

# FINAL REPORT



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

## SUDAN: DROUGHT

10 February 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

### In Brief

**Appeal No. 17/2003; Final Report; Period covered: July 2003 to April 2004; Final appeal coverage: 64.0%.**  
*(Click [here](#) to go directly to the attached Contributions List and [here](#) for the Final Financial Report).*

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 1 July 2003 for CHF 1,159,000 (USD 852,807 or EUR 746,116) for 12 months to assist 106,500 beneficiaries.
- Three Operations Updates were issued. (See reference table at bottom of this page).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: N/A

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Sudan 2004 Annual Appeal no. 01.06/2004** –  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual04/010604.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/010604.pdf)

*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

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*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's 2005 Annual Appeal for Sudan no. 05AA003 –*  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA003.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA003.pdf).

Emergency Appeal 17/2003 dated 1 July 2003	<a href="http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/1703.pdf">http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/1703.pdf</a>
Operations Update no. 1 dated 16 September 2003	<a href="http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170301.pdf">http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170301.pdf</a>
Operations Update no. 2 dated 1 November 2003	<a href="http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170302.pdf">http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170302.pdf</a>
Operations Update no. 3 dated 10 February 2004	<a href="http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170303.pdf">http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/170303.pdf</a>

## **Background and Summary**

The Red Sea State of Sudan has been experiencing chronic drought since the mid-1970s. Persistent drought over the past five consecutive years has defeated all forms of coping mechanism leading to depletion of assets thus threatening the livelihood of the people.

In March 2003, the Sudanese Red Crescent<sup>1</sup> and the Federation carried out a needs assessment to establish the scope and extent of the humanitarian crisis and to propose appropriate interventions to address immediate and long term humanitarian needs. Food, shelter, water and health outreach services were identified as areas requiring immediate response. Consequently, this Appeal (no. 17/2003) was launched on 1 July 2003 seeking CHF 1,159,000 to address the proposed interventions.

The drought emergency programme was 64% funded making it difficult to implement all the proposed activities. However, most of the objectives intended to meet immediate humanitarian needs of 106,500 highly vulnerable people in Sinkat and Halayed Provinces, and to strengthen the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent and the community through disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures addressing chronic food insecurity were largely met. The operation was officially closed on 30 April 2004.

The Danish Red Cross donated funds to purchase shelter materials bilaterally while the Swedish government, the British Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross provided un-earmarked funding which covered other costs. Water activities were funded by the German government. These activities were not completed within the stipulated deadline because of the slow flow of funds and the inability of the firm contracted to undertake the drilling to complete the work on time due to constant breakdown of their rig. It was not possible to contract another firm due to limited capacity in the State. Following consultations with the Federation, it was agreed that the German Red Cross take over the drilling of the remaining 19 wells which were still ongoing at the close of the operation.

A total number of 2,708 MT of various food items were distributed to 106,000 beneficiaries in Sinkat and Halayeb Provinces. Shelter materials comprising of 10,000 mats, 22,250 pieces of wood and 3,900 ropes were distributed to 4,124 internally displaced families in Haya, Derudeb, Tahamiam, and Sinkat Localities. 50 traditional wells serving 11,449 families were rehabilitated or protected, five boreholes for 588 families drilled, and seven haffirs (reservoir) to provide water for domestic consumption and animal use for 5,360 families over a six months period. Five earth dams to irrigate 3,070 feddans (hectares) for 4,090 families were rehabilitated.

## **Coordination**

There has been a high level of collaboration and coordination among humanitarian agencies and government authorities during and before the implementation of the operation. Inter-agency meetings chaired by the UN Resident Representative and the Humanitarian Aid Commission provided a forum for information sharing, assessing the relief programme, and planning future collaborations. There has been continuous dialogue with the government authorities in the operational area and all partners for information sharing, and feedback and discussion on the Sudanese Red Crescent and Federation activities.

The national society collaborated with WFP on food distribution under a separate agreement. The Red Sea Branch participated in an annual food assessment conducted by WFP as well as in nutritional surveys conducted by OXFAM and the FAO. The Ministry of Agriculture and Engineering seconded water and sanitation (WatSan) engineers to the Sudanese Red Crescent to support water activities while the Ministry of Health provided Public Health Inspectors in Gebiet, Haya and Derudeb to support the training of water management committees. Local authorities in Haya, Derudeb and Sinkat provided security, staff and advice during registration of internally displaced persons (IDP), distribution of food and shelter materials, and during water activities in their respective areas.

The Federation supported the national society in conducting the needs assessment, the subsequent launch of this Appeal, fund raising, and soliciting donor support prior and during the implementation. The Federation maintained its presence in Sudan by means of a Country Delegation throughout the implementation period with full support from the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi. The Nairobi Regional WatSan Officer made two technical

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<sup>1</sup> Sudanese Red Crescent - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=161>

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

support visits to the operational areas. The Federation Representative for Sudan accompanied by the Secretary General of the Sudanese Red Crescent visited and inspected the water activities, food distribution and collection of shelter materials for IDP.

### Objectives, achievements, impact

**Goal: To meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 106,500 highly vulnerable people and to strengthen the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent and the community through disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures addressing chronic food insecurity.**

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

#### Achievements

Two general food distributions consisting of half rations were conducted in July and October/November 2003 to 17,500 individuals in Halayeb Province and 89,000 individuals in Sinkat Province, including 15,000 IDPs. WFP provided 2,707 MT of various food commodities while the Sudanese Red Crescent provided transport, staff and volunteers to conduct the distribution.

**Table 1: First food distribution cycle one July 2003, Total 1,712.42MT**

Food Item	Ration kg/person	Duration (days)
Cereals	13.72	61
Pulses	1.52	61
Oil	0.91	61

**Table 2: Second food distribution cycle of 995.4MT in October to November 2003**

Food Item	Ration kgs./person	Duration (days)
Cereals	6.75	30
Pulses	1.50	30
Oil	0.90	30
Corn Soya Bean (CSB)	1.50	30

#### Impact

Only half rations were distributed but the food met the very basic needs of the beneficiaries. The distributions helped stabilize market prices and stopped the depletion of productive assets.

#### Constraints

Due to disrupted food supply pipelines from WFP, only half of the food requirements were met in both distribution cycles amounting to 2,707 MT of food against the planned 4,715MT. The level of malnutrition is still high and there has not been significant improvement on crop production during the last harvest season. The annual needs assessment 2003 by WFP confirmed that about 77,000 beneficiaries will need food support in 2004, and the first food distribution was scheduled to take place in February 2004.

WFP cancelled general food distributions for 2004 in December 2003 due to lack of stocks. Food shortage and malnutrition remains a concern for 2004.

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

#### Achievements

Through a bilateral funding for shelter materials by the Danish Red Cross, 4,124 families received 10,000 pieces of mats, 22,250 pieces of poles and 3,900 pieces of rope in Sinkat, Tahamium, Haya, and Derudeb localities in Sinkat Province.

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

**Table 3: Distribution: Shelter Materials**

Locality	No of families	Targeted families	Mats (pieces)	Poles various sizes (pieces)	Ropes (pieces)
Haya	1,344	762	2,100	3,500	520
Tahamiam	1,563	680	2,600	5,000	1,040
Derudeb	2,351	1,842	3,000	8,750	1,300
Sinkat	1,576	840	2,300	5,000	1,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,834</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>3,900</b>

### Impact

The 4,124 most vulnerable families out of a total population of 6,834 people in Sinkat Province significantly improved their living conditions. Many of these had proper shelter for the first time, meeting their very basic humanitarian needs while others had a chance to strengthen their shelters to protect themselves from the hostile weather conditions.

### Constraints

While the target was to distribute shelter materials to about 3,000 families at the time of distribution in February 2004, the number of IDP more than doubled to 6,834, making it very difficult for the national society staff and volunteers to identify 4,124 most vulnerable families and to distribute the shelter materials. The procurement of blankets and cooking utensils did not take place due to lack of funding. The community still needs these items. It was not possible to procure and distribute 6,000 blankets and 3,000 cooking sets per family for a target 15,000 IDP because of lack of funds. These needs remain unmet.

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

#### Achievements

Drilling new bore holes was considered the most effective choice of water source where the water table is very low since most of the traditional wells have dried up. Five out of the planned 25 bore holes were drilled in selected areas and are serving about 588 families.

**Table 4: Bore holes drilled**

No	Location	Beneficiaries/families	Depth (metres)	Quality
1	Tundra E. Sinkat	37	33	Saline
2	Takror E. Gebiet	47	33	Good
3	Ekiedy Gebiet	140	36	Good
4	Airm E. Gebeit	160	34	Good
5	Asout Gebiet	120	43	Saline

**Table 5: Hand pump spares procured**

No.	Description	Quantity
1	Complete hand pumps	6
2	Rods 1 1/4 inch	300
3	Pipes 1 1/4	300
4	Chains	100
5	Chain screws	100
6	Cylinders	20
7	Riser valves	20
8	Cylinder sleeves	20
9	Riser sleeves	20
10	Screws	60
11	Cylinder sleeves - small	100
12	Cylinder sleeves - medium	100
13	Cylinder sleeves - large	100
14	Tool boxes (small)	1
15	Tool boxes (large)	1

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

Fifty (50) traditional wells were rehabilitated and protected in selected sites in Sinkat Province (refer to tables 6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d). Most of the open traditional wells in the rural areas in Sinkat Province are dug on the khors (river beds) which makes them collapse during seasonal flooding. Most of these wells are constructed using local materials such as wood, stones and mud ropes. They are easily damaged and are dangerous to use. Through this intervention, 11,449 families in Gebiet, Sinkat, Haya, Derudeb and Tahamium localities have access to sufficient good quality water.

**Table 6a: Rehabilitation and protection of traditional wells Gebiet locality**

No.	Location	Distance (km) from Gebiet	Beneficiaries/families
1	Alashraf	25	100
2	Ekidoy	12	130
3	Gamatib	11	95
4	Artyawatuet	73	50
5	Darboob	65	60
6	Makiada	22	45
<b>Total</b>			<b>480</b>

**Table 6b: rehabilitation and protection of traditional wells - Derudeb Locality**

No.	Name/location	Distance(km) from Derudeb	Number of beneficiaries/families
1	Dobate Tondar	75	160
2	Tondra	75	130
3	Tomaliet	9	1,200
4	Tiraua	39	220
5	Gasanief	75	900
6	Lashob	20	95
7	Agagenief	68	890
8	Kajareit	5	650
9	Gadamai	60	100
10	Endrayaf	68	180
11	Sanied (Aklla)	65	155
12	Balak	18	85
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,765</b>

**Table 6c: Rehabilitation/Protection of Traditional Wells - Haya Locality**

No.	Name/location	Distance (km) from Haya	Number of beneficiaries/families
1	Alrahma Toulage	39	220
2	Omer Nourit	23	65
3	Toulage	35	220
4	Adalhaf	75	155
5	Tolojrab	55	278
6	Arap Hamiset	50	820
7	Sangani	55	90
8	Shora	90	195
9	Alkamoyeb	9	160
10	Nafilyameit	48	90
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,293</b>

**Table 6d: Rehabilitation and protection of traditional wells - Tahamium Locality**

No.	Name/location	Distance (km) from Tahamium	No. of beneficiaries/families
1	Adiet	22	90
2	Shora Krewit	30	1600
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,690</b>

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

**Table 6e: Rehabilitation protection of traditional Wells – Sinkat Locality**

No.	Name/location	Distance from Sinkat (km)	No. of beneficiaries/families
1	Nafilyamet Amulglada Hadgna	54	100
2	Adal aweb Hritery	63	151
3	Hilaiete	36	183
4	Arkawit	54	220
5	Nobahaweb	62	120
6	Taharroy	84	91
7	Hamla Dood Hamashyamaeb	54	80
8	Eshaf	30	160
9	Naksoup	4	70
10	Hamashymiet	40	90
11	Ameit	65	70
12	Amprosaiyet	61	85
13	Musa Rahman	90	36
14	Hankal Aweieb	40	70
15	Hashituibab	43	65
16	Mishiet	65	115
17	Baraniya	36	95
18	Halgiet	43	120
19	Naciet	48	130
20	Kokorayeit	25	170
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,221</b>

Seven improved haffirs (reservoirs) with higher capacity were constructed in selected areas that had no underground water based on geophysical surveys. The intention was to provide sufficient drinking water to the beneficiaries and their livestock throughout the year.

**Table 7: Haffirs**

No	Name/location	Distance (km)	Number of beneficiaries/families
1	Summat – Sinkat	20	2,000
2	Amasa – Haya	40	1,000
3	Jnob Alaweb - Haya	11	220
4	Hashaeb – Haya	60	200
5	Delay – Derudeb	5	1,000
6	Asout – Haya	75	740
7	Agaty – Derudeb	36	200
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,360</b>

Communities could not make use of the run off water in the cultivation areas due to poor rain harvesting techniques. Five water catchments earth dams were constructed in selected areas suitable for farming to improve food security. Earth moving machines and loaders were used to construct terraces and strengthen the catchments.

**Table 8: Earth Dams**

No.	Name/location	Distance (kms)	Feddans/hectares	Number of beneficiaries
1	Agaty – Derudeb	75	750	1,000
2	Lashob – Derudeb	35	1,200	1,600
3	Amasa Lieiet - Haya	22	300	400
4	Hankal Aweb - Haya	10	700	930
5	Alatiet	20	120	160
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,070</b>	<b>4,090</b>

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

A total of 164 water management community members were established and trained and are now assisting the community to repair broken hand pumps to ensure long term sustainability. Community artisan have been trained and provided with spare parts and repair kits. Emphasis was placed on fund raising to fully equip the community with funds to maintain the water points without external support.

**Table 9: Training water management committees**

Group	Locations	Trainees	Subjects covered
Group I			
1	Sinkat	27	Community development concept
2	Gebiet	19	Community organization
3	Haya	19	Introduction -water sources
4	Derudeb	17	Management of water points
Group II			Hygiene education
1	Sinkat	31	Fund raising-self reliance
2	Gebiet	27	Environmental awareness
3	Derudeb	24	Hand pumps.
<b>Total</b>		<b>164</b>	

### Impact

Through the various interventions of the national society under this objective, water shortage which was considered to be the most pressing need has been addressed. Beneficiaries who initially had to travel long distances in search of water now have access to the commodity within a reasonable distance from their homes. The rehabilitation and protection of the traditional wells besides providing 11,449 families in Gebiet, Sinkat, Haya, Derudeb and Tahamium localities with sufficient good quality of water also made them safe to use and reduced the risk to the lives of children and women and from damage by floods.



A traditional well before (left) and after (right) rehabilitation and protection.

### Constraints

The drilling firm did not complete the work by the stipulated deadline due to constant breakdown of their rig and the time it took to repair it. The problem was compounded by hostile working environment which was rocky, mountainous and a desert climate which slowed down progress. It was not possible to contract another firm due to limited capacity in the State. After consultations with the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi, German Red Cross who funded the activity took over the drilling of the remaining 19 wells. A German Red Cross Delegate has been deployed in Port Sudan and is inspecting the sites after which drilling will commence.

Rock basement encountered in some areas during the rehabilitation and protection of wells required the use of compressors and explosives which slowed down the work. Construction of haffirs and dams has been completed except the fencing scheduled to be completed in May 2004.

## **Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report**

Training of water management committees had limited impact on gender balance because cultural practices and education still limit the participation of women.

The training also had to be conducted in the local language since most of the participants are illiterate but with a good knowledge of repair and maintenance of water pumps.

At the time of training some of the boreholes had not been completed making it difficult to undertake hygiene and health education.

The little time frame imposed by the donor and delayed cash transfers adversely affected the work and stretched the capacity of the Red Sea State branch who struggled to meet the deadlines.

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

### **Achievements**

No activities were undertaken under this objective due to lack of funds. The local health authorities report an increase in cases of malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections. The government has limited resources while the needs are very real and valid today as they were during the assessment. The beneficiaries still continue to rely on the Sudanese Red Crescent which is unable to provide required assistance due to lack of funds

**Objective 5: To improve the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and communities affected by chronic food insecurity in disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction**

### **Achievements**

A multidisciplinary national disaster response team (NDRT) comprised of 35 staff members from relief, WatSan, health and logistics was established and trained. At State level, a 30 member branch disaster response team was also established and trained, equipping the branch with capacity to cope more effectively with future disasters. Two radio equipment, two computers and two printers were procured for the branch. The old fleet was rehabilitated, one new land cruiser purchased and the work shop upgraded with new equipment.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - Principles and initiatives**

Dissemination of the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was done throughout the operation as matter of routine at two women centres in Port Sudan; at six centres in Sinkat, and in schools and work places. HIV/AIDS awareness, nutrition and hygiene education are the key subjects in all women centres training programmes. The volunteers continued supporting the community in various activities including helping health staff in Tagadam health centre treat 65 food poison victims while 31 volunteers, trained in first aid, helped the Port Sudan paediatric hospital staff attend to victims of a diarrhoea outbreak.

### **National Society Capacity Building**

The Red Sea State Branch has a long experience in disaster response and played a key role in the NDRT training. The capacity of the Red Sea Branch was significantly improved through the operation; the appointment of the branch as the lead agency in humanitarian aid in Sinkat and Halayeb provinces gave it a very high profile.

One new land cruiser vehicle was purchased for the branch, major repairs and maintenance done on the existing fleet and the office generator was rehabilitated. New workshop equipment, two computers, and two printers were procured. Radio communication equipment was purchased: a Codan NGT VR mobile package, a Codan NGT base station and five Motorola GP340 portable hand sets.

A multi-disciplinary NDRT was established and 35 members trained. A branch disaster response team was also established and 36 members trained in Derudeb locality. A Drought Relief Coordinator was recruited at headquarters to support the programme and seven officers attached to the programme on a full time basis. Volunteers participated in food distribution, training water management committees, registration of IDP, distributions of shelter materials, and supporting water activities. Their participation in these activities greatly increased their capacity to work in different fields. Integration of volunteers within the community was greatly

## Sudan: Drought; Appeal no. 17/2003; Final Report

emphasized and saw them working alongside the community members during all activities. The branch has established a data base which has greatly facilitated the availability of information unlike before.

**Table 11 Volunteers Red Sea State**

Location	Registered Volunteers	Active Volunteer
Port Sudan	10,500	891
Sinkat	454	154
Haya	642	322
Tahamium	44	29
Derudeb	400	82
Tokar	379	189
Gebiet	200	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>1,776</b>

The contribution of the Sudanese Red Crescent during this and previous operations has been highly appreciated by the local communities and local authorities. The Red Sea State branch of the national society remains a safe haven for the most vulnerable population. The training of NDRT and branch disaster response teams is a major contribution to the capacity of the branch to respond to future emergencies. The branch produced three programme updates of the operation through the Drought Relief Coordinator which were posted on the Federation website. Effective transfer of knowledge through collaboration and day to day technical support by the Relief Coordinator has improved the branch capacity in reporting according to donor requirements. Support from the Country and Regional Delegations and field technical missions by the Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate and Regional WatSan Officer has also significantly improved the capacity of the Red Sea State Branch staff in budget reviews and programme implementation and monitoring.

### **Assessment and lessons learnt**

The programme was planned to run for 12 months including the water activities. However, deadlines imposed by donors could not be met; the branch received funds in October 2003 and was expected to complete the water activities by end of December 2003. Commitment to deadlines particularly on earmarked funding has to be done cautiously.

The failure of the drilling company to meet their contractual obligations and the inability for an alternative firm within the State frustrated the branch and the Federation and caused conflict with the donor. Drilling of the remaining 19 wells has since been taken over by the German Red Cross.

It was not possible to directly target the most vulnerable or ensure a fair distribution because food distribution was done through the local leadership (group distribution).

Due to a gap in the time between the assessment and implementation of the programme, a lot of changes were observed. Beneficiaries doubled at the time of distribution of shelter materials. The national society managed to do a re-registration making it possible to target the most vulnerable.

[Contributions List and Final Financial Report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

# Sudan - drought

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 17/2003

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

15/02/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					<b>TOTAL COVERAGE</b>	
					<b>1,159,000</b>	<b>64.0%</b>
BRITISH - RC		15,000	GBP	33,360	25.07.03	
BRITISH - RC		35,000	GBP	77,997	17.12.03	
DANISH - GOVT		4,025	EUR	6,194	21.10.03	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
DANISH - RC		277,500	DKK	57,581	14.07.03	
GERMAN - GOVT		205,290	EUR	315,633	10.09.03	
JAPANESE - RC		28,100	USD	37,963	17.07.03	
PRIVATE DONOR				947	29.12.03	
SWEDISH - GOVT		700,000	SEK	116,900	04.09.03	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				646,575	CHF	55.8%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DANISH - GOVT		61,924	EUR	95,301	21.10.03	DIRECT: FOR PURCHASE OF SHELTER & CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				95,301	CHF	8.2%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	X

**Appeal No & title: 17/2003 - Sudan drought**  
**Period: years 2003, 2004, up to 02/2005**  
**Project(s): PSD532**  
**Currency: CHF**

**I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget less Cash brought forward	1,159,000				
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>1,159,000</b>				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
British Red Cross (DNGB)	111,050				111,050
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	6,149				6,149
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	57,539				57,539
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	130,957				130,957
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	38,357				38,357
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	947				947
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	116,900				116,900
DANISH - GOVT			95,301		95,301
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461,899</b>		<b>95,301</b>		<b>557,200</b>

**II - Balance of funds**

<b>OPENING</b>	
<b>CASH INCOME Rcv'd</b>	461,899
<b>CASH EXPENDITURE</b>	-470,105
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<b>CASH BALANCE</b>	<b>-8,206</b>

**Appeal No & title: 17/2003 - Sudan drought**

Period: years 2003, 2004, up to 02/2005

Project(s): PSD532

Currency: CHF

**III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures**

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	78,000		95,301		95,301	-17,301
Clothing & Textiles	36,000					36,000
Food & Seeds						
Water & sanitation	273,000	141,677			141,677	131,323
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	92,000					92,000
Other relief supplies	10,000	334			334	9,666
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>489,000</b>	<b>142,011</b>	<b>95,301</b>		<b>237,312</b>	<b>251,688</b>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	102,000	38,100			38,100	63,900
Computers & Telecom equip.	14,000	19,013			19,013	-5,013
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		1,946			1,946	-1,946
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>59,058</b>			<b>59,058</b>	<b>56,942</b>
<u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution	24,000	5,170			5,170	18,830
Transport & vehicles	91,000	41,857			41,857	49,143
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>47,027</b>			<b>47,027</b>	<b>67,973</b>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	157,000	73,176			73,176	83,824
Personnel (regional, national staff)	68,000	33,429			33,429	34,571
Consultants						
Workshops & training	80,000	37,784			37,784	42,216
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>305,000</b>	<b>144,389</b>			<b>144,389</b>	<b>160,611</b>
<u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	21,000	10,252			10,252	10,748
Information expenses	3,000	3,329			3,329	-329
Admin./general expenses	35,000	27,690			27,690	7,310
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>41,271</b>			<b>41,271</b>	<b>17,729</b>
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
	75,000	36,349			36,349	38,651
Operational provisions						
Transfers & contributions						
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,159,000</b>	<b>470,105</b>	<b>95,301</b>		<b>565,406</b>	<b>593,594</b>