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# Emergency appeal operation update

## SUDAN: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD012

GLIDE n° [OT-2012-000038-SDN](#)

Operation update n°1

9 July 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: 28 March – 14 June 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 3,466,967 for 54,000 beneficiaries.

Appeal coverage: 18%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 28 March 2012 seeking CHF 3,466,967 for 12 months to assist 9,000 families (54,000 beneficiaries) in White Nile State.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond as a start up capital to the appeal.
- The appeal has so far received multilateral contribution of CHF 619,092: from Japanese Red Cross (CHF 114,400), Red Cross of Monaco (CHF 24,038) and the Netherlands Government through the Netherlands Red Cross (CHF 480,423).
- Meanwhile, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has continued to receive bilateral in kind and financial support. At the moment, the National Society has received approximately CHF 60,000 from German, Austrian and Swiss Red Cross societies.
- This update revises the appeal to include Sennar State as part of the operational area of coverage.

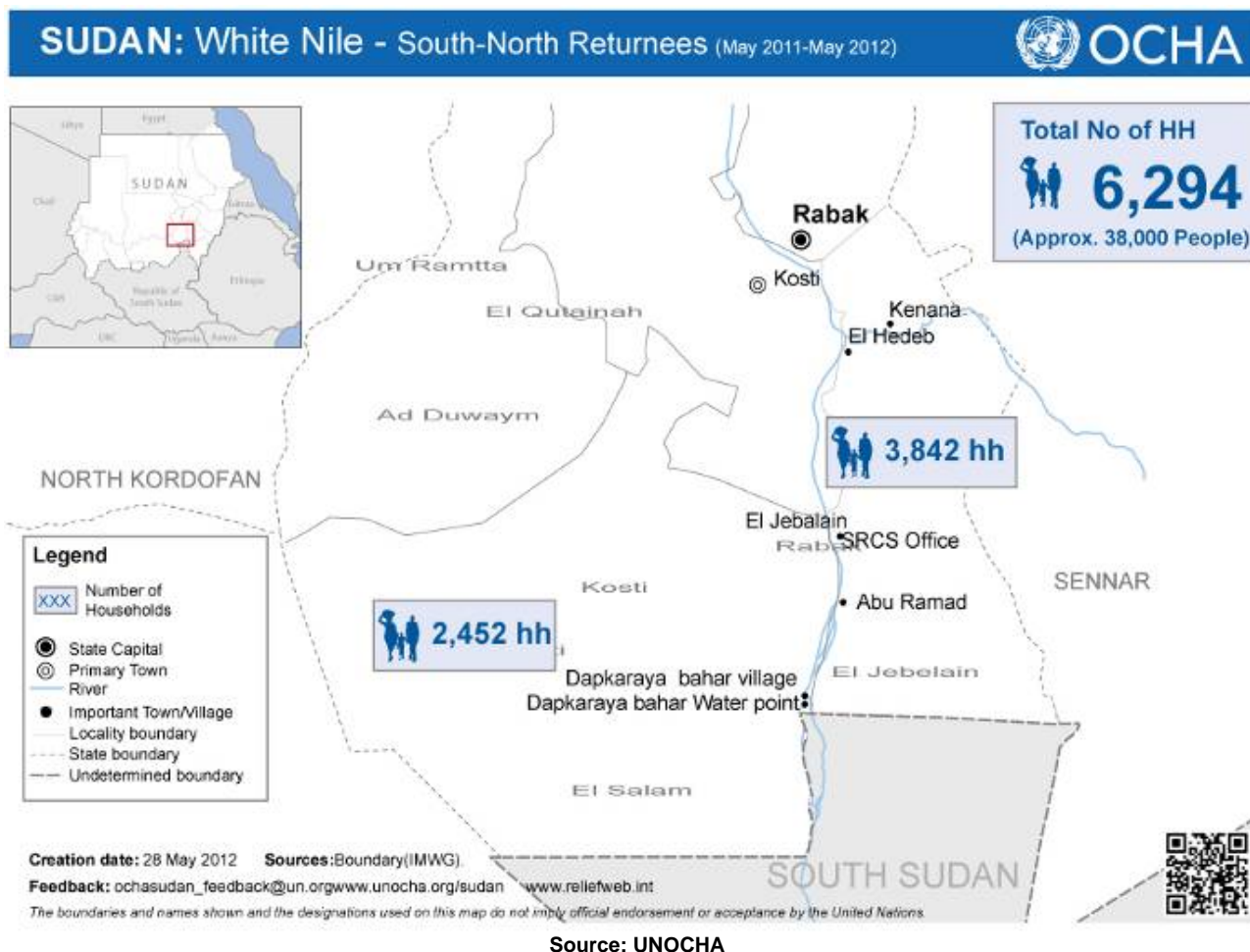


Photo by SRCS: Water distribution point in Dabkaraya bahar

## Summary:

The population movement between the borders of the republics of Sudan and South Sudan started in 2010 after the secession and subsequent formation of the Republic of South Sudan. Most of the cross border movements were experienced in 2011/2012 period with governments requiring persons of either country to return to their 'ancestral' countries of origin or formalize their stay. By June 2012, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) had assisted 385,000 people to return to South Sudan. People of Sudan origin equally returned back from

South Sudan during the period. So far, an estimated 10,539 families have returned to Sudan from South Sudan; 6,294 families in White Nile and 4,245 families in Sennar States. With regards to the population of returnees in White Nile, there seems to be stability in the number of returnees compared to 6,018 that had been registered during the rapid assessment conducted in February 2012. There is however a fluid situation in Sennar as the numbers are growing by day with some of the returnees having initially settled in Blue Nile State but have had to relocate due to the fragile security situation.



Through this [Emergency Appeal](#) and other bilateral support given by Movement and non-Movement partners, SRCS with support from IFRC coordinated and took lead in a detailed, multi-sector collaborative assessment that brought together 11 parties in White Nile, three of whom were from government ministries, one from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) while the others were non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In Sennar State, three local NGOs and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) took part in the assessment.

SRCS continues to be one of the leading actors who are intervening to assist the returnees by providing food and non food items despite challenges in availability of resources. During the period under review, SRCS provided 1,400 households with relief –Non Food Items (NFIs) to returnees; 1,200 households in White Nile and 200 households in Sennar. During the same period, SRCS jointly with Adventist Development and Relief Agencies (ADRA) distributed food to 6,080 households in White Nile State.

With support from the Austrian Red Cross, SRCS is solely providing water treatment services and trucking in Dabkaraya-bahar, Dabkaraya-Fouq, Muftarahama, in El Salam and Aburama in El Jabalain for the returnees.

To facilitate construction of ideal temporary shelters for the returnees, IFRC supported SRCS in training 40 volunteers from White Nile and Sennar branches on emergency shelter kit. The volunteers will assist returnees in improving the construction techniques and better use of shelter kit materials.

Meanwhile, SRCS Sennar Branch with support from IFRC conducted a detailed assessment on the returnees' needs in Almazmoum locality of Sennar State where 3,270 households have settled. Preliminary findings of the report suggest the needs for the returnees in Sennar are similar to those of the returnees in White Nile with significant variation on the time of arrival and camps with those in Bousi and Almagrud being in fair state in regard to shelter needs.

## The situation

The arrivals of returnees from the Republic of South Sudan continue to be experienced in the bordering States of White Nile and Sennar in Sudan. In White Nile State, which triggered this appeal, the arrivals have been in groups of 3 to 6 families each time although there are occasions when up to 40 households have arrived in a single group. In general, they arrive into Sudan without any assets or basic household utilities.

At least 6,294 households have been registered in White Nile State; 3,842 households in Al Jabalain and 2,452 households in El Salam localities according to an assessment conducted in early June 2012 and another 3,270 in Sennar State. These numbers are expected to increase. Several households report that they left behind some members of their families and/or part of their extended families who will soon be joining them.

The Government of Sudan has allocated settlement land for the returnees in various parts of the State as aforementioned. However, the families do not have resources to construct temporary shelters. Being a desert kind of environment, natural building materials have to be sourced from far and require financial input. The average household size is 6 and thus even the shelters that are finally set up with the little effort from the affected population do not meet the minimum [SPHERE](#) standards.

Access to safe drinking water for the population has been improved through a project currently being implemented jointly by SRCS and the Austrian Red Cross. The project has facilitated water treatment for households settled in Aburamad in El Jabalain, Dbakaraya-bahar, Dabkaraya-Fouq and Muftarahama in El Salam localities. Water trucking is also being done though in a small scale. Despite these efforts, the number of returnees' households that consume untreated water basically from the Nile River is high due to the distance to the water point which is between two and six kilometres away from the settlements.

For returnees in Sennar, most households get water from the government provided water points with few households having to depend on water trucking vendors.

Nearly all the returnees from the Republic of South Sudan do not have means to get food or source of stable livelihoods as such, they depend on relief, casual labour and charcoal/firewood trade all of which are not stable. There is an opportunity for the returnees to be able to produce their own food if assisted to with seeds and hand tools ahead of the rain season. Long rains are expected to start in the months of June and July. SRCS has bilateral agreements with German Red Cross on implementation of a project that is currently at its preliminary stages to assist 596 households in establishing livelihoods; 500 of whom will be assisted with agricultural tools and seeds while 96 families are targeted for support to engage in fisheries.

Humanitarian focus in White Nile State by many agencies was previously on the returnees who were proceeding to the republic of South Sudan, most of whom were stranded at the Kosti way station. Nevertheless, SRCS and ADRA have been supporting returnees coming into Sudan by providing them with relief food, non-food items and shelter construction material even though this has not been to the level of meeting all the needs and as such additional efforts from all actors to address the gaps in needs of the returnees with a view of contributing towards long term solutions in enabling beneficiaries to meet their basic needs is required.

As mentioned earlier, the expected rains in the months of June and July poses access challenges in terms of the ability for any agency to be able to deliver relief and other support to the returnees particularly in El Salam locality and some parts of Al Jabalain due to nature of access roads. This puts all actors willing to intervene in a time constraint.

School going children, particularly those in the second, third and fourth grade will continue to face challenges in getting to school. The government is in the process of establishing public schools in the villages with two classes initially to cover the kindergarten and first grade. This leaves the middle group with the option of seeking space in the neighbouring schools which sometimes are far. Only the elder ones mostly boys can therefore access such schools. In 2011, the Fellowship for African Relief Sudan (FAR Sudan) provided the aforementioned schools with stationary and teaching aids with a view of enabling them cope with the increase in number of pupils.

Meanwhile, SRCS branch in the neighbouring Sennar State, with support from IFRC conducted a detailed needs assessment with support of 2 United Nations agencies and local NGOs in June 2012. At least 3,270 returnee households have settled in Almazmoum locality of White Nile.

## Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC Secretariat in Sudan continues to deliver its representation, coordination and facilitation role in support of the activities of IFRC members with an interest in supporting the humanitarian efforts of the SRCS through three levels of coordination meetings. These are:

- Level 1. Movement Platform at strategic level; with SRCS, IFRC and ICRC participation;
- Level 2. Movement Partnerships Task Force at operational level; SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) in country participation;
- Level 3. Technical Ad-Hoc Committees at technical level; SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in country participation based on subject under discussion.

In planning for the assessment and future interventions towards the South-North returnees, SRCS and IFRC invited other organizations to coordination meetings in Khartoum and White Nile state levels. IFRC provided assistance in form of coordination, assessment tools and technical human resource to facilitate the assessment process.

The assessment brought in new partnership initiatives which involved 11<sup>1</sup> agencies both government and non-governmental; A consensus was reached to establish regular inter-agency coordination meetings at State Level.

SRCS has bilateral partnerships with the Austrian, German and Swiss Red Cross societies who have been supporting them in meeting some of the needs of the returnees in White Nile and Sennar State.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Overview:

Through this appeal, SRCS facilitated a detailed assessment in June 2012 to determine the needs of the returnees in White Nile State findings and recommendations of which will be used to inform planning of response. The assessment took into account the population distribution as had jointly been registered by authorities in White Nile and SRCS White Nile Branch. A sample size of 1,000 households (17%) was used in the process where questionnaires were administered. In addition, the assessment team made observations during field visits and conducted interviews with government officials, community leaders and some of the returnees.

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through provision of relief assistance (non-food items) to 9,000 households of South-North returnees in White Nile State</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
At least 9,000 returnee households in White Nile receive essential relief items and shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct assessment on the needs to inform suitable interventions in relief</li> <li>• Coordinate with humanitarian actors in country who assist in the provision of relief assistance.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration</li> <li>• Assess the local market, purchase and transport non-food household items as appropriate</li> <li>• Distribution of non-food household items (kitchen sets, water jerry cans, mosquito nets, blankets)</li> <li>• Distribution of food as required and in cooperation with agencies providing food relief</li> <li>• Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distribution</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Infrastructure Public Utilities and Water Resources (MoIPU&WR), Ministry of Health (MOH), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), United nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian United nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs(UN-OCHA), Fellowship for African Relief (FAR), Adventist Development and Relief Agency(ADRA) and Plan Sudan.

**Progress:**

The assessment conducted in June, indicated that the returnee households came from different livelihood backgrounds ranging from agronomy, agro-pastoral and fisheries. The majority of returnees were agronomists while in South Sudan and are eager to re-establish this type of livelihood.



Photo by SRCS: Assessment of Shelter needs in White Nile.

Currently, households are depending on relief, casual labour and charcoal trade. This poses an increasing negative environmental impact and dependence on aid which is quite inconsistent and furthermore unsustainable. With the rains expected in mid June and early July, early support that could be availed to the returnees will enable them produce their own food during the July-September season and thus they would become self sustainable.

Health services are currently provided by SRCS through the clinics that were constructed and commissioned in a joint effort with the government. However, the clinics are facing resource related challenges in terms of drugs supply, human resource and transport.

Supply of clean drinking water is a challenge for the general population of returnees. SRCS is the only organization providing treated drinking water to the targeted returnees. With support from Austrian Red Cross through an ECHO funded project, SRCS is providing water treatment and purification at Aburamad and Dabkaraya Bahar. SRCS also trucks water to villages in Dabkaraya-bahar, Dabkaraya-Fouq and Muftaraha courtesy of joint WatSan project with Austrian Red Cross. Through the WatSan project, Austrian Red Cross has built the capacity of SRCS Kosti Branch by training volunteers on techniques of water treatment and have also provided two WatSan kits (kit 5 and kit 8) to the White Nile Branch

Arriving returnees in both localities have constructed household shelters from local materials with *hasir* being the common material for walls and roof. The living space is below the [SPHERE](#) standards considering that the average family size currently stands at about 6 members. The shelters require improvement in design and construction techniques in order to meet the ideal standards and as well be able to resist the adverse weather conditions (rains and strong wind).

SRCS has been providing shelter related NFIs to returnees to enable them construct basic temporary shelter from the start of their arrival. Since February 2012 when the rapid assessment was conducted, SRCS has distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, water jerry cans and blankets to 1,400 households, 200 of them being in Sennar.

Following the assessment recommendations, SRCS with support of IFRC conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 40 volunteers who will then be able to assist the returnees in temporary shelter construction using the IFRC shelter kits. From the training outcome, an avenue where returnees will be able to construct suitable temporary shelter that will be able to resist adverse weather conditions can be envisaged. This will enable the beneficiaries to efficiently use the tarpaulins and other emergency shelter kits that are donated to them for use in shelter.

The hygiene and sanitation activities are essential in disease prevention and management. Due to various reasons, the toilet coverage in the settlements is quite low, currently standing at about 0.01%. With this scenario, dangers of disease outbreaks are imminent and thus require urgent action to forestall.

**Table 1: Distribution of returnees per settlement:**

White Nile					
Settlement	HHs	Individuals	Unit	HHs	Individuals
El Salaam			El jabalain		
1. Dubkaria AlFouq	288	1728	Mugamaa Elgabalein	489	2934
2. Dubkaria Bahar	270	1620	Aburamad	1340	8040
3. Sati Albahr	30	180	Mugamaa Elgararha	228	1368
4. Sati Foag	12	72	Kenana	235	1410
5. El Gewaizat	16	96	Johda	1550	9300
6. Guzoba Elnaeim	64	384			
7. El Sheilaga	48	288			
8. Muftah Elrahma	234	1404			
9. Um Galala Soog	60	360			
10. Kilo Ashara	66	396			
11. Danab Elegel	134	804			
12. Fath Elgadi	61	366			
13. Um gala Elsoog	50	300			
14. Um Gusein	130	780			
15. Zeiraga	105	630			
16. Al Akaaf	504	3024			
17. El Megainis	180	1080			
18. Elzilet	200	1200			
Total El Salaam	2,452HH	14,712	Total El jabalain	3,842HH	23,052
<b>Total Returnees</b>	<b>6,294 Households (37,764)</b>				
Sennar State					
	Settlement	Returned June 2011		Returned June 2012	
1	Altrus	550		200	
2	Goz fami Al mujahidin	500		150	
3	Werkat			100	
4	Sharq Almazmoum (Mazmoum East			400	
5	Altaru wa terraru	400		250	
6	Bouzi			100	
7	Almazmoum	50		50	
8	Albelif			520	
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>1,770</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,270 Households</b>			

The main challenge faced by the team is the mode of arrival of returnees who get into the country in small groups of between 3 and 6 households making economical/efficient logistics planning difficult for delivery of relief.

Emergency shelter	
<b>Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through the provision of shelter to 9,000 households of South-North returnees in White Nile State</b>	
Basic shelter is provided for the short-term and into the rainy season to protect 9,000 families from the elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify appropriate technical expertise to develop appropriate programming</li> <li>Conduct assessment on shelter needs and appropriate approach to be used on to meet the needs</li> <li>Train up to 50 volunteers to emergency shelter</li> </ul>

	<p>construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the local market, purchase and transport shelter items as appropriate</li> <li>• Distribute local shelter construction materials for transitional shelters as per recommendations of the assessments (poles, <i>asir</i>, <i>birish</i>, tarpaulins)</li> <li>• Assist target population in the construction process of emergency shelter</li> <li>• Monitor shelter activities</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy</li> </ul>
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### Progress:

Following request from IFRC country team in Sudan, the East Africa Regional Representation office in Nairobi identified an IFRC shelter expert from Tanzania Red Cross Society to assist in the Sudan mission. The expert joined the assessment team and led shelter sector assessment in White Nile State.



Photo by SRCS: Model emergency temporary shelters constructed by SRCS volunteers during Shelter training

The findings of the assessment suggested need for improvement in design and construction techniques for the traditional emergency shelters that had been constructed. Consequently, SRCS organized emergency shelter kit training for 40 volunteers, 20 in each of White Nile and Sennar branches where the shelter expert delivered the trainings. The training had two sessions, theory and practical. Participants practiced construction of emergency shelter with local materials (hasir, gash, wooden poles and tarpaulin) that were provided within a limited space. The trained volunteers will in future be deployed by SRCS to the various settlements as may be needed to assist on shelter matters for returnees.

### Emergency health

**Outcome: Contribution to improved health situation in White Nile State and preparedness for response to any future health needs that might occur (targeting at least 9,000 families).**

Outputs	Activities planned
Timely basic first aid and pre-hospital health care is provided to returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of 100 first aid kits to be used by 50 volunteers assisting returnees in the new settlements</li> <li>• Support coordination with Movement and non Movement actors for delivery of primary health care to returnees through the clinics already established and the State Ministry of Health through mobilizing resources for drugs supply and other health needs</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Ministry of Health and other agencies regarding the provision of essential drugs in the clinics</li> </ul>

### Progress:

SRCS coordinated with the Ministry of Health officials in White Nile on the assessment tools and participation of the ministry in the assessment. Meanwhile, SRCS is providing medical health services in the clinics that were constructed and commissioned in February 2012 jointly with the Ministry of Health despite challenges of resources.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency situation**

Outputs	Revised activities
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9,000 households have access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Returnee households have adequate knowledge on observing and practicing basic hygiene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support coordination with Movement and non-Movement actors for delivery of safe drinking water and treatment</li> <li>• Construction of 300 community latrines</li> <li>• Train 50 volunteers in basic hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Provide hygiene promotion messaging to returnees through trained volunteers</li> </ul>
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**Progress:**

SRCS have water and sanitation Emergency Response Unit (ERU) kits installed in Al Jabalin and El Salam localities where the water treatment and purification system functions. This intervention has ensured availability of safe drinking water for the returnees. In addition to the water treatment points mentioned, SRCS is also conducting water trucking to Aburamad bahar, Aburamad fouq and Mufta Rahama villages. Through the ongoing WatSan project SRCS has been able to train volunteers on operation of ERUs and general WatSan skills in the target localities.

**Challenges:**

Water trucking costs are high and unsustainable and remain as an option for now. The beneficiary community do not have financial resources necessary to sustain the operations.

### Livelihood

<b>Outcome: Up to 4,000 families are assisted to produce food and establish their livelihoods.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Provision of seeds and tools to 4,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct assessment to target families for agricultural assets support and well as consider seasonality and timing for such inputs.</li> <li>• Market assessment to check availability, price and quality of good available locally.</li> <li>• Decide on whether vouchers will have a cash value or be a commodity voucher</li> <li>• Procure or self.-print vouchers read for distribution</li> <li>• Provide agriculture inputs and tools to 4,000 households.</li> <li>• Train retailers in voucher system and procedures</li> <li>• Monitor voucher use and quality / price of goods provided by local retailers.</li> <li>• Reconcile retailer voucher lists and follow up for any beneficiary who did not redeem.</li> <li>• Reconcile and verify retailer voucher lists and arrange payment.</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution ample beneficiary satisfaction survey</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

SRCS, with technical support from IFRC conducted a detailed assessment on livelihoods, market food availability with respective prices. However, no implementation has been done so far to assist the returnees with agricultural tools and seeds.

The findings of the assessment indicate that most of the returnees were agronomists while in the Republic of South Sudan and have experience in production of dura (sorghum) which is their staple food. The returnees would prefer getting seeds and agricultural hand tools.

[Food prices](#) in the local markets have increased marginally due to increased dependence on market for food and may lead to constraint to the vulnerable poor until the next harvesting season. The assessment report recommended food-for-work or food for asset relief distribution for the returnees to safeguard them from the high market prices and as well avoid creating dependency on aid.

### Communications - Advocacy & Public Information

**Outcome 7. The profile and position of the host National Society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities Planned</b>
Smooth flow of information on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and qualified</li> </ul>

the operation is ensured for all concerned stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners supporting the operation.	<p>spokespeople are immediately developed and made available to media and key stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate direct outreach with the host National Society and the National and International media.</li> <li>• Support the launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation using people-centred, community level diverse content, including web-stories, blog entries, video footage and photos with extended captions posted to <a href="http://ifrc.org">ifrc.org</a> and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media.</li> <li>• Launch a media campaign on disaster awareness and promotion of Disaster Risk Reduction.</li> <li>• Timely information to all stakeholders through daily updates on unfolding information</li> </ul>
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**Progress:**

IFRC in collaboration with SRCS has been sharing assessment reports and updates with partners since the launch of the appeal. Currently, weekly updates provide partners with information on the progress achieved and funding levels.

### Capacity building of the National Society

#### Outcome: Enhanced operational capacity of SRCS to respond to this and to potential future disasters throughout Sudan

Outputs	Activities planned
Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to this current situation and to disasters in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Rapid Assessment Training provided to SRCS disaster response teams located at the targeted branch provided skill enhancement in Assessment and First Aid skills</li> <li>• Recruitment and deployment of additional staff to implement the various operational activities.</li> <li>• Training SRCS staff and volunteers in Sphere Standards</li> <li>• Coordination and debriefing meetings with key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Relevant material support to the branch in the affected area</li> </ul>

**Progress**

During the assessment process, SRCS and IFRC headquarter staff trained 55 volunteers in Kosti and Sennar branches on basic assessment skills ahead of their deployment on a data collection mission that was used during the assessments. The team of volunteers deployed also participated in analysis of the data. At the end of the exercise, IFRC technical staff who participated in the assessment, made a presentation to the volunteers with a view of helping them to learn from the assessment by showing them how the deductions were made and which data was well or not well connected. During the assessment, SRCS made a presentation to organizations operating in White Nile state and had an opportunity to inform the actors on the interventions and positions that are taken by the Movement.

An additional 40 volunteers, 20 in each of Sennar and White Nile branches were trained on emergency shelter kit. A total of 12 from Sennar and 6 women from White Nile took part in the training, representing 70% and 30% women representation respectively. The volunteers will subsequently be able to assist the returnees with technical guidance during emergency shelter construction.

**Capacity of the IFRC**

The IFRC Sudan country office is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretariat in the Africa Zone. Currently, the IFRC Sudan Country Office is composed of a country representative and a National programme coordinator, a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) relief coordinator who are supported by six other staff including a programme assistant, accountant, account assistant, receptionist, driver and messenger.

The office receives additional technical support from the IFRC East Africa regional representation and Africa zone office. Technical capacities available include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). Through this appeal, IFRC Sudan was able to tap into the regional resources with the assistance extended to

Sudan by Tanzania Red Cross shelter expert with the objective of transferring skills and knowledge and fostering regional collaboration.

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges

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

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; Phone: +27.11.303.9700; Email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC 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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable

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.

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

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

**MDRSD012 - Sudan - Population Movement**

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 12

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 12 to 23 mar 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/3-2012/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/3-2013/3
Appeal	MDRSD012
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>3,466,967</b>					<b>3,466,967</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	<i>114,400</i>					<i>114,400</i>	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	<i>24,038</i>					<i>24,038</i>	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>138,438</b>					<b>138,438</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	<i>250,000</i>					<i>250,000</i>	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>250,000</b>					<b>250,000</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>388,438</b>					<b>388,438</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>388,438</b>					<b>388,438</b>	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>11%</b>					<b>11%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>388,438</b>					<b>388,438</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-220,897</b>					<b>-220,897</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>167,541</b>					<b>167,541</b>	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/3-2012/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/3-2013/3
Appeal	MDRSD012
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,466,967</b>					<b>3,466,967</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	255,000						255,000	
Shelter - Transitional	1,800,000						1,800,000	
Clothing & Textiles	234,000						234,000	
Seeds & Plants	86,000						86,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,000						24,000	
Medical & First Aid	1,000						1,000	
Utensils & Tools	270,000						270,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>2,670,000</b>						<b>2,670,000</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	18,068						18,068	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>18,068</b>						<b>18,068</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	11,000						11,000	
Distribution & Monitoring	45,000						45,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	22,500						22,500	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>78,500</b>						<b>78,500</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	160,600	2,534				2,534	158,066	
National Staff	7,500						7,500	
National Society Staff	173,400						173,400	
Volunteers	60,300						60,300	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>401,800</b>	<b>2,534</b>				<b>2,534</b>	<b>399,266</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	30,000						30,000	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>30,000</b>						<b>30,000</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	18,000						18,000	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,000</b>						<b>18,000</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	2,000	1,145				1,145	855	
Information & Public Relations	6,000						6,000	
Office Costs	2,000	450				450	1,550	
Communications	14,000						14,000	
Financial Charges	5,000						5,000	
Other General Expenses	10,000						10,000	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>1,595</b>				<b>1,595</b>	<b>37,405</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		203,286				203,286	-203,286	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>203,286</b>				<b>203,286</b>	<b>-203,286</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	211,599	13,482				13,482	198,117	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>211,599</b>	<b>13,482</b>				<b>13,482</b>	<b>198,117</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,466,967</b>	<b>220,897</b>				<b>220,897</b>	<b>3,246,070</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>3,246,070</b>				<b>3,246,070</b>		