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Emergency appeal operation update

Sudan: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD013
GLIDE n° [OT-2012-00049-SDN](#)
6-month summary update
28 December 2013

Period covered by this Ops Update: 13 April 2012 to 31 October, 2012

Appeal target: CHF 2,897,077

Appeal coverage: 7%

[Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 13 April 2012 for CHF **2,839,471** for three months to assist **64,000** beneficiaries in Red Sea 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 start up capital to this appeal.
- Throughout the reporting period Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) remains the main national agency, taking the biggest share of responsibilities in provision of humanitarian assistance in Sudan.
- [Operational Update No 1:](#) provided information on the status of the operation and included adjustments to activities (support to management of feeding centres), budget (to CHF 2,897,077), appeal timeline (to end of December 2012) and geographical coverage area (Red Sea and Kassala States).
- By 6 months, CHF 212,597 had been received in support from the Japanese, Danish and Monaco Red Cross Societies.
- This Operation Update addresses reporting requirements, and is derived from the [Emergency Appeal Revision](#) published on 28 December extending the appeal timeline to June 2013 and revising the budget from CHF 2,878,035 to CHF 465,665.

Summary: The Red Sea and Kassala States are the two areas targeted with the food security appeal. SRCS has been one of the main actors implementing food security interventions in the operational area of this appeal. It is expected to fill the gap left by the engagement with key national and state actors, meet evident needs and avoid escalation of the level of food insecurity in affected communities. SRCS has received commitment from its key non Movement partners (UNICEF, State Ministry of Social Services, State Ministry of Health (MoH) and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)) to provide in-kind food items, drugs, technical support and seconded staff to complement the items procured using the DREF funds and facilitate interim management of the critical feeding centres.

Latest update from FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) indicated improvement in the [harvest season](#) productions in comparison with the last year, which comes as positive impact of the good rainy season in 2012. Consequently, an improvement in the overall food security conditions is expected in some parts of the country especially in Darfur, however [\(GIEWS\)](#) project that food insecurity is likely to persist in conflict-affected areas of the Blue Nile, South Kordofan and North Darfur States as well as among poor households in

Red Sea and Kassala states.

Despite the enhancement of the food security situation linked to this appeal in the areas of intervention, Red Sea and Kassala states still remain amongst the food security stressed areas based to the projections of Famine Early Warning System Network [FEWS NET](#) for the period from December 2012 to March 2013.

In view of the fact that the nutritional status of the population is a key indicator in regards to the progress of the food insecurity in the country, recent reports revealed a high rate of undernourished people in Sudan. For example, [latest reports](#) issued on 9 October 2012, by UN agencies - FAO, WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) presents estimates of chronic undernourishment for the last two decades, and figures for Sudan show that 18 million people or 39.4 per cent of the population are undernourished, which increases the burden of the humanitarian actors in regard to the food security operations in Sudan.

[<click here for interim financial report; here for contact details>](#)

The situation

The [FEWSNET](#) outlook for October 2012 – March 2013, coupled with the [WFP](#) report as of October 2012, is that an estimated 3.2 to 3.5 million people in Sudan face Stressed and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity, (IPC Phase 2 and 3) a 30 – 35 percent reduction compared to 4.6 million people in July 2012. The harvests in some areas have been impacted by conflict, flooding, pest infestations, and labour shortages. The cereal prices will continue to decline during the harvest (October – December), though not as much as in a typical year, due to inflation, high production costs this year and high demand for export to South Sudan. Prices are likely to stabilize or slightly increase during the post-harvest period (January – March).

Food insecurity in Red Sea State is mainly driven by climatic conditions, as rains do not support cultivation in most parts of the state, although the good rains have reportedly generated good pasture for animals and provided sufficient seasonal flooding of small Khors/seasonal streams suitable for small scale flood irrigation. In spite of the national bumper harvest this year, about 300,000 poor people in rural areas will continue to face Stressed levels of food insecurity through the scenario period, due to limited purchasing power as a result of marginal income activities and expected above-average prices throughout the scenario period.

The SRCS held discussions with key partners working with them and are estimating a gap in provision of supplementary feeding in 31 centres (20 Red Sea State and 11 Kassala State) providing supplementary food for 1,800 beneficiaries. The numbers of centres in Kassala are 11 which were located in rural Kassala and Tellkouk localities. While the situation in these States has not reached the stressed levels projected in parts of the 3 protocol areas or Darfur States, the progression from localised to generalised crisis levels in the generally stable States that are not food producers is likely to worsen the food gap currently prevailing amongst vulnerable communities.

Improvements to food security in most parts of Sudan have been evident as the harvests began in October. Most rural households have begun consuming their own food production, while access to wild foods has improved. Good prospects for cash crop harvests, as well as stable or declining cereal prices, have enhanced purchasing power. There is better access to livestock products due to good pasture and water conditions. Access to seasonal labour and payment in-kind have improved as the harvest period (October – December) begins.

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:

- Movement Platform as strategic level; with SRCS, IFRC and ICRC participation
- Movement Partnerships Task Force as operational level; SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in country participation;
- Technical Ad-Hoc Committees as technical level; SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in Country participation based on subject under discussion.

Both SRCS and IFRC secretariat in Sudan are attending regular information sharing UN led meetings. This includes participation in the sectoral meetings on security, health, Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and

logistics. They also participate in bilateral and/or joint discussions with key agencies present in the areas covered under this appeal.

SRCS has received commitments for in-kind support worth an estimated value of CHF 150,000 from non-Movement partners to supplement the items procured with DREF funds.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

Overview

During the operational period, SRCS was able to lobby and negotiate with the Government of Sudan to access the national cereal reserves and using the DREF funds procured 3,000 bags of sorghum at below market prices. SRCS also managed to negotiate with State Ministry of Social Services to enable provision of additional food items on top of the Sorghum to the targeted families. The local authorities in Red Sea State allocated a total of 40 metric tonnes of vegetable oil and 30 metric tonnes of sugar to support the general food distribution program. Furthermore during the reporting period SRCS held discussions with two of the INGOs involved in feeding centre programs who had been asked to close operations in Eastern Sudan in order to identify critical gaps and needs as well as possible areas of collaboration.

Relief distributions (food items)	
Outcome 1: The 12,800 targeted households in 8 localities of Red Sea and Kassala State have secured and sustainable sources of food items during the hunger period.	
Outputs	Activities planned
1:1 Immediate food needs of the affected population (12,800 HHs) are met. 1:2 Sufficient nutritious food accessed by the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the management of the 31 feeding centres in Red Sea and Kassala, in coordination and collaboration with the stakeholders. • Mobilize 90 volunteers in all locations in the two States for running the feeding centres. • Recruitment of 10² (8 at State and 2 at HQs) National Society staff to support the SRCS implement the project • Provision of technical support from IFRC regional / global network • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments to develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Mobilize 60 SRCS volunteers to carry out relief operation verification and distribution (24 volunteers as transportation monitors, 36 volunteers as distribution monitors). • Monitor, evaluate and report on the operations activities. • Develop an exit strategy in cooperation with key partners.

Relief distributions: Since the implementation of this project, SRCS supervisors continued to hold discussions with various State and Non-State actors on progress and the nutritional situation in the target areas. Joint supervisory visits were paid to the centres in the target areas. There have been four coordination meetings with the MoH- Kassala, namely the department of community-based management of malnutrition. The visits were mainly for follow up purposes, conducting more than 75 home visits in Kassala areas. Furthermore, 4 training sessions were conducted for:

- a. 40 health workers and SRCS volunteers on community –based management of malnutrition.
- b. Food and education for women at home in the villages (6 villages) in Kassala.
- c. Refresher sessions on nutrition and child care.

During this period, SRCS was able to lobby and negotiate with the authorities to procure and distribute 3,000 bags of sorghum. SRCS also managed to negotiate with State Ministry of Social Services to enable provision of additional food items on top of the Sorghum to the targeted families. The local authorities in Red Sea State allocated a total of 40 metric tonnes of vegetable oil and 30 metric tonnes of sugar to support the general food distribution program.

Logistics	
Outcome 2: Well supported relief operations, ensuring delivery of relief food items in line with the operational priorities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
2:1 Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure tendering and bidding process are in place. • Rental of 3 stores for food storage • Procurement of 1,656 metric tonnes of mixed food commodities for general and supplementary feeding in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures • Lease 2 trucks and 2 land cruisers locally • Provision of logistical support for staff and volunteers to carry out the operation • Provide and update resource mobilization table on the IFRC's disaster management information system (DMIS)

Logistics: Facilitated the procurement of 3,000 bags of sorghum and managed their storage pending finalization of distribution plans. A detailed dispatch plan has been developed and agreed upon. A local transport contractor has been hired and the food will be transported to the distribution centres.

Capacity of National Society	
Outcome.3 Enhanced operational capacity of SRCS to respond to potential future disasters throughout Sudan	
Outputs	Activities planned
3:1 Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of 11 additional staff (10 SRCS and 1 IFRC) to manage and report on the operation • Conduct one day orientation workshop for staff and volunteers involved in this operation. • Enhance branch capacity to report on the unfolding situation through training and regular communication and monitoring mentorship support. • Coordination and debriefing meetings with key stakeholders at locality, State and National level. • Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the operation. • Support field staff in producing regular updates for sharing with stakeholders
3:2 The information sharing between SRCS and the partners at State, National and International Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and prepare stories, pictures and other visual materials including Multi Media news

was improved.	<p>updates on the SRCS operations under this appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize publicity activities in the affected areas to raise people awareness and knowledge towards SRCS and RC/RC Movement. • Documentation of the media coverage regarding situation development under this appeal. • Support to communication costs between NHQs, branch and the localities
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Capacity of National Society: SRCS has maintained a good level of coordination and engagement with all stakeholders including RC/RC Movement, UN agencies, local authorities, HAC, Ministry of health and Ministry of Social Services at national and State level. During the period 12 – 14 November, 2012, SRCS volunteers actively participated in the national campaign of deficiency of vitamin A in Tellkook area.

Challenges:

- Relief: High number of people in need of food assistance in comparison to resources mobilised made it difficult to initiate distribution of items procured with DREF funds. To overcome this SRCS lobbied and secured in-kind support from state and non-state actors. Moreover, funds constraints had affected the recruitment process of the staff which was solved by using the available staff from the SRCS and the MoH.
 - Logistic: Low level of funding limiting procurement of adequate food commodities to meet identified needs.
 - Capacity of National Society: The low level of funding limited the potential of SRCS to respond to a slow developing crisis and averting it from becoming a national disaster.
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Contact information

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

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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:

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.

MDRSD013 - Sudan - Food Insecurity

Appeal Launch Date: 13 apr 12

Appeal Timeframe: 10 apr 12 to 30 jun 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/04-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2012/04-2013/06
Appeal	MDRSD013
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
A. Budget	2,897,076					2,897,076	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	24,198					24,198	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	76,678					76,678	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	93,700					93,700	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	18,020					18,020	
C1. Cash contributions	212,597					212,597	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	250,000					250,000	
C4. Other Income	250,000					250,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	462,597					462,597	
D. Total Funding = B + C	462,597					462,597	
Coverage = D/A	16%					16%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	462,597					462,597	
E. Expenditure	-388,842					-388,842	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	73,755					73,755	

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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
BUDGET (C)		2,897,076					2,897,076	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Food	1,858,416	179,856				179,856	1,678,560	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	1,858,416	179,856				179,856	1,678,560	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	136,000						136,000	
Computers & Telecom	4,000						4,000	
Office & Household Equipment	1,000						1,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	141,000						141,000	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	22,907	4,498				4,498	18,409	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000						10,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	312,283	33,528				33,528	278,755	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	345,190	38,025				38,025	307,165	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,210						4,210	
National Staff	92,000						92,000	
National Society Staff	193,842	2,066				2,066	191,776	
Volunteers		4,400				4,400	-4,400	
Total Personnel	290,052	6,466				6,466	283,586	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	2,500						2,500	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	2,500						2,500	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,744						1,744	
Total Workshops & Training	1,744						1,744	
General Expenditure								
Travel	29,700						29,700	
Information & Public Relations	15,900						15,900	
Office Costs	8,800	349				349	8,451	
Communications	12,600						12,600	
Financial Charges	5,000	-39,861				-39,861	44,861	
Other General Expenses	9,358						9,358	
Shared Office and Services Costs		3,000				3,000	-3,000	
Total General Expenditure	81,358	-36,511				-36,511	117,869	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		177,274				177,274	-177,274	
Total Operational Provisions		177,274				177,274	-177,274	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	176,817	23,732				23,732	153,085	
Total Indirect Costs	176,817	23,732				23,732	153,085	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,897,076	388,842				388,842	2,508,234	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,508,234				2,508,234		