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Emergency Appeal Sudan: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal operation n° MDRSD012
GLIDE n° [OT-2012-000038-SSD](#) and [OT-2012-000038-SDN](#)
28 March 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,466,967 in cash, kind, or services to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to assist 9,000 families (54,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months, and will be completed by 23 March 2013. A Final Report will be made available by end June, 2013.

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Summary:

Population movement across the borders of Sudan and South Sudan started after the secession and formation of the new Republic of South Sudan. An estimated 10,000 families¹ are returning to the South, and are already receiving assistance from SRCS, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN bodies as well as international and national organizations in different sectors. However, there have been limited activities focusing on the South-to-North returnees. Those from South Sudan arrive into Sudan in small groups of three to six families, mostly without essential necessities. Their numbers are increasing by day and are expected to reach 9,000 families by April 2012.

Since the beginning of the population movement in May 2011, SRCS has registered 6,018 families from South Sudan and has provided assistance of food and non-food items to 4,261 families. In addition, SRCS, with support of the government, has constructed and commissioned 7 health clinics spread out in White Nile State (3 in Al Salam and 4 in Al Jabalayn) to assist the returnees in meeting basic health care needs.

Based on a preliminary assessment conducted by the National Society and IFRC, the major unmet needs among the returnees are food, water, shelter and livelihoods. Some of the proposed interventions under the Emergency Appeal therefore include general food distribution, livelihood restoration (agricultural production) and shelter. Success of the interventions is heavily dependent on the timeliness of the assistance provided, and should in any case be done ahead of the rains expected in June and July. This will not only take advantage of the rains for food security measures but also protect the beneficiaries from adverse effects of the rains, including shelter and transportation challenges.

[<click here for the appeal budget; here for contact details; here to view the map of the affected area>](#)



**A section of Dapkaraya camp in Al Salam, White Nile.
Photo: SRCS**

¹ Source: [OCHA](#) snapshot for February 2012

The situation

Since the secession and consequent establishment of the republic of South Sudan, there have been population movements to and from the two countries (Sudan and South Sudan). The White Nile state borders the Republic of South Sudan, making it one of the main corridors for the population in-transit from either side. In the beginning, majority of movements were seen to be of people heading to the Republic of South Sudan. The returnees to the South have been receiving assistance from both Sudan and South Sudan governments, UN bodies as well as many other international and national organizations including SRCS. The National Society plays a big role in delivering assistance to these returnees, with further plans embedded in the ongoing Emergency [appeal](#) which has incorporated provision of basic services for IDPs located in concentrated sites within Kosti. However, in the last few months, people originating from the North have been returning in groups of three to six families with hardly any concerted effort in meeting their basic needs.

The SRCS White Nile branch and authorities in the State have registered at least **6,018** families that have entered the country through Jodha since May 2011 and settled in two localities, namely Al Jabalayn (**2,945 families**) and Al Salam (**3,073 families**). The number is expected to reach up to **9,000** families as an additional **3,000** families are expected by April 2012. Available information from authorities suggests there are many returnees who have settled on the South Sudan side of the border. It is most likely that should they cross over, they will do so in large numbers at once, especially in the context of the new developments in regard to population movement and border controls.

The Sudanese government has allocated land to some returnees and plans to do so for all returnees in the two localities of Al Jabalayn and Al Salam in White Nile State. Currently, returnees are settled in 15 major camps; 12 in Al Jabalayn and 3 in Al Salam localities. There are 14 sub-group settlements within Al Salam locality.

Distribution of returnees registered per locality²

Locality	Administrative	Number of returnees (households)	Remarks/ other information
Al Salam	Al Neim unit	1,807	Water is a cross cutting challenge. Livelihoods restoration, farming tools
	Arawat	1,138	
Al Jabalayn	Jhordha	737	
	Al Jabalayn	2,336	Repair of <i>hafir</i> (water pans) and tank for water treatment and water distribution recommended. Aburamad central settlement not to be considered for permanent intervention as the land is privately owned. Government is considering giving land near current settlement.
	Total	6,018	

Most of the returnees were farmers in South Sudan, growing sorghum and keeping a few livestock as their means of livelihoods. They depend on rain-fed agriculture and are keen to resume their normal practice. A few others depend on fisheries and trade. Like the farmers, these groups look forward to re-engaging in fish-related trade. With the government's plan to allocate land to these people and which has partly been done so far, it is viable to consider supporting the re-establishment of some of the livelihoods, particularly in agronomy and fishing.

The returnees from South Sudan arrive in the country with no means of meeting their essential needs of food, water and shelter. State authorities and SRCS, together with their partners, have been providing food and non-food items to the returnees, although the coverage has not been to the levels desired due to resource constraints. Tarpaulins were distributed to some of the returnees for shelter, but given the high temperatures in the area, structures made from this material are not ideal for the current season. Locally made sheds are preferred but there is need to appreciate that they will as well not be ideal during rains, hence the need for the two to be amalgamated.

There has been a good effort in providing water to returnees in some of the camps by government and other agencies through water trucking, particularly in Jerarhar and Aburamad camps. However, the amount of water provided is insufficient as per [SPHERE](#)³ standards. Some camps are situated near canals and/or the Nile River and returnees are able to access water directly from these sources even though untreated. The

² SRCS/Government officials in White Nile

³ Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response

distances vary from three to six kilometres. While water trucking may not provide a permanent water solution to the target groups, it may be an alternative for now. A further assessment on possible pipelines, canals and water pan de-silting is necessary.

Hygiene and sanitation activities are essential in disease prevention and management. To date, all camps conspicuously lack latrines. The negative effects of this condition may have detrimental effects during the forthcoming rainy season. Waste management systems are also needed. As such, in addition to promoting the construction of community or private latrines (subject to type of settlement adopted), communities will require support in hygiene awareness and training.

Joint efforts between SRCS and the government have partly addressed primary health needs through the construction and commissioning of seven health clinics in the two localities where the returnees are designated to be settled. Among the common ailments recorded so far in the clinics are upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, malnutrition and vitamin A deficiency among the under fives. There are no statistics available currently on the health status as no health survey was conducted in the camps. The clinics face challenges on staffing and drugs supply.

The coming seasons will have two-way implications that are critical in timing the assistance; food assistance could be more successful if the returnees receive parallel support to grow their own food and benefit from the expected rain season that will start in June for Al Jabalayn and July for Al Salam. On the other hand, there will be challenge in shelter and water issues with health implications in addition to difficulties in accessibility due to the condition of roads during the rain season, particularly in most parts of the Al Salam locality.

Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC country office in Sudan continues to represent, coordinate and facilitate IFRC members interested in supporting the humanitarian efforts of SRCS through three levels of coordination meetings. These include:

Level 1: Movement Platform - strategic level, with SRCS, IFRC and ICRC;

Level 2: Movement Partnerships Task Force- operational level, with SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies in-country;

Level 3: Technical Ad-Hoc Committees - technical level. SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies in-country based on subject under discussion.

SRCS headquarters and its White Nile branch also hold bilateral coordination meetings to discuss the operations in Kosti way station on the progress of arrivals and assistance to returnees from the South. In particular, SRCS is coordinating with ICRC on restoring family links (RFL) and well as child-friendly spaces with support from UNICEF. SRCS and IFRC participate in discussions with members of the humanitarian country team (HCT) which brings together the various UN agencies in Sudan and other organizations operating in Sudan under the chair of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA).

SRCS is holding bilateral discussions with German and Austrian Red Cross societies in Sudan on possible support (livelihoods and water and sanitation respectively) in some parts of White Nile. In addition to water and sanitation, Austrian Red Cross has plans to support SRCS on the provision of non-food items to some of the South – North returnees in Al Salam locality.

In addition, IFRC routinely updates partner national societies and the aid agencies of several foreign missions based in Khartoum with information on the unfolding situation and requests for their support to assist in Red Cross Red Crescent interventions.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since May 2011, SRCS, with support from partners including ICRC, Government Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and UNHCR, has been providing assistance through food and non-food items to 4,261 families coming in from South Sudan. Seven clinics were also constructed and is operational, providing primary health care services to the returnees. This is in addition to the assistance that SRCS and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners have already been providing to returnees heading to South Sudan who are camping at the Kosti Way station.

Number of families assisted with food and non-food items		
Locality	Beneficiaries	Source of support
Al Salam	1,000	SRCS/UNHCR

	1,500	SRCS
Al Jabalayn	511	SRCS/ICRC
	1,250	SRCS
Total	4,261	

SRCS, with technical support from IFRC's Sudan country office, conducted a preliminary needs assessment in White Nile for the returnees in mid-February 2012.

The needs

Immediate needs:

The findings of the preliminary assessment pointed to many needs that remain unmet for the returnees. For instance, consistent food aid, health and shelter must continue until the returnees have alternative functioning sources of livelihoods. However, there is a need for additional information and data to inform the design of a comprehensive and sustainable intervention. Consequently, it is proposed that a technical team comprising of an experts in shelter, health, food security/livelihoods and water and sanitation sectors conduct a detailed situation and needs assessment of the South - North returnees by mid-April 2012. This will give room for possible actions to be taken based on the recommendation, ahead of the anticipated rain season that is expected to start in June 2012 and would lead to a revision of this appeal.

For now priorities will be on the provision of food, shelter materials, primary health care, livelihoods and water for the returnees already registered and which is urgently required.

1. **Shelter:** Provide local construction materials, particularly where the settlement camps have been approved by the government.
2. **Relief:** Provide logistical support, procure and deliver non-food relief items including kitchen sets, water jerry cans, mosquito nets and blankets to **9,000** households. In close cooperation with agencies involved in food distribution provide logistical support and facilitate / coordinate food distribution to target communities
3. **Livelihoods:** Provide agricultural inputs to 4,000 households that have the capacity to plant before the rainy season.
4. **Health and care:** Timely first aid and primary health care to returnees⁴
5. **Water and sanitation:** Support coordination in the provision of safe drinking water with Movement and non-Movement partners⁵

Long-term needs:

SRCS with Support from IFRC will conduct an assessment to determine long-term needs to ensure full integration and acceptance of the returnees within the host communities.

The proposed operation

A detailed assessment will be conducted by a team with expertise in water and sanitation, health, livelihoods/food security and shelter. The IFRC Africa zone office will be requested to advise on the available experts and schedule deployment in coordination with the country office.

In the meantime, water needs will be concentrated on the coordination of efforts jointly with other agencies and government departments that have been undertaking water trucking. Austrian Red Cross, in support of SRCS, have plans to role out water and sanitation activities that will focus on the returnees. Beneficiaries will be given water containers under non-food items' distribution to be able to store water at house hold level. To promote hygiene, latrines will be constructed for the newly settled returnees and hygiene promotion activities will be carried out.

Health services will be strengthened through improved coordination and resource mobilization with partners in the sector and donors. First aid services will also be improved through refresher training and the provision of first aid kits to its volunteers in the two target localities.

⁴ While SRCS and the government have established clinics to provide health services in the locations where the returnees have settled in , the services available need to be improved by increasing the capacity of these clinics. Additional and constant supply of essential drugs as well as an increase in human resource capacity in these clinics are required.

⁵ This appeal takes into consideration the presence and expertise of Austrian Red Cross in White Nile State, who will provide water to some camps. This resource will be considered alongside other available avenues to cover water and sanitation needs. It is also foreseen that the government and other actors will fill in the gaps. Consequently, this appeal will focus on coordinating water and sanitation activities with limited water trucking and treatment.

Food items will be delivered and distributed to the beneficiaries in their new settlements in collaboration with other donors and government agencies as appropriate. However, for livelihood support, particularly on agricultural inputs and equipments, a voucher system is proposed. This approach will contribute to the timely delivery of assistance and promote early self reliance by the returnees who will take advantage of the coming rain season.

On shelter, this appeal will enable SRCS to provide local materials for shelter construction to the returnees. The materials proposed are locally available poles, *birish* and *asir*⁶. Tarpaulins will also be provided to cover the shelters from rain. Further feedback from a shelter expert in the upcoming planned assessment is however expected to provide ideas on the most ideal shelter plans. To facilitate this process further, branch and community volunteers will be trained on emergency shelter construction and deployed to support the activities as necessary.

SRCS will hire a warehouse in Kosti to enable it handle the relief consignments in White Nile state and provide transportation from the warehouse to the beneficiaries. Relevant staff will be deployed along side other staff to provide smooth transmission of relief to the target areas.

Strategic communication plans will also be executed to ensure that information on the day-to-day operations is shared accurately and in a timely manner with donors, partners and the general public. Deliberate campaigns will also be made to promote emblem use and protection awareness.

SRCS will deploy additional personnel in this operation. The White Nile branch human resource capacity will be strengthened with the deployment of key personnel to lead the operation in the field. Headquarters capacity will also be strengthened through positioning key support team to support the operation.

for the IFRC Africa zone office will coordinate the deployment of an appropriately skilled team to assist in the detailed assessment that will be key in future operations under this appeal. It is also anticipated that the zone will assist in facilitating deployment of technical staff from the region with experience in resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Relief distributions (Food and basic non-food items).	
Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through provision of relief assistance (non-food items) to 9,000 households of South-North returnees in White Nile State	
Outputs	Activities planned
Outputs (expected results) and activities planned: At least 9,000 households of returnees in White Nile receive essential relief items and shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment on the needs to inform suitable interventions in relief • Coordinate with humanitarian actors in country who assist in the provision of relief assistance. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration • Assess the local market, purchase and transport non-food household items as appropriate • Distribution of non-food household items (kitchen sets, water jerry cans, mosquito nets, blankets) • Distribution of food as required and in cooperation with agencies providing food relief • Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distribution • Develop an exit strategy

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through the provision of shelter to 9,000 households of South – North returnees in White Nile State	
Outputs	Activities planned
Basic shelter will be provided for the short-term and into the rainy season to protect 9,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify appropriate technical expertise to develop appropriate programming • Conduct assessment on shelter needs and appropriate approach

⁶ *Birish and asir* are local construction materials for shelter roofs and sides. While they are not permanent, their use has been considered to maintain harmony and a similar standard to that found in the host communities in the area.

from the elements.	<p>to be used on to meet the needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train up to 50 volunteers to emergency shelter construction • Assess the local market, purchase and transport shelter items as appropriate • Distribute local shelter construction materials for transitional shelters as per recommendations of the assessments (poles, <i>asir</i>, <i>birish</i>, tarpaulins) • Assist target population in the construction process of emergency shelter • Monitor shelter activities • Develop an exit strategy
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Emergency health

Outcome: Contribution to improved health situation in White Nile State and preparedness for response to any future health needs that might occur (targeting at least 9,000 families).	
Outputs	Activities planned
Timely basic first aid and pre-hospital health care to returnees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 100 first aid kits to be used by 50 volunteers assisting returnees in the new settlements • Support coordination with movement and non movement actors for delivery of primary health care to returnees through the clinics already established and the State Ministry of health through mobilizing resources for drugs supply and other health needs • Coordinate with the Ministry of Health and other agencies regarding the provision of essential drugs in the clinics

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency situation.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Provide safe drinking water to 9,000 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support coordination with Movement and non-Movement actors for delivery of safe drinking water and treatment. •
Provide basic sanitation facilities in settlement areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 300 community latrines
Disseminate basic hygiene education to improve situation of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 volunteers in basic hygiene promotion • Provide hygiene promotion messaging to returnees through trained volunteers

Livelihoods

Outcome : Up to 4,000 families are assisted to produce food and establish their livelihoods.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Provision of seeds and tools to 4,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment to target families for agricultural assets support and well as consider seasonality and timing for such inputs. • Market assessment to check availability, price and quality of good available locally. • Decide on whether vouchers will have a cash value or be a commodity voucher • Procure or self.-print vouchers read for distribution • Provide agriculture inputs and tools to 4,000 households. • Train retailers in voucher system and procedures • Monitor voucher use and quality / price of goods provided by local retailers. • Reconcile retailer voucher lists and follow up for any beneficiary who did not redeem. • Reconcile and verify retailer voucher lists and arrange payment. • Conduct a post-distribution ample beneficiary satisfaction survey

Logistics

Outcome: Support timely delivery of relief and emergency services	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods 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 crisisProcure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points.Provide storage and warehousing for relief items (food and non food items)

Communications - Advocacy & public information

Outcome: 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 operation.	
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 Disaster Risk Reduction.Timely information to all stakeholders through daily updates on unfolding information

Capacity building of the National Society

Outcome: Enhanced operational capacity of SRCS to respond to this and to potential future disasters throughout Sudan	
Outputs	Activities planned
Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to this current situation and to disasters in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency Rapid Assessment Training provided to SRCS disaster response teams located at the targeted branch provided skill enhancement in Assessment and First Aid skillsRecruitment and deployment of additional staff to implement the various operational activities.Training SRCS staff and volunteers in Sphere StandardsCoordination and debriefing meetings with key stakeholders.Relevant material support to the branch in the affected area

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Sudan country office is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) secretariat in the Africa Zone. Currently the IFRC Sudan Country Office is composed of a country representative and a National programme coordinator, a RDRT relief coordinator who are supported by six other staff including a programme assistant, accountant, account assistant, receptionist, driver and messenger. The office receives additional technical support from the IFRC East Africa regional representation and Africa zone office. Technical capacities available include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). This appeal has identified the need to support long-term development needs for South – North returnees and proposes conducting of an assessment that will be used to inform the interventions. This assessment will be conducted with support of IFRC national staff and with technical expertise from an international team. A local consultant will be deployed to support the team, with a particular focus on establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to monitor the evolving situation and adapt SRCS's response as required.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
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Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 \(NGOs\) 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.

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The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

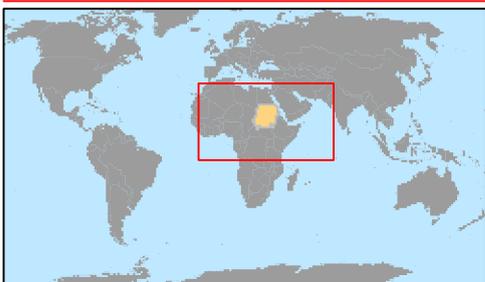
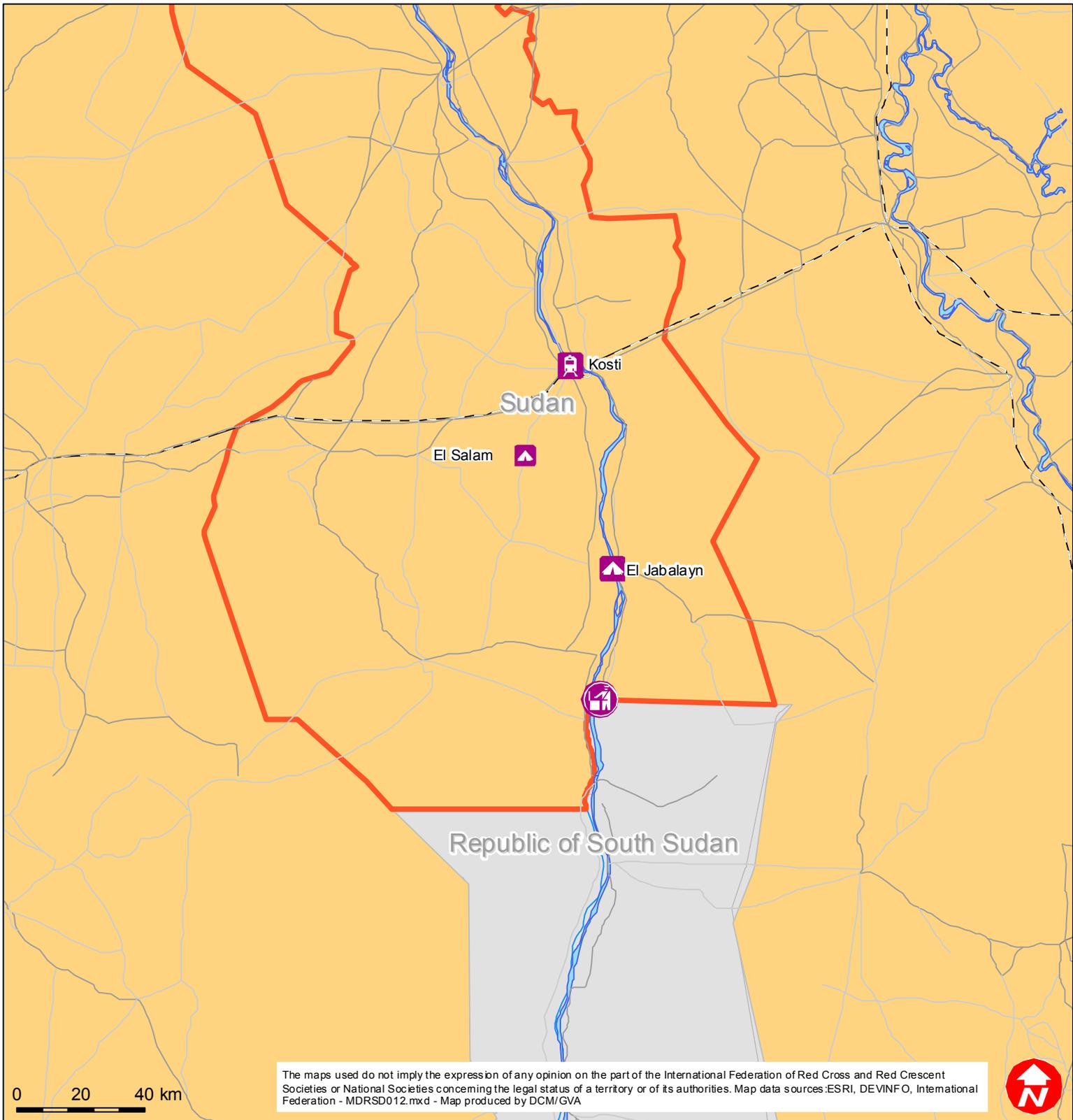
28-03-12

Sudan: Population Movement (MDRSD012)

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	255,000			255,000
Shelter - Transitional	1,800,000			1,800,000
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	234,000			234,000
Food				0
Seeds & Plants	86,000			86,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,000			24,000
Medical & First Aid	1,000			1,000
Teaching Materials				0
Ustensils & Tools	270,000			270,000
Other Supplies & Services				0
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	2,670,000	0	0	2,670,000
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase				0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	18,068			18,068
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machiney & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	18,068	0	0	18,068
Storage, Warehousing	11,000			11,000
Distribution & Monitoring	45,000			45,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	22,500			22,500
Logistics Services				0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	78,500	0	0	78,500
International Staff	160,600			160,600
National Staff	7,500			7,500
National Society Staff	173,400			173,400
Volunteers	60,300			60,300
Total PERSONNEL	401,800	0	0	401,800
Consultants	30,000			30,000
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	30,000	0	0	30,000
Workshops & Training	18,000			18,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	18,000	0	0	18,000
Travel	2,000			2,000
Information & Public Relations	6,000			6,000
Office Costs	2,000			2,000
Communications	14,000			14,000
Financial Charges	5,000			5,000
Other General Expenses	10,000			10,000
Shared Support Services				0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	39,000	0	0	39,000
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	211,599	0	0	211,599
Total INDIRECT COSTS	211,599	0	0	211,599
TOTAL BUDGET	3,466,967	0	0	3,466,967
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,466,967	0	0	3,466,967



Sudan: Population movement



-  Al Salam
-  Al Jabalayn
-  Kosti station
-  Jodha - Crossing point
-  White Nile State