

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD010

23 July, 2013

Period covered by this Final Report: 12 November 2010 to 30 September 2011.

Appeal target: CHF 3,030,275.

Appeal coverage: Final appeal coverage is 51 per cent; [click here to go directly to the final financial report](#), or [here to view the contact details](#)

Appeal history:

- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 12 November 2010 for CHF 2,765,052 to assist 60,000 people (12,000 households) for 8 months.
- CHF 200,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society in responding by delivering assistance.
- [Operations Update no. 1](#) was issued on 23 December 2010.
- [Operations Update no. 2](#) was issued on 15 March 2011 and revised the budget to CHF 3,030,275 to increase the target population to 105,000 people (21,000 households) and absorb additional technical staff.
- The [Preliminary final report](#) was issued on 28 March 2012 and was final in terms of implementation and narrative, with an interim final financial report attached due to an outstanding pledge which was still unpaid, resulting in a daily fluctuations in the exchange rate and impacting the final income which expenditure is booked against.
- This final report now provides a final financial report.



Non-food items distribution in Apada internally displaced persons (IDP) Camp, Aweil. Photo/ SRCS

Summary: This emergency appeal provided assistance to affected persons in need during the Sudan Referendum on the independence of South Sudan as well as South Sudan's Independence Day. Up to 6,109 people received first aid services from trained Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) volunteers. This was done with support from IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In addition, 48,090 returnees and internally displaced persons (approximately 9,600 households) from the North and South received non-food items that included blankets, sleeping mats; insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs), tarpaulins and jerry cans. Hygiene promotion was conducted by volunteers through education sessions, hygiene campaigns and door-to-door sensitizations that created awareness on hygienic practices reaching approximately 4,000 people. Specifically, a total of 4,211 volunteers were trained on first aid, 100 on water and sanitation and 100 on early warning. Several staff and volunteers were also trained on security to ensure that safety precautions were observed during the operation.

As a result of combined efforts from hygiene promotion and water and sanitation activities carried out by other partner national societies such as Austrian Red Cross in Aweil, diarrhoeal diseases were contained due to behavioural change among most residents of the camps, such as hand washing before eating and after use of toilets.

The selected communities became aware of disasters and other emergencies facing them and recognized the existing capacities they possessed. Further, these communities developed action plans that would guide them to cope with impacts of future disasters having realized the importance of early warning systems (EWS) and formed EWS committees in their respective communities. Communication between branches and with headquarters significantly improved as well due to the installation of communication equipment, repairs and trainings.

The implementation timeframe of this operation was extended for three months from June to 30 September 2011 to enable the National Society to complete activities related to first aid and procurement/ logistics.

There were notable expenditure variances against the appeal budget as a result of unexpected increases in prices as a result of price inflation in the Sudan markets due to the SDG devaluation against hard currencies. Meanwhile, the influx of returnees to the south created enormous inflation. This was aggravated by shortage of fuel. In addition, higher costs than was budgeted were incurred in logistics, transport and storage because procurement had to be done from Kenya.

IFRC, on behalf of South Sudan Red Cross Society and Sudan Red Crescent Society, would like to thank all partners including British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross/ Netherlands government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for their kind response to this appeal.

The situation

Sudan held a referendum on South Sudan independence in January 2011 as mandated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of secession, and on July 9 the separation took place. Prior to the referendum a large population of Southerners resided in the Northern portion of the country and likewise many Northerners resided in the South. It was therefore anticipated that there would be a large scale population movement before and after referendum and also a risk of civil unrest and increased insecurity in the border region

Up till today, it is estimated that more than 2.2 million people displaced during the conflict have returned to South Sudan and South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei. Clashes in Abyei and elsewhere has resulted in the further displacement of tens of thousands of people. The tense situation in the border region and in disputed areas continues to result in population movements and insecurity. The return of those displaced, however, presented a formidable challenge to the authorities and the resident communities, much as they welcomed their people home where infrastructure and basic services were either non-existent or extremely limited. Most structures had either been damaged or destroyed during the conflict – or simply never existed in the first place. The main movements were expected along rivers, roads or rail corridors. The bulk of the returnees were predicted to come from the north followed by refugees coming back from neighbouring countries, particularly Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia, with a smaller proportion having been displaced in the south, particularly Equatoria, moving back to their homes.

Although an explosion of full scale North-South war was unpredictable, the risk of outbreak of conflict in the contested areas and particularly along the north-south border remained extremely high. In November 2010, IFRC launched a preliminary emergency appeal, on request from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to support the National Society's preparations for response in case of civil unrest. Given the time constraint, and in order to be ready for any likely scenario, SRCS committed to strengthening its preparedness and response capacities of 12 High Risks Branches (HRB's) - six in the North and six in South Sudan. This would enable the National Society to timely and efficiently provide humanitarian assistance to community members in those areas directly or indirectly affected.

Prior to the Referendum, IFRC supported in the development of a Pan-Sudan Contingency Plan which aimed at adequate and appropriate arrangements made in advance to enable the National Society to respond in a timely, effective and more coordinated manner to needs of affected populations. The plan was divided into two phases. Six key areas of interventions were identified including first aid, water and sanitation, communications,

rapid emergency assessments, provision of non-food items and volunteer management. Efforts of the National Society were concentrated on restocking supplies, refresher trainings, maintenance of equipment and volunteer mobilization.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Phase One of the Disaster Preparedness and Contingency planning programme (15 September to 9 January 2011) focused on activities related to preparedness for the Referendum. The first phase is to enable SRCS staff and volunteers in target communities to prepare the five branches that lie in the transitional areas to be able to respond to pre- and post-Referendum humanitarian needs of an estimated 15,000 households in the event of civil unrest, resulting in population movement from North to South and vice versa. The efforts of SRCS during that critical time were concentrated on restocking of supplies, refresher trainings, maintenance of communication equipment and volunteer mobilization. Phase Two (10 January to 30 August 2011) focused more on building community resilience to a variety of disasters.

All the support was provided in coordination and partnership with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, USAID, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Achievements against outcomes

First Aid	
Outcome: By January 2011, a total of 12 HRB's will be well-prepared to provide community and emergency first aid to 60,000 people affected by civil unrest as a result of Referendum disturbances.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity in place to provide first aid services to 60,000 affected people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct first aid training for staff and volunteers in the 12 HRB's. Re-stock first aid kits within the HRBs (by ICRC), and procurement of additional first aid kits as required. Provide 99 emergency first aid stations with first aid supplies at pre-designated points during Referendum including 2,500 first aid kits (individual new), 700 first aid kits (individual replenishment), 25 first aid kits (to be installed in vehicles) and 250 stretchers
Reviewed Outputs (expected results)	Reviewed Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity in place to provide First Aid and health services to 105,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy 1,200 volunteers to carry out first aid and evacuation services, Establish 10 mobile clinics Conduct 1,200 health education sessions Secondment of 30 health cadres from the Ministry of health (MoH) Procurement of 9 emergency health kits

Impacts: Emergency operations rooms were established in the SRCS headquarters, in Juba and in the 12 HRBs, to facilitate the management and follow up of activities. Several positions were created and filled in order to strengthen the capacity to respond in case of civil unrest; these include disaster preparedness and contingency planning programme manager at SRCS headquarters in Khartoum. In addition, programme focal persons were recruited in Malakal, Wau, Awiel, Bentiu and Warrap branches.

First aid trainings and refresher trainings were conducted in the 12 HRBs, as well as a Training of Trainers (ToT). A total of 20 volunteers drawn from the ten southern states participated in ToT training on emergency first aid organized in collaboration with ICRC in Juba in November 2010. A further 100 volunteers received community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training in the six HRBs in the South. The trained volunteers conducted CBFA trainings in their respective areas as well as providing First Aid services in targeted transition areas. In addition, a total of 4,721 volunteers were mobilized to support during the referendum in 12 HRBs. The volunteers provided first aid services to 5,021 individuals in the polling centres.

From the ten branches in the South, approximately 1,000 volunteers were also mobilized to support emergency action teams in providing emergency first aid services. All the nine branches conducted intensive one day simulation exercises (Juba did for 2 days). The simulation exercises mainly involved lifesaving and stabilization techniques and emergency evacuation. A total of 1,088 people received first aid on 9 July 2011, on South Sudan's Independence Day.

First aid materials such as individual first aid kits, vehicle first aid kits, stretchers and emergency health kits, were procured and distributed to the 12 HRBs (refer to table 1 below). Unfortunately, due to limited funding, not all planned procurements could be completed, resulting in a scaled down total of items procured and distributed to branches. However, the first aid materials that were successfully procured helped to ensure that the branches were well equipped and prepared to assist injured persons as well as provide first aid service to the public before, during and after Referendum and Independence Day celebrations.

Replenishment of first aid materials, including 100 first aid kits and six gazebos, were completed. These items were distributed to the six HRB in South Sudan in September.

Table 1: SRCS Distribution of first aid kits per state

Description	First aid kits (Individual)	Replenishment of first aid kits	Vehicle first aid kits (2 per state)	Stretchers	Emergency health kits
Khartoum State	200	50	4	10	1
South Darfur (Nyala)	200	50	4	9	1
South Kordofan	200	50	4	9	1
White Nile	200	50	4	9	1
Sinnar	200	50	4	9	1
Blue Nile	200	50	4	9	1
Western Bahr El Ghazal	60	50	0	2	1
Warrap	30	50	0	2	1
Unity	60	50	0	2	1
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	30	50	0	2	1
Upper Nile	60	50	0	2	1
Juba/Central Equatoria	60	50	0	5	1
Total	1,500	600	24	70	12
Planned	2,500	700	25	250	9
Achieved (percentage)	60	86	96	28	133

Rapid Emergency Assessment

Outcome: Basic needs of the affected population are identified through well-organized assessments.

Outputs (expected results)

- Situation and needs of the affected population are identified for immediate intervention.

Activities planned

- Provide emergency rapid assessment and rapid health assessment training to SRCS disaster response teams located at the 12 HRB's.
- Deploy SRCS assessment teams to the affected areas for possible deployment at any time (Phase one or Phase two).
- Share clear, detailed and accurate information regarding the assessments to SRCS Branches and with the NS headquarters, IFRC Country Representation office, PNS, the Government and other partners.

Impacts: To ensure that the needs of the affected population are known, six emergency rapid assessment training sessions were conducted in Khartoum, South Darfur Nyala, South Kordofan, White Nile, Sinnar and Blue Nile states. 30 volunteers (“Champions”) in addition to 10 branch directors in the South were trained as ToTs on the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) process. An additional 30 SSRCS volunteers and 40 community members were trained to conduct real VCA in selected communities. 20 VCA exercises were conducted in 5 HRBs in the South. In collaboration with ICRC, food security assessment training was also conducted for 20 volunteers in Abyei Area, Muglad and Mairam (SRCS South Kordofan Branch). The trained volunteers conducted assessments upon request during the operation. 100 community leaders were given introductory training on Early Warning Systems (EWSs) in the five HRBs as well as in Juba.

Challenges: The implementation of the planned activities was negatively affected by the limited funding support to the appeal, thus no activities took place in the South. Not all the first equipment could be purchased as previously planned.

Non-food items (NFIs) distribution	
Outcome: Timely and effective relief assistance is provided to a total of 21,000 (previous 12,000) targeted households (HH) with basic relief	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity in place to provide 21,000 affected households with appropriate NFIs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and pre-position 21,000 tarpaulins, 42,000 blankets, 21,000 empty jerry cans, 42,000 mosquito bed-nets and 42,000 sleeping mats to 12,000 households
Reviewed Outputs (expected results)	Reviewed Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent need of relief items for 105,000 returnees (21,000 HH) are met 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 8 rapid assessments Provide 42,000 blankets Provide 42,000 sleeping mats Provide 42,000 insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) Provide 21,000 tarpaulins Provide 42,000 jerry-cans

Impacts: Many returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South and North Sudan lacked many of the basic necessities. SRCS, with support of volunteers at branch level, distributed non-food items (NFIs) in the 12 HRBs, assisting up to 4,383 households (22,090 beneficiaries) in the HRBs in the South and 5,200 (26,000 beneficiaries) in the North. The kit composition included insecticide treated mosquito nets, tarpaulin, collapsible jerry cans, sleeping mats, hygiene kits and ORS (see table).

The SRCS in the South provided limited, short term assistance to the returnees and vulnerable groups as necessitated. This support was coordinated within the framework provided by NGO clusters and other UN agencies such as IOM, UNICEF, and UNOCHA. SRCS closely coordinated in its relief efforts with the ICRC (with logistics), IFRC, PNSs, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (the government coordination humanitarian body) at both government and state levels and in the HRBs.

The provision of tarpaulins for shelter and beddings restored the returnees’ sense of security, belonging and dignity. Distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) evidently reduced spread of diarrheal disease in the IDP and returnee transit camps. Cases of malaria were notably reduced after distribution of mosquito nets.

Most branches reported a smooth distribution, without any challenges being faced. One of the main achievements is the ability of SRCS to provide assistance at grass-root level, involving the communities to support each other.

Challenges:

South Sudan’s difficult terrain and its vastness coupled with high cost of fuel initially presented logistical and operational difficulties during the distribution. Beneficiary verification was not easy to the entire humanitarian community as some of the returnees integrated with relatives and unaffected population pretended to be returnees resulting in exaggerated figures. The Abyei crisis posed yet another challenge as attention was diverted from the returnees from the north to IDPs.

There was a challenge of verifying the numbers reached with NFIs due to disconnect caused by separation of North and South Sudan. In addition, some of the branches did not adhere to the SPHERE standards for NFI distribution.

State	HHs	Tarpaulins	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Mosquito bed nets	Hygiene kits	ORS	Jerry-cans
Khartoum State	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	4,000
South Kordofan	1,300	1,300	2,600	2,400	2,600	0	0	2,400
White Nile	800	800	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	1,600
Sinnar	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
Al Gezira	300	300	600	0	600	0	0	0
North Kordofan	300	300	600	0	600	0	0	0
Western Bahr El Ghazal	763	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	325	12,000	1,000
Warrap	928	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	325	24,000	2,000
Unity	1,380	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	297	12,000	1,500
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	946	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	325	12,000	1,500
Upper Nile	366	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	325	12,000	1,500
Juba/ Central Equatoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,583	12,700	17,900	16,500	16,400	1,597	72,000	16,500
Planned	21,000	21,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	-	-	42,000
Achieved (percent)	46	60	43	39	39	-	-	39

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Outcome: A total of 12 HRB's are well prepared to provide emergency access to safe drinking water and conduct hygiene promotion to affected communities and to provide target population with essential water and sanitation services

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity in place to provide 60,000 affected people with safe drinking water and hygiene promotion services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff and volunteers in 12 HRBs on WatSan. Provide water treatment (Aqua tabs/chlorine) to 12 HRBs. Conduct hygiene awareness sessions to 12 HRBs. Maintenance and repair as well as procure spare parts for WatSan kits held in Juba, White Nile and North Kordofan branches.
Reviewed Outputs (expected results)	Reviewed Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 105,000 individuals have access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide water treatment (Aqua tabs/chlorine) to 21,000 households Conduct 300 hygiene awareness sessions. Maintenance and repair as well as procure spare parts for three WatSan kits Conduct 16 environmental sanitation campaigns

Impacts: To ensure that the 12 HRBs have the capacity to provide emergency access to safe drinking water and promote hygienic practices, nine water and sanitation (WatSan) training sessions were conducted in 9 HRBs. Trained volunteers conducted awareness sessions in targeted areas on sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as water chlorination.

Production and distribution of information, education and communication materials on disease transmission was carried out in the five HRBs in the south. This operation was extended for an additional three months to enable this activity to take place. Household hygiene education has also been a continuous activity in the IDP and returnee transit camps.

Over 300 volunteers were engaged in conducting more than 30 hygiene campaigns to at least 4,000 households in IDP and fully congested returnee transit camps. Through hygiene promotion sessions in the five HRBs, the SSRCS as the lead agency contributed to the improvement of the health and wellbeing of the returnees and vulnerable groups in these areas. The SSRCS carried out door to door sensitization on proper hygiene practices including washing hands after use of toilets or before eating, mobilization for immunization and HIV/AIDs prevention. Follow up showed that the measures were crucial to curb the spread of disease especially diarrhoea in children.

Challenges: The influx of returnees to the South created enormous pressure on the transit points. This negatively affected the planned time frame and put pressure on volunteers to carry out the activities. Thus, it was decided to adjust the time frame of the operation and for this particular activity to September 2011. To ensure completion of activities, additional volunteers were mobilized and deployed to these transit points.

Volunteers Management	
Outcome: A total of 1,200 volunteers are mobilized to carry out humanitarian activities related to pre and post referendum process.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200 volunteers are mobilized, trained and equipped for effective response during crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide First Aid services to affected individuals. Conduct rescue and evacuation of affected individuals. Disseminate Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Carry out restoration of family links (RFL) activities. Conduct health, hygiene awareness and sensitization sessions. Distribution of NFIs.

Impacts: A total of 4,721 volunteers were mobilized to support the referendum operations in the 12 HRBs. The volunteers provided first aid services in the polling centres. They also conducted eight dissemination sessions in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Khartoum and White Nile. Up to 800 volunteers were mobilized to support water and sanitation, community-based health, hygiene promotion activities and non-food item distributions in 12 HRBs. A total of 2,710 individuals, including students, community leaders and SRCS new volunteers received information on Red Cross Red Crescent principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).



Emergency action teams during an evacuation simulation exercise. Photo: SSRCS

Approximately 1,000 volunteers were mobilized from the South branches to support the 240-member emergency action teams (EAT) in providing emergency first aid services during South Sudan's Independence Day.

In Juba, volunteers' equipment such as 300 first aid kits, 1,000 aprons, 100 masks, gloves, 100 gum boots, 100 rain coats and six torches were procured. These were distributed to the target areas accordingly for the volunteers to use during the operation and when necessary. In addition, 45 bicycles, four motorcycles, five megaphones and 15 stretchers were procured for the volunteers as well.

All these trainings, equipment and activities contributed to strengthening and preparing the SRCS and its branches to respond to emergencies and needs now and in the future. Many new volunteers were recruited

and their dedicated and hard work contributed to strengthening the image and good reputation of the National Society among communities as well as partners.

Challenges: In South Sudan, there were inadequate funds earmarked for the preparation and actual volunteer support during the Independence celebration. The crowds were too large and beyond the volunteer emergency action teams' capacity to support the people affected by sun stroke.

Communications (HF/VHF Radio)	
Outcome: The National Society has the capacity to provide clear, detailed and accurate information regarding the situation on the ground to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and other stakeholders.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear, timely and detailed Information about the situation is available and effectively communicated with stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of 5 CODAN radios for vehicles. Procurement of 18 VHF handsets. Procurement of 9 HF base stations. Procurement of 9 SAT phones. Installation of HF base stations. Train volunteers and staff on radio communications.

Impacts: Several communication items for HRBs including nine new SAT phones were procured. An additional 10 phones were procured with ICRC funds and distributed to targeted branches. The communication equipment, including radio handsets, mobile units, base stations and computers, in six HRBs in the South including Juba were checked and repaired/updated according to needs. Branch radio operators and volunteers were briefed and received additional training according to needs. To ensure appropriate and smooth radio communication protocol, training exercises including drills were done with staff and volunteers in six HRBs by an IFRC IT delegate from Nairobi.

The access to a well-functioning communication system has been essential during the whole operation. Apart from enabling SRCS to provide clear and accurate information regarding the situation, the radio equipment has enabled the National Society to strengthen its capacity in monitoring and supporting staff and volunteer security and safety while in the field.

Challenges: There were long delays related to the importation of radios. Furthermore, due to limited funding to this appeal, not all communication equipment was purchased.

Logistics	
Outcome: SRCS logistics capacity is improved at the 12 HRBs in order to deliver effective and timely relief assistance.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated mobilization, reception of all incoming, and warehousing of relief goods. Timely delivery of goods to the distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect 6 rub halls (tent/warehouse, 10x24x3.35m, steel frame) located at Kosti, Damazin, Kadugli, Wau, Bentiu and Malakal. Preposition non-food items. Avail 3 vehicles. Rent 6 warehouses for NFIs.

Impacts: SRCS renovated its main warehouse in Khartoum which was used to store some of the non-food items before distribution. A total of vehicles were availed by ICRC to White Nile, Sinnar, Blue Nile and Khartoum States and an additional two trucks were provided to Khartoum State. These vehicles facilitated the movement of relief items from various areas to specific distribution points. In Wau, Benitu and Malakal, containers used for transporting non-food items to the branches were set up to serve as warehouses instead of erecting rub halls as originally planned. These containers will continue to function as warehouses, enabling the branches to be well prepared for future needs. The Juba Branch rub hall was dismantled and relocated to Bor branch.

Challenges: Low initial response to the appeal slowed down the prepositioning of non-food items in the beginning. To enable timely delivery to distribution points, several trucks were made available instead.

Security	
Outcome: Improved SRCS security awareness of staff and volunteers.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRCS security awareness and capacity in the field is built • A safe and secure environment is promoted in order to deliver effective and timely relief assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct security training for staff and volunteers at 12 HRBs. • Produce security standard operating procedures (SOPs) • Initiate and adopt branch specific security plan.

Impacts: With funding from the Norwegian Contingency Planning for Southern Operations, a security workshop was conducted in Khartoum for branch directors by the Continental Security Unit from Nairobi, Kenya. This was geared towards increasing security awareness of staff and volunteers. A one-day workshop on security and safety measures was conducted in Blue Nile and attended by 13 SRCS staff and volunteers. In addition, standard security and safety measures have been developed and shared with relevant staff and volunteers.

Challenges: The implementation time for the planned activities was limited due to travel restrictions and the requirement of all delegates to relocate from Southern Sudan and HRB in the North by 17 December 2010.

Advocacy and Public Information	
Outcome: The community is knowledgeable about gender violence issues, the Movement, planned activities and promotion and protection of staff and volunteers.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve communication in the field to promote gender advocacy and public information in order to deliver effective and timely relief assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct gender-based violence awareness campaign. • Provision of information and communication regarding the Movement, the NS and planned activities. • Provide t-shirts, flags, emblems.

Impacts: A principles and values dissemination workshop was conducted in Khartoum where 24 participants (two from each HRB) were in attendance. A restoring family links (RFL) focal person's workshop was also conducted in Kosti for 30 participants from White Nile, South Korodfan, Sinnar, Blue Nile and Khartoum branches. These two workshops were organized in collaboration with ICRC.

For visibility purposes, a total of 60 emblems, 120 stickers and 900 aprons were procured for use in SRCS. Similarly, a total of 2,300 T-shirts, 500 aprons, 50 flags, 1,000 caps and 500 stickers were produced. A total of 20,000 brochures about the new 'South Sudan Red Cross' were distributed to government officials, NGOs and other stakeholders during the Independence Day celebrations. Unfortunately, due to limited funding, the gender-based violence awareness campaign could not be completed.

Lessons learned:

- The initial DREF allocation allowed the National Society to respond rapidly to the needs of returnee families. The National Society was able to respond effectively and efficiently by distributing non-food items. In addition, the exposure to a challenging work environment strengthened the South Sudan Red Cross Society's (SSRCS's) capacity and improved its visibility.
- Effective coordination is vital for any response operation and particularly in emergencies. It is important, therefore, that the South Sudan Red Cross continues partnership with other actors to ensure coordinated, effective and efficient response to humanitarian needs in future.
- Dissemination activities enhanced both National Societies' acceptability and reputation in supporting the most vulnerable communities in the country.

Challenges:

The donor response to the emergency appeal was slow in the beginning. The Appeal had a low coverage of 51 per cent. To further exacerbate the situation, there was price inflation in the Sudan markets due to the SDG

devaluation against hard currencies. Meanwhile, the influx of returnees to the south created enormous inflation. This was aggravated by shortage of fuel which led to reduction in number of flights to some of the states. This negatively affected implementation of activities in the remote states. Additionally, the National Society was not in a position to procure communication equipment locally causing delays. However, the equipment was later successfully procured by IFRC in Nairobi.

All information, education and communication materials were produced in English and presented language barriers, especially to the largely illiterate populations of South Sudan. There is therefore an urgent need to translate them into the major local languages.

All these challenges affected the implementation of activities planned for strengthening National Society capacity on disaster preparedness, but also served as lessons learned for future operations.

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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD010 - Sudan - Preparedness for Civil Unrest

Timeframe: 08 Nov 10 to 30 Jun 11

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Nov 10

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2013	Programme	MDRSD010
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		3,030,275				3,030,275	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		94,144				94,144	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>		106,878				106,878	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		91,200				91,200	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		123,734				123,734	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		20,000				20,000	
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		428,209				428,209	1,515
C1. Cash contributions		864,164				864,164	1,515
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		585,520				585,520	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		585,520				585,520	
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>							
<i>Other</i>		27,604				27,604	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		27,300				27,300	
C3. Inkind Personnel		54,904				54,904	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		13,673				13,673	
C4. Other Income		13,673				13,673	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,518,261				1,518,261	1,515
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,518,261				1,518,261	1,515

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		1,518,261				1,518,261	1,515
E. Expenditure		-1,517,643				-1,517,643	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		617				617	1,515

Disaster Response Financial Report

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			3,030,275			3,030,275		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	231,000		402,352			402,352	-171,352	
Clothing & Textiles	603,800		194,918			194,918	408,882	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	238,013						238,013	
Medical & First Aid	351,839		49,078			49,078	302,761	
Utensils & Tools	317,040		76,340			76,340	240,700	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,741,692		722,689			722,689	1,019,003	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings			27,114			27,114	-27,114	
Vehicles	160,000						160,000	
Computers & Telecom			11,159			11,159	-11,159	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	160,000		38,273			38,273	121,727	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	65,571		21,430			21,430	44,141	
Distribution & Monitoring	54,800		258,629			258,629	-203,829	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,500		59,758			59,758	-47,258	
Logistics Services			589			589	-589	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	132,871		340,406			340,406	-207,535	
Personnel								
International Staff	318,000		103,840			103,840	214,160	
National Staff			3,292			3,292	-3,292	
National Society Staff	241,213		1,625			1,625	239,588	
Volunteers			145,036			145,036	-145,036	
Total Personnel	559,213		253,794			253,794	305,419	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			6,853			6,853	-6,853	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			6,853			6,853	-6,853	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	73,000		48,734			48,734	24,266	
Total Workshops & Training	73,000		48,734			48,734	24,266	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,928		18,519			18,519	-9,591	
Information & Public Relations	25,000		6,627			6,627	18,373	
Office Costs	40,625		8,517			8,517	32,108	
Communications	104,000		3,529			3,529	100,471	
Financial Charges			-21,754			-21,754	21,754	
Other General Expenses			18,723			18,723	-18,723	
Total General Expenditure	178,553		34,160			34,160	144,393	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	184,946		65,964			65,964	118,982	
Total Indirect Costs	184,946		65,964			65,964	118,982	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,271			5,271	-5,271	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,500			1,500	-1,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			6,771			6,771	-6,771	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			3,030,275			3,030,275		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,030,275		1,517,643			1,517,643	1,512,632	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,512,632			1,512,632		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Emergency preparedness	3,030,275	0	1,518,261	1,518,261	1,517,643	617	1,515
Subtotal BL2	3,030,275	0	1,518,261	1,518,261	1,517,643	617	1,515
GRAND TOTAL	3,030,275	0	1,518,261	1,518,261	1,517,643	617	1,515