

ANNUAL 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

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 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.13/2002; Appeal target: CHF 4,175,300; Appeal coverage: 21%

Overall analysis of the programme w

Organizational and funding issues adversely affected programme implementation during the year. Less than ten per cent of the annual appeal budget for 2002 was supported, and consequently, most programme activities were either discontinued or not started at all.

The Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) underwent an internal governance/management crisis that effectively undermined morale and drew attention away from operational issues. Efforts at 'integration' of the International Federation's delegation into the SRC, initiated in 2001, stalled, while the reform programme meant to primarily address capacity issues of the headquarters was not adequately supported by the Participating National Societies (PNSs). These developments, coupled with the prolonged absence of a Federation's representative added to a lack of focus, direction, and continuity in programme and organizational development, and contributed to a weak operational capacity and low level of programme support.

Despite these constraints, the SRC, through active branch engagement, supported emergency drought and flood relief operations and where funding was secured maintained a high level of programme activity particularly with respect to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and disaster preparedness.

Disaster Response w

Objective 1: To decrease morbidity and mortality rates in the Kassala camps for internally displaced persons.

The Kassala preventive health initiative project is operated by the Kassala branch of the SRC in two IDP camps along the eastern border. It was again funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO). The project had a significant impact on the general health situation of the most vulnerable people in 2002. The health education component within the camps in Fedayeeb and Gulsa was successfully undertaken by trained community volunteers and home visitors from among the internally displaced persons under close supervision of the medical assistant in the clinics. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the SRC provided training to 71 home visitors and volunteers in first aid, extension programmes in immunization, nutrition, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infection, control of diarrhoeal diseases, sanitation and epidemiology. This training aimed to improve the capacity of the health centres to serve the needs of the population, to improve and raise awareness on environmental health practices, and to control communicable diseases.

A five-day training course on the topic of HIV/AIDS was held for the health workers in the two clinics covering the global view of the epidemic, the different modes of transmission, prevention, home-based care, and reduction of stigmatization.

There was a noticeable decrease in attendance at the clinics in the camps during the year compared with 2001. In Fedayeeb camp, 13,612 patients were registered in 2002 (compared to 14,125 patients in 2001), while in the Gulsa camp there were 19,321 patients compared to 26,943 in 2001. The reduction can be attributed to the improved health status due to the mass construction of latrines and to the intensive community mobilization activities of home visitors and volunteers in raising community awareness, and their continuous cleaning and indoor spraying campaigns.

The general mortality rate in the camps is also very low compared to national figures. In 2002, the rate was 94 per 100,000 and 49 per 100,000 live births in Gulsa and Fedayeeb camps, respectively, while the mortality rate among the under five-year olds was 247 per 100,000 and 494 per 100,000 live births, respectively.

A decrease in the prevalence of acute respiratory infections was recorded in both camps due to better housing conditions and health awareness, but malaria prevalence remained almost the same as the previous years. The small improvements can be attributed to the effective health education campaigns, distribution of mosquito nets, and chemical spraying of breeding sites.

All deliveries at the camps are attended and assisted by trained health personnel and in 2002, 90.47 per cent of the deliveries in Fedayeeb and 98.50 per cent in Gulsa received post-natal care services. This is considered one of the best figures in Sudan. The home visiting programme and the tracing system played a very positive role in the ante-natal programme, and all the deliveries in Fedayeeb and 98.50 per cent in Gulsa received a minimum of two triple vaccine doses and three ante-natal care visits. Additionally, 52 of the total 103 children under the age of one-year in Fedayeeb camp were fully vaccinated while the remaining 51 are in the course of the vaccination. In Gulsa camp, 53 were fully vaccinated while 57 are on the vaccination course.

As a result of this comprehensive health education, it was possible for the educators to cross cultural barriers and build trust with the local community, and create demand and uptake of the established health services. The acquisition of a TV, video cassette player and a generator boosted the health education programme, where one-day video shows are held every week in each camp by the home visitors and clinic staff.

A high prevalence of waterborne diseases was reported, and in Fedayeeb, diarrhoeal diseases increased from 143 patients in 2001 to 343 patients in 2002. This was as a result of a breakdown in the water supply system in the camp which forced the community to seek alternative sources of drinking water, including the river. The scale of the problem was however slightly eased by the five functioning hand pumps that supplied safe drinking water to the camp.

Data collection formats developed in the first half of 2002 led to improvements in reporting procedures and allowed for the collection of more accurate information, especially for comparing the indicators of the camp and non-camp residents benefiting from the clinics.

Constraints: The programme faced a lack of health education materials, pamphlets and posters, while the undeveloped infrastructure and general impoverishment of the affected population had a negative effect on programme development. Despite the modest achievements made by the SRC, there is need for the government and other institutions to assist in improving the financial and economic conditions of the affected population. The income generating projects initiated by the SRC are mainly targeting households headed by women and there is still need for a more comprehensive intervention in this regard.

Objective 2: To rehabilitate malnourished and disabled people.

The general nutritional status in the two camps showed a deterioration among the communities during the first half of 2002. This is a very poor population with no sources of income and are mainly dependent on food distributions by the World Food Programme (WFP). No distribution took place from January to March 2002, while between July and September the distributions were irregular and of poor nutritional value.

Despite the irregularity of the food distributions of the WFP, the prevalence of anemia decreased in both camps. In Fedayeeb, the numbers reduced from 473 in 2001 to 231 cases in 2002, while in Galsa it decreased from 673 in 2001 to 572 in 2002. This reduction could be attributed to a change in the food habits as a result of the interventions by the home visitors and volunteers of the SRC.

Constraints: In addition to the irregular food distributions of the WFP and an inadequate water supply due to the breakdown of the camp's water supply system, additional support could not be provided to a targeted programme for the disabled due to funding constraints.

Objective 3: To enhance self-reliance among women-headed families.

No activities were implemented for this objective due to lack of funding.

Objective 4: To increase and secure access to potable water, provide hygiene promotion and improve community engagement in the care and maintenance of the water supply system for displaced persons in El Salam and Wad El Bashir, and Khartoum camps.

The quantity of water supplied to the IDPs increased in the two camps to 14 liters per person per day in Wad El Bashir camp, and 12 liters per person per day in Al Salam camp. This was achieved despite funding constraints and major efforts had to be made to ensure adequate supplies of diesel fuel for the water pumping operations, timely provision of spare parts, and regular service and maintenance of all generators, water pumps, and bore holes.

The SRC actively worked to improve the level of community awareness on environmental sanitation and hygiene behaviour, and undertook 23 campaigns in the two camps on proper water utilization, control of waterborne diseases, and personal hygiene. The community was sensitized on cleaning the bore holes, tap-stands and collection of garbage around the water point, and staff in the school were given training on hygiene education, community participation and community mobilization.

Joint planning for water hygiene was introduced in the camps and a water cost sharing system initiated at Wad El Bashir to strengthen community-based water management. Water committees were formed and trained, and their roles and responsibilities identified. Joint discussions on future strategic issues and cost recovery were held with the steering committee and the community.

There is a good documentation and reporting system making it easy to follow project activities and communications.

Constraints: The three-month duration of the sub-grant was too short to meet deadlines established between the partners. Some difficulty was experienced in establishing a cost recovery scheme because the communities of displaced persons are not well organized, have low income and tend to move a lot between and beyond camps.

Lack of secured funding affected major maintenance of the main generator and pumps thereby increasing the load on other pumps. Certain difficulties were experienced in the procurement of

project materials and spare parts which caused delays in project activities, primarily due to lack of suppliers in the local market.

Disaster Preparedness w

The disaster preparedness programme, which included a package of early warning system, and disaster preparedness (stockpiling and vulnerability and capacity assessment), did not attract funding through the appeal during the year. The SRC, however, succeeded in implementing these activities in collaboration with other partners.

State branches in the transitional zones were targeted for capacity building over the past three years. In 2001, the SRC was included in a community-based disaster preparedness programme sponsored by the Department for International Development (DfID), whose aim was to increase the human and infrastructural capacities for appropriate, timely and effective disaster preparedness and response. This partnership played a significant role in developing the disaster preparedness capacity of the SRC, and served to support emergency interventions and to focus on disaster preparedness as a priority of the National Society (NS).

Objective 1: To strengthen the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent in preparing for and responding to emergency situations in a timely and effective manner.

Coordination and cooperation between the SRC and other partners and agencies increased during the course of the DfID/Federation partnership. An agreement signed with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) made supplies and equipment in the project description and plan of action readily available to the National Society.

A collection of the Federation's standard preparedness materials, including the Federation's disaster preparedness policy document, code of conduct in relief and Sphere standards, were translated into the local language and distributed to the targeted branches for training of volunteers and to help them in understanding the Federation's disaster preparedness concepts and policies. Branch disaster preparedness officers were provided with four weeks training in computers, covering word processing, spreadsheet and internet access.

A contingency plan for seasonal flooding in Khartoum State was updated and a second plan for River Nile State completed. Additional inputs and support are still needed.

Constraints: Although the capacity of the SRC to prepare for and respond to emergency situations in a timely manner were enhanced, further action to mitigate disasters was limited by a lack of financial resources.

Objective 2: To provide the SRC with relevant and reliable information regarding the magnitude of suffering and destitution that a vulnerable group might encounter during and after the disaster.

The data collection exercise and work on testing survey formats on food security and flood preparedness in Red Sea and Northern Kordofan branches were completed by July 2002.

Constraints: Time is a critical factor in developing an effective community-based disaster preparedness programme, and the programme cycle of one year proved to be limiting and required to be expanded.

Objective 3: To maintain and strengthen the information network (SINET) within the SRC in order to facilitate the flow of information for mitigating the effects of disasters and respond at an early stage.

As a result of a meeting between the National Society's senior management and branch representatives, a consultant from the University of Khartoum was recruited to assist in drafting the disaster preparedness/response policy of the SRC, and develop a training programme addressing disaster preparedness and response and related procedures. The first draft of the policy and plan was produced and discussed through a series of meetings at headquarters and branch levels. The final policy document will be completed through a workshop on DP policy/planning in March 2003 before submission to the board of the SRC for approval.

A network established in four state-level branches to facilitate the flow of information on early warning and rapid response contributed to an increase in coordination and cooperation with partners and other agencies, and led to the signing of an agreement with UNICEF for supplies and equipment, and a collaboration with Save the Children Fund-UK on contingency plans and monitoring of the food situation in high-risk areas.

Two training workshops in data collection, analysis and reporting held for 50 staff members and volunteers from Red Sea and Northern Kordofan branches in February resulted in the design of survey formats on food security monitoring and reporting which are updated regularly. A database of governmental authorities and organizations that receive the National Society's newsletter on a regular basis was already established, while a format is being developed for compiling early warning news and information on the society's disaster preparedness programme.

Four training workshops in community-based disaster preparedness were held for 120 community leaders from 75 communities in the states of Khartoum, River Nile, North Kordofan and Red Sea in which the concepts of community-based disaster preparedness, contingency planning and risk mapping were introduced. This was in order to strengthen the capacity of the SRC to respond to disasters at the branch level.

The computer training provided to branch disaster preparedness officers under the Federation/DfID partnership also contributed to this objective (see objective 1).

Constraints: Coordination, particularly at the headquarters level, proved difficult due to limited human, organizational and material resources to facilitate emergency operations. There is still a need to enhance timely information, up-to-date reporting and continuous contact with the National Society's branches.

Objective 4: To enhance the capacity of the SRC to intervene in epidemic diseases with increased speed and efficiency.

No activities could be undertaken under this objective due to lack of funding.

Health and Care w

Few activities were undertaken in 2001 towards realizing the objectives of this programme due to funding constraints, and as a result, some of these activities were included in the 2002 programme. The main components in 2002 were reproductive health, malaria control, home-based child health care, control of epidemics and endemic diseases, and provision of safe drinking water. However, funding in 2002 was also very restricted.

Objective 1: To reduce the suffering among displaced women from pregnancy-related health problems.

No activities could be undertaken under this objective due to lack of funding.

Objective 2: To facilitate human development and poverty reduction by reducing the malaria disease burden. This is to be achieved through increased coverage of malaria treatment and prevention, especially at the community level.

There were no specific activities to meet this objective due to lack of funding.

Objective 3: To reduce human suffering, in terms of morbidity and mortality among infants and children under five-years of age, by raising women's awareness of their children's health situation as well as their capacities to care for them in terms of treatment and/or visits to a health clinic.

No activities could be undertaken under this objective due to lack of funding.

Objective 4: To reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence by disseminating information and health education regarding HIV/AIDS to all target groups with whom SRC is working, but particularly with women in vulnerable communities.

The National Society's health department prepared a draft proposal on HIV/AIDS prevention and care with the support of the regional HIV/AIDS delegate for implementation in 2003. The NS was supported in fine tuning the proposal and budget to attract funding through the regional HIV/AIDS programme.

Objective 5: To establish a proper volunteer management system.

The Africa volunteering delegate visited the SRC in June and highly commended the society's volunteer management systems in four branches, particularly the volunteer recruitment and retention methods, and their full involvement at every stage of programming in the branches. It was proposed the system be used as a model for volunteer management in other parts of Africa. The delegate launched an innovative 'branch to branch' exchange programme during a follow-up workshop in Sinnar branch in which personnel from the stronger branches are used to support the weaker ones.

Humanitarian Values w

No activities could be undertaken under this programme due to lack of funding

Organizational Development w

Objective 1: To establish and maintain an adaptive organizational structure for the Sudanese Red Crescent.

A consultant recruited by the NS completed reviewing its reform programme with a view to responding to the recommendations of the donors concerning the new organizational structure of the SRC. The document was submitted to the regional delegation for presentation to donors.

Objective 2: To develop the National Society's financial resources to attain self-reliance.

A steering committee established to oversee the preparation of a financial manual facilitated two workshops to receive feedback from senior staff, programme coordinators and finance personnel at

the headquarters and branch levels on the draft document before it was finally approved by the central committee. Tendering for the financial software to be used is ongoing and three companies were short listed for selection.

Objective 3: To develop and promote the National Society's human resources.

As part of the master training plan of the SRC, staff members and volunteers from both headquarters and branches received training in use of Microsoft Office 2000 through a cost sharing system with the branches in which the project covered the tuition fees.

Constraints: Due to lack of funding, some courses under the master training plan that are necessary for strengthening the capacity of staff members, volunteers and governance in areas such as technical report writing, negotiation skills, project cycle, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation could not take place.

Objective 4: To strengthen the infrastructure requirements of the state branches.

No activities could be undertaken under this objective due to lack of funding

Objective 5: To set up a model for strengthening the capacity of the state branches of the Sudanese Red Crescent.

No activities could be undertaken under this objective due to lack of funding.

Coordination and Management w

The position for the Federation's representative remained unoccupied from February 2002 until August 2002 when the current incumbent arrived. During this period, support was provided to Sudan through a focal person from the regional delegation in Nairobi assisted by the finance delegate. Despite the difficulties posed by this arrangement, some modest achievements were made in managing and moving the programmes forward, particularly with the finance development and disaster preparedness programmes.

Objective 1: To assist the Sudanese Red Crescent in mobilizing resources to implement the leading concept of the National Society's reform programme.

The support of the regional finance development delegate enabled for the completion of the National Society's financial manual and identification of an appropriate financial software programme. Successful efforts were made to facilitate computer training for the staff members and volunteers of the SRC.

Constraints: The lack of financial support hindered the full implementation of the reform programme of the SRC. The absence of the Federation's representative limited opportunities in pursuing alternative funding sources and other promotional activities.

Objective 2: To support the endeavours of the Sudanese Red Crescent to implement the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Health Initiative (ARCHI) process in its health programme.

Support from the Federation's Africa volunteering delegate encouraged the development of branch to branch workshops for the stronger and more developed branches to assist the weaker ones. This successful model will be replicated in other National Societies in Africa.

Through the support of the regional HIV/AIDS programme, an HIV/AIDS pilot project was initiated in White Nile branch. A consultant was recruited to begin work towards developing a five-year HIV/AIDS country strategy.

Objective 3: To enhance the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent to respond to disasters.

The Federation/DfID partnership ensured continued funding in 2002 for the successful implementation of a pilot project in community-based disaster preparedness. Efforts to scale up the disaster preparedness activities of the SRC are promising with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF showing interest in establishing formal partnership agreements to provide contingency stocks and support early warning activities nationwide. The UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) pledged to provide financial assistance for a workshop to present the national disaster preparedness plan and policy of the Sudanese Red Crescent, and to support the development of a contingency plan for River Nile State that includes the enhancement of communication capacity and community awareness programming, and training for local staff members, volunteers and community members.

Through the support of the Federation, ECHO pledged support for a proposal of the Spanish Red Cross Society to implement a disaster preparedness programme for the three states of Blue Nile, Sinnar and White Nile, while the Netherlands Red Cross Society expressed interest in supporting the disaster preparedness programme. Discussions were initiated with the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) toward harmonizing its conflict preparedness programme within the national plan of the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Objective 4: To be an important coordinating body for strategic assistance to the Sudanese Red Crescent from within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

A strategic plan to coordinate and integrate Red Cross/Red Crescent organizational components into a coherent national disaster preparedness programme is ongoing. Regular meetings with the ICRC were maintained, and are becoming more focused and directed toward strategic, operational and programme issues. These will be supplemented with follow-up 'technical' meetings in 2003.

Constraints: The political developments over recent months and ongoing security concerns in certain parts of the country have forced plans to be flexible. An ongoing lack of directives and capacity from the headquarters level has encouraged some partners to work directly with individual branches, and these issues need to be addressed in the coming months.

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

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.13/2002 Sudan

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PSD001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 162, 164, 165, 410, 501, 502, 506, 512, 582

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	4,175,299				
less					
Cash brought forward	480,948				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	3,694,352				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government PRM #2 (DGUSPR2)	25,815				25,815
American Government PRM (DGUSPRM)	-9,487				-9,487
American Government USAID (DGUSAID)	34,892				34,892
American Government (DGUS)	-14,244				-14,244
American Red Cross (DNUS)	31,057				31,057
CARE International (DM13)	85,496				85,496
ECHO - Kasala Peventive Health Init (DESD03)	157,091				157,091
ECHO - Kasala Peventive Health Init (DESD13)	194,444				194,444
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	21,708				21,708
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	63,575				63,575
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	11,465				11,465
Netherlands Government (DGNL)	4,644				4,644
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	74,128				74,128
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	-812				-812
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	57,585				57,585
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	156				156
Canada				24312	24,312
Germany				39,918	39,918
Sweden				9,692	9,692
TOTAL	737,512			73,922	811,434

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	480,948
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	737,512
CASH EXPENDITURE	-979,403

CASH BALANCE	239,056

Appeal No & title: 01.13/2002 Sudan

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PSD001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 162, 164, 165, 410, 501, 502, 506, 512, 582

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	108,332	4,424			4,424	103,908
Clothing & Textiles	57,000					57,000
Food & Seeds	137,064					137,064
Water & sanitation	33,520	3,535			3,535	29,985
Medical & First Aid	75,400	84,659			84,659	-9,259
Teaching materials	55,905					55,905
Utensils & Tools	20,735					20,735
Other relief supplies	63,244					63,244
Sub-Total	551,200	92,618			92,618	458,582
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings	160,000					160,000
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	27,500	-2,425			-2,425	29,925
Medical equipment	2,500					2,500
Other capital expenditures	28,975					28,975
Sub-Total	218,975	-2,425			-2,425	221,400
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	219,774	177,994			177,994	41,780
Sub-Total	219,774	177,994			177,994	41,780
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	280,213	64,765		73,922	138,687	141,526
Personnel (national staff)	1,160,730	375,160			375,160	785,571
Sub-Total	1,440,943	439,925		73,922	513,847	927,097
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	142,879	17,271			17,271	125,607
Travel & related expenses	86,001	20,992			20,992	65,009
Information expenses	199,951	2,242			2,242	197,709
Admin./general expenses	422,820	268,006			268,006	154,813
External workshops & Seminars	433,475	682			682	432,792
Sub-Total	1,285,125	309,194			309,194	975,931
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	281,540	56,449			56,449	225,091
Technical services	84,278	16,901			16,901	67,377
Professional services	93,464	18,749			18,749	74,715
Sub-Total	459,283	92,099			92,099	367,184
Operational provisions		-130,001			-130,001	130,001
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	4,175,299	979,403		73,922	1,053,325	3,121,974