

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

SUDAN

Appeal no. 05AA003

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text, or can be requested through the respective regional department.

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Click on the title below to go to the relevant text; click on the figure to go to the programme budget

Programme title	2005 in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and care	806,651
Disaster management	815,964
Humanitarian values	363,937
Organizational development	682,562
Coordination and implementation	209,110
Total	2,878,224¹

¹ USD 2,286,100 or EUR 1,853,900.

National Context

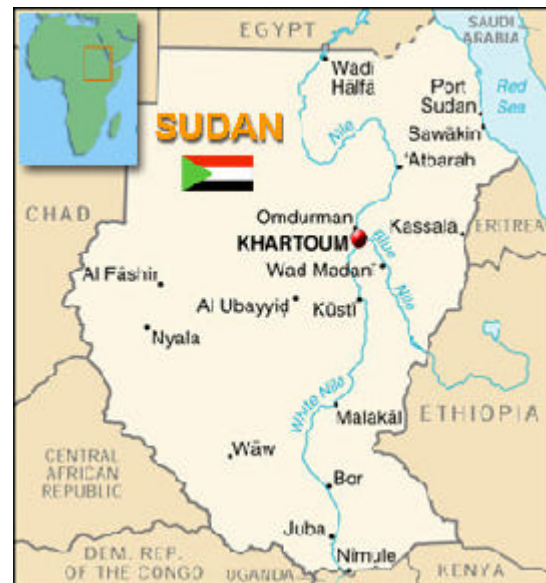
Sudan is the largest country in Africa, covering approximately 2.5 million square kilometres with a population of more than 39 million of which nearly 65% live in rural areas. Sudan faces significant challenges in terms of social homogeneity, unity and stability due to the presence of multiple religious, ethnic and socio-economic differences; these are exacerbated by pressure on natural resources (land, water and oil) which have frequently led to tensions and conflict as demonstrated in the recent conflict in the south and the current conflict in Darfur.

The civil war in the South has now spanned some twenty years and continues to adversely affect the social and environmental problems including the high level of vulnerability to diseases, famine and natural disasters. Serious efforts have been undertaken to arrive at a negotiated peace settlement during the course of 2003 and 2004.

While a full peace accord has not yet been achieved, there is high expectation and hope among the population that the conflict will soon be over. However, the peace process is more than the mere signing of a document; it will call for concerted efforts towards the promotion of a unification process and conflict resolution.

Sudan has close to five million internally displaced persons (IDP)² spread across 21 regions (states). Darfur alone has 1.2 million IDP while many more people are at a serious risk of hunger and starvation. The country has also received an influx of approximately 328,176 refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Somalia; this has placed significant pressure on the country's already strained resources and inadequate services. The peace process in the South is expected to lead to a further significant movement and return (both planned and spontaneous) of Sudanese people in the Diaspora.

In addition to the vulnerabilities created by the conflict, Sudan faces chronic drought and floods that negatively impact availability of food, water and pasture for livestock. Health indicators continue to confirm the severity of the humanitarian situation with malaria, pneumonia, malnutrition, diarrhea and maternal health complications among the leading causes of death; it is estimated that there are 600,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and some 3,500 HIV/AIDS orphans³ in Sudan.



² OCHA Report of Regional Affected Populations in the Horn of Africa, 2003

³ Sudan National Aids Control Programme report, 2002

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

Category	Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Total population (millions)	32.9	641.0	6,225.0
GDP per capita (USD)	412	469	5,174
Life expectancy at birth (years): Female - Male	57.0 – 54.1	n.a.	n.a.
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births	64	108	56
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (adjusted ratio)(2000)	590	n.a.	n.a.
Population (%) with sustainable access to an improved water source (2000)	75	57	82
HIV prevalence (% , ages 15-49) (2003)	2.3	7.7	01.1
Adult literacy rate (% , ages 15 and above) Female - Male	49.1 – 70.8	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, July 2004: Human Development Index (pages 139-250). Refer to http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/pdf/hdr04_HDI.pdf. Note: Data is 2002 unless noted above.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

The Sudanese Red Crescent⁴ continues to face major challenges in achieving its organizational development objectives and in particular capacity building. This issue has been addressed through the reform process that has been completed at the headquarters level but needs to be cascaded at the branch level. The national society plans to undertake a detailed review of the reform process and establish whether adjustments are required to address current needs and support the 2004 - 2007 strategic directions.

Other key priorities relating to organizational development will include implementation and training for a new financial system, greater emphasis on developing business partnerships and viable income generating activities, and achieving significant improvement in the national society's technical capacity in narrative reporting.

The prospects of a peace settlement would bring significant changes in the socio-political fabric of Sudan; the national society is prepared to take a lead role through the mobilization of its volunteers to advocate on behalf of peace once the negotiations are concluded. The national society will monitor the situation closely with ICRC and the Federation to ensure that its priorities and programmes reflect the needs of the state branches that have been operating in conflict areas. The national society is ready to take up this challenge through its large network of volunteers; this activity will be an important building block for the country and will complement the national society's priority to promote humanitarian values through dissemination of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Principles.

Sudan is prone to both man-made and natural disasters. The Sudanese Red Crescent has demonstrated its capacity to effectively respond to major disasters and has gained significant respect and recognition from both the government and other non-governmental organizations (NGO); the government gave the national society the lead role in the Kassala Flood Operation in 2003. The national society is also very active in Disaster Management (DM) planning for Sudan and is an independent member of the Higher Council of Civil Defense; its capacity to mobilize its 40,000 active volunteers adds significant value to the humanitarian efforts in the country.

The disaster preparedness programme has been funded by DFID through the British Red Cross over the past three years. The programme aimed to enhance the national society's capacity for timely and effective response to emergency situations (health preparedness in particular), to acquire greater knowledge of vulnerable groups and their coping mechanisms and to establish an information network in high disaster risk areas. One of the lessons learned from the programme is that capacity building for community-based mitigation activities should be strengthened to reduce disaster risk in flood and drought prone areas. To address this gap, a new two-phase project lasting three years for flood mitigation and preparedness was approved in 2003 under the initiative of the national society, the Federation, and the ProVention Consortium linked to the global Federation/UNEP agreement signed in 2002. During the first phase (August 2003 to March 2004) local risk reduction activities focused on Khartoum State

⁴ Sudanese Red Crescent - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=161>

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while the second phase (April 2004 to March 2005) will shift activities to River Nile and Sinnar States. National capacity building efforts will be carried out throughout the project. Further capacity building in disaster preparedness/response will remain a priority for the coming years. .

The Sudanese Red Crescent works very closely with several ministries and has an important role in supporting the most vulnerable through the delivery of well-targeted programmes. Improving the health and care of the most vulnerable will be a priority, with extensive HIV/AIDS education, malaria control and reproductive health education to reduce infant morbidity and mortality rates.

The 2004 Appeal for Sudan has realized 60% funding. However, this is an improvement from previous years; the coverage for 2003 was around 39.5% while 2002 was 20.3%. Nevertheless, this low level of support has obviously resulted in very restricted programme delivery and has also slowed down progress in the key area of capacity building. The lack of effective income generation activities continues to severely hamper efforts to bring about the necessary institutional changes and provide adequate services to the most vulnerable. The Darfur crisis has also impacted on the regular programme and required greater attention from the national society and its three branches in Darfur. Increased donor support will therefore be essential if the national society is to be successful in implementing the reform process and achieve the much needed capacity building.

Movement Context

The development of a Cooperation Assistance Strategy (CAS) document is a high priority for the Sudanese Red Crescent. This will build on the national society's 2004-2007 Plan of Action and can be complemented by the Federation's 2004 Summary Strategy for Sudan. The national society is committed to active consultation and participation with all partners throughout the preparation of the CAS expected to be completed by mid 2005.

The Sudanese Red Crescent and the Federation are strengthening their cooperation and working relationship. The national society also has bilateral relationships with the Spanish Red Cross (emergency intervention projects in water, water and sanitation and capacity building in North, South and West Darfur); German Red Cross (emergency health activities for IDP in Khartoum State and water and sanitation activities in Sinnar State); Netherlands Red Cross (primary health care in Khartoum, North Kordofan and Kassala States); Danish Red Cross (health, education and agriculture in the Red Sea State); and the Norwegian Red Cross (water and sanitation, agriculture and capacity building in the Red Sea State).

Co-operation between the national society, the Federation and ICRC is generally good. The ICRC financially supports some national society's personnel at the headquarters and financial/technical support to branches in conflict areas. It also works closely with the national society in the humanitarian response to the Darfur crisis. Several Arab national societies such as the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, the Red Crescent of United Arab Emirates and Egyptian Red Crescent have provided direct support to the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Movement meetings, chaired by the Sudanese Red Crescent Secretary General, to discuss coordination and cooperation are held monthly; they are attended by the Federation, ICRC, and bilateral delegates from Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross. Coordination meetings for the Darfur crisis take place on a similar basis.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements

The Sudanese Red Crescent provides preventive and curative health services at the community level and conducts education campaigns to help reduce communicable diseases. Several state branches also operate primary health care for IDP. The national society continues to partner with Family Planning International Assistance for the provision of curative and preventative health services through eight facilities.

The Federation supports projects in malaria control, reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS in IDP camps in White Nile State. The Sudanese Red Crescent also provides child health care in

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collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and the Ministry of Health. The national society is an active member of the Sudan National AIDS Control Programme (SNAP), the Country Theme Group (CTG) as well as the Sudan Aids Network (SAN) which is a consortium of NGO working on HIV/AIDS control. The Federation also supports the national society's HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

In the next few years, the Sudanese Red Crescent will take a targeted approach to health care in order to deliver and monitor its programmes in support of the most vulnerable more effectively. The principle areas of concentration will be:

- Strengthening the headquarters health and care core structure
- First Aid training in all 21 branches
- Community-based primary health care in targeted areas
- Reducing malaria morbidity and mortality rates in targeted areas
- Reducing the rate for HIV/AIDS in targeted areas

Goal: The preventive, curative and emergency health services at the community level are improved through the intervention of the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Objective: To alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable populations through HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, malaria prevention and control, and community-based primary health care activities.

Expected Results :

1. The Sudanese Red Crescent has trained 14,000 people in First Aid by 2007
2. Maternal morbidity and mortality rates have been reduced by 20 % in targeted areas (Northern State, Upper Nile State, Blue Nile State, Red Sea State, and West Kordofan) by 2007.
3. Malaria morbidity and mortality rates have been reduced by 15% in eight targeted areas by 2007.
4. HIV/AIDS prevalence has been reduced from the current 1.6% to less than 1% in targeted areas (Khartoum, Greater Equatorial, Red Sea, Gedarif, Kassala, the southern states) by 2007.
5. An adequate supply of safe water is consistently available in targeted areas (Khartoum State, Kassala State, White Nile State, Unity State, and Sinnar State) by 2007.
6. 80% immunization coverage for children under-five years of age is achieved in targeted (Khartoum State, Greater Equatorial State, West Darfur State, South Darfur State, South Kordofan State) by 2007.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Health and Care>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003HC.pdf

Disaster Management

Background and Achievements

Sudan is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world and suffers from both chronic food insecurity and floods. The Sudanese Red Crescent's capacity to rapidly and effectively respond to disaster has been demonstrated in past operations including the 2003 floods in Kassala, the ongoing drought operation in Red Sea State and in vaccination campaigns at which the national society successfully mobilized its large volunteer network to assist the target communities. The national society has also developed a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) in Darfur. This has required the national society to build its capacity for disaster preparedness and response, including training of volunteers, to this end; the national society is engaged in disaster preparedness/response training and mitigation activities in all 21 of its branches.

The challenge in assisting IDP in the country has offered an opportunity for the Sudanese Red Crescent to collaborate with various other organizations like CARE, ECHO, WFP, Partner National Societies (PNS) and various other donor agencies. The activities that are being undertaken include:

- a) Assisting displaced women with literacy and health education and income generating activities in targeted state branches,
- b) Provision of safe water, health education and hygiene promotion in the Khartoum state branch, and
- c) Provision of primary health care in the Kassala state branch
- d) Undertake disaster mitigation activities with various partners such as DFID, ProVention, and PNS
- e) Provision of non food items to IDP in Darfur.

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The Sudanese Red Crescent Strategic Work plan 2000 - 2004 has as one of its six goals, the need to “improve the quality and assistance to disaster affected communities”. To achieve this, the national society recognizes the need for the national society and the community’s emergency response, carry out relief response for communities most at risk, and to encourage communities to develop solidarity in disaster situations. The national society has already developed a Disaster Preparedness Policy and Plan which was endorsed by the Central Committee in 2003. Plans are underway for the national society and the regional delegation to develop a Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy specifically for Sudan that runs until 2010 as part of the global national society’s Strategic Plan.

Disaster management will continue to be a main focus for the national society, and priorities will include:

- Strengthening the disaster preparedness and response core structure at headquarters.
- Strengthening the capacity of all branches, volunteers and communities in disaster preparedness and response mitigation (food security, mitigation of flood risks and conducting vulnerability capacity assessments - VCA).
- Strengthening cooperation and coordination amongst key stakeholders.
- Raising community awareness and participation in disaster preparedness planning and targeting.
- Ensuring systems and mechanisms are in place to facilitate effective disaster response.

Goal: To reduce the vulnerability of communities in targeted areas to the threat and impact of natural disasters.

Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of targeted communities by strengthening their disaster prevention, preparedness and response capacity through integrated strategies, structures, systems, and activities, as well as the provision of disaster preparedness and response materials.

Expected Results :

1. The capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent to respond to all types of disasters in a timely and coordinated manner is improved in targeted branches (Red Sea, North Kordofan, North Darfur, Northern State and Khartoum State) by 2007.
2. The cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholders in disaster preparedness and response is improved by 2007.
3. Target communities in Red Sea, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern State and Khartoum acknowledge and accept the mandate of the Sudanese Red Crescent in disaster preparedness and response and actively participate in the planning and response process by 2007.
4. The Sudanese Red Crescent has increased its capacity for effective disaster response through the continued development and utilization of inter-branch capacity.
5. Systems and mechanisms to facilitate effective disaster preparedness and response have been established by 2007.
6. The water and sanitation project for IDP in Khartoum state attains sustainability by 2005.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Disaster Management>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003DM.pdf

Humanitarian Values

Background and Achievements

The active promotion and advocacy of the Movement’s ‘Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles’ continues to be one of the top priorities of the Sudanese Red Crescent Strategic Work Plan. In pursuit of this, the national society conducts regular dissemination activities and training throughout the country with the support of ICRC. The national society undertakes this advocacy during training sessions of other programmes in recognition of its cross-cutting nature.

There is every indication that the peace negotiations will be successful before the end of 2004, in the event of this happening, there will be a significant opportunity for the Sudanese Red Crescent to provide a service to the country by disseminating the principles of peace and harmonious living as a natural extension of its current activities in this area, particularly with the leadership and communities within those areas formerly outside government control. The national society is well placed to undertake this task through its large network of trained volunteers throughout the country and to help create an environment of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. This opportunity will be

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discussed with the relevant authorities with a view to include advocacy on behalf of the peace building process as part of all the national society's campaigns in the 'Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.'

Goal: 'Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values' are known and respected throughout Sudan leading to a reduction in discrimination against vulnerable groups.

Objective: The Federation supports the Sudanese Red Crescent by increasing its capacity to promote 'Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.'

Expected Results :

1. Staff, governance, members and volunteers of the Sudanese Red Crescent as well the Sudan government and the general population have achieved a better understanding of Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles and values, the transition to peace and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by the end of 2005.
2. The expansion of dissemination activities in targeted conflict areas (Southern states, South Kordofan, Kassala, Blue Nile, South Darfur states) and within the SPLM⁵ leadership has commenced in 2005.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Humanitarian Values>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003HV.pdf

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

The first phase of the Sudanese red Crescent reform process saw a complete restructuring and a reduction of the number of staff at the national headquarters from 75 to 64. The national society is now entering a crucial phase in which the challenges of supporting the new staff with additional training, implementation of new policies, procedures and systems and extending the reform process to the branch level will be addressed. The national society's leadership maintains a very strong and genuine commitment to enter into a period of significant change; subsequently, the following priorities will be pursued in 2005 with increased support from Movement partners:

- A review in the progress of the reform process at the headquarters level;
- Consolidating the new organizational structure for headquarters and a continuation of the decentralization process by building the capacity of targeted branches;
- Ensuring effective communications between headquarters and branches through the establishment of an effective intra-organization email system;
- The opening up and strengthening of branches in the South of Sudan to address the emerging needs particularly with returnees;
- Implementation of a Master Training Program;
- Implementation of standard human resources policy and procedures;
- Improvement to the volunteer management system in targeted areas;
- Increased income generation; and
- Establishing standard financial systems at headquarters and in targeted branches.

Goal: To ensure that the Sudanese Red Crescent is consistently achieving its mission and vision and that its capacity to deliver effective programmes addressing local vulnerabilities in the four core areas of Strategy 2010 is strengthened so as to contribute to improving the lives of the most vulnerable in Sudan

Objective: The Sudanese Red Crescent has strengthened its management capacity to deliver effective programs that address local vulnerabilities within the four core areas.

Expected Results :

1. A revised Plan of Action incorporating the findings of the review of the national society's reform process and extending to the branch level is being implemented. This will include the development and implementation of a master training programme.
2. Consistent dynamic leadership with good vision, good management practices, and improved strategic planning skills as well technical skills in report writing is being demonstrated.

⁵ SPLM – Sudan People's Liberation Movement

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3. Standard human resources policy and procedures reflecting “best practices” are in place from early 2005.
4. A volunteer management system with common components has been implemented in six targeted branches of West Darfur, Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, and Gaderfur.
5. A clear strategy and plan of action to enable the national society to address the changes arising from the Comprehensive Peace Process has been developed in early 2005. This will include the opening of new branches in at least three of the Southern States and strengthening the existing branches in the South to respond effectively to the sustainable return of displaced persons.
6. The Sudanese Red Crescent has increased its levels of funding from its own income generation activities by the end of 2005.
7. A standard financial reporting system is in use at headquarters by the first half of 2005 and in six states branches as from mid 2005.
8. An effective email communications system has been set up at headquarters level by mid 2005 and in six states branches by the end of 2005.
9. The national society is able to produce high quality and timely reports of its activities to all partners by 2006.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Organizational Development>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003OD.pdf

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Background and Achievements

In the past years, the Federation support to the national society has mainly been directed to its decentralization, its accountability and transparency of operations, and improvement of financial management systems. As such, organizational development was fragmented and created a difficult period of misunderstanding. A coherent approach to strengthen the overall organization of the national society, its structures and its performance is now being followed and includes the ICRC, the Federation and the PNS. Following constructive dialogue and clarification of expectations, roles and responsibilities, the situation has stabilized and there is now a high level of cooperation and sharing among all components of the Movement.

The role of the Federation in the next few years will continue to be a facilitator and a coach for the national society as it develops its network of resources and partnerships. Provision of technical support and assistance whenever needed will help develop its funding base and improve its capacity to establish new programmes and deliver qualitative humanitarian services to the most vulnerable people. The assistance will be provided through mobilization of local and international resources and coordinating the input of participating national societies. Focus will be placed on technical assistance and policy development to achieve institutional capacity building systems and programmes, particularly those related to volunteering, disaster preparedness and response, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, community development health services, and promotion of Humanitarian Values. The following coordination and cooperation services will be provided:

- Developing a Country Agreement Strategy and a Cooperation Agreement Strategy
- Liaising with PNS (German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross) on programme support and/or potential programme support,
- Providing advice on programme direction and partners’ support to the Sudanese Red Crescent,
- Ensuring information sharing with partners,
- Organizing meetings and field trips for visiting PNS,
- Providing administrative services to the PNS,
- Coordinating Movement meetings in Sudan.

A prime focus for 2005 will be to ensure that the Federation interfaces regularly with the Movement’s components and the wide range of other partners that operate in Sudan.

Goal: To build the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent to achieve its mandate through good governance, good management, sound financial systems, and qualified human resources, and to support the building of good partnership with other actors.

Objective: The Federation ensures continued integrated capacity building, planning and implementation and advocacy based on the seven fundamental principles of the Movement.

Expected Results :

1. The Cooperation Agreement Strategy for Sudan has been developed and has increased the impact of the Movement support to the national society in 2005 through Federation coordination and support mechanisms.
2. The head of Federation's Sudan delegation and regional technical delegates have provided adequate facilitation and coaching to the national society's leadership based on mutually agreed terms of reference and experience from bilateral projects, as well as expertise from ICRC, bilateral partners and local consultants.
3. A partnership meeting is organized annually for the national society and its partners, especially PNS and sister African national societies in the region.
4. Annual appeals, emergency appeals and all reports are prepared and issued with the technical support of the Federation head of delegation and regional delegates.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Coordination>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003CC.pdf

Effective Representation and Advocacy

Background and Achievements

Presently there are a number of international governmental and non-governmental organizations and the United Nations agencies working in Sudan with a variety of projects in the humanitarian field. The Sudan government has appointed the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) as the coordinating body for all interventions. The Federation's Sudan delegation needs to play an increasingly active role in the international arena to attend meetings and information sessions with senior government officials, other NGOs, diplomatic staff and representatives of United Nations agencies. In particular there is a need to nurture more partnerships and understanding about the Secretariat's key involvement in HIV/AIDS and health and care at the community level, especially in the implementation of global programmes in Sudan and providing manpower support to immunization campaigns through the deployment of volunteers. This will continue to be an important element of the Federation delegation's responsibilities during 2005 in an effort to gain wide acceptance, cooperation and a cohesiveness of approach amongst the various players.

More work is required in demonstrating the ability and effectiveness of the Federation and its partners in responding to crisis situations and in increasing the reputation and credibility of the national society as the lead agency for the Movement in operations such as that in Darfur. A concerted effort will be made to sensitize government officials, community leaders and other NGOs on the Movement's mandate in this regard.

The anticipated Peace Agreement in Sudan will create a significant need for advocacy for peace and understanding among all the people of Sudan to achieve and maintain an ongoing and peaceful coexistence. Advocacy for the peace process would be a natural extension of the current Sudanese Red Crescent's mandate to promote humanitarian values through dissemination of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles. The national society is therefore prepared to play a key role to help facilitate the dissemination of the fundamental principals and values, the transition to peace and the IHL in Sudan.

Goal: Connectivity and knowledge between the national and international stakeholders in Sudan have increased and resulted in better synergy and impact of interventions. All the players have a good knowledge about the role of each component of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sudan, and about the capacity and the network of the national society.

Objective: Cooperation between the various components of the Movement working in Sudan and the other actors in the humanitarian field benefits the vulnerable people, contributes to the improvement of the services provided as well as to the rational use of available resources.

Expected Results :

1. Communication and cooperation between the Sudanese Red Crescent and all humanitarian actors working in Sudan has improved through its active participation in coordination meetings and planning processes.
2. Stronger contacts have been established with central and local authorities as well as with the diplomatic community.

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3. External stakeholders like United Nations agencies, NGOs, and government agencies supporting the national society are regularly informed about the progress in implementation of activities and service delivery.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Representation>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003ER.pdf

Delegation Management

Background and Achievements

The Plan of Action that is expected to be implemented over the coming years will require substantial input, commitment and support from international partners as well as the involvement of local communities. The Federation's delegation office in Khartoum has undergone significant downsizing over the past years but will maintain its coordination and liaison role through one expatriate head of delegation assisted by nine local staff members.

This Appeal contemplates several major projects in organizational development and capacity building including implementation of a reform programme and master training plan. These will almost certainly require expertise from within the Nairobi regional delegation and/or highly qualified consultants. The delegation will continue to receive strong support from the regional delegation and continental support structures located in Nairobi. The main areas of assistance needed are in the field of:

- Project and programme preparation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
- Organizational development
- Disaster preparedness and response planning.
- Budgeting, financial management, reporting procedures and tools to meet the specific requirements of the various partners of the Sudanese Red Crescent as well as its national accountability criteria.
- Information and communication with the objective to strengthen the information capacity of the national society's staff to publish information bulletins, press release and other materials aiming at building the image of the national society.

In the spirit of the Seville Agreement and the Ouagadougou Declaration⁶, the Federation delegation will seek all available Red Cross Red Crescent capacities and resources from sister national societies in and out of the region to contribute to the development of the Sudanese Red Crescent with their expertise in specific areas.

The Federation presence in Sudan in 2005 will consist of a Head of Delegation and a number of technical delegates to support the Sudanese Red Crescent in the implementation of its programmes and to facilitate further development.

Goal: The Federation structure is streamlined to more effectively support the implementation of the foregoing objectives.

Objective: To maintain an efficient, flexible and service oriented infrastructure coordinated with all partners.

Expected Results :

1. The Federation delegation is strengthened to effectively and smoothly manage the programmes in Sudan.
2. The role of the delegation as focal point within Movement coordination in Sudan is established and functioning effectively in 2005.
3. The transfer of direct monitoring of support to the Sudanese Red Crescent from the Federation delegation in Sudan to the head of sub-region for Horn of Africa is effectively implemented by the end of 2005.
4. The status of the Federation in Sudan has been enhanced.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix : Sudan Delegation Management>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA003PM.pdf

⁶ Seville Agreement - http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/statutory/ga/ga97/ga_97_8.asp;

Ouagadougou Declaration - <http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/regional/africa/5thpac/5thpacde.asp>

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BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA003

Name: SUDAN

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	126,000	0	0	0	0	126,000
Clothing & textiles	100,000	42,000	0	0	0	0	142,000
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	38,000	0	0	0	0	38,000
SUPPLIES	100,000	206,000	0	0	0	0	306,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	2,981	3,015	1,779	2,522	370	0	10,667
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	2,981	3,015	1,779	2,522	370	0	10,667
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	11,836	11,973	7,067	10,016	1,468	0	42,360
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	11,836	11,973	7,067	10,016	1,468	0	42,360
Programme Support	52,432	53,038	23,656	44,367	13,592	0	187,084
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	52,432	53,038	23,656	44,367	13,592	0	187,084
Personnel-delegates	35,208	35,615	21,020	154,591	106,366	0	352,800
Personnel-national staff	26,825	27,135	16,015	267,019	3,326	0	340,320
Consultants	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000
PERSONNEL	62,033	62,750	37,035	429,610	109,692	0	701,120
W/shops & Training	443,000	357,500	185,000	94,500	45,000	0	1,125,000
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	443,000	357,500	185,000	94,500	45,000	0	1,125,000
Travel & related expenses	5,589	5,653	3,336	11,012	15,693	0	41,283
Information	61,621	11,639	65,968	41,871	15,201	0	196,300
Other General costs	67,160	104,396	40,096	48,664	8,094	0	268,410
GENERAL EXPENSES	134,370	121,688	109,400	101,547	38,988	0	505,993
TOTAL BUDGET:	806,652	815,964	363,937	682,562	209,110	0	2,878,224