

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## SUDAN: DROUGHT

Appeal no. 17/03  
1 July, 2003

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.  
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### **THIS APPEAL SEEKS CHF 1,159,000 (USD 852,807 or EUR 746,116) IN CASH, KIND AND SERVICES TO ASSIST 106,500 BENEFICIARIES FOR 12 MONTHS**

#### **In Brief:**

The Red Sea State branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), established in 1972, has contributed significantly towards providing an essential 'safety net' for a vulnerable population affected by recurring drought. Over the years the importance of the branch in meeting the immediate needs of the population has been well recognized. Since the early 1980s, the SRCS has proved itself to be an important and increasingly necessary part of the social support structure of the Red Sea State.

The branch has also evolved into an effective force for social change as well as in meeting humanitarian needs. Past and continuing partnerships with the British, Norwegian and Danish Red Cross Societies, for example, have made important contributions in integrated rural development, adding value and needed capacity toward disaster reduction.

In addressing these fundamental and pressing problems, the social capital created by the branch has become an important part of the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the State. It has also paid off in the growing appreciation and respect expressed by the general population as well as government bodies, both of whom expect and rely on the branch to provide support and assistance in times of need.

In this Appeal, the needs of the present humanitarian crisis are addressed within a longer term and wider context, taking an integrated approach within a capacity building framework. Thus, in addition to meeting the essential humanitarian needs of the affected population, this Appeal is intended to strengthen the Branch's overall capacity to reduce risks and mitigate disasters in the longer term. In this respect, the Appeal adds to and extends the hard-earned investment in building the branch's capacity and credibility to meet once again the needs of a highly vulnerable population facing the recurring problem of drought.

The implementation of the operation will be monitored and an evaluation undertaken with the intention of developing a multi-year programme aimed at addressing the root causes of food insecurity in the Red Sea State.

#### **The Situation**

A joint SRCS and Federation food security and programme development assessment mission was conducted in March 2003 to determine the nature and scope of a Red Cross and Red Crescent intervention in the Red Sea State. It verified findings regarding the extent of the humanitarian problem from previous missions conducted by the SRCS, the Ministry of Health (MoH), Oxfam (GB), ACF, WFP and FAO that the humanitarian situation is critical and worsening. The full report is available upon request.

The assessment findings and secondary data verify that pastoralists in the two provinces of Sinkat and Halayeb are highly vulnerable to malnutrition and disease due to prolonged drought. Traditional coping strategies are failing, thus exposing the affected population to great risk. People have reduced their food intake but are still not able to

preserve their productive assets. The nature and scope of the humanitarian situation is reflected in the following prevailing conditions:

- Families are fragmented as men leave to seek alternative employment opportunities for income to sustain their families. Due to poverty and hunger, children have also left school to engage in income generating activities. Limited opportunities have caused these coping strategies to fail. Faced with imminent loss of their remaining livestock, able family members are now moving in large numbers to urban areas. Family members such as the elderly who are too weak to travel are left behind.
- Malnutrition is a growing problem, and the global malnutrition rate for Red Sea State is 29.6%; 31.1% for Sinkat; and 34.6% for Halayeb Provinces (MOH/Oxfam Nutrition Survey). Families eat one to two small meals per day of sorghum and watery porridge. Malnutrition and anemia are at the top of the list of common medical conditions suffered by both adults and children during the past six months, and are also the leading causes of death.
- There has been a progressive depletion of livestock due to poor forage availability as a result of the continuing drought. Unfavorable terms of trade where families exchange large numbers of animals for sorghum have also contributed to the reduction in the animal population (Sudan Annual Food Needs Assessment, 2003 – 2004, WFP). The remaining animals are few, in poor health, and unable to provide the families with milk for household use.
- Red Sea Hills is an area of chronically low crop production. Lack of rainfall has seriously limited agricultural activity, with one year in five producing a minimally acceptable crop. (FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Sudan, 2002). This chronic situation is worsened by the lack of drought-tolerant crops, the shortage of irrigable fertile land, and by the ongoing environmental degradation and erosion of soil.
- The water table has lowered sharply over the past few years to the point that in some cases, hand dug wells do not suffice and boreholes are necessary. Past interventions to construct water points such as hand-dug wells have not included a long-term component for maintenance of the water points using community management committees, and as a result many water points have broken down.

According to the WFP/FAO Annual Crop Food Supply Need Assessment, a food deficit of 60% is estimated for Red Sea State in 2003. The most vulnerable persons in the communities who include under five children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, school going children, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), can now meet only 25% of their food requirements through purchase. Kinship support supplements a further 15%. Expenditure for non-food items is non-existent for the people, indicating a major compromise on existing health and education services. The MoH and Oxfam have reported progressive annual increases in malnutrition rates. Migration to urban areas due to the drought is increasing, causing a growing number of IDPs. The exact numbers have yet to be verified.

Though the Red Sea State is a chronic food insecure area, the Mission Team stressed the deteriorating and increasingly more complex nature of the developing humanitarian situation, and urged for immediate emergency assistance and disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures in the medium to longer term to address the challenge of recurring food insecurity.

## **The Needs**

The SRCS will be involved in food distribution (using WFP-supplied food) for 106,500 people, of which 17,500 are in Halayeb province, and 89,000 in Sinkat province (including 15,000 IDPs). This is a planning figure agreed with WFP based on beneficiary numbers of the last operation in 2001 (in the absence of current registration figures). Re-registration and verification is to be done at the time of the first distribution. The IDPs have been assisted over the past years with WFP food distributed by the SRCS. Since the provision of food is a principal part of the intervention, the SRCS will sign a separate agreement with the WFP for distribution and monitoring of the food component of the operation.

This appeal will complement the food distributions and concentrate on construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of water sources, as well as provision of emergency health services and provision of non-food items to 3,000 displaced families, assisting about 89,000 of the most vulnerable people in Sinkat province inclusive of the 15000 IDPs. The appeal will also help toward strengthening the capacities of the community, and of the SRCS both at Headquarters and State levels.

Priority Assistance will be targeted to the following vulnerable groups in Sinkat and Halaib provinces:

Province	*Children Under 5 = 12.5%	**Pregnant Women= 8%	*Elderly= 5%	IDPs	TOTAL
Sinkat	11,125	7,120	4,450	15,000	37,695
Halayeb	2,125	1,360	850	-	4,335
Total	13,250	8,480	5,300	15,000	42,030

Sources: \* Sudan National Population Council \*\* UNFPA Sudan

## Coordination

There has been a high level of collaboration and coordination among concerned humanitarian agencies and government authorities since the onset of this emergency. In addition to information sharing, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) established an inter-agency/governmental task force to compile and consolidate current assessments, reports and surveys on the humanitarian situation undertaken by different organisations with the aim of identifying the most pressing needs. On the basis of the task force findings, a joint UN/NGOs/Government of Sudan mission to re-assess the situation in the Red Sea State confirmed the conclusions drawn by others on the serious nature of the humanitarian situation.

The SRCS/Federation have engaged relevant agencies in a continuous dialogue on the nature and scope of their intentions and actions. The joint SRCS/Federation assessment mission proactively sought agency involvement and participation, and an inter agency/donor debriefing supported by OCHA set the agenda for further collaboration and coordination.

The responsibility for overall coordination rests with the HAC at the national and regional levels. To date, their response has been very good but limited. In Red Sea State, the Ministry of Agriculture chairs a monthly coordination meeting of which HAC is the reporter. There is a recognised need, however, for more inter-sectoral coordination among relevant sectors and among NGOs working at the grassroots level. A recommendation of the SRCS/Federation assessment supported by Oxfam GB and other NGOs called for a coordinating agency to meet on a regular basis for exchange of information and planning purposes to add value to present government actions. The SRCS has been proposed to assume this role.

At the operational level, the SRCS collaborates with WFP, NGOs, government line ministries and local committees in targeting, verifying and registering beneficiaries of food and social services to the most vulnerable, as well as monitoring programme implementation.

## The Proposed Operation

### Objectives, activities planned, and expected results

**Overall Objective: to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 106,500 highly vulnerable people and to strengthen the capacity of the SRCS and the community through disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures addressing chronic food insecurity.**

### Specific Objectives

**Objective 1: To distribute full general food rations to 106,500 persons over a six-month period in two cycles.**

Activities to achieve this objective:

- Cycle one of distribution will be conducted in July 2003, and cycle 2 in October 2003. The total caseload includes 17,500 individuals in Halaib province, and 89,000 individuals in Sinkat Province. Food will be provided by WFP.
- Local relief committees will oversee and supervise targeting, registration and distribution.
- The SRCS State branch will work closely with local committees to ensure accountability.
- Monitoring is to be carried out by the State branch staff, branch disaster response teams, headquarters' staff, Federation delegation, and the regional delegation in Nairobi.

Indicators

- 106,500 beneficiaries are verified, registered and receive family distribution cards.
- 3,628 MT of sorghum, 403 MT of pulses, 241MT of oil, 403 MT of CSB, and 40 MT of salt in the first three months of cycle 1 are distributed.
- 3.628 of sorghum, 403 MT of pulses, 241 MT of oil, 403 MT of CSB, and 40 MT of salt distributed in the second three months of cycle 2.

**Objective 2: To distribute non-food items (cooking utensils and blankets) and shelter materials to 15,000 IDPs.**

Activities to achieve this objective:

- Shelter: distribution of poles and locally made mats called *barush* to 3,000 IDP families in Sinkat Province.
- Cooking utensils: provision of necessary cooking sets to 3000 families in Sinkat Province.
- Blankets: provision of 6,000 blankets to be shared by two persons per family.

Indicators

- 6,000 blankets distributed to 15,000 IDPs in Sinkat Province.
- 3,000 cooking sets distributed to 15,000 IDPs in Sinkat Province.
- 15,000 pieces of local shelter materials and 3,000 sets of poles distributed to IDPs in Sinkat Province.

**Objective 3: To construct, rehabilitate and protect selected water points.**

Activities to achieve this objective:

- Drill 25 'open wells' and install 25 hand pumps in Sinkat Province.
- Rehabilitate 5 earth dams and construct 7 Hafeers (local reservoirs) in Sinkat Province.
- Rehabilitate and protect 50 traditional wells in Sinkat Province.
- SRCS to provide logistical support and assist government in conducting hydro-geological surveys to identify sites and types of new water points in Sinkat Province.
- Establish and train water management committees.
- Establish revolving spare parts centres using existing SRCS branches.

Indicators

- Two days awareness creation workshop held on hygiene and sanitation in the first quarter in Sinkat Province.
- Water management committees in Sinkat Province are trained and able to manage water points over the 12-month period.
- 50 traditional wells rehabilitated and protected in Sinkat Province within the first 6 months.
- 25 wells drilled and hand pumps installed over the 12-month period.
- Hand pump spare parts centers established at SRCS/RSS over the 12-month period with cost recovery mechanism.
- 200 spare part kits provided.
- 5 earth dams rehabilitated in Sinkat Province over the 12-month period.
- Hafeers for 7 localities in Sinkat Province dug over the 12-month period. Digging tools will be provided on loan to communities who will work voluntarily.

**Objective 4: To increase the access of 89,000 highly vulnerable people in Sinkat province to outreach health services.**

Activities to achieve this objective:

- To organize mobile clinics using medical staff seconded from the MoH, to provide curative health services and Vitamin A distribution during relief distribution cycles.
- To organize ante-natal clinic sessions targeting pregnant women during the mobile clinics in Sinkat Province.
- Identify 40 volunteers in Sinkat Province and train them in community health awareness rising by using translated and adapted ARCHI tool kits.

#### Indicators

- Medical assistants seconded from the Ministry of Health.
- Increased number of pregnant women attending ante-natal care sessions.
- Increased number of children <5 receive vaccinations under the expanded programmes on immunization.
- Number of community patients attending the clinics (from the daily out patient master registers).
- Increased awareness of mother and childcare.
- Beneficiaries in inaccessible areas receive Vitamin A supplements.
- Number of focus group discussions/home visits conducted.

#### **Objective 5: To improve the capacity of the SRCS and communities affected by chronic food insecurity in disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction.**

##### Activities to achieve this objective:

- Establish a National Disaster Task Force to provide overall guidance, coordination and technical support.
- Train, establish and deploy a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) including selected multidisciplinary members (relief, watsan, health, logistics, etc) from different States (about 30 officers/volunteers).
- Train, establish and deploy 2 branch disaster response teams (BDRT) each to include about 30 officers/volunteers with various disciplines.
- Recruit 4 officers at headquarters (health, relief and watsan, reporting).
- Recruit 7 officers in Red Sea State: logistician/relief, administrator, finance at State level; and 4 field officers/monitors at field level.
- Procurement of 2 HF radios and 2 computers.
- Establish an SRCS disaster management database at the State branch Level.
- Introduce and promote integrated community based food security approaches, including extension, early warning systems, etc.
- Upgrade and rehabilitate the Red Sea State branch's vehicle fleet and workshop.
- Recruit 2 officers for Sudan Delegation (programme, finance).

#### Indicators

- NDRT and the two BDRTs are trained, established and deployed.
- Local committees formed, trained and took part in programme implementation.
- 4 officers hired at headquarters level.
- 7 officers hired at state and local levels.
- 2 officers hired at the Federation's Sudan delegation.
- Computers and vehicles purchased.

### **Capacity of National Society**

The SRCS has played a substantial role in alleviating the suffering of people during all emergencies that have hit the country since the 1980s. Through its State branches and volunteer network, the Society was very active during the famine of 1984/85 and was engaged in emergency interventions in 1995 and 1997, and 2001 and 2002.

Realising a need to decentralise for greater efficiency and effectiveness, the SRCS streamlined its operations and gave more authority to the branches. This has given the branches greater capacity and increased the integration of the volunteer system into the communities. The SRCS now serves affected populations through a network of some 25,000 active volunteers and 21 branches nationwide while maintaining technical staff in health, finance, organisational development, and disaster management at headquarters level.

The Red Sea State branch has been directly involved in several major relief operations including the 2001 and 2002 drought in which it was involved in the distribution of food and non-food items and in the provision of essential services to drought victims in Sinkat, Red Sea and Halayeb Provinces. The branch has a 4,000sqm warehouse located in Port Sudan, 3 mobile warehouses located at sub-branch offices in Sinkat, Haiya, and Deredeb; workshops in Port Sudan and Sinkat, and a communications network (that, however, needs upgrading). The SRCS vehicle fleet includes 8 light vehicles/trucks (2 in good condition, 2 need some repairs, and 4 have been rehabilitated), four 10 ton trucks (2 in working order), and two 6 ton trucks in need of some repairs.

The branch has more than 2,000 active volunteers recruited from the target communities and who have been provided continuous basic training on community based activities over the past three years (e.g. health and mobilization) to assist them in targeting, data collection and community mobilization activities. There are active volunteers in every province recruited from the communities. Coming from within the communities, SRCS volunteers are highly aware of cultural and tribal sensitivities as well as socio-economic and geographic aspects of the areas.

However, additional headquarters, branch and field staff as well as volunteers at the community level are required to ensure smooth implementation and more sustainable outcomes. This minimal capacity is necessary for effective and efficient delivery of services, and will contribute to a necessary core disaster response and preparedness infrastructure that is in the process of being established. Likewise, logistical capacity will need to be enhanced including computer upgrading, improved radio communication, and increasing vehicles and vehicle maintenance support.

A National Disaster Task Force will be established to provide overall guidance, coordination and technical support. A National Disaster Preparedness Response Team consisting of a multidisciplinary team made up of staff/volunteers from different States in areas of relief, watsan, health, logistics etc will be trained, established and deployed. A further two branch disaster response teams each made up of 30 officers/volunteers in various disciplines will also be established and deployed.

## **Capacity of the Federation**

The Federation will recruit a drought programme coordinator who will play a liaison and support role during the operation. The present delegation management includes 7 local staff comprising 1 administrator, 1 clerk, 2 financial officers, 1 protocol manager, and 2 drivers. The Regional Disaster Preparedness delegate will be the focal point at the Regional Delegation Nairobi, while the regional water/sanitation and health delegates will provide appropriate technical assistance. The regional disaster response team and the regional working group on food security will provide technical support as necessary. It is proposed to recruit a local programme officer and a finance administration assistant on fixed-term contracts to reinforce the SRCS task force and the Federation's delegation in Sudan.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Task Force constituted at the SRCS headquarters level, in close coordination with the branch, will ensure proper monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the emergency intervention. Four field officers will be employed at branch level to monitor programme implementation in collaboration with BDRTs and Local Relief Committees. The SRCS, supported by the Federation, will assume overall accountability for timely and quality response.

## **Budget Summary**

See Annex 1 for details.

*For further details please contact: Josse Gillijns, Africa Department, Phone: 41 22 730 4224; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; email: josse.gillijns@ifrc.org*

*All International Federation Assistance Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*In line with the Minimum Reporting Standards, the first operations update on this appeal will be issued within 30-days of the launch and the second will be issued over the course of the operation; a final narrative and financial report will be issued no later than 90 days after the end of the operation.*

*This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support and these programmes are outlined on the Federation website.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

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**BUDGET SUMMARY**

APPEAL No. 17/2003

**Sudan - drought**

TYPE	VALUE
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>IN CHF</b>
Shelter & constructions	78,000
Blankets	36,000
Water and sanitation	273,000
Utensils & tools	92,000
Other relief supplies	10,000
<b>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>489,000</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>	
Vehicles: 3 pick-ups	102,000
Computers, telecom. equipment	14,000
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	75,000
<b><u>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</u></b>	
Transport and storage	24,000
Vehicle costs	91,000
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>	
Expatriate staff	157,000
National staff	68,000
<b><u>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</u></b>	
Travel & related expenses	21,000
Information expenses	3,000
Administrative & general expenses	35,000
External workshops & seminars	80,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</b>	<b>670,000</b>
<b>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</b>	<b>1,159,000</b>
<b>LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>NET REQUEST</b>	<b>1,159,000</b>