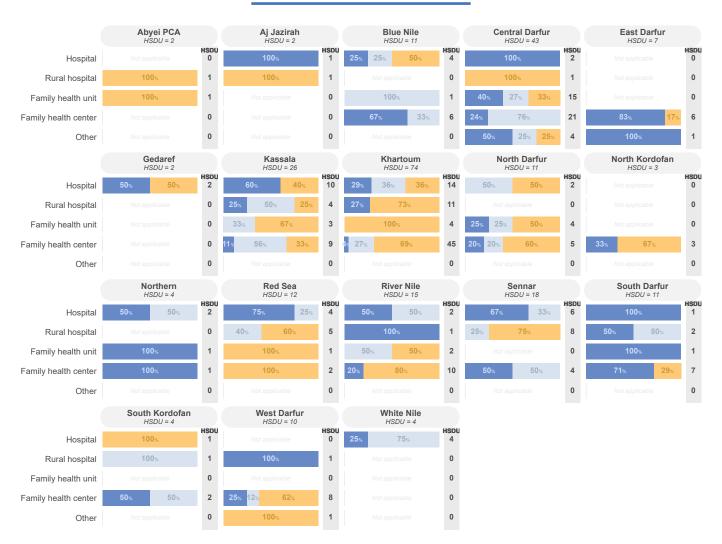


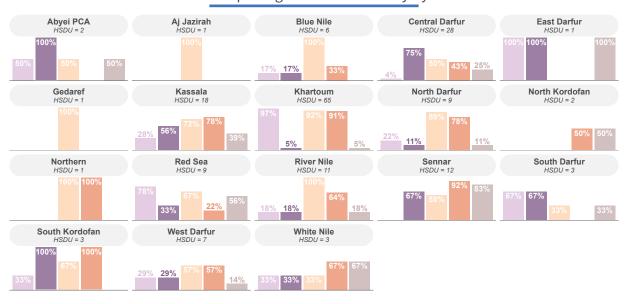
MASS CASUALTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

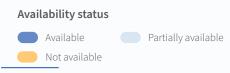


22 Mass casualty management system, including 2 step triage, green zone, red zone, incident command team, pre-prepared kits.





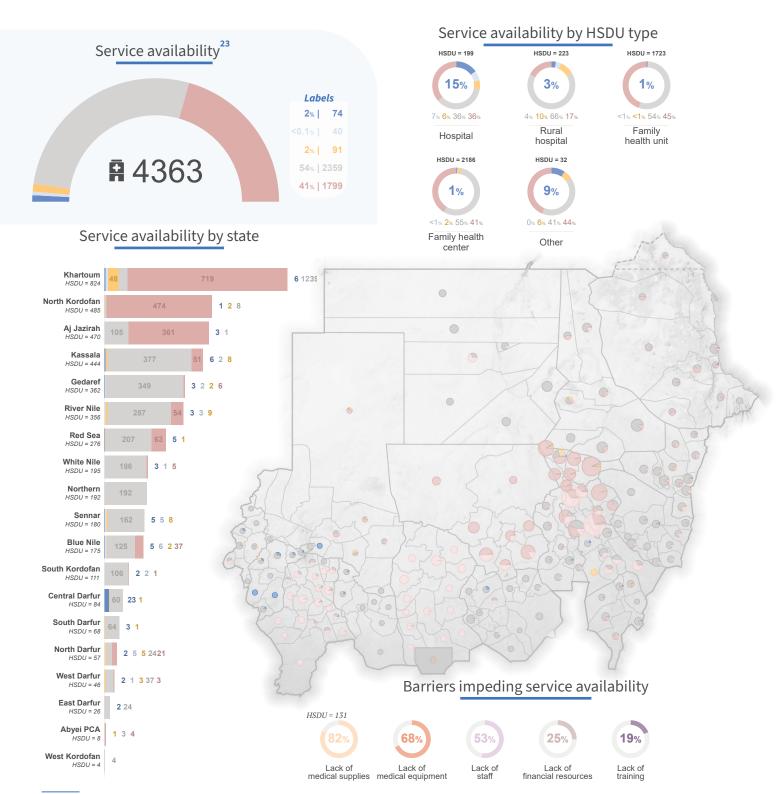








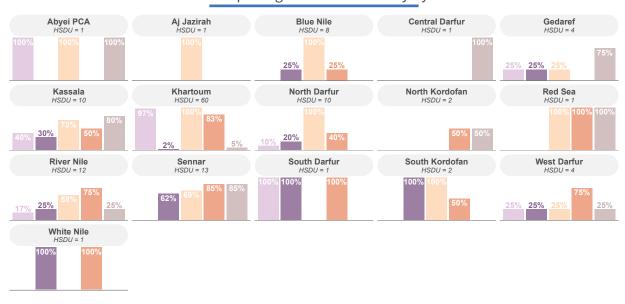
WAR SURGERY PROTOCOLS

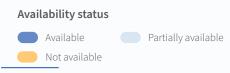


23 2 step surgery for contaminated wounds with debridement and delayed primary closure after 3-5 days.







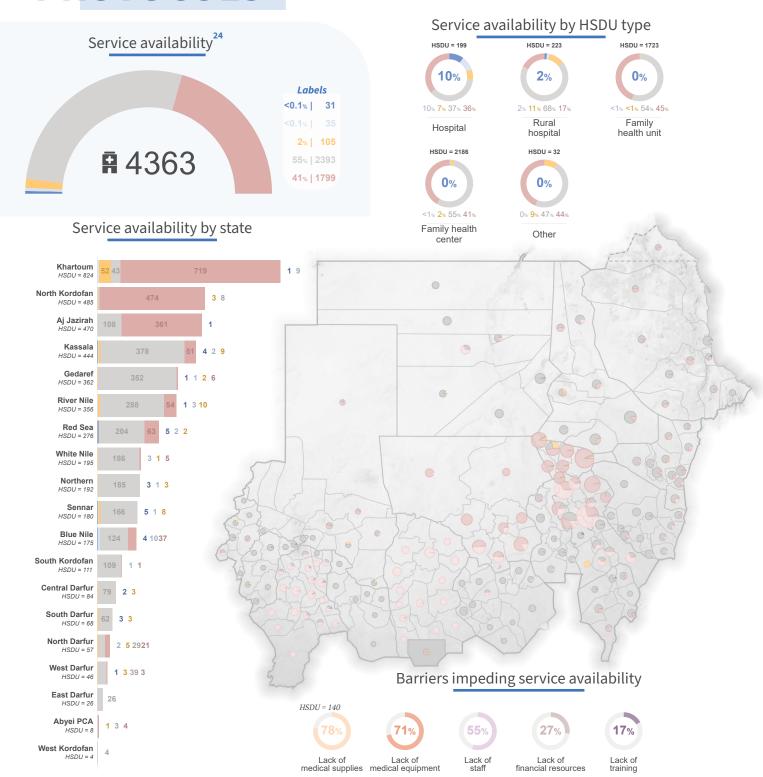








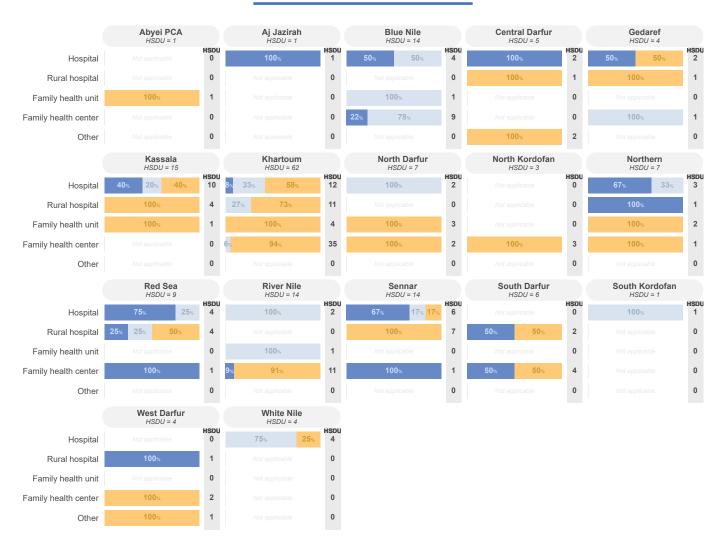
DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY PROTOCOLS

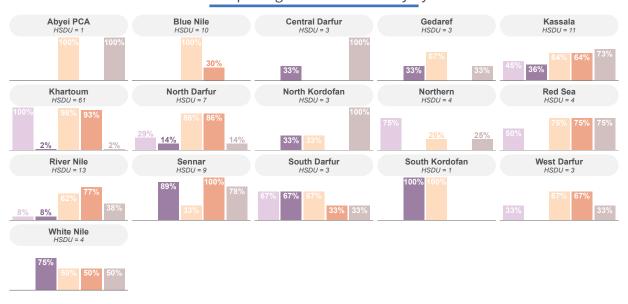


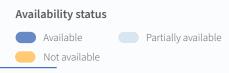
^{24 2} step abbreviated surgery (chest, abdomen and limbs) with vascular shunting, limitation of contamination, hemorrhage control, external fixation and physiological recovery in the ICU before returning to operating theatre.









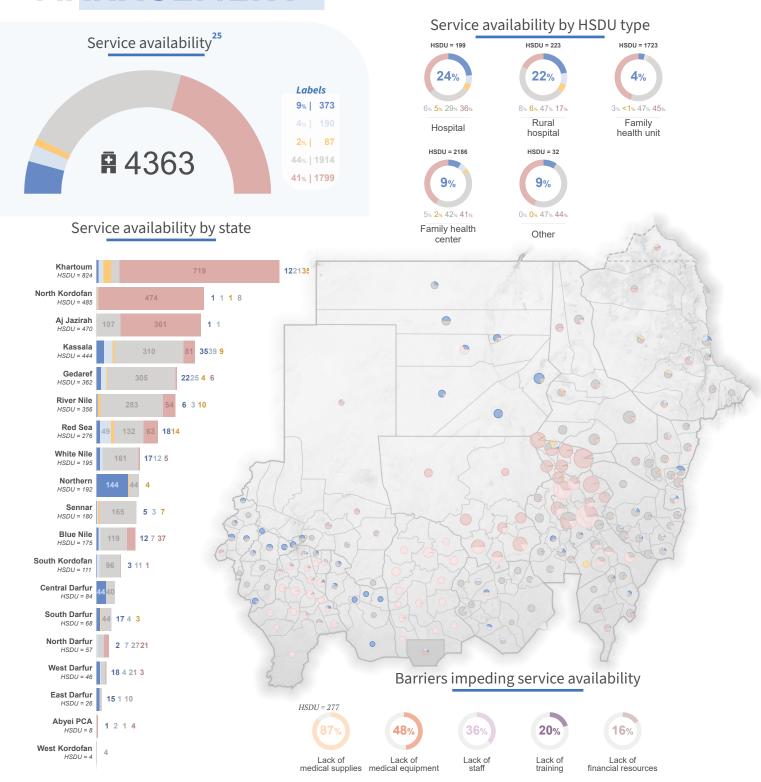






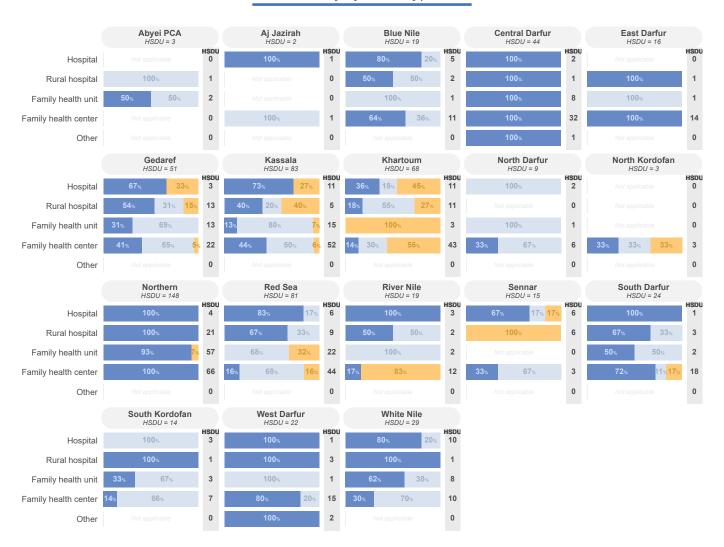


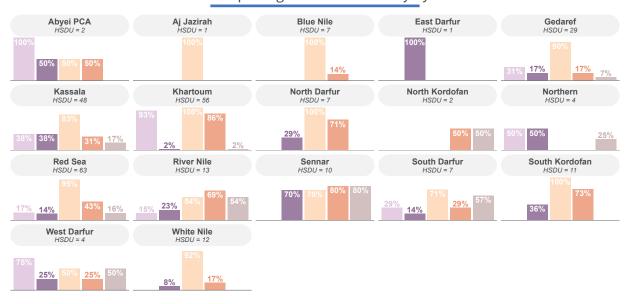
MINOR TRAUMA DEFINITIVE MANAGEMENT

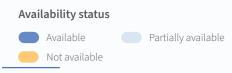


²⁵ Pain management, tetanus toxoid and human antitoxin, minor surgery kits, suture absorbable/silk with needles, disinfectant solutions, bandages, gauzes, and cotton wool.







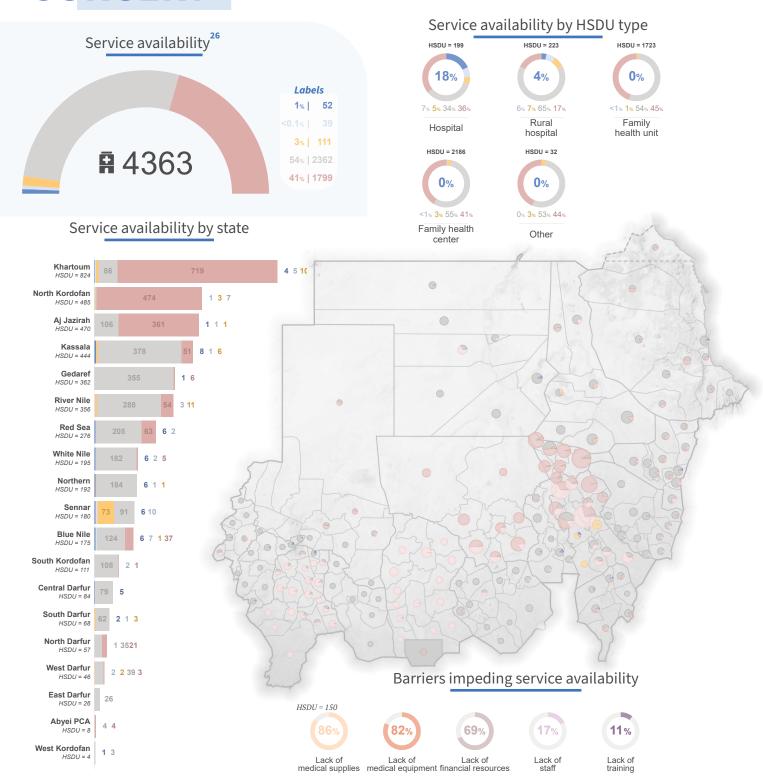








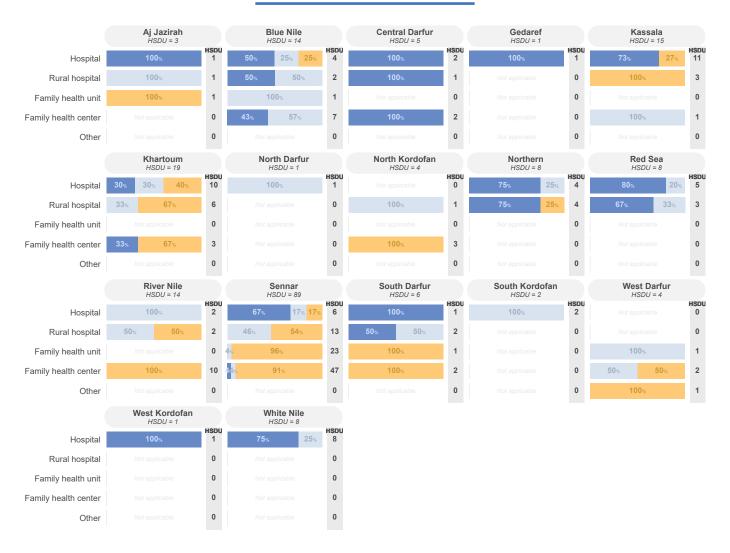
EMERGENCY AND ELECTIVE SURGERY

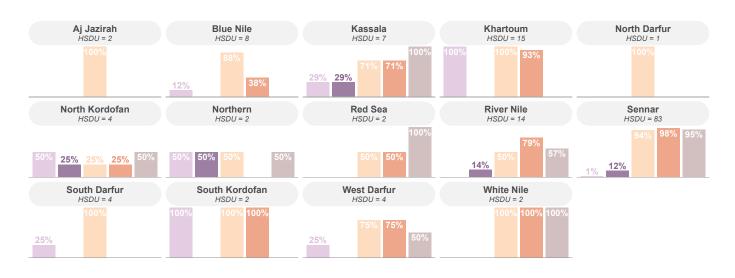


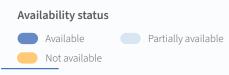
26 Inpatient surgical ward with at least one operating theatre (with or without gas).







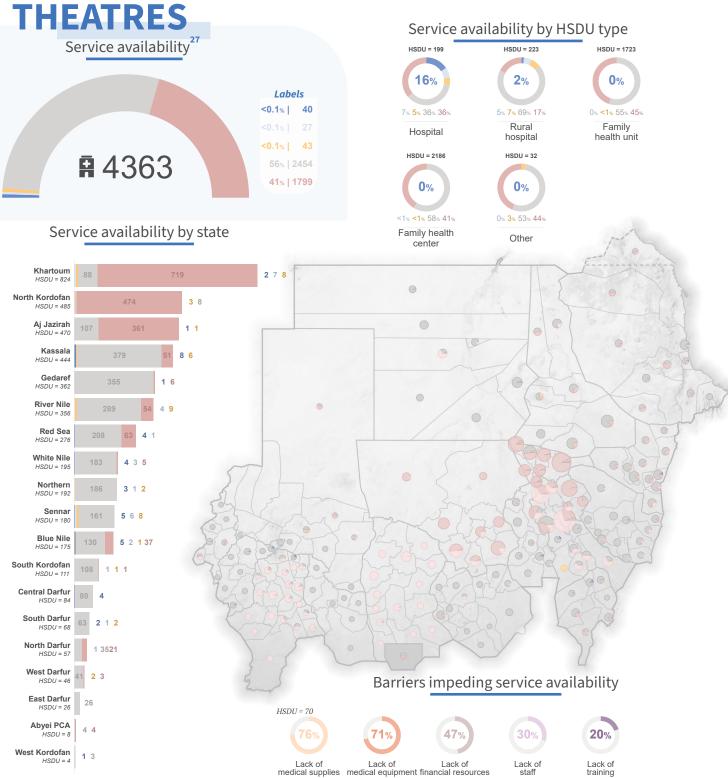








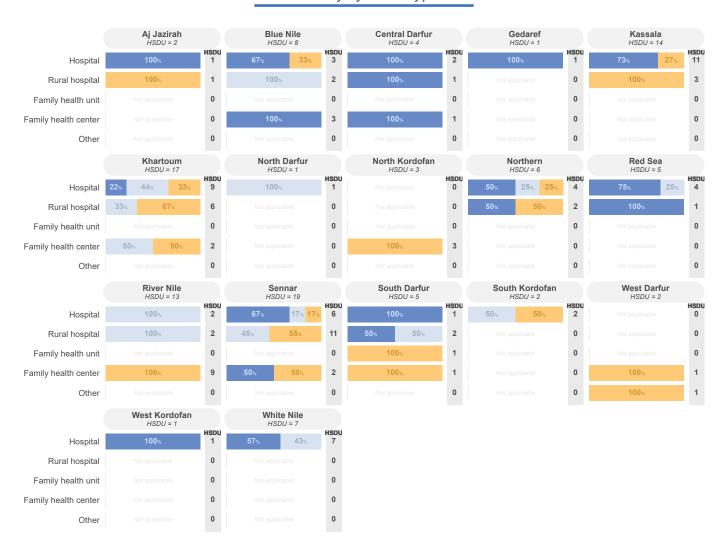
EMERGENCY AND ELECTIVE SURGERY TH AT LEAST TWO OPERATING

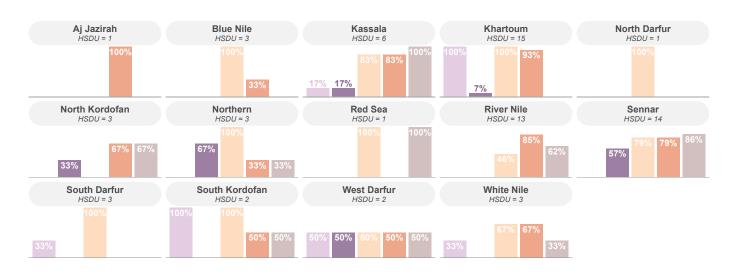


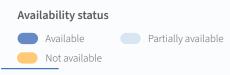
27 Inpatient surgery ward with at least two operating theatres with pediatric and adult gaseous anesthetic.









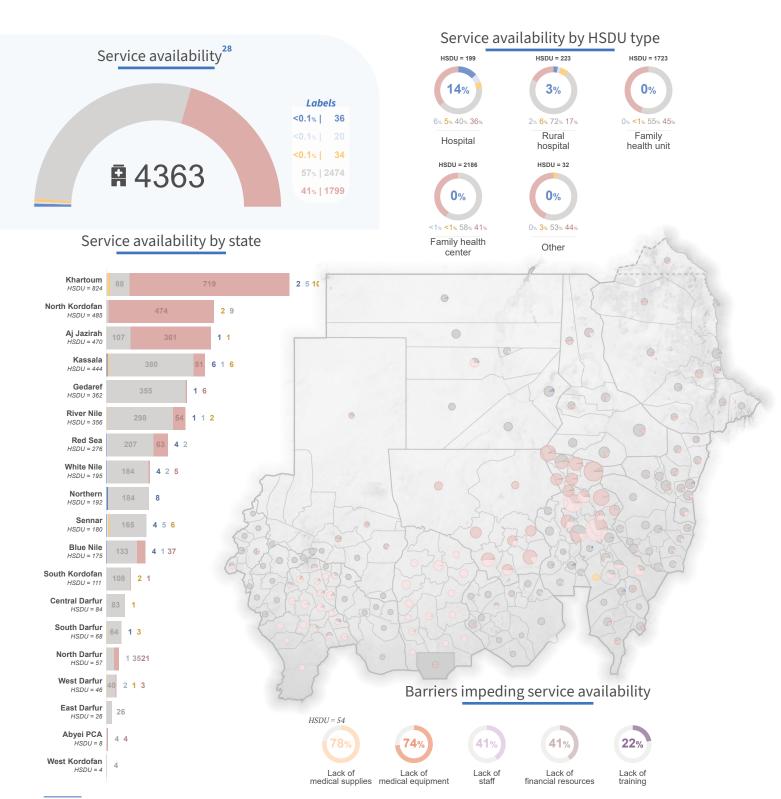




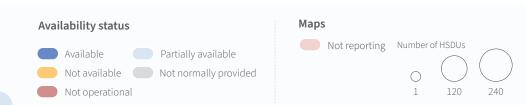


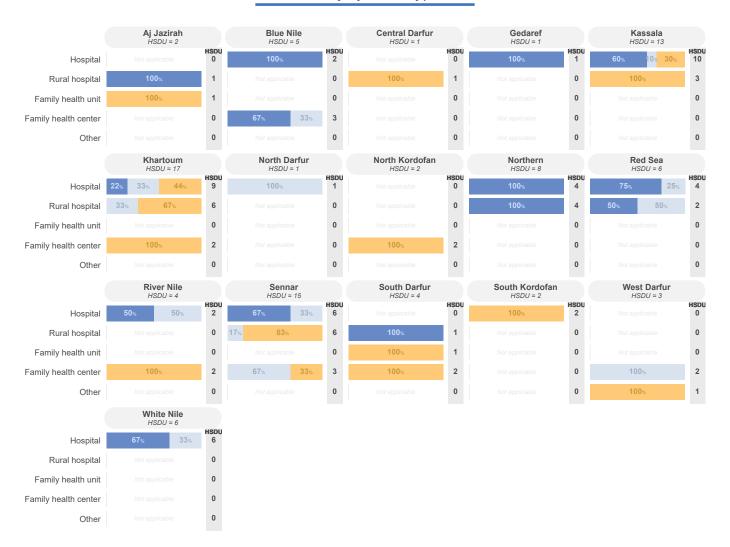


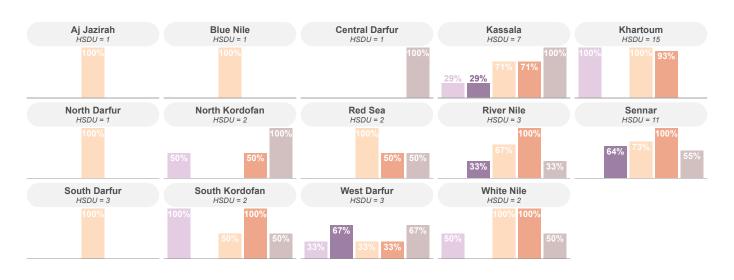
ORTHOPEDIC/TRAUMA WARD

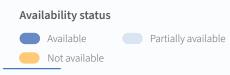


28 Orthopedic/trauma ward for advanced orthopedic and surgical care, including burn patient management.





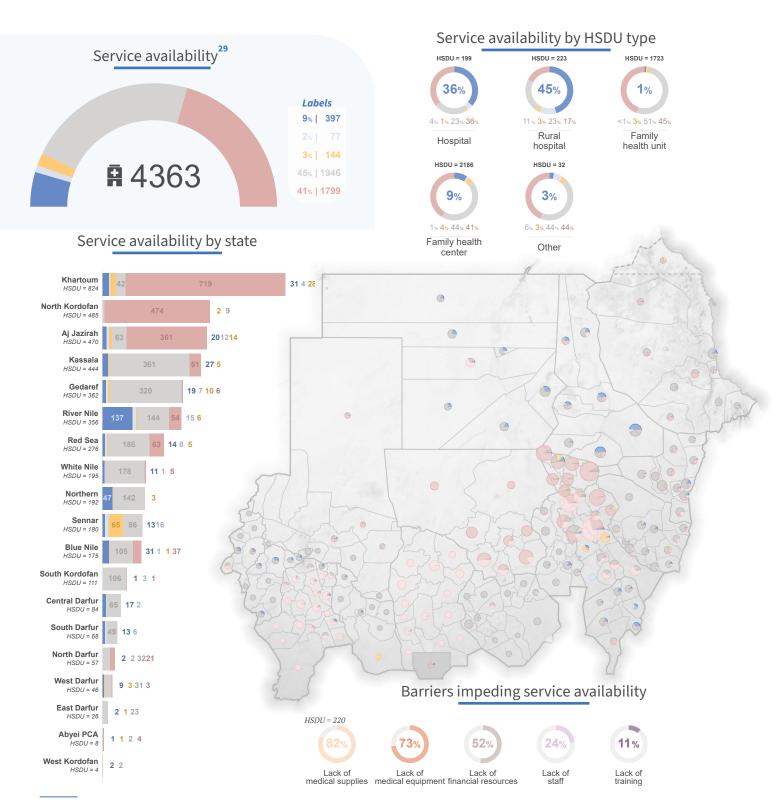








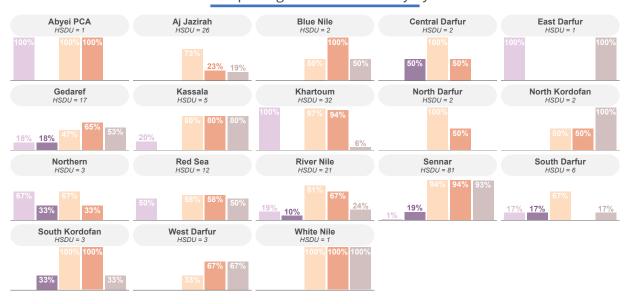
SHORT HOSPITALIZATION CAPACITY

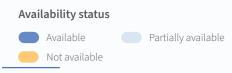


29 Short hospitalization capacity for observational purposes (maximum 48 hours)





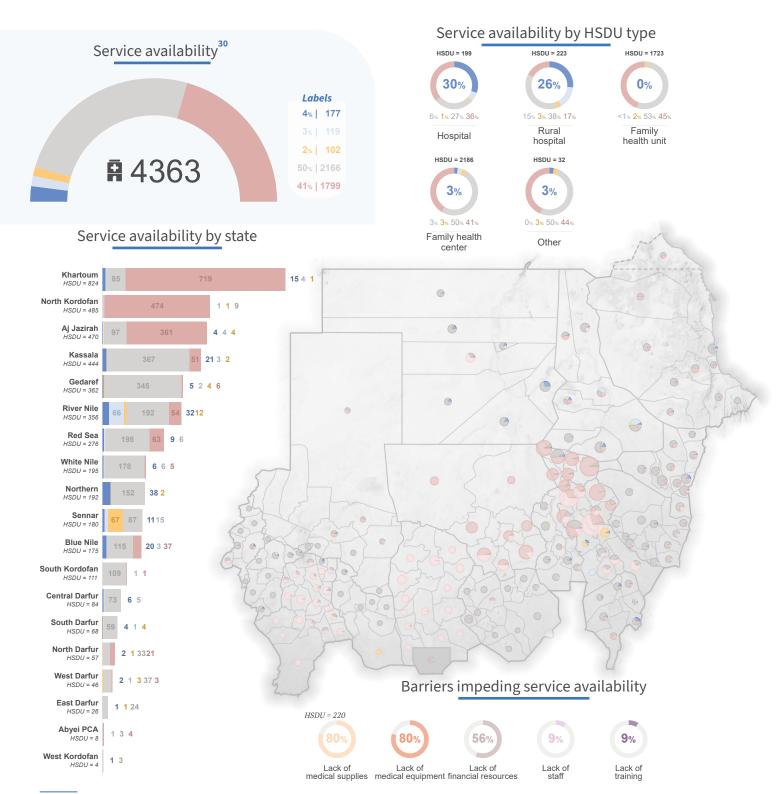




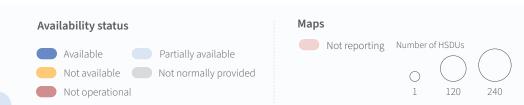




20 INPATIENT BED CAPACITY

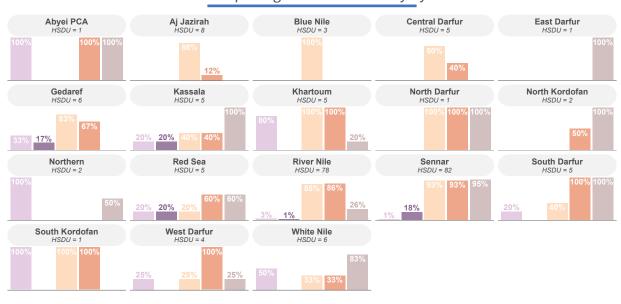


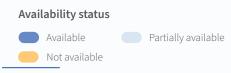
30 At least 20 inpatient bed capacity with 24/7 availability of medical doctors, nurses and midwifes.







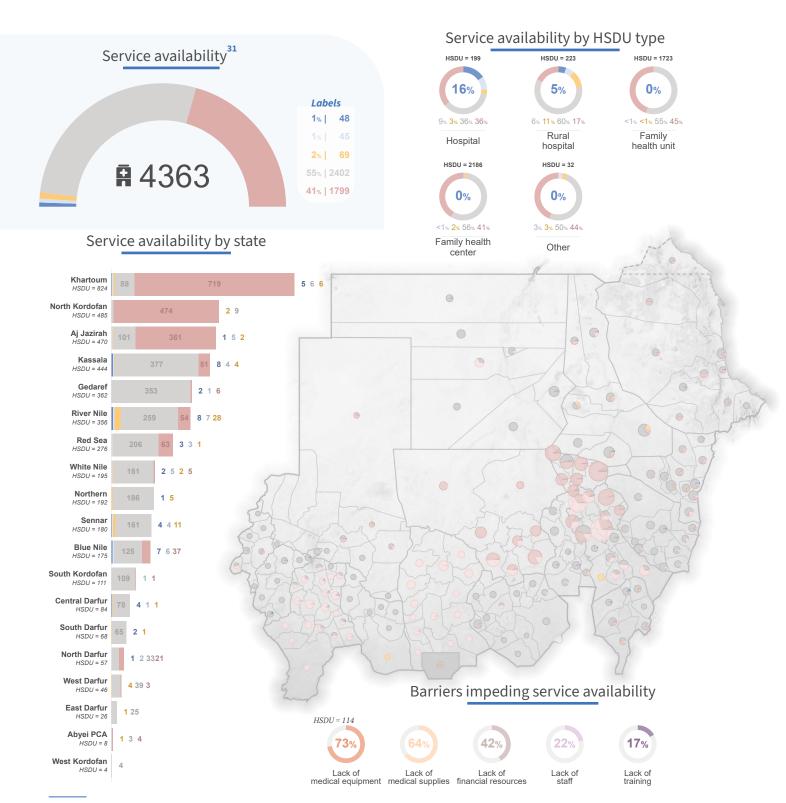






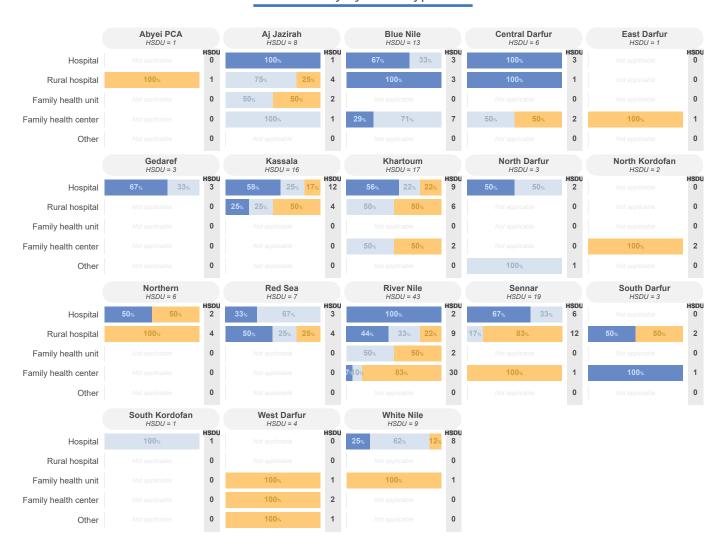


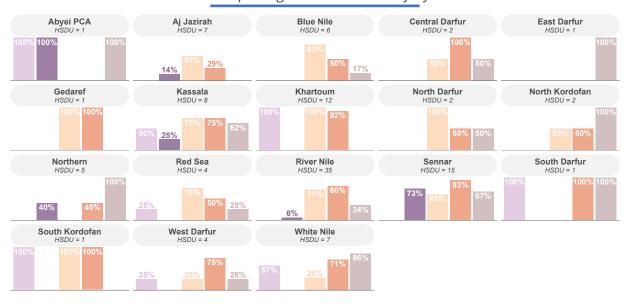
50 INPATIENT BED CAPACITY

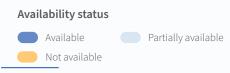


³¹ At least 50 inpatient bed capacity with pediatric and ob-gyn wards with 24/7 availability of doctors and/or specialists (general surgeon, ob-gyn, pediatrician, others).







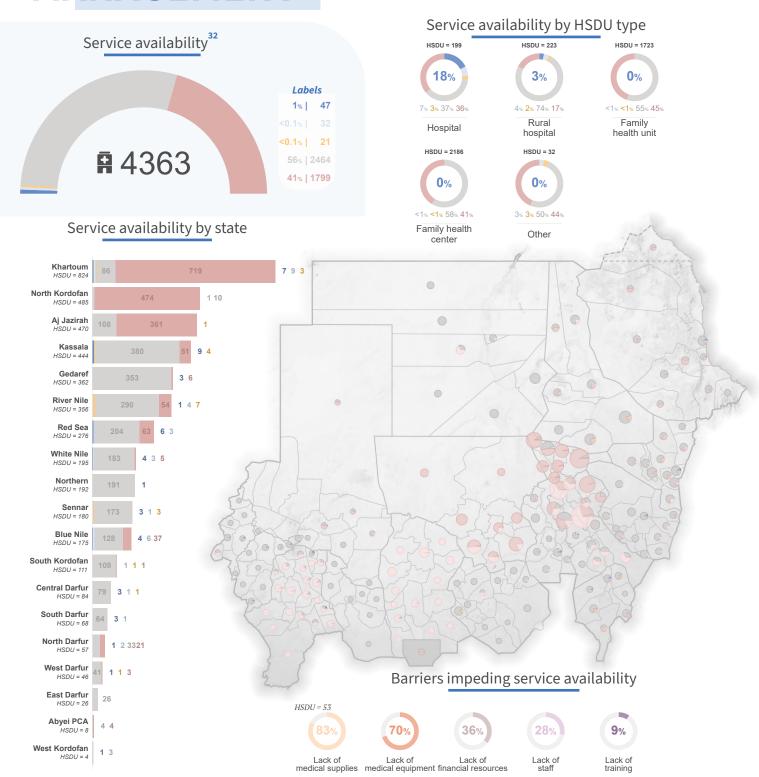








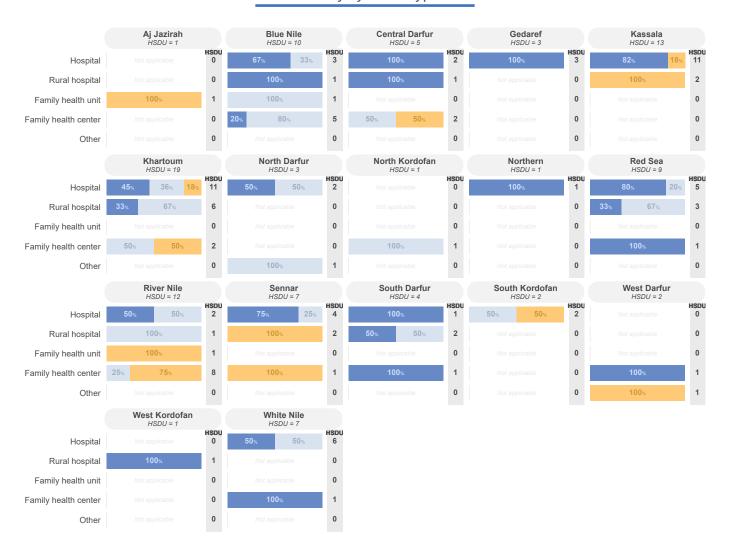
INPATIENT CRITICAL CARE MANAGEMENT

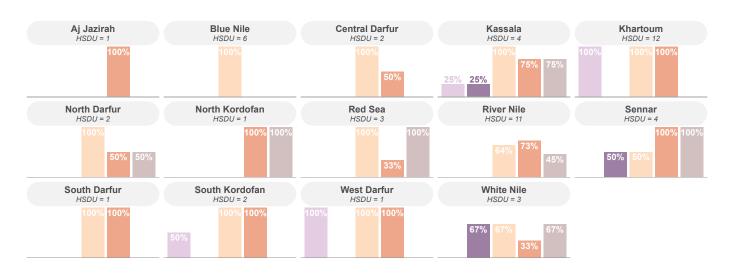


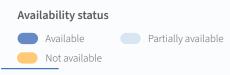
32 Inpatient critical care management with availability of mechanical ventilation, infusion pumps and third-line emergency drugs





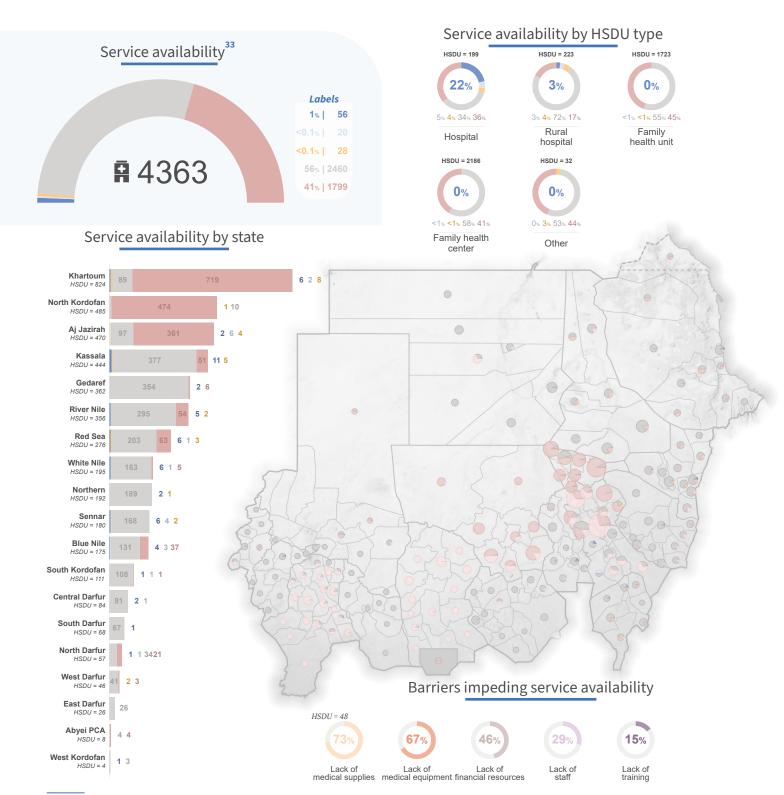








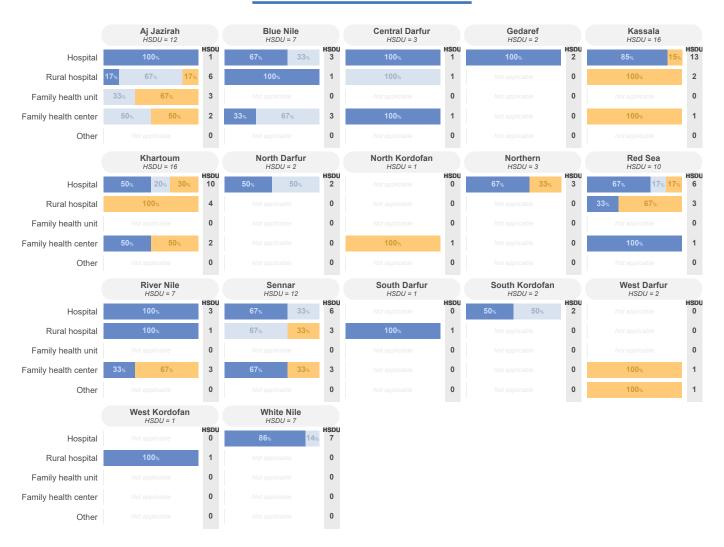
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

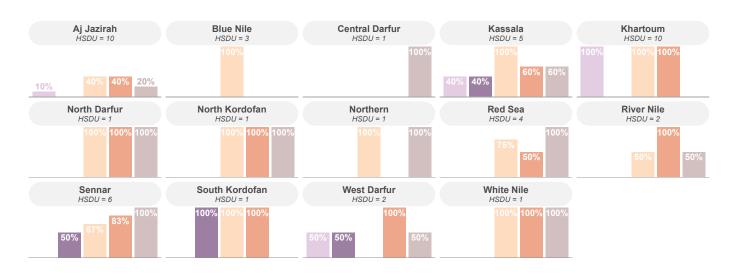


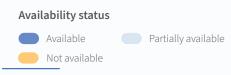
33 Intensive care unit with at least 4 beds.









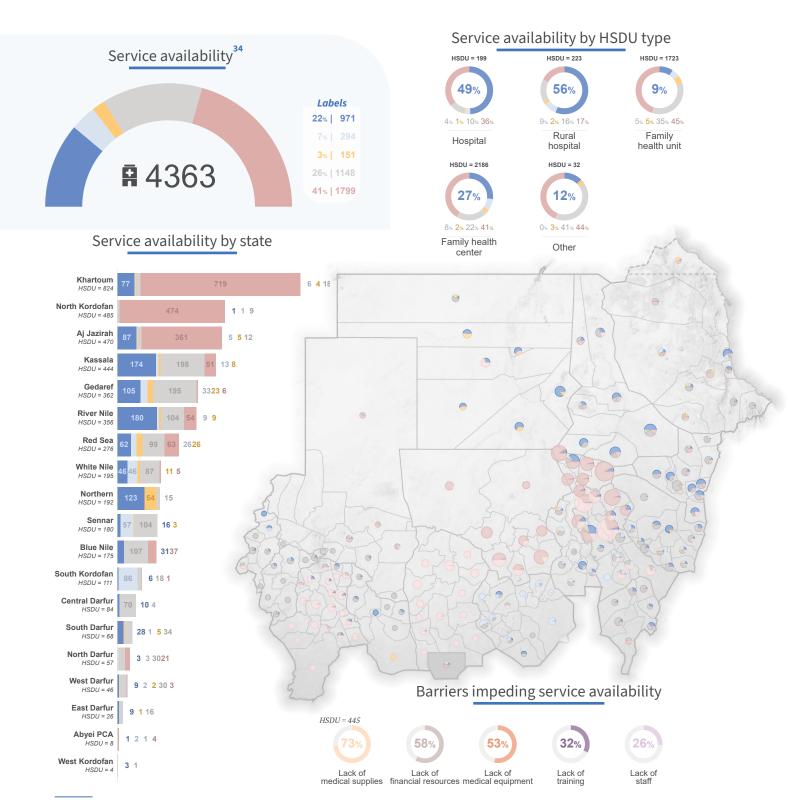




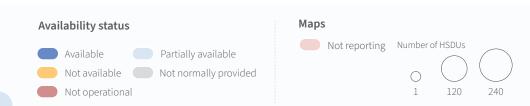




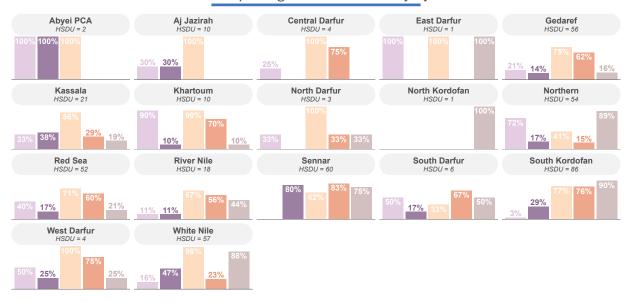
BASIC LABORATORY

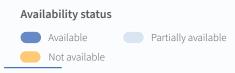


34 Basic laboratory with general microscopy.





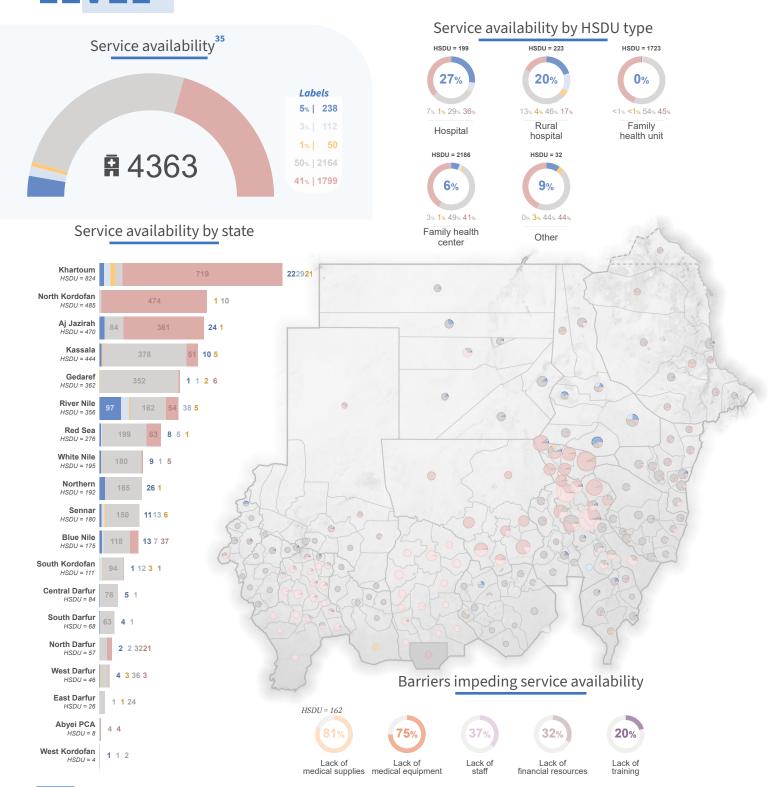








LABORATORY SERVICES SECONDARY LEVEL

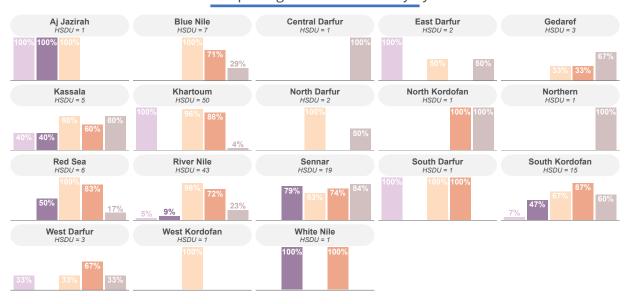


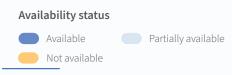
35 Secondary laboratory services including electrolyte and blood gas concentrations.







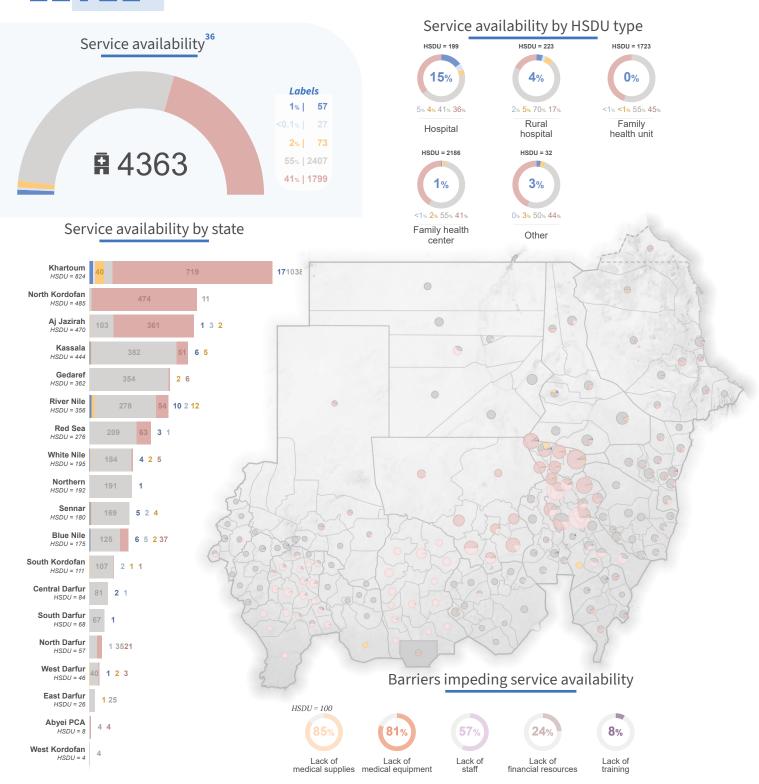




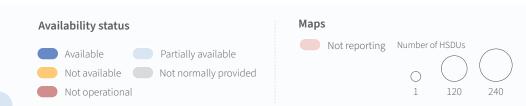




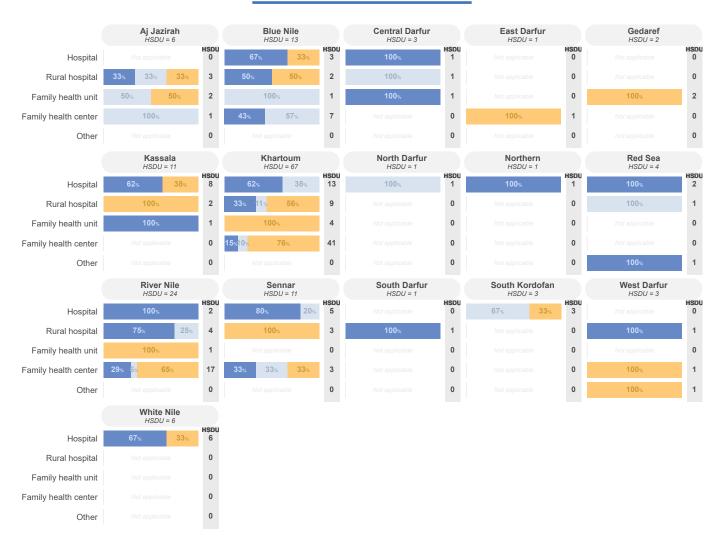
LABORATORY SERVICES TERTIARY LEVEL

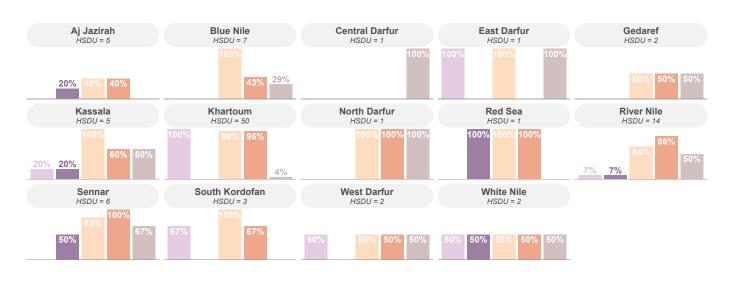


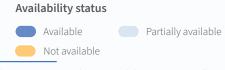
36 Tertiary laboratory services with public health laboratory capacities.









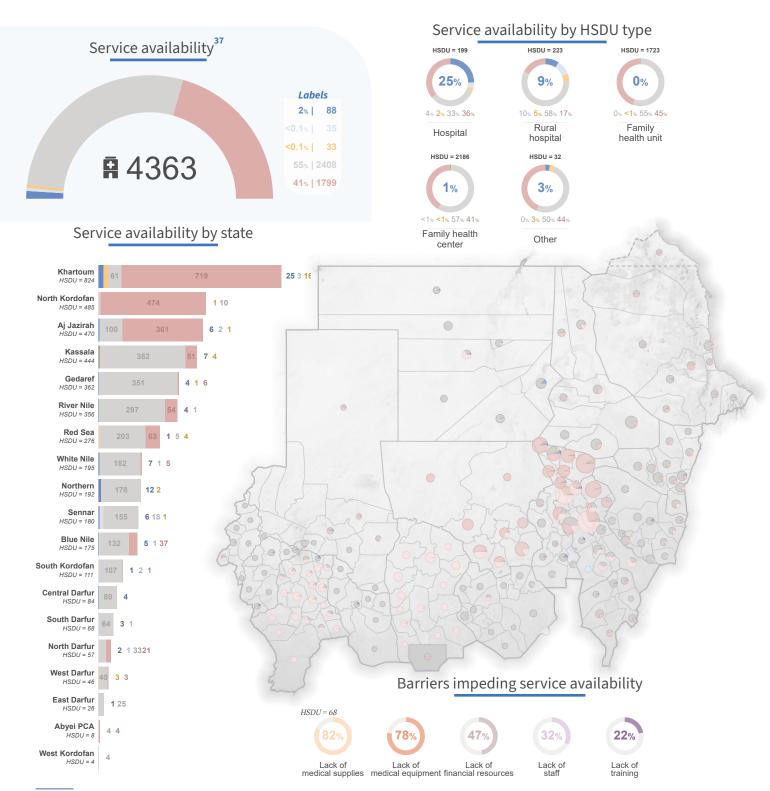








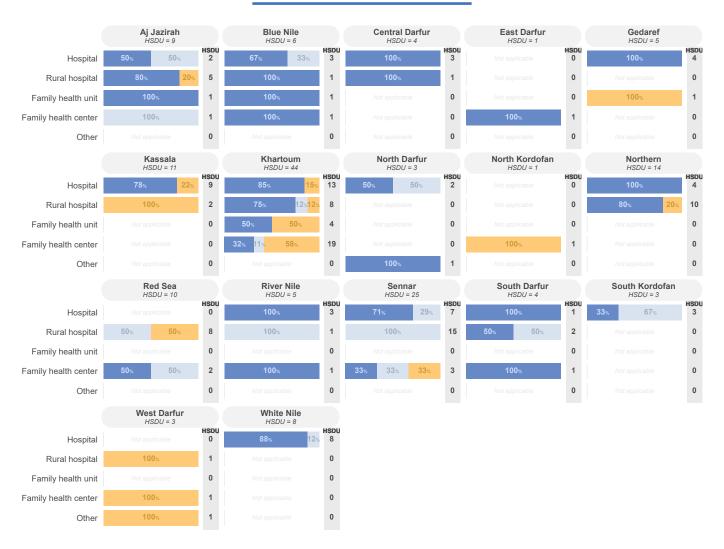
BLOOD BANK SERVICES

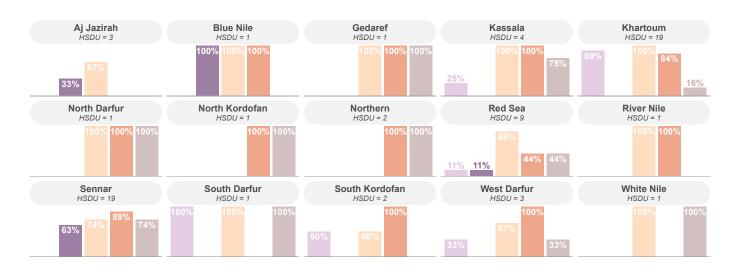


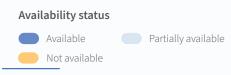
37 Availability of blood bank services.









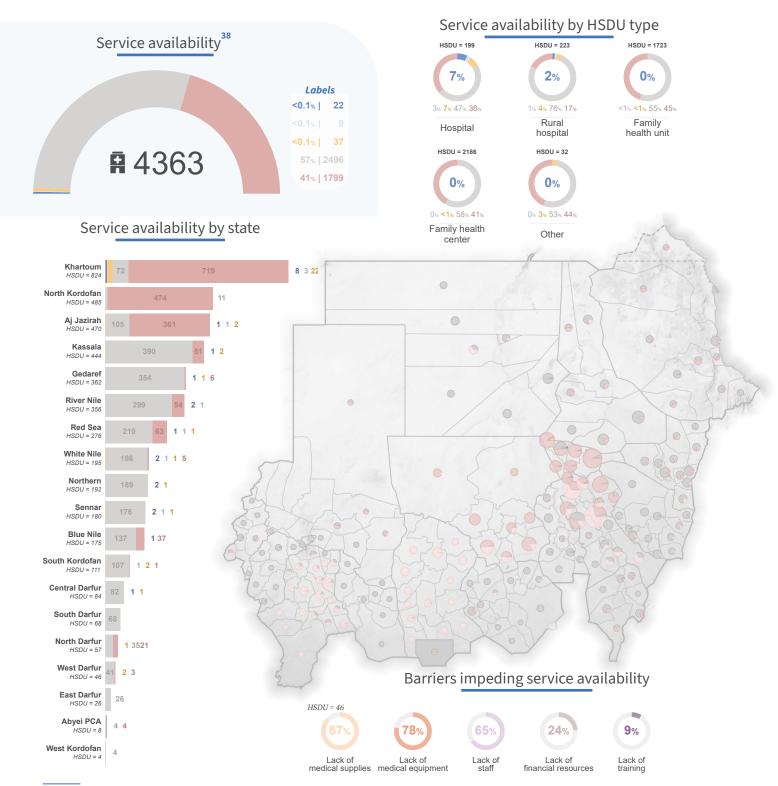








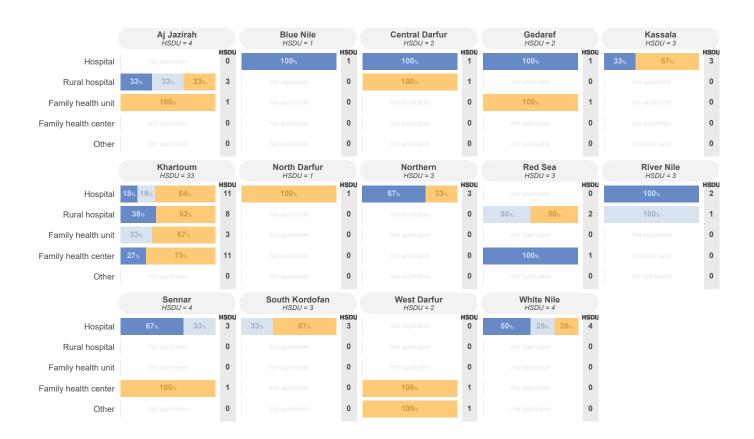
HEMODIALYSIS UNIT

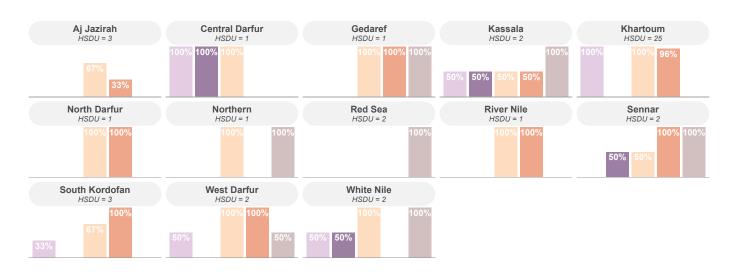


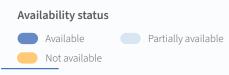
38 Availability of hemodialysis unit.









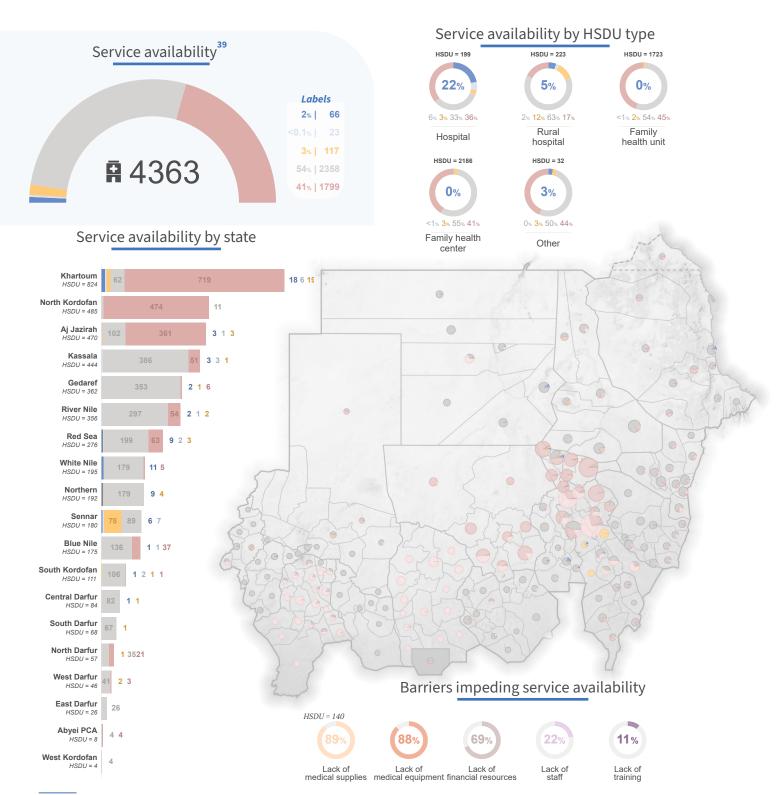








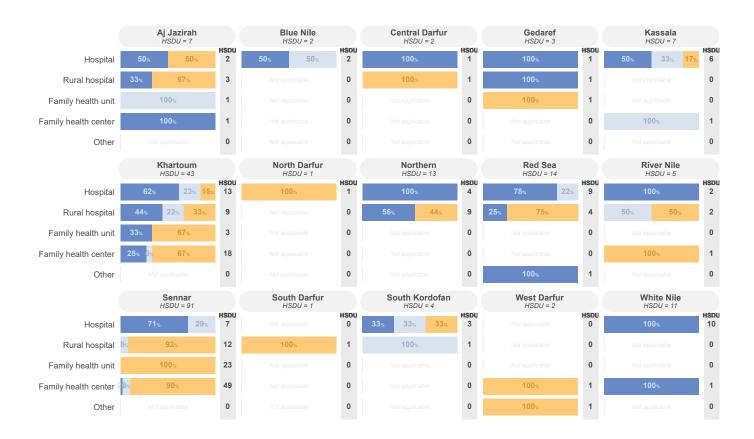
BASIC RADIOLOGICAL UNIT

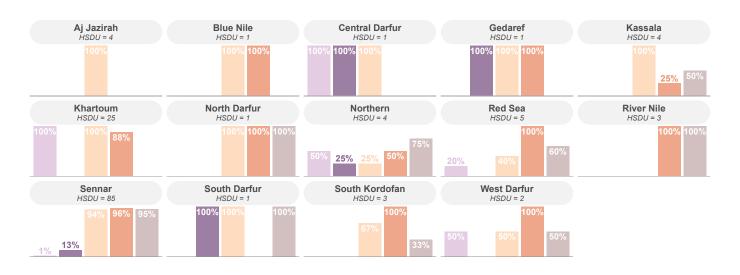


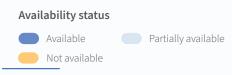
39 Basic radiological unit with X-ray and ultrasound.









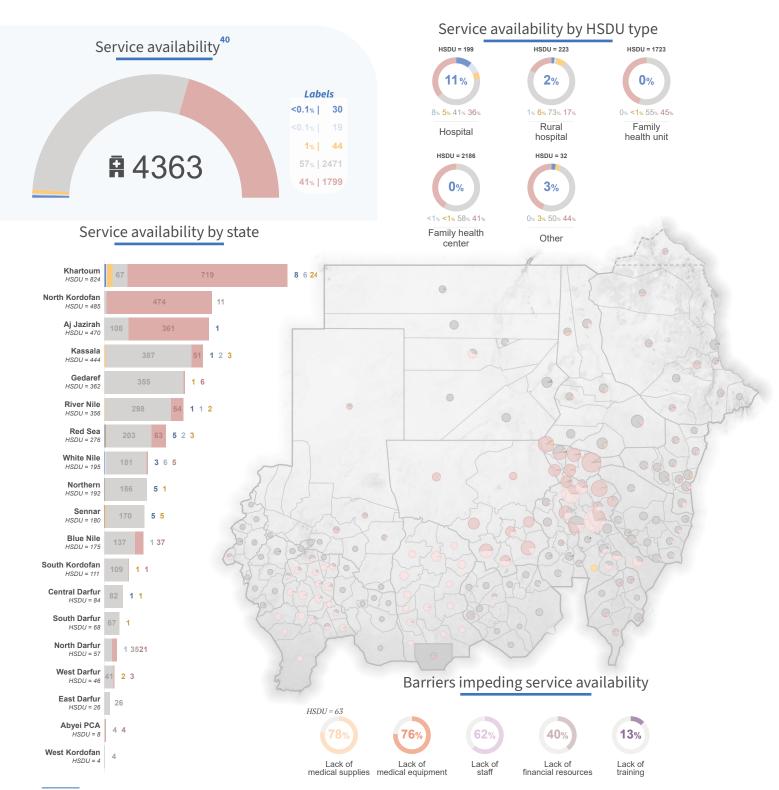








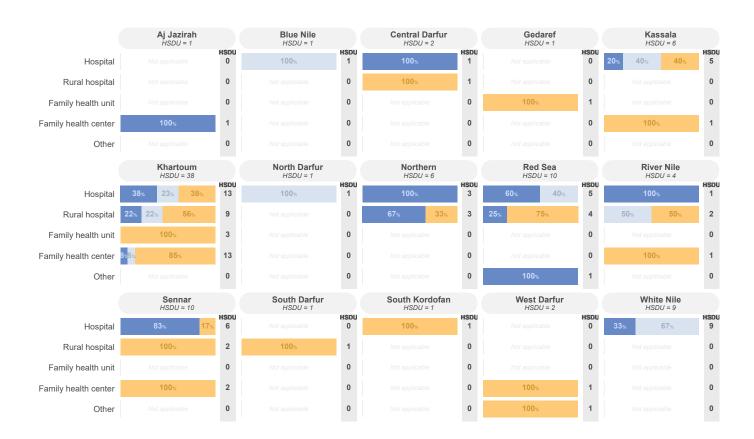
RADIOLOGY UNIT

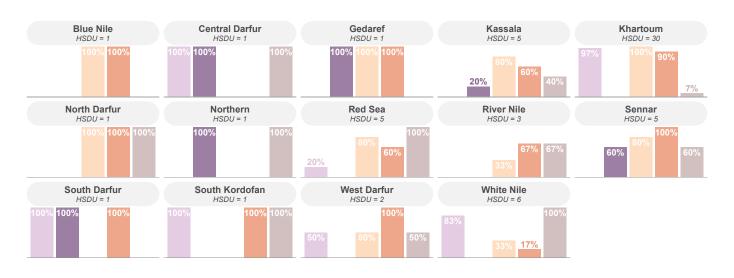


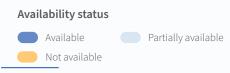
40 X-ray with stratigraphy, intraoperation X-ray intensifier, ultrasound, MRI and/or CT scan.







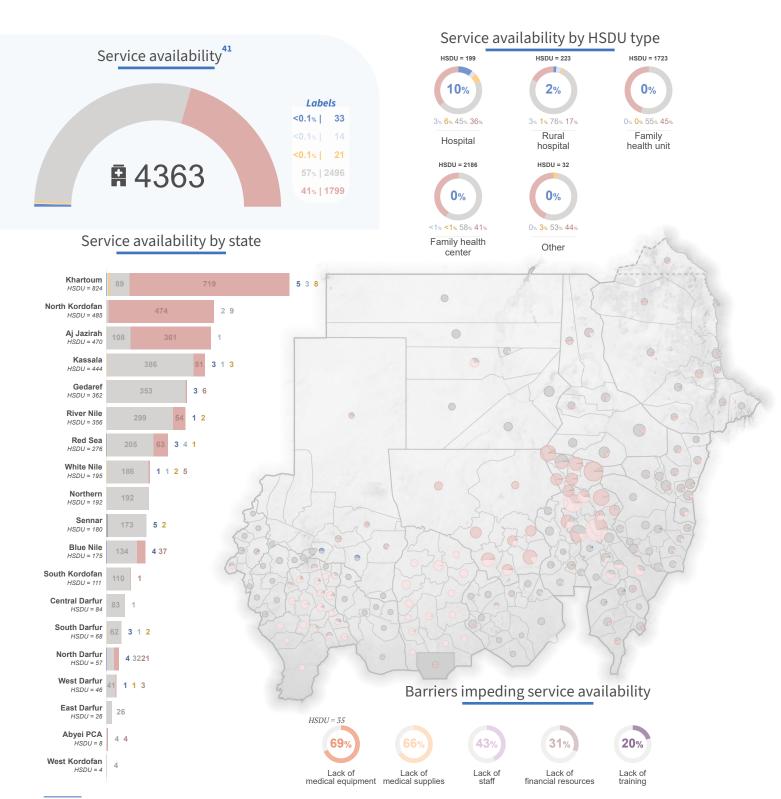








MEDICAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES

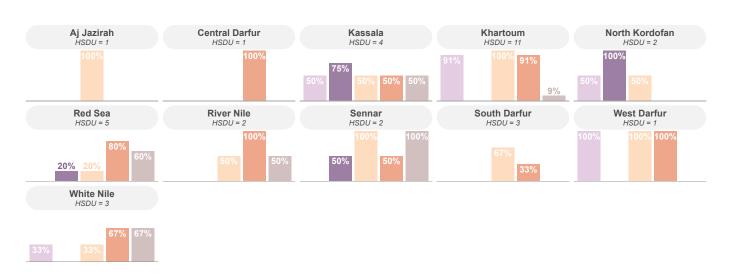


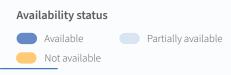
41 Medical evacuation (medevac) procedures, transport means and network for referral of patients in need of highly specialized care T1.15.

















ANNEX





ANNEX I: POPULATION ESTIMATES

State	Population estimates
KHARTOUM	5 941 286
AJ JAZIRAH	5 124 749
SOUTH DARFUR	3 895 007
NORTH DARFUR	3 461 818
NORTH KORDOFAN	3 444 769
WHITE NILE	3 392 274
GEDAREF	3 091 393
KASSALA	2 718 540
WEST KORDOFAN	2 612 654
SENNAR	2 532 326
EAST DARFUR	2 390 080
RED SEA	2 035 582
RIVER NILE	1 862 303
NORTHERN	1 446 861
SOUTH KORDOFAN	1 156 469
CENTRAL DARFUR	943 721
BLUE NILE	813 930
WEST DARFUR	618 178
ABYEI PCA	20 480
Grand total	47 502 420



ANNEX II: HeRAMS SERVICE DEFINITIONS

	Service	Definition
	REQUEST FOR AMBULANCE SERVICES BY THE PATIENT	User-activated dispatch of basic ambulance services from district-level staging center (e.g., ambulance pool).
	RECOGNITION OF DANGER SIGNS	Recognition of danger signs in neonates, children, and adults, including early recognition of signs of serious infection, with timely referral to higher-level care.
	ACUITY-BASED FORMAL TRIAGE	Acuity-based formal triage of children and adults at first entry to the facility with a validated instrument such as the WHO/ICRC Interagency triage tool.
	WHO BASIC EMERGENCY CARE BY PRE- HOSPITAL PROVIDER	Initial syndrome-based management at scene by prehospital providers for difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma.
	WHO BASIC EMERGENCY CARE	Basic syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma for neonates, children, and adults. Interventions include manual airway maneuvers, oral/nasal airway placement, oxygen administration, bag-valve mask ventilation, temperature management, and administration of essential emergency medications, including empiric antibiotics for serious infection.
	ADVANCED SYNDROME-BASED MANAGE- MENT	Advanced Syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma in a dedicated emergency unit, including for neonates, children, and adults. Interventions include intubation, mechanical ventilation, surgical airway, placement of chest drain, hemorrhage control, defibrillation, administration of IV fluids via peripheral and central venous line, with adjustment for age and condition, including malnutrition, and administration of essential emergency medications.
	MONITORED REFERRAL	Direct provider monitoring during transport to an appropriate healthcare facility and structured handover to facility personnel.
	REFERRAL CAPACITY	Referral procedures, means of communication, and access to transportation.
	ACCEPTANCE OF REFERRALS	Acceptance of referrals with remote decision support for prehospital providers and primary healthcare facilities, and condition-specific protocol-based referral to higher levels.
	ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLEX REFERRALS	Acceptance of complex referrals with remote decision support for prehospital providers and lower-level facilities.
	OUTPATIENT SERVICES FOR PRIMARY CARE	Outpatient services with availability of all essential drugs for primary care as per national guidelines.
	OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FOR SEC- ONDARY CARE	Outpatient department with availability of all essential drugs for secondary care as per national guidelines (including NCD and pain management), and at least one general practitioner.
	HOME VISITS	Including promotion of self-care practices and monitoring of NCD medication compliance.



Service	Definition
PROCEDURES FOR MASS CASUALTY SCENARIOS	Procedures in place for early discharge of post-operatory patients through referral to secondary hospitals, in mass casualty scenarios.
MASS CASUALTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Mass casualty management system, including 2 step triage, green zone, red zone, incident command team, pre-prepared kits.
WAR SURGERY PROTOCOLS	2 step surgery for contaminated wounds with debridement and delayed primary closure after 3-5 days.
DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY PROTO- COLS	2 step abbreviated surgery (chest, abdomen and limbs) with vascular shunting, limitation of contamination, hemorrhage control, external fixation and physiological recovery in the ICU before returning to operating theatre.
MINOR TRAUMA DEFINITIVE MANAGE- MENT	Pain management, tetanus toxoid and human antitoxin, minor surgery kits, suture absorbable/silk with needles, disinfectant solutions, bandages, gauzes, and cotton wool.
EMERGENCY AND ELECTIVE SURGERY	Inpatient surgical ward with at least one operating theatre (with or without gas).
EMERGENCY AND ELECTIVE SURGERY WITH AT LEAST TWO OPERATING THE-ATRES	Inpatient surgery ward with at least two operating theatres with pediatric and adult gaseous anesthetic.
ORTHOPEDIC/TRAUMA WARD	Orthopedic/trauma ward for advanced orthopedic and surgical care, including burn patient management.
SHORT HOSPITALIZATION CAPACITY	Short hospitalization capacity for observational purposes (maximum 48 hours)
20 INPATIENT BED CAPACITY	At least 20 inpatient bed capacity with 24/7 availability of medical doctors, nurses and midwifes.
50 INPATIENT BED CAPACITY	At least 50 inpatient bed capacity with pediatric and ob-gyn wards with 24/7 availability of doctors and/or specialists (general surgeon, ob-gyn, pediatrician, others).
INPATIENT CRITICAL CARE MANAGEMENT	Inpatient critical care management with availability of mechanical ventilation, infusion pumps and third-line emergency drugs.
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Intensive care unit with at least 4 beds.
BASIC LABORATORY	Basic laboratory with general microscopy.
LABORATORY SERVICES SECONDARY LEVEL	Secondary laboratory services including electrolyte and blood gas concentrations.
LABORATORY SERVICES TERTIARY LEVEL	Tertiary laboratory services with public health laboratory capacities.
BASIC RADIOLOGICAL UNIT	Basic radiological unit with X-ray and ultrasound.
RADIOLOGY UNIT	X-ray with stratigraphy, intraoperation X-ray intensifier, ultrasound, MRI and/or CT scan.
MEDICAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES	Medical evacuation (medevac) procedures, transport means and network for referral of patients in need of highly specialized care T1.15.



