


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update

SUDAN: Complex Emergency

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD011

GLIDE n° [CE-2011-000079-SDN](#)

Operation update n°1

26 August 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: July 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 3,930,089.

[<Click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage (current): 23%; (17% by end July)

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 1 July 2011 for **CHF 3,758,917** for 8 months to assist 173,000 beneficiaries in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 200,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF as start up capital to permit the National Society to respond to the emergency.
- The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has issued 4 Information bulletins since the start of the emergency, providing crucial updates. IFRC has shared these with humanitarian actors in country and its partners worldwide.
- This Operation Update No. 1 provides information on the status of the operation and includes adjustments to activities based on findings from assessments done in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and to better complement recent bilateral support to SRCS. Based on proposed changes in the activities, the budget has been adjusted from **CHF 3,758,917** to **CHF 3,930,089**.



Sudanese Red Crescent with support from WFP was able to distribute 103 MT of food items in July 2011

Summary: Slightly more than a month since the launch of this Emergency Appeal, the situation in South Kordofan continues to be fragile, with sporadic fighting reported in several localities. The situation became even more complex as an interagency assessment reported that 20% of land in the province is contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs). Within this reporting period, SRCS reported 19 injuries due to landmines/UXOs as well as 5 deaths in 7 localities of South Kordofan. Other reports from [UNMAO](#) indicated 45 cases of injuries due to landmines/UXOs between June and July 2011. While SRCS remains the only humanitarian agency present in all the localities, access to those in need by other humanitarian actors continues to be restricted, with Kadugli being the only locality where UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have been granted access. Accessing other localities is still restricted, with only pre-existing agencies in those localities allowed intermittent access to resupply their response teams. The access complexity has been further compounded by the start of the rainy season. This has made the operational costs in reaching

the Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) high—especially as they are constantly moving. For example, SRCS had to establish 7 distribution points to reach just 1,000 beneficiaries in Rashad locality. The issue of access has also affected the normal commercial food supply chain, making those local populations hosting IDPs potentially at risk of being in need of humanitarian assistance as well. In addition to physical access limitations, disruption in the telecommunication network has hindered access to information in places with active conflict such as Kauda. This interruption in telecommunication has made it difficult to monitor the situation and provide remote guidance to the volunteers present in Kauda as well as to provide up-to-date information to key partners and stakeholders supporting SRCS/IFRC work.

During the reporting period, rumours circulated suggesting that Sudanese intelligence agents posed as Red Crescent workers, ordering refugees to leave a UN protected camp in the South Kordofan area. This allegation was thoroughly investigated by SRCS, IFRC and ICRC with support from OCHA and other key stakeholders with no concrete evidence of such an occurrence. Noting the risk of potential misuse of its emblem, SRCS is working with support from Movement partners on critical actions to prevent any occurrence. These actions form part of the revisions articulated in this Operation Update

SRCS was able to conduct a comprehensive [emergency needs assessment](#) of their activities in South Kordofan between 27 June and 9 July 2011. The assessment shows that the situation in South Kordofan is still fragile and complex, requiring a flexible humanitarian response approach.

SRCS was also able to conduct a rapid assessment jointly with ICRC in Blue Nile. Tensions in Blue Nile are reported to be building up. The National Society has developed a contingency plan for response and identified areas with a need of surge capacity.

The appeal has so far received multilateral and bilateral contributions and pledges from Canadian RC Swedish RC, British RC, Japanese RC, Norwegian RC and USAID. Meanwhile, SRCS has received bilateral in kind and financial support from several other partners (Movement and external) to respond in the South Kordofan crisis¹.

The situation



Sudanese Red Crescent with support from WFP was able to distribute 103 MT of food items in July 2011

In all the 3 protocol areas covered by this appeal, the situation hasn't changed much from the launch of the appeal. In South Kordofan, the situation continues to be fragile and unpredictable with reports of heavy gunfire and aerial bombardments reported in several localities throughout the reporting period. Several key factors have influenced the SRCS operations during this period. While SRCS continue to be the only humanitarian agency with a presence in all the localities of South Kordofan including those reported to be tense and volatile, accessing these localities to provide surge support to SRCS staff and volunteers has been hindered by active conflict, poor road infrastructure affected by onset of the rainy season and intermittent restrictions of supply movement imposed by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Where access has been available, the operation has also had to contend with high operational costs in distribution of supplies due to constant mobility of intended beneficiaries. SRCS has

had to set up several distribution points in each locality to ensure it reaches the scattered IDPs. For instance, in Rashad, SRCS has had to set up 7 different distribution points to reach 1,000 beneficiaries with food and non-food items.

A rapid assessment conducted by SRCS and ICRC during this reporting period confirms the situation of Blue Nile state to be tense and precarious. Several factors were seen to be contributing to these tensions and include:

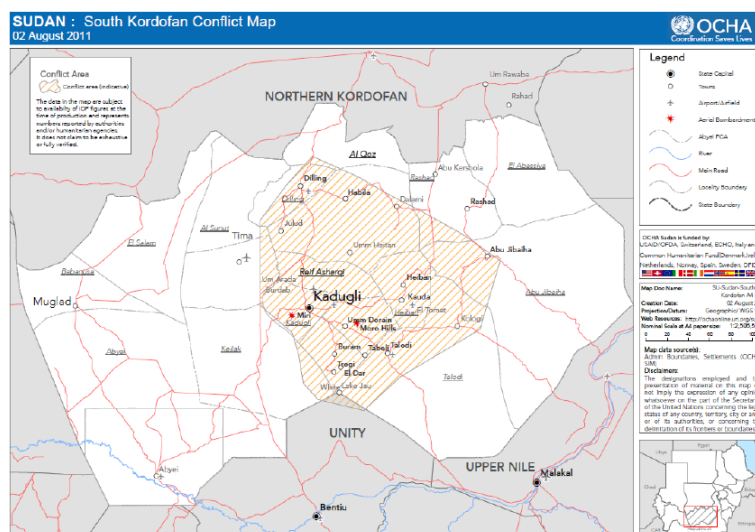
- Delays in carrying out the popular consultation amid strong calls for the State to be given autonomy by the opposition (SPLM-N) while the government (NCP) markedly refuses these calls for autonomy.

¹ Though the appeal has so far received commitment of 51%, most of the commitments have come recently. At the time of publication, 23% of the appealed amount had so far been made available to IFRC. Kindly refer to the [Donor Response Report](#) for more information on funding coverage.

- Pending conclusions around the negotiations for demobilization or reintegration of the SPLM-N forces in Blue Nile.
- The security violations from the SPLM-N forces against the nomads and looting of livestock and abduction of women in the areas of Bibnees and Zarzoor forest in Etadamun locality.
- The attempt of NCP to withdraw from the Framework Agreement signed in Addis Ababa in 30 June 2011 with the SPLM-N may spark widespread violence in the area.

Following the 20 June agreement on Abyei between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM signed in Addis Ababa, SAF troops are reported to be leaving as the UNISFA troops started arriving. The agreement provides for temporary arrangement for the administration and security of the Abyei area through a deployment of Ethiopian troops under a UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) mission. The full deployment has been hampered by lack of adequate accommodation for the troops which has necessitated an adjustment of the plan from a deployment of 1,624 troops to 1,200 troops. So far, 568 troops are already in Abyei and another 632 are expected to arrive by the end of the month. The second phase of UNISFA deployment will commence after the rainy season when more accommodation will be made available in Abyei Town and in the other deployment sites. As reported by [UNOCHA](#), some displaced people had started crossing the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River to check on their houses and properties.

Between the findings of the rapid assessment in Blue Nile and the reports emerging from Abyei, the expected operations under this appeal for these two areas are unlikely to be affected much and SRCS has drawn a contingency plan for Blue Nile and started mobilizing volunteers and staff to carry out several of the proposed activities in these two States. However, based on the South Kordofan experience with regards to restrictions imposed on International Humanitarian actors, this appeal proposes specific deployment of National Staff to manage such an operation to minimize disruptions of SRCS routine work and ensure adequate capacity to manage increased operations load.



Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC Secretariat in Sudan continued to deliver its representation, coordination and facilitation role in support of the activities of IFRC members with an interest in supporting the humanitarian efforts of the SRCS through three levels of coordination meetings. These are:

- Level 1. Movement Platform as strategic level; with SRCS, IFRC and ICRC participation;
- Level 2. Movement Partnerships Task Force as operational level; SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in country participation;
- Level 3. Technical Ad-Hoc Committees as technical level. SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in Country participation based on subject under discussion.

The Daily RC/RC Movement based coordination meetings led by SRCS continued to be held at the SRCS Emergency Operation Room to discuss the various crisis and response being undertaken by SRCS. In addition, SRCS holds regular bilateral meetings to discuss the situation and ongoing response with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs as well as with other key non-Movement partners supporting the response efforts.

Both SRCS and IFRC Secretariat in Sudan are attending regular information sharing UN led meetings. This includes participation in the sectoral meetings on Security, health, HCT and logistics. They also participate in bilateral and/or joint discussions with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Medecins Sans frontiers (MSF), Save the Children-Sweden, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and Federal Ministry of Health (MoH).

In June 2011, German Red Cross supported the running cost of Taludi and Rashad clinics for one month. In July 2011, SRCS signed an agreement with UNICEF to support health and nutrition activities in South Kordofan. They included:

- *Health:* Cash Support of SDG 48,000 to rent two cars for three month in South Kordofan. The NS was also provided with 30 PHC kits, 10 IMCI drugs kits, 10 cartons of 1000pcs ORS Formula, 10 boxes IV fluids and 15,000 LLITNs
- *Nutrition:* Cash support of SDG 15,000 towards volunteers training on rapid assessment and SDG 15,000 for implementation of nutrition rapid assessment in Kadugli in South Kordofan. SRCS also received 10 packs of MUAC tape each of 50 pcs, 4,500 cartons of BP -5 and 1,000 pcs of health education materials.

IFRC Country Office in Sudan has organized and or held discussions with Partner National Societies (PNSs) and Aid agencies of several foreign missions based in Khartoum to give an update of the RC/RC response in South Kordofan and status of plans for Blue Nile and Abyei. SRCS coordinates and participates in similar meetings with authorities and partners at National and the relevant state levels.

National Society Capacity Building:

SRCS has over 300,000 volunteers registered country wide of which 30,000 are actively engaged in various activities in the 15 branches across Sudan. These volunteers are coordinated by a team of 600 staff under the leadership of the Secretary General. Since 2008, the IFRC Sudan Country Plans have focused on supporting the SRCS to further build its capacity to respond to emergencies through a community based disaster preparedness programme that aims at building staff and volunteer's skills to create awareness around disaster risk reduction and build community capacities to respond to disasters. With funding from ECHO, these projects have been implemented in between 4 to 5 States of Sudan and have reached over 30,000 beneficiaries annually. The programme critical achievement has been the building of the skills and capacity of more than 1,000 SRCS staff and volunteers in advocacy for mainstreaming disaster response and mitigation of known risks in State based contingency plans as well as in managing disasters. The exponential annual growth of SRCS human capacity to manage and coordinate disaster responses has gained its recognition as an important stakeholder by both Movement and non Movement humanitarian actors in Sudan. This recognition has resulted in a gradual but consistent growth in the level of support that SRCS has been receiving with every appeal it has launched in the last couple of years. For example based on this capacity recognition, USAID supported the SRCS to preposition Non-Food Items in critical States in the build up to the January Referendum. These supplies and other SRCS emergency stocks formed part of the significant items that were distributed within days of the current emergency in South Kordofan.

SRCS has more than 1,000 active and well trained volunteers backed up with qualified staff in each of the State under this emergency appeal. The IFRC continues to keep an eye on SRCS ability to monitor trends and provide, as well as coordinate, localized response against its ability to provide surge support from the national pool of staff and volunteers. So far, IFRC has identified the need to deploy specific National staff to manage and monitor this operation in each of the 3 locations as well as boost the National head office to coordinate, manage and monitor the activities in order not to disrupt routine SRCS work.

The limited transport and warehousing capacity noted in this appeal constitutes one of the key challenges delaying access to humanitarian assistance to locations where SRCS is operational with adequate human resource capacity. The basic logistic capacity has made the operational costs for SRCS response high due to reliance of hiring of commercial vehicles to transport supplies, staff and volunteers to distribution and response sites. Furthermore, based on the prevailing experience of communication interruptions in highly tense situations such as Kauda and Rashad localities with possibilities of the same happening in Blue Nile localities there is an urgent need to equip the SRCS units and vehicles operating under this emergency appeal with HF communication network between the units branches and SRCS head office so as to minimize interruptions by providing alternate contact possibilities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

With support from both Movement and non-Movement partners through bilateral or IFRC, SRCS has managed to reach approximately 14,000 beneficiaries since the beginning of the conflict.

Between 27 June and 9 July, an assessment was carried out by SRCS team to inform decision making process for SRCS's own response priorities and plans, as well as to provide contextual updated analysis of the situation for the international community to make informed decision in supporting SRCS and other humanitarian agencies

planned interventions. Key findings suggest while the SRCS is still able to implement planned activities, the rainy season as well as restrictions imposed by government are likely to cause some delays in the timely implementation of planned activities in addition to slow donor response to the appeal.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome 1: Vulnerability is reduced through provision of relief assistance (non-food items) to 9,300 affected households (46,500 beneficiaries) in Kadugli, Keilak, Albardab, Abu Jaibiha, Kauda, Talodi, Dilling, Aldibibat, Kurtala and Al Rashad as well as 12,000 households (60,000 beneficiaries) in Abyei.

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 9,300 households in South Kordofan receive essential relief items. 12,000 households in Abyei receive essential relief items. Coordinated mobilization and distribution of relief goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify most vulnerable beneficiaries and distribute relief cards to them. Procure and transport relief items to identified beneficiaries. Mobilize 600 SRCS volunteers to carry out relief operation (assessment, distribution etc.). Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. Develop an exit strategy.

SRCS maintains daily contact with the field to monitor the situation and provide guidance as appropriate. Currently, SRCS has used up all its NFIs reserves across the country for the South Kordofan crisis and is relying on local in-kind donations from UN agencies and ICRC to resupply the field teams. Detailed implementation plan with clear roles and expected indicators for each activity was developed jointly with SRCS. This forms part of the exit strategy and a critical element in monitoring progress of implementation of planned activity.

Progress

14,000 beneficiaries amongst IDPs in Rashad, Abu Jibaiha, Kadugli, Dilling, Talodi and Aldibabat localities have been identified, registered and have received food and non-food items distribution since the start of the conflict.

In July alone, SRCS with support from WFP, distributed approximately 103MT of food items to 6,467 beneficiaries in Aldibaibat, Kurtala and Alalbasaya. The food distributed is expected to last for one month. 60 volunteers were involved in this distribution supported by 3 team leaders. The operations manager monitored the operation. Identification and registration of beneficiaries followed standard operating procedures for SRCS which includes:

- Identification and registration jointly with accepted leaders of beneficiaries at least 2 days prior distribution.
- Identified beneficiaries to receive coupons and informed when and where distribution will take place
- Each distribution site has volunteers with a team leader based on expected beneficiaries. The volunteers are involved in registration, organizing the distribution centres, monitoring the distribution process, crowd control and carrying out distribution of food items.



Food distribution in Talodi PHOTO: SRCS

Relief items were procured for 1,000 households in Kadugli locality of South Kordofan State. Items procured included 2,000 blankets, 1,000 tarpaulins, 2,000 jerry cans, 2,000 mosquito nets and 1,000 kitchen sets. Distribution of the items will take place in August 2011. A total of 300 volunteers are so far engaged in the relief operations and taking an active role in the assessment and distribution of both food and non-food items.

Challenges:

Food relief distributions in the eastern part of South Kordofan State have experienced serious difficulties and delays due to the bad roads, insecurity and landmines. For example, in Talodi distribution of food took more than 11 days mostly because the roads were too muddy, allowing only a tractor to transport the food items, sack by sack. This did not only mean delays in food distributions, but also unfortunate increase in operational costs of the

distribution. Moreover, in some localities such as Abu Karshola, finding suitable and available vehicles to use during distribution was, and continues to be very difficult. In addition, transportation and population movements are also a big challenge for distribution efforts.

A third challenge for distribution is that the IDPs are not gathered in one camp, meaning SRCS manages several different distribution points. In Rashad, for example, there are seven distribution points for 1,000 IDP households. To distribute to all IDPs becomes a logistical challenge plus more costly. Moreover, if the conflict continues normal commercial food supply channels may be cut off putting host communities also in need of humanitarian assistance

Health	
Outcome 2: Contribution to improved health situation in conflict affected areas in South Kordofan state and preparedness for response to any future health needs that might occur within the transitional and 3 protocol areas (targeting at least 20,000 beneficiaries).	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to PHC services in conflict affected areas. Controlled morbidity rates of epidemics and communicable diseases in the affected communities (minimized risks and threats of outbreak of epidemic and communicable diseases). Timely basic first aid and pre-hospital health care to communities affected by the ongoing crisis are provided. Enhanced capacity for response in case of emergency along the targeted locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and support 3 mobile health clinics in South Kordofan conflict affected areas. Support 9 PHC clinics in 7 affected areas in South Kordofan State. Procurement of 1,000 First Aid kits to support ongoing operation and reposition in remote areas across proposed operational sites. Mobilize 80 volunteers/locality in each of the targeted states to provide first aid and conduct public health promotion sessions on prevention and control of common communicable diseases e.g. Malaria, AWD, ARIs, bloody diarrhoea, dermatitis and other outbreaks during emergency phase Procure and provide information, education and communication materials to enable SRCS volunteers to conduct effective health education and promotion. Procure and distribute 8 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) for support to 13 PHC and mobile clinics in South Kordofan State and provision of emergency health care in other operational sites. Provide logistics support and essential equipments for the PHC and mobile clinics. Mobilize and second 50 medical personnel to support provision of basic health care during emergencies. Continue provision of post traumatic counselling services to the affected people and relatives still at the site of ongoing conflict. Provision of psychosocial debriefing sessions for staff and volunteers of the South Kordofan Branch. Procure personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers for use during response. Prepare (put on call) 50 volunteers/locality to provide first aid and conduct health promotion sessions on prevention and control of common diseases of epidemic potential in Blue Nile State.

Progress:

On 27 June to 9 July 2011, in reaction to the onset of the conflict situation in South Kordofan, SRCS deployed a team including health staff to assess the ongoing SRCS work, determine additional needs of the displaced people and recommend the appropriate next steps to address the health priority needs resulting from the conflict. The assessment showed an urgent need for health interventions regarding both secondary and primary health care. With in-kind support from ICRC, SRCS provided the items listed in the table below to Abu Jibaiha Hospital.

Table 1: Health items distributed to Abu Jibaiha Hospital

Item	Qty	Unit	Remarks
Sodium Chloride	1	carton	0.9% 1L, plastic bottle: 84pcs/carton

Disinfectants	1	carton	For 50 patients hospitalized: 1set/carton
Urine Drainage	1	carton	Material, for 50 hospitalized, single use: 1set/carton
Needle, Hypodermic, G12	1	carton	0.8X40 mm, green, IM/IV, disp.: 600pcs/carton
Drugs for Surgery & Anaesthesia	1	carton	Basic for 50 patients: 1 set/carton
Injection Material	1	carton	single use: 2 sets/carton
Surgical Drainage	1	carton	Material, for 50 hospitalized, single use: 1 set/carton
Sutures	1	carton	For 35-50 hospitalized, single use: 2 sets/carton
Anaesthesia	1	carton	Basic material for 50 hospitalized, single use:1 set/carton
Plaster Casting Material	1	carton	single use:2 sets/carton
Surgical Miscellaneous Material	1	carton	1 set/carton:
Gloves	1	carton	for 50 hospitalized, single use: 1 set/carton
Ringer Lactate, 1l	1	carton	300pcs/carton
Dressing Material	1	carton	single use: 5 sets/carton
Dextrose, 5%, 1l	1	carton	120pcs/carton
Plasma Substitute, Gelatine, 500ml	1	carton	40pcs/carton
Infusion Set, Min, 150cm	1	carton	With air intake and inj. Site: 600pcs/carton
Sterilization, Autoclave Mate	1	carton	For casualties, single use: 2sets/carton

A team from SRCS headquarters including a medical doctor with two public health officers was sent to South Kordofan to support the branch in management of health operations and to supervise and monitor the technical part of the operation (assist and advice in planning, implementation, coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation). The health team in South Kordofan started preparation and coordination (meetings with branch, MoH, authorities, PNSs, communities and volunteers) in conducting nutrition rapid assessments as well as supporting the PHC centre and Mobile clinics in South Kordofan with drugs, equipments and other medical, supplies.

Challenges:

- Insufficient number of staff and equipments for the clinics.
- Funding constraints are hampering timely implementation of health related activities planned in this appeal
- Access limitations due to security, HAC restrictions, limited logistic capacity and poor road network also hindering timely implementation of health activities

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency situation.	
Outputs	Revised activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and their use during emergency situations targeting 9,300 HH (46,500 beneficiaries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute 10,000kg of soap to the most affected households. • Conduct 432 health awareness sessions. • Water trucking to 5 targeted locations within South Kordofan. • Provision and distribution of 9,300 hygiene kits. • Provision and distribution of 9,300 cleaning tools. • Provide information, education and communication (IEC) materials for education sessions • Conduct 7 PHAST training for 105 volunteers

Progress:

A total of 105 volunteers were mobilized to support implementation of WASH activities in South Kordofan. SRCS signed an agreement with UNICEF and conducted several activities under this agreement. This included:

- Daily chlorination of water sources.
- Distribution of safe drinking water by hiring of 2 tankers.
- Collection of solid waste and disposal by hiring 2 trucks.
- Conducting 72 hygiene awareness sessions.
- Conducting 24,000 home visits.
- Conducting 15 theatre shows.
- Conducting 30 cleaning campaigns.
- Conducting 30 spraying campaigns.

- Construction of 300 rapid latrines.
- Conducting Refresher WatSan Training.
- Supervision the work by hiring to Vehicles

Based on the agreement with UNICEF on the WatSan supported activities as well as the assessment conducted, Water Sanitation and Hygiene promotion activities under this appeal were adjusted as listed in the table above

Challenges:

- Access limitations due to security, HAC restrictions, limited logistic capacity and poor road network hindering timely implementation of Water, Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities

Restoring family links (RFL) and protection	
Outcome 4: Enhanced protection for minors, women and the elderly and reunification of families	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing services are provided for missing persons and families are supported in re-unification with their loved ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of tracing support materials including GSM mobile phones and airtime. • Follow up of tracing requests • In coordination with key stakeholders support evacuation of minors, women and the elderly to safer locations from conflict areas. • Creating of child friendly spaces in collaboration with UNICEF • Establishment of interim care for unaccompanied minors.

Progress:

Eight volunteers were involved in tracing activities carried out in 4 localities of South Kordofan. The table below shows progress of tracing activities accomplished by these 8 volunteers.

Table 2: Update on tracing activities

Locality	Number of missing children reported	Area	Reunification Process
Rashad	4 children	Alfeid Abdallah & Khor Adalieb areas	ONGOING
	1 woman	Hiban Area	ONGOING
Abu Jibaiha	5 adults (3 from one family)	Kauda	ONGOING
Talodi	5 unaccompanied children	Mandi & Angartu	ONGOING -parents located -interim care provided by community
	12 separated children	Talodi	ONGOING
Kadugli	3 children	Bardap camp	Reunified with family
	31 missing children	Talodi	ONGOING

With support from UNICEF, 2 workshops were conducted for 60 SRCS volunteers (30 from North Kordofan and 30 from South Kordofan branches) on 21 to 22 July 2011 and 30 - 31 July 2011 respectively. SRCS signed a bilateral agreement with UNICEF with an objective to provide psycho-social support, recreational and participation opportunities to children affected by the conflict through child friendly spaces. This would cover the implementation of the following key activities:

- Carry out Rapid Assessments to identify Child Protection issues
- Established 11 Child Friendly Spaces and safe play areas
- Undertake Family Tracing and Reunification activities and prevention of family separations
- Provide community based interim care for identified unaccompanied children
- Support mobile children's library and theatrical plays and provide 4,300 children with recreational and sports related materials
- Support awareness raising campaigns on child protection related issues targeting children and their parents
- Provision of Mine Risk Education

With Support from ICRC, the Dead Body Management volunteer team collected and buried 59 dead bodies in Kadugli in accordance to RC/RC established standards and procedures. For more information on this, click [here](#)

Challenges:

- Access limitations due to security, HAC restrictions, limited logistic capacity and poor road network hindering timely implementation and wider coverage of RFL and protection activities

Logistics	
Outcome 5: Well supported relief operations, ensuring delivery of a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; coordinated reception of all incoming goods; coordinated warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers in the response sites of the current ongoing conflict. • Procure 3 trucks and 6 land cruisers to enhance capacity of SRCS to respond in a timely manner in future sudden onset disaster. • Provide additional warehousing capacity through rub halls. • Procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. • Support the SRCS branch to further improve its logistic capacity, procurement practices and management of relief items.

Progress:

Since the beginning of the operation and as initially identified in the appeal, the critical challenge in meeting demands for assistance has been linked to SRCS capacity to reach beneficiaries in the most cost effective and timely manner. To meet the current demands, SRCS has relied on commercial transport services to meet the logistical needs with regards to transportation of supplies from National Headquarters and to provide local transport capacity for volunteers and staff to carry out their activities. As restriction to International humanitarian actors continue to prevail and coupled with the onset of rainy season, the cost for use of commercial vehicles have increased thereby increasing the operational costs especially as SRCS continues to receive goods in kind from well wishers without matching transportation costs for the same.

The National Society hired locally 4 trucks and 6 land cruisers to support the various activities under this appeal. SRCS also procured and supported distribution of relief items. The mobilisation table below shows the status of relief items procured and balances planned for procurement under this appeal

Table 3: Mobilisation table of procurement done and planned

S/No	Items Description	Status	Remarks / Revisions
1	Lease 3 trucks from Dubai Fleet base	Not yet	Change to procurement based on appeal response
2	Lease 6 Land cruisers from Dubai Fleet bas	Not yet	Change to procurement based on appeal response
3	1,000 First Aid kits for response and prepositioning	Not yet	Local Procurement Planned for August 2011
4	8 IEHK (Interagency Emergency Health Kits)	Not yet	To be procured based on appeal response
5	21,300 tarpaulins	1,258 Procured through this appeal	Balance to be procured based on appeal response
6	42,600 blankets	1,500 Procured through this appeal	Balance to be procured based on appeal response
7	42,600 mosquito nets	1,500 Procured through this appeal	Balance to be procured based on appeal response
8	42,600 sleeping mats	Not yet	To be procured based on appeal response
9	21,300 kitchen sets	750 Procured through this appeal	Balance to be procured based on appeal response
10	63,900 empty jerry cans	1,500 Procured through this appeal	Balance to be procured based on appeal response
11	1,000,000 Aqua tablets	Not yet	To be sourced locally through UNICEF partnership
12	2 Rub halls	Not yet	Planned for August 2011
13	9,300 Hygiene Kits	Not yet	To be procured based on appeal

			response
14	20,000Kg of soap	Not yet	To be procured based on appeal response.

Challenges:

High logistic operational costs due to access limitations. To counter the logistical challenges, the NS has increased allocation for logistical support (loading, transporting and offloading) from CHF 25,000 to CHF 50,000. SRCS also plans to procure and install HF equipment in 5 SRCS offices (Rashad, Kauda, Kadugli, Damazin and Kurmuk) as well as in 2 vehicles to enhance communications between SRCS Head Office and its field offices in SRCS South Kordofan and Blue Nile State branches

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome 6. Enhanced operational capacity of SRCS to respond to potential future disasters throughout Sudan	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to disaster. Timely information to all stakeholders Daily updates on unfolding information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Rapid Assessment Training provided to SRCS disaster response teams located at the 3 targeted branches. Enhance branch capacity to report on the unfolding situation through training and regular communication and monitoring. Coordination and debriefing meetings with key stakeholders. Engagement with key stakeholders on Humanitarian Values and Principles Evaluation of the whole operation to document best practice and identify weakness to better inform future operations.

Progress:

From the onset of the emergency, SRCS has setup a special taskforce to coordinate and monitor the situation. The SRCS has coordinated and continues to coordinate the activities through its Emergency Operation Room with daily briefings on progress between the sector leads. Key achievements under this outcome during the reporting period include:

- Development of a detailed plan of action that outlines primary and secondary SRCS staff responsible for implementation of each activity under the appeal.
- Continuous participation in both UN led, RC/RC movement led or bilateral meetings with key stakeholders and partners at National and State level including UN specialized agencies, INGOs and representatives of foreign missions.
- Meeting with the Sudan Humanitarian Donor Working Group to discuss and brief the participants on the appeal and Red Cross /Red Crescent actions on the alleged emblem misuse.
- Discussion with OCHA on the allegations around misuse of the Red Crescent emblem and gaining their commitment to support the investigations which have so far shown no such misuse taking place.

Challenges:

High demand for SRCS to respond in complex emergencies. To counter this, the appeal has been revised to accommodate additional national staff. This includes

- Recruitment of 3 focal person one for each target locations (Abyei, Kadugli and Damazin) to support field logistic coordination at CHF 15 per day for a total of 80 days throughout the operation.
- Recruitments of a Relief Coordinator and a Volunteer Coordinator to be based at SRCS Head Office
- Recruitment of a Medical Coordinator, Relief Officer, Driver and 2 Warehouse Guards for South Kordofan (to be based in Kadugli)
- Recruitment of Operation Manager, Relief Officer, Driver and 2 Warehouse Guards for Blue Nile (Damazine) and Abyei

Communications -- Advocacy & Public Information

Outcome 7. The profile and position of the host National Society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.

Outputs	Activities Planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smooth flow of information on the operation is ensured for all concerned stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners supporting the operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and qualified spokespeople are immediately developed and made available to media and key stakeholders. Coordinate direct outreach with the host National Society and the national and international media. Support the launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation using people-centred, community level diverse content, including web-stories, blog entries, video footage and photos with extended captions posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media. Launch a media campaign on disaster awareness and promotion of peace and risk reduction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communications and media relations capacity of the host National Society is increased in advance of the next major disaster to impact their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly plan (Host National Society staff and IFRC communications focal points) and implement IFRC supported field missions to gather information required. The IFRC will facilitate training and practical experience for host National Society staff in domestic and international media relations, photo and video production, global information transfer (via ftp servers and other tools), and in the use of new media outlets. If needed, the host National Society will receive hardware and tools required to support enhanced communications activities, and training in the effective use of those tools.

Progress:

In the event of an emergency causing damage and/or loss of life or casualties in Sudan, it is the responsibility of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by the disaster in accordance to its mandate as part of a worldwide movement as well as its humanitarian auxiliary role to the Government. The actual form of assistance to be provided and the specific role in emergency relief operations is negotiated beforehand with the Government, Movement Partners and other actors. These negotiations are included into the Disaster Preparedness Plan and the Government Plan where possible. They are also drawn with all these actors in order to make sure there is a clear understanding and respect of the RC/RC Movement adherence to the [Code of Conduct](#) and the [Sphere standards](#).

To ensure the role and mandate of the SRCS is clearly known by key stakeholders including beneficiaries and in cases of conflict both sides of the conflict, SRCS carry out routine dissemination activities that aim at constantly creating general awareness amongst these stakeholders on the role of SRCS in any given operation. SRCS also as part of its communication programme responds to media queries and reports as appropriate. On 23 June 2011, Associated Press (AP) published an article quoting a leaked UN report as stating that Sudanese intelligence agents have posed as Red Crescent workers, ordering refugees to leave a UN protected camp in the South Kordofan area. The allegation of emblem abuse was repeated in the UN's Emergency Relief Coordinators Key Message on South Kordofan on 6 July 2011. The whole R/RC Movement in Sudan took these allegations seriously and embarked on extensive investigations including directly engaging with the UN, the refugee mentioned in the report and Government Authorities at State and Federal level to ascertain the authenticity of the allegations. While the comprehensive investigations carried out revealed no such misuse having taken place, the SRCS with support from IFRC and ICRC embarked on critical actions to ensure all its partners are aware of the context around the allegations and increased its media relations outreach to educate the public on the work of SRCS and especially on the critical role it is playing in the South Kordofan crisis.

The communication, advocacy and public information activities carried out during this reporting period include providing the local and international media with reports and news updates on the various SRCS activities being implemented in South Kordofan. More specifically it published 3 different press statements around the alleged emblem misuse and organized key interviews of the Secretary General (on Sudan T.V, Al Jazeera Channel and

Sudan Broadcasting) and Head of Disaster management on Ramatan News Agency (Nile channel and Almasreea channel). In addition 100 stickers were produced for promotional and identification purposes. The relief operation was documented in Rashad (Video and photographs). There was also documentation for the Medical convoy which was sent by the SRCS and the Federal Ministry of Health to Kadugli. (Video and Photographs).

Challenges

Risk of emblem misuse necessitating drastic measures for recall and rebranding of protective emblem products and scale up in dissemination of Humanitarian Values and Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. To counter this challenge, the following activities have been included in the appeal:

- Design and production of new protective serialized emblem aprons and jackets for 1,000 SRCS Emergency Action teams in each operational area of this appeal
- Recall and destroy all current aprons and protective materials that are likely to fall prey to misuse
- Refresher training on Emblem protection for SRCS National Disaster Response Team
- Engagement with key stakeholders on Humanitarian Values and Principles around the emblem and the 7 Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs, campaigns around the Emblem and its value as a symbol of protection for both SRCS staff and volunteers as well as those they serve
- Multi Media news updates on the SRCS operations under this appeal.
- Design and production information materials (5,000 posters, 100 flags, 1,000 badges)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Sudan:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General Sudanese Red Crescent Society; Phone: +249.8.378.48.89 email: srcs_sg@yahoo.com
- **In Sudan:** IFRC Country Representation Office; Aisha Maulana, Country Representative; Khartoum; Phone: +249.9.123.04.023; email: aisha.maulana@ifrc.org
- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Dr Asha Mohammed, Head of Operations, Johannesburg, Email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org, Phone: +27.11.303.9700, Fax: + 27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Quality Assurance; Phone: +41.22.730.43.81; Fax: +41.22.733.0395; Email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email ed.cooper@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Delegate, Johannesburg; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9744; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For Logistics

- **In Dubai,** for mobilization of relief items logistics enquiries: Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate Dubai, phone +971 4883 3887 Mobile +971 50 600 9166, Fax +971 4 883 2212, email: aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
3. Click to view needs assessment report

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

- Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
- Enable healthy and safe living.
- Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/2
Appeal	MDRSD011
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,930,089					3,930,089
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	83,675					83,675
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	7,680					7,680
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	376,306					376,306
C1. Cash contributions	467,661					467,661
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	200,000					200,000
C4. Other Income	200,000					200,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	667,661					667,661
D. Total Funding = B + C	667,661					667,661
Appeal Coverage	17%					17%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	667,661					667,661
E. Expenditure	-199,155					-199,155
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	468,506					468,506

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRSD011 - Sudan - Complex Emergency

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jul 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jul 11 to 29 feb 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2011/7
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/2
Appeal	MDRSD011
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		3,930,089					3,930,089	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	301,750						301,750	
Clothing & textiles	837,000						837,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	172,667						172,667	
Medical & First Aid	196,267						196,267	
Teaching Materials	3,000						3,000	
Utensils & Tools	641,040						641,040	
Other Supplies & Services	56,667						56,667	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	2,208,391						2,208,391	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	59,000						59,000	
Distribution & Monitoring	35,000						35,000	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	464,000						464,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	558,000						558,000	
Personnel								
International Staff	204,000						204,000	
National Staff	60,000						60,000	
National Society Staff	278,475						278,475	
Total Personnel	542,475						542,475	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	52,200						52,200	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	52,200						52,200	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	32,600						32,600	
Total Workshops & Training	32,600						32,600	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,000						10,000	
Information & Public Relation	40,333						40,333	
Office Costs	60,500						60,500	
Communications	10,000						10,000	
Financial Charges	175,725						175,725	
Total General Expenditure	296,558						296,558	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		187,000				187,000	-187,000	
Total Operational Provisions		187,000				187,000	-187,000	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	239,865	12,155				12,155	227,710	
Total Indirect Costs	239,865	12,155				12,155	227,710	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,930,089	199,155				199,155	3,730,934	
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,730,934				3,730,934		