

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

SUDAN

Appeal No. MAASD001

9 May 2011

This report covers the period
01/01/2010 to 31/12/2010



A person being evacuated by SRCS volunteers to receive First Aid services. PHOTO/SRCS

In brief

Programme outcome: In line with Strategy 2020 strategic aims, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) aims to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities faced by communities; improve the quality of life among the most vulnerable groups; further develop and strengthen internal capacity towards becoming a well-functioning National Society; promote humanitarian principles and values; and enhance cooperation and partnerships with government authorities, NGOs and Red Cross and Red Crescent partners.

Programme summary: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Sudan Country Representation Office (CRO) provides technical support to SRCS in the implementation and management of its programmes. The CRO in Sudan enhanced its role in facilitating and coordinating National Society activities. It also assists SRCS in implementing the National Community Health Volunteer Programme (NCHVP), and in supporting community based disaster preparedness, organizational development and contingency planning. It also assists SRCS in processing pledges.

The IFRC completed the Partner National Societies (PNS) mapping in order to have a proper overview of all the PNS programmes in the country and avoid overlapping. An overview of possible funding possibilities was also drafted so that PNSs are aware where funding can be drawn. The IFRC attended various UN and government meetings on a regular basis and shared relevant decisions with Movement partners. The IFRC continues to encourage all Movement partners to align to SRCS strategy and share experiences, knowledge and developments. A distinct lack of resources (human resources, core funding, infrastructure and communications), necessary to take on its expected role especially in the South Secretariat, hampers the development of the 10 southern branches of the National Society.

IFRC was part of the Technical Committee for South Sudan development and assisted in drafting a plan of action for the National Society. A workshop took place in February 2010, in which the plan was analyzed and inputs provided by branch directors from the South as well as various

PNSs who attended the workshop.

The Country Representation Office coordinated all activities related to security around the elections in close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and PNSs. A two-day security training was conducted in February 2010 by the IFRC Security Coordinator for Africa. A contingency plan for Delegates was drafted with input from ICRC. Jointly with the Technical Committee for Security, the daily situation during the election period was monitored.

Since the general elections took place in April 2010, the IFRC supported SRCS in drafting a contingency plan to be implemented before, during and after the elections. During the election period, which lasted for five days, over 50,000 people were assisted by a total of 17,000 SRCS volunteers all over the country.

SRCS was assisted in drafting a DREF for preparations during elections. IFRC also drafted an additional proposal for support during elections, which was supported by several PNSs. In December 2010, a second security training took place and the contingency plan was updated to include the 2011 referendum on secession of South Sudan.

As the year drew to a close, SRCS' focus shifted to its Referendum Contingency Plan. A Central Emergency Room (Operations Room) was established at SRCS headquarters, with daily coordination meetings held involving all Movement partners available in Khartoum. Headquarters staff were assigned as focal persons for coordination with branches and were in daily contact with respective branches to report on progress during coordination meetings held at the Emergency Room.

Looking forward, following the historic vote for secession, a major activity will be to support the National Society in the separation of the existing Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the formation of a new National Society in South Sudan. A taskforce has been created, led by the Head of Operations for Africa Zone, to assist in this transition.

Financial situation: The 2010 budget totalled CHF 2,444,211 of which 2,386,682 (98%) was covered, including opening balance. Expenditure during the year totalled CHF 2,000,002 (84% of available funding, 82% of the original budget.).

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

See also:

- [MAASD001](#) - Appeal 2010-2011 (Mid-Year Report 2010)
- [MDRSD009](#) - Floods(Emergency Appeal)
- [MDRSD010](#) - Preparedness for Civil Unrest (Emergency Appeal)

Number of people we help: With emphasis on capacity building, coordination, facilitation and cooperation, it is difficult to approximate the number of beneficiaries that were reached in 2010. However, it is estimated that SRCS reached roughly 150,000 beneficiaries during the year.

Our partners: The IFRC country office and SRCS were actively involved in all coordination forums at national and state levels. They maintained regular contact with various government ministries, notably Ministry of Health, Civil Defence and Humanitarian Affairs (HAC) as well as UN agencies and European Union (EU)/European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). In the South, the main partners included the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), Ministries of Health, Water Resources, Agriculture and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC). In addition, partnerships are being established with the Ministry of Rural Development and the new Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

The Secretariat is supporting SRCS to coordinate with 13 Partner National Societies (PNSs) working predominantly bilaterally as well as a few supporting the National Society through multilateral funding. In order to reach the best possible potential of the Movement in addressing needs of vulnerable people in Sudan, close cooperation with ICRC was maintained. Contributing partners to the Country Plan 2010-2011 included the Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies as well as DG ECHO.

The SRCS and IFRC want to thank partners for their response to this appeal and for their vital collaboration during 2010.

Context

Southern Sudan continues facing outbreaks of violence in many of the states for reasons related to ideological/political, ethnic, resources and all underlying root causes of poverty. In May 2010, nearly 600 people died in rebel and tribal fighting in Sudan's Darfur Region, the bloodiest month that the territory has seen in more than two years.

According to WFP, the number of people in Southern Sudan in need of food aid has quadrupled to about 4.3 million, because of violence, displacement and drought. In addition, a number of disease outbreaks occurred during the reporting period including meningitis, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and dengue fever. The SRCS in collaboration with the Ministry of Health responded to these outbreaks and contained the situation.

Sudan general elections were carried out from 11 to 15 April 2010, as the first multi-party elections since 1986. Outbreaks of civil unrest and violence were expected which prompted SRCS to prepare itself to respond in case of election related disturbances. Fortunately, there were no major outbreaks of violence during and after the elections.

The IFRC Secretary General led a mission (including representatives from the Africa zone office, EARRO and Country delegation) to Sudan at the end of December 2010. Decisions on Movement support and coordination in Sudan were proposed and shared with Movement Partners with a request to support the SRCS during the 2011 Referendum period

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Community preparedness/risk reduction
Outcome 1: 40,000 people in 10 hazard-prone locations have improved their ability to predict and plan for disasters.
Outcome 2: 40,000 people in 10 hazard-prone locations have strengthened their response capacities to a variety of sudden and slow onset disasters specific to their locality.
Outcome 3: The SRCS has improved and scaled up longer-term food security support to communities vulnerable to disasters and/or affected by HIV/AIDS to ensure they have improved physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for a healthy and active life.

Achievements:

As part of its strategy, SRCS established a community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme, which is linked to an ECHO funded CBPD programme that ran from July 2009 to June 2010. The targeted states were seven and included North Kordofan, White Nile, Gedaref, Sinnar and three greater Darfur states. Sensitization and community mobilization sessions for local community organizations, local authorities, community leaders and other stakeholders were carried out. The programme reached over 5,000 persons and therefore created a large pool of community resource persons that are well informed on basic disaster preparedness. An

evaluation of this programme showed that most of these grassroots organizations now including preparedness within their plans for disaster management. Furthermore, education materials were distributed during mobilization and sensitization sessions. These materials contained messages that encourage action to mitigate major risks including epidemic prevention: Malaria, AWD/Cholera, meningitis and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). Five PMER trainings were also conducted for Community Based Action Teams (CBATs) in White Nile, North Kordofan, and Greater Darfur States where 193 CBATs and other local networks attended.

Contingency plans in North Kordofan, Gedaref, and Sinnar targeted communities were updated by the CBATs. The process of strengthening the CBATs in all target communities is ongoing as they are provided with emergency kits as well as refresher trainings in disaster management.

With the participation of local networks, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) were conducted by a consultant who facilitated training of participants on the concept, tools and approaches of the VCA. With assistance from the consultant and SRCS technical experts, the participants carried out VCAs and developed risk maps for target communities. A detailed report was prepared by the consultant and shared with ECHO. Community education materials were also produced and distributed to the target communities. More than 23 advocacy meetings have been conducted with networks (community leaders and members, local authorities, NGO representatives and SRCS branches) on risks specific to each target area. As a result of the trainings and advocacy meetings, the level of coordination among different actors during 2010 floods improved significantly. The actors participated in coordination meetings, preparedness measures, and mobilization of the community. In addition, four (4) new and three (3) refresher trainings in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and early warning for the already established emergency action teams were conducted. A total of 175 participants attended the trainings of which about 30 were women.

With support from Norwegian Red Cross funds, most activities at SRCS focused on preparation for 2011 Referendum. A programme manager at SRCS Juba was recruited in November 2010 as well as focal persons in Malakal, Wau, Awiel, Bentiu and Warrap branches. A training of trainers (ToT) workshop was also conducted in November 2010 in Juba, where 20 participants (2 from each of the 10 Southern States) participated. A six-day Community Based First Aid (CBFA) training was conducted in Malakal, Wau, Bentiu, Aweil and Warrap. The training, which focused on emergency first aid and community health, was facilitated by the newly trained trainers.

The National Society procured volunteer kits, which included 300 First Aid kits, 1,000 aprons, 100 masks and gloves, 100 gumboots, 100 raincoats and 6 torches. The IFRC IT delegate visited Juba, Aweil, Wau and Malakal and assisted in ensuring that base and mobile radios were in good working order. The IT delegate also trained staff and volunteers in the use of radio communication equipment. New Motorola GP 360 handsets in Juba were programmed and an additional 15 were distributed to Wau, Malakal and Bentiu. Computers were checked for viruses and cleaned and MacAfee anti virus upgraded. In Aweil, a new HF base station was installed and training of staff and volunteers took place on how to operate the radios. One 100 volt battery was also procured and consigned to Bentiu for the base radio. Communication in these branches has since improved.

Programme Component 2: Disaster Management planning
--

Outcome 1: The ability of SRCS to predict and plan for disaster has improved

Achievements:

SRCS has been preparing for election related violence since December 2009. A contingency plan for preparedness was discussed during a branch directors meeting held in January 2010 in Gedaref (East of Sudan). Dissemination of information about the Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and role of the Red Crescent volunteers has been carried out in all states on national

TV and radio stations. A total of 83 media coverage spots were aired in the north and south, including, TV interviews, media statements, radio broadcasting, media reports and press releases. Media coverage was given at no charge in support and recognition of the Sudanese Red Crescents Society's efforts in elections preparedness.

With support from the ICRC, IFRC, the Swiss Embassy and in-country PNS (Austrian, Danish, Finnish German, Netherlands, Saudi and Spanish National Societies), SRCS mobilized, trained and equipped 17,000 volunteers across the country so as to be able to provide rapid and effective assistance when required. The support received from the PNSs was used for First Aid refresher trainings, purchasing of First Aid material and establishment of communication equipment. A two day (25- 26 March 2010) refresher training of trainers for 32 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from all state branches was conducted in Khartoum by SRCS coordinators. At the end of the workshop, the participants presented detailed lists of volunteers (contact details, locality, availability etc) to be involved in the case they are needed to respond to disasters. Participants were also provided with training materials in the form of CDs that they used at branch level to train volunteers (17,000) in disaster response. These trainings at branch level were carried out over a period of two days each.

From 25 March 2010 until the elections, the SRCS Central Emergency Committee for National Election Preparedness (CECNEP) met on a daily basis with other Movement partners. Similar meetings took place in the Southern Secretariat in Juba and at all state levels. Cooperation between headquarters and the Southern Secretariat has been very close with regular exchange of information. The discussions during these meetings revolved around promoting peace and cohesion during the election period and planning on possible response in case of any disturbances.

A total of 168 dissemination sessions were carried out in each of the 14 targeted states. The new International Humanitarian Law (IHL) curriculum was disseminated during these sessions. In addition, a total of 27 fully equipped emergency operations centres (EOC) were established at SRCS headquarters in Khartoum, the Southern Secretariat and at branch levels. During the election period, 17,000 trained volunteers gave First Aid to 54,319 people nationwide and, 900 cases were referred to health facilities.



Newly established emergency operations room at SRCS headquarters (Photo: SRCS)

The SRCS attended all coordination meetings (including those of the UN) and had regular contact with the National Election Commission in north and south, security authorities, police, Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Commission (HAC) and SSRRC – Federal and State. This was to ensure that the work of the SRCS and its volunteers is not hindered in any way and that the volunteers are protected. During the election period, SRCS mobilized over 17,000 volunteers who supported over 50,000 people by ensuring access to First Aid services at key polling stations.

In preparation for floods response operation, the SRCS floods contingency plan 2010 was developed and adapted with support of the IFRC Country/Regional Office. The National Society is working at ensuring relief items are prepositioned in disaster prone areas.

A Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation for floods was drafted in August 2010 when rains gradually intensified and resulted in destruction of property and infrastructure. The DREF was followed by an Emergency Appeal beginning in October 2010 as the flood situation intensified especially in the south. According to an assessment conducted by SRCS, a minimum of 10,271 families in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Central Equatorial and Upper Nile were affected as a result of the floods.

SRCS, with the assistance of IFRC country and regional offices, drafted an appeal related to possible civil unrest for an initial amount of an amount of CHF 2,765,052. The appeal incorporated the Pan-Sudan-Contingency Plan. The plan concentrated on six key areas of disaster preparedness at twelve High Risk Branches (HRB) to include six branches in the South and six branches in the North. Efforts of the NS during this critical period were concentrated on restocking of supplies, conducting refresher trainings and maintenance of equipment as well as volunteer recruitment and retention. The Emergency Room at SRCS headquarters was operational twenty-four hours per day from 15 November 2010 to 15 January 2011, when polling stations were closed.

Regarding the climate change project in Totti Island, with a population of 18,000 and Elshigla Area (consists of various villages) with a population of 29,000, various preparedness and mitigation issues were addressed, as these areas are prone to floods of the Nile. Ninety-two (92) awareness sessions related to climate change were conducted.

Table 1: Populations reached with climate change awareness issues

No	Target area	Beneficiaries	No of Sessions conducted
1	Totti Island	1,078 (communities)	43
2		1,598 (primary school students)	47
3		552 (universities students)	23
Total		3,228	113
1	Elshigla	746 (communities)	29
2		1,221 (primary school students)	37
3		650 (universities students)	26
Total		2,617	92

**Programme Component 3: SRCS institutional disaster preparedness and response
Disaster Preparedness**

Outcome 1: SRCS has improved its human resources, and financial and material capacity for effective disaster management, including the management of emergency water and sanitation services.

Achievements:

To date, the SRCS has five members of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), who are actively involved in all emergency operations. In June 2010, one of the RDRT members was deployed to Haiti in response to earthquake operations. For one month, the RDRT member assisted in carrying out First Aid activities, creating temporary shelters, and assisting in emergency supplies, while at the same time gaining skills and knowledge in disaster response.

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: National Community Health Volunteer Programme

Outcome 1: Local communities in nine targeted states have strengthened their capacity to address the main causes of morbidity and mortality.

Outcome 2: SRCS has strengthened its capacity to support community-driven action to address health risks.

Achievements:

SRCS, like other National Societies, relies on the work of volunteers in delivering assistance to the vulnerable people. Working with volunteers has given SRCS a comparative advantage, since the volunteers are part and members of the communities. No other organization in Sudan has such an extensive network of volunteers as well as a wide reach and coverage of all regions in Sudan. SRCS decided to invest in this enormous human resource to make sure they can achieve the best possible results.

One of the volunteer programmes is the National Community Health Volunteer Programme (NCHVP), which started in 2007. The aim of the programme is to improve people's health by building capacity among vulnerable people to respond to risks and to take preventive actions. Other volunteer oriented programmes include the community-based disaster management as well as HIV and AIDS community home-based care. SRCS is gradually integrating all volunteer activities under one volunteer management system.



A child being vaccinated by a health official.
PHOTO/SRCS

Plans for 2010 volunteer activities were drafted in a participatory way in each branch. The community at grass root level participated in the analysis of their problems and prioritized their needs. The plan of action was developed with technical support of programme coordinators from headquarters. Although funds were delayed, the main planned activities were implemented in target areas including training, home visits sanitation campaigns and CBHFA, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention, communicable disease prevention and surveillance. With assistance of a delegate from the Canadian Red Cross, the programme document and log frame for 2010 programme was revised.

A two-year plan (2011-2012) was developed for the nine branches in addition to eight new branches in Northern, South Darfur, River Nile, Khartoum, White Nile, West Darfur, North Darfur and Blue Nile states.

The volunteer database system initiative started in 2009 with training workshops in data entry and analysis. The programme is being implemented in three phases:

- Distribution of registration formats to volunteers (handed out to approximately 60% of active volunteers in 18 states).
- Data entry (up to 50% of all volunteers are registered in 10 states).
- Data update by adding information on training activities carried out by volunteers (currently information on approximately 20% of the volunteers' activities in 5 states).

Various braches still have old computers that are unreliable and people have to properly back up the data entered.

The assistant programme coordinator together with Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross societies visited various branches including North Kordofan and Gedaref in El Gazira State as well as Red Sea, Unity, Upper Nile, Lake state branches to follow up the implementation of activities. Meetings were held with branch directors and the NCHVP field officer to discuss plans

and budgets for 2011 and problems and challenges experienced during implementation of 2010 activities. The assistant programme coordinator also carried out field visits to Sinnar and El Gazeera to follow up on programme implementation and participate in development of 2011 plans. It was observed that in most branches, coordination with Ministry of Health is good and this contributes to smooth implementation of NCHVP activities.

All SRCS branches have managed to train volunteers in at least one community/village in all the targeted localities within the nine states. More than 3,000 nomads in Sinnar State were trained in NCHVP. Volunteers implementing NCHVP activities reported behavioural changes in targeted communities as the population has improved their hygiene and sanitation practices which include use of clean drinking water, increased vaccination of children and pregnant women as well as increased use of hospital or health centres. There is also a marked increase in community participation in environmental sanitation campaigns.

Table2: NCHVP activities from January-December 2010

No	State	Communicative Totals		Activities			Mosquito Nets Distribution	Office Material			Aprons & T-Shirts
		Volunteer Leaders	Community Volunteers	Clean up campaign	Home Visits	Health Education		laptop	Digital Projector	Digital Camera	
1	Gazeera	125	2,561	25	24,065	486	2,000	0	0	500	125
2	Sinnar	125	4,239	78	2,199	684	0	0	0	500	125
3	Gedarif	75	4,050	17	7,125	125	0	0	0	500	75
4	Red Sea	75	1,500	24	0	250	0	0	0	500	75
5	North Kordofan	72	3,019	61	1,118	200	0	0	0	500	125
6	Upper Nile	50	750	24	1,250	500	0	1	1	500	50
7	Unity	50	500	32	2,400	250	0	1	1	500	50
8	Lakes/Rumbek	25	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
9	Jonglei	25	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total		622	16,919	261	38,157	2,495	2,000	3	2	3,500	675

A PMER workshop was conducted in Khartoum from 28 to 30 November 2010, where a total of 25 staff and volunteers participated. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Organizational Development department. The main topics included planning, log frame development, use of monitoring tools, evaluation criteria and quality reporting.

In December, 3 volunteer leaders from Khartoum Branch attended a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) ToT course in Egypt. The training focussed on giving participants additional First Aid skills to manage cardiac arrests. The volunteer leaders will participate in a baseline/impact survey to be conducted in Unity (Bentiu), Upper Nile (Malakal) and Lake State (Rumbek) branches.

Organizational Development/Capacity Building

Programme Component 1: SRCS grassroots units and service development
Outcome 1: SRCS has expanded its national presence through a countrywide network of branches.
Outcome 2: Nine out of the ten southern branches have strengthened their governance and management functions to support more effectively services aimed at alleviating suffering of the vulnerable.

Achievements:

Towards the end of 2009, the Movement task force decided to form a technical committee in South Sudan to develop SRCS plans of action for 2010, which has since been adapted. A follow

up workshop took place in February 2010 in Juba, in which the adapted plan was analyzed by branch directors from the South.

In the south, the governing board was established in nine branches namely, Juba, Malakal, Wau, Bentiu Warrap, Aweil, Jambio, Bor and Rumbek. The process started with two meetings with local authorities and five preparatory meetings at the Secretariat in the South. Three representatives of the central committee were invited to the meetings, jointly with volunteer coordinators, director and deputy director of South Secretariat. A governing board is yet to be established in only Jonglei Branch.

Programme Component 2: SRCS programme development and management capacity

Outcome 1: Effectiveness and efficiency of SRCS programmes improved through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Achievements:

The SRCS went through a second restructuring process in February 2010. During the first restructuring process, the number of staff was reduced from 97 to 76 and in the second round from 76 to 61. SRCS headquarters has reduced departments from eight to three - finance/administration, programmes and international cooperation departments. Each of the departments is responsible for several departments in the National Society.

A four-day workshop on programming, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) was conducted in February 2010 for northern branches. A total of 25 participants were trained on how to develop plans and log frames, write proposals, use monitoring tools and reporting effectively. The trainings are aimed at improving PMER skills of NS staff at branch level. Plans, appeals and reports from northern branches are expected to be of quality and demonstrate results and change to the communities they are serving.

SRCS organized a partnership meeting in 24 and 25 October 2010 in Juba, where 80 people participated. Participants included all in-country PNSs. The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and, 8 representatives from Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya participated as observers or guests of honour in the meeting. The major topic discussed was related to the 2011 Referendum. In the meeting, SRCS presented a concept paper with its post referendum vision. It included the option for the creation of a new National Society in the South. SRCS developed a road map for separation in an organized and peaceful way.

Various SRCS staff were supported by IFRC in several trainings. They included the following:

- The director of international cooperation and president of South Secretariat attended the Red Cross-Net Eastern African Regional Community Forum in Kenya (June 2010)
- The director of programmes attended an EU partnership meeting in Geneva (July 2010)
- The head of disaster preparedness attended an RDRT refresher training in Uganda (August 2010)
- The food security coordinator attended a legal advisor conference in Geneva (September 2010)
- The community based disaster coordinator attended a national conference on community based disaster risk reduction and climate change in Kenya (December 2010)

Programme Component 3: SRCS systems, procedures and staff sustainability

Outcome 1: SRCS financial management capacities have improved by shifting from manual to computer based accounting system.

Outcome 2: SRCS human management capacities have improved through a more structured approach to SRCS staff and volunteer development, essential to the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery to the vulnerable.

Achievements:

The new financial software system introduced in 2008 at SRCS headquarters and in seven state branches, is now operational. In March 2010, accountants from nine state branches were trained at SRCS headquarters on Sage financial system. Staff are now conversant with the Sage accounting software thus the financial process is improving in the branches

A quarterly meeting of all branch directors was conducted in Gedaref, East Sudan in January 2010. A total of 40 participants from branches and headquarters attended the meeting, where they discussed and shared achievements and challenges related to implementation of SRCS programmes. Various policy and/or strategy documents were shared and discussed.

Principles and Values

Programme Component 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
Outcome 1: SRCS volunteers and staff act based on the Fundamental Principles in their work with vulnerable people in times of peace or disaster.
Outcome 2: Discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class or political opinions decreased at all levels of the SRCS and in the population served by the National Society.

Achievements:

As there is no funding for this particular programme, all related activities are incorporated into ongoing programmes. For example during the elections, communities were informed about SRCS and its role through dissemination sessions that were carried out in each of the 14 targeted states. These sessions included dissemination of the new International Humanitarian Law (IHL) curriculum.

Challenges:

SRCS has a young and energetic leadership committed to transforming the National Society into a credible, efficient and effective organization. The leadership has embarked on an important reform process and it needs resources (human resources and core funding) and support which has not been forthcoming in the past.

Funding support in Sudan was discussed with PNS, ICRC and East Africa Regional Representation Office during a Partnership Meeting held in Juba in October 2010. Challenges related to a possible separation and their consequences were shared during the meeting as well as during telephone conferences with concerned PNS (desk officers).

The humanitarian challenges in Sudan are mostly structural and long term. With the change in contextual situation and possible separation, support to the National Society will be key to ensuring a strong Red Cross and Red Crescent response in Sudan in the long term. There is likely to be the challenge of forming a new National Society, as this requires various legal steps. A first meeting took place in Juba in which all country PNS attended. Gaps were discussed and actions shared. Follow up meetings will continue being held to ensure a smooth transition.

Working in partnership

SRCS is actively involved in all coordination forums at national and state levels. The National Society maintains regular contact with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and in the South with SSRRC and the new Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; the agency that leads humanitarian efforts, including disaster response, on behalf of the Government of Sudan, and takes part in UN-led interagency task force meetings. Planning and implementation of SRCS operations is coordinated at sectoral level. SRCS works with a number of UN agencies. It has developed an excellent partnership with UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), WFP and UNICEF.

Within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sudan, coordination is managed through the Framework for Movement Cooperation in Sudan, developed after a meeting involving eight Partner National Societies, ICRC and the IFRC Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya in February 2009. The SRCS is working with a number of PNSs at bilateral and multilateral levels to address needs of vulnerable people countrywide, particularly with Austrian, Canadian, Danish, French, German, Finnish, Iranian, Netherlands, Norwegian, Qatar, Saudi, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss National Societies.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The SRCS long-term programmes are contributing to the strategic aims of [Strategy 2020](#) as well as the Millennium Development Goals. From 26-28 May 2010, the IFRC Country Representative for Sudan participated in the Africa Zone orientation meeting of Strategy 2020 and its business model. In two consecutive task force meetings, Strategy 2020 and its application to Sudan was presented by the IFRC and discussed with SRCS, PNS`s and ICRC representatives.

By the implementation of community-based health and disaster management activities, the SRCS is contributing to enhancing the capacities of the targeted local communities to respond to emergency health situations. SRCS is committed to improving quality and capacities and providing its volunteers with training and development opportunities.

Looking ahead

In a partnership meeting held in 2009, partners felt compelled to advise IFRC to scale-down in order to be more effective. Collective commitment of IFRC members for the implementation of this strategy is still needed. With a possible separation ahead, IFRC needs additional support to be able to fulfil its coordination role. A support structure needs to be recruited in Juba to ensure adequate organizational development support as well as basic finance, logistical and operations support to the National Society as well as to help manage the scale up operations if needed.

If political interest and financial support picks up after the 2011 referendum, the IFRC is likely to encounter donor pressure to launch humanitarian operations, focusing particularly on South Sudan. National Society partners are likely to be under similar pressure. The risks inherent are clear; a new National Society in the South will not be in a position to handle large-scale operations or multiple partnerships any time soon, without a strong coordination role of IFRC.

SRCS urgently needs support for the formation of a new National Society in the South. Stages in the process of building a new organization in the South would, among other things, include:

- Providing organizational development and legal advice in the formation of a new National Society;
- Working with ICRC on at least an interim agreement with the new government on the mandated role of the National Society;
- Working with SRCS headquarters in Khartoum on a “smooth transition” remembering that the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement needs to try to show by example how separation can be managed maturely and peacefully;

The newly-created Technical Committee at senior management level, with participants from SRCS (North and South), ICRC and IFRC, will develop a terms of reference to enable a target-oriented and civilized transition that is in the interest of the whole movement. The SRCS still needs support in development of fundraising activities to become more self-reliant

All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact: (text in Arial 10)

- **In Sudan:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General Sudanese Red Crescent Society; Phone: +249.8.378.48.89 email: srcs_sg@yahoo.com
- **In Sudan:** IFRC Country Representation Office; Dr. Dietrich Fischer, Country Representative; Khartoum; Phone: +249.9.123.04.023; email: dietrich.fischer@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email ed.cooper@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Delegate, Johannesburg; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9744; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230