

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 لجمعية الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SUDAN

1 May 2004

In Brief

Appeal No.: 01.10/2003 ([Click here to access the 2003 Appeal](#))

Appeal target: CHF 2,268,676 (USD 1,556,808 or EUR 1,540,906)

Appeal coverage: 40.3% ([Click here to access the Final Financial Report](#))

Appeal 2004: Sudan no. 01.06/2004 ([Click here to access the 2004 Appeal](#))

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning.

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, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For further information specifically related to this Annual Appeal please contact:

- *In Sudan: Omer Osman Mahmoud, Secretary General, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Khartoum; Email omer.osman@srcs-sudan.org; Phone 249.11.78.48.89; Fax 249.11.77.28.77*
- *In Kenya: Françoise Le Goff, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email ifrcke03@ifrc.org; Phone 254.20.271.42.55; Fax 254.20.271.84.15*
- *In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Dept.; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org; Phone 41.22.730.42.24; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

Overall analysis of the programme

During the course of 2003, two major emergencies occurred in Sudan. The [Sudanese Red Crescent](#) dedicated its full human resource capacity to the response, and this resulted in limited progress on activities for ongoing programmes. The emergencies were addressed through two Federation Emergency Appeals. Click below to access these Appeals:

- [Sudan: Drought in Red Sea State, Emergency Appeal no. 17/2003;](#)
- [Sudan: Floods in Kassala State, Emergency Appeal no. 19/2003.](#)

Health indicators confirm that malaria, pneumonia, malnutrition, diarrhoea and maternal health complications are the leading causes of death in Sudan. The main components of health and care activities in 2003 were:

- Malaria control
- Home-based child health care
- Reproductive health
- Community based first aid (CBFA)
- Training and piloting of a HIV/AIDS reproductive health programme for IDP¹.

¹ IDP – Internally Displaced Persons

Sudan; Appeal no. 01.10/2003; Annual Report

Sudan is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Disaster management is therefore an important and growing core programme for the Sudanese Red Crescent. A national disaster preparedness policy and plan was finalized in 2003 and focus was placed on disaster preparedness and response and mitigation activities through training of a national disaster response team and volunteers.

The first part of the reform programme of the Sudanese Red Crescent was completed in 2003. The organizational structure of the Sudanese Red Crescent's headquarter was changed to reflect the needs of the national society as it moves into the peace era to improve the quality and capacity of staff and implement better systems and reporting capacity.

Health and Care

Goal: The health of and care for vulnerable households and communities, including those affected by conflict, epidemics (inclusive of HIV) and disasters, is improved.

Objective: The Federation facilitates the development of the national society's capacity in community-based health care programming, including HIV/AIDS/STDs activities.

Expected result 1: The awareness regarding HIV/AIDS epidemic is increased and the prevalence of the disease is reduced

The national society is implementing HIV/AIDS projects in five camps for IDP in White Nile State with the technical support from the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi. In 2003, a five year HIV/AIDS strategic plan was completed and submitted to the Sudanese Red Crescent board for final approval and training on HIV/AIDS was done in all the five camps. These included training for 30 community leaders; 23 health staff on syndromic approach to sexually transmitted infections (STI) management; 31 volunteers on HIV/AIDS counseling; 42 volunteers on HIV/AIDS baseline survey; and three HIV/AIDS awareness sessions for religious leaders, school heads and tribal leaders. A knowledge, attitude and practice survey was carried out; a complete delivery room built in Engaza and, STI drugs and delivery kits supplied to all the five camps

Impact

The various training sessions led to increased awareness on HIV/AIDS among the IDP living in the five camps through social mobilization activities by volunteers. The health services and facilities improved the well being of the most vulnerable in the targeted camps.

Constraints

Approval of the Appeal budget delayed till September 2003 and led to the disruption of the work plan. The position of a Health Coordinator at headquarters was filled in August 2003; the new coordinator took over without proper briefing or hand which slowed implementation. There is also lack of human resource capacity with only one Health Coordinator to manage all national programmes.

Expected result 2: The national society's branch capacity in epidemic control activities in the target areas is increased and the malaria morbidity and mortality rate is reduced by 15%.

Through funding from DFID, 60 volunteers from five States in Gezira and River Nile were trained in health assessment of meningitis, malaria and diarrhea during disasters and epidemics. Community leaders in three IDP camps in Khartoum State were trained on malaria control. Spraying and community mobilization for digging channels to drain stagnant water were undertaken.

Impact

Clinic records indicate a steady decline in malaria morbidity and mortality rates but more time is required before a general overall impact can be measured.

Constraints

The absence of a Health Coordinator until August 2003 and insufficient human resource capacity hampered effective implementation of activities. Further, DFID funds did not come through for the last quarter of 2003 due to lack of financial management capacity in the Delegation compounded by the gap left between the departure of the outgoing and incoming Federation Representative.

Expected result 3: Child immunization against vaccine preventable disease is increased

A polio booster vaccination campaign by trained Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers was conducted for children aged below five years throughout Sudan.

Impact

The vaccination campaign is expected to decrease the prevalence of polio in Sudan

Constraints

No official statistics are available on the actual numbers of children vaccinated.

Expected result 4: Number of mothers attending ante-natal and post-natal care and family planning clinics is increased

Exactly 7,974 mothers attended family planning clinics; an additional 11,385 mothers attended ante- and post-natal clinics in ten centres in 2003.

Impact

There has been a marked improvement and practice in family planning and child care because of the provision of these services.

Disaster Management

Goal: Implementation of characteristics of a well-prepared national society has improved the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in three key areas, namely; know-how, capacity and performance.

Objective: Federation assistance to the Sudanese Red Crescent has increased the national society's disaster response capacity to meet the humanitarian needs in the country.

Expected result 1: The capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent to respond more effectively and rapidly to emergency situations affecting vulnerable populations, communities and implement risk reduction activities is strengthened.

A Sudanese Red Crescent disaster preparedness policy and plan financed under DFID/Federation partnership was developed during the year through a consultative workshop involving headquarters and branch staff. The document identifies major vulnerabilities in the country, their locations and the capacities of the branches to respond. The final draft was submitted to the Sudanese Red Crescent board and will be endorsed in early 2004.

A national disaster response team (NDRT) was established and trained in December 2003. 50 staff and volunteers were trained in early warning system data collection and reporting in North Kordofan and North River Nile States. 120 community leaders and local authorities were trained in floods awareness, risk mapping and contingency planning in Khartoum and River Nile States and communities in high risk areas in River Nile State provided basic disaster mitigation equipment through the ProVention² initiative.

² The ProVention Consortium, currently hosted by the International Federation, is a global partnership of governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society dedicated to increasing the safety of vulnerable communities and to reducing the impacts of disasters in developing countries.

Impact

The establishment and training of a NDRT will significantly enhanced the capacity of the national society to respond to emergencies in a more efficient and coordinated manner through deployment of the NDRT. Training in early warning system data collection will assist in disasters mitigation while communities in Khartoum State and River Nile State are better prepared for disasters mitigation and response.

Constraints

Low Appeal coverage and late approval of budgets in September 2003 disrupted the work plan. Insufficient human resource capacity in the department which has one Disaster Management Coordinator and no support staff and high staff turnover at headquarters in September 2003 all negatively impacted on implementation.

Expected result 2: The health and well being of IDP living in camps is improved and morbidity and mortality rates among beneficiaries in IDP camps has been reduced

Refer to Health and Care section for more details on achievements and impact.

Constraints

Provision of timely information, up to date reporting and regular communication with the branches still represents a challenge to the national society. This will be a priority in 2004. Major relief operations in the second and third quarters of 2003 (Kassala floods and Red Sea drought for which separate reports are available) delayed implementation of other ongoing activities including the establishment and training of NDRT as well as other training in disaster preparedness.

Organizational Development

Goal: The capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent to adequately function and manage its programmes that assist the most vulnerable people is increased.

Objective: The national society's institutional capacity and its progress towards operating as well as well functioning National Society is enhanced through Secretariat support.

Expected result 1: The Sudanese Red Crescents institutional capacity is increased strengthened at headquarters and branch level

The first phase of the national society's reform programme was completed with the termination of all headquarters staff and hiring of new key staff on short term contracts pending recruitment of permanent qualified staff beginning April 2004. This process was not easy and affected the morale of staff even if the plan was well known over the last two years. Some negative reactions appeared in the local press and the national society leaders dealt with it by ensuring proper information was made available to the public.

Four computers were purchased and installed in River Nile, North Kordofan, Red Sea and Khartoum States during first half of the year 2003 to strengthen the communication between the headquarters and the branches and 12 volunteer trained in computer skills.

Training in programme development and management training was conducted in November 2003 in Sinnar branch with assistance of the Federation's Africa Volunteering Delegate. A technical report writing workshop was conducted for 21 participants from four States to improve the reporting system, with special emphasis on reporting on disaster response. Three stronger branches visited the weaker branches under an exchange programme to strengthen their systems and methodologies.

Sudan; Appeal no. 01.10/2003; Annual Report

Impact

Computer and internet installation in the River Nile, North Kordofan, Red Sea and Khartoum States branches have improved efficiency and communication with headquarters. The training and exchange visits have enhanced systems, human resource capacities and reporting in the respective branches. Recruitment of permanent qualified staff at the beginning of April 2004 will require a lot of financial support and advice from donors and partners.

Constraints

Progress was slow in this area in 2003 due to low coverage of the Federation Appeal and late release of approved budgets in September 2003. Consequently not all objectives were met. Some activities have been carried forward to 2004 including completion of the upgrade of the headquarter finance system with NAVISION software, installation of a server and purchase of computer stations.

Federation Coordination

Goal: To build capacity and empower the Sudanese Red Crescent to achieve its mandate through better partnerships

Objective: The Sudanese Red Crescent's integrated capacity building planning and implementation skills are ensured by the Federation through participatory facilitation.

Expected Result: Federation coordination and support mechanisms through an agreed country agreement strategy (CAS) have increased the impact of Movement support to the national society

The process of developing a CAS commenced in 2003. As a forerunner to the completion of the CAS, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was completed and signed by the Sudanese Red Crescent, ICRC and the Federation. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of the various partners including partner national societies (PNS) in accordance with the priorities of the national society. All PNS who operate in Sudan or wish to do so in the future will be required to sign the document.

A new agreement was negotiated for the partnership between the Sudanese Red Crescent and WFP with the assistance of the Federation Representative. Preliminary discussions were made with the World Bank opening possibilities for the Sudanese Red Crescent to forge a meaningful partnership in the peace period.

Impact

The effectiveness of the coordination role of the Federation Representative improved significantly in 2003. The level of cooperation and coordination between the Sudanese Red Crescent, ICRC, the Federation and German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross who have programmes in Sudan was extremely positive during the monthly meetings to discuss issues and plan for the future.

The preparation of a MoU is an important step to coordinate assistance to the national society in the anticipation of many International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners who wish to work in Sudan after a peace agreement is signed.

Constraints

The change in Federation representation in mid 2003 affected the progress of developing the CAS which will now be completed in 2004. The volume and diversity of Federation Representatives portfolio and limited capacity at the national societies headquarter to provide support resulted in a limited focus on representational duties. As a result, the establishment of solid linkages between the Federation Representative and the government, UN agencies, NGO and other organizations working in Sudan was not effectively carried out in 2003. This will be a priority focus in 2004.

International Representation

Goal: The Federation has a high profile as a key humanitarian actor and advocates in the region with the added advantage of a network of national societies able to deliver services at the community level.

Objective: The Federation is an active and reliable partner in support of the Sudanese Red Crescent and in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Expected result: The Federation is recognized as a competent partner among International and national NGO operating in Sudan, the national government, diplomatic missions and domestic donors.

Little progress was made in achieving this objective despite some attempts to engage the diplomatic community and international bodies more actively. Some contacts over relief operations in Red Sea State and Kassala branch attracted interest and new contacts were established. ECHO³ and OCHA⁴ got support from the Sudanese Red Crescent to access the operational flooded zone in August 2003 through its good relations with the government.

The Federation has focused its support to the Sudanese Red Crescent on advocacy issues and on organizing a consultative partnership meeting which is scheduled for March 2004. The efforts with ICRC and PNS have borne fruits since a renewed interest and commitment was manifested towards the end of 2003.

Impact

The Federation's profile and expertise is not fully recognized in Sudan and will require more efforts and clear agreement first with the national society.

Constraints

The priority in the last half of 2003 was on working with the Sudanese Red Crescent to increase their awareness and understanding of the Federation role, the need for coordination and increasing their capacity internally. It was not possible to promote International Representation to the extent that was required, and consequently to restart the negotiation for a Status Agreement.

³ ECHO – European Community Humanitarian Office

⁴ OCHA – (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs