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Emergency appeal

Sudan: 2013 Complex Emergency

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD016 15 May, 2013

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,711,427 in cash, kind, or services to support the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to assist 150,000 beneficiaries (25,000 families) for eight months, and will be completed by the 15 January, 2014. A Final Report will be made available by 15 April 2014. (three months after the end of the operation)

Summary

Sudan continues to experience both natural and man-made disasters ranging from conflict, droughts, floods and epidemic outbreaks, creating a cycle of displacement and vulnerability across the country. By the end of 2012, 4.4 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, and these numbers have continued to remain high in the first part of 2013.



SRCS volunteers participate in the relief distribution in South Kordofan. Photo by: SRCS

The protracted nature of these many humanitarian crises has led to the launch of this second Emergency Appeal for a complex emergency. This appeal follows on from the [2011 -2012 Sudan Complex Emergency Appeal \(MDRSD011\)](#), and aims to extend the assistance already provided to states such as Blue Nile and South Kordofan, to those in most need across eleven states of the country (the five states of Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum states).

While access and humanitarian space continue to be a major impediment in delivering humanitarian services for the vulnerable communities, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is one of the few national humanitarian organisations with a unique network of active volunteers and staff across the country that have been able to provide consistent humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.

With this appeal, the IFRC aims to support the SRCS Branch and National Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs and NDRTs) to respond to acute humanitarian needs within 48 hours of the onset of disasters that emerge during the course of the appeal period through provision of rapid, effective, short – term, high impact, lifesaving assistance to an estimated 150,000 beneficiaries including internally displaced people across eleven disaster prone states of Sudan (the five states of Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum states). The appeal also aims to consolidate the capacities of the National Societies and its branches and promote humanitarian diplomacy in building peace and promotion of the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles.

In South Kordofan and Blue Nile SRCS has or is in discussion for joint operations with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In the specific areas where SRCS and ICRC have joint active operations this appeal will focus on activities related to Capacity of the National Society.

A final Report for this operation will be made available by 15 April 2014 (three months after the end of the operation). An external evaluation will be conducted within 3 months of the final report being issued.

[<click here for emergency appeal budget; here for contact details>](#)

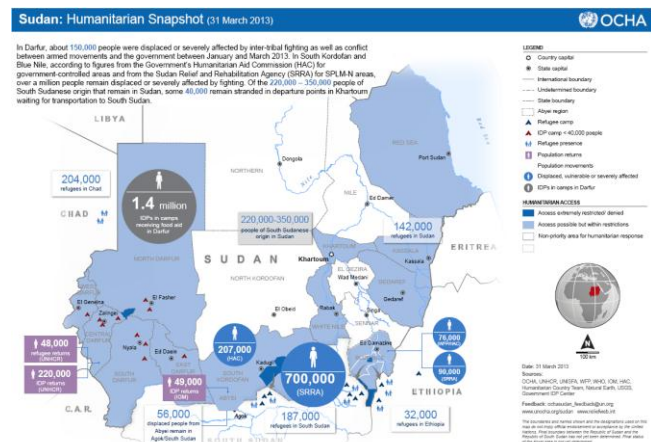
The situation

2012 was the first full year since the independence of South Sudan, following the 2011 referendum in which the 10 southern states of Sudan voted for secession in accordance to the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Throughout 2012, tensions within Sudan and along the new borders with South Sudan continued with several clashes of varying degree and intensity reported in parts of the three Protocol Areas and Darfur States.

[UNOCHA](#) estimated that at the end of 2012, the conflict within the three Protocol Areas displaced or severely affected a total of 275,000 people in Government-controlled areas, and a further 800,000 people in Sudanese People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) controlled areas.

[Since the beginning of 2013](#), sporadic inter-communal and inter-tribal conflicts have led to inter-communal violence, mainly caused by cattle raiding or mining rights within the Darfur States, while other clashes between armed movements and the Government of Sudan forces have also been reported within the Darfur States and three Protocol Areas. In the three Protocol Areas, despite progress in the implementation of agreements between [Sudan and South Sudan](#), and dialogue between [Sudan Government and SPLM-N](#), there continues to be conflict in several areas resulting in new displacements. The recent clashes between armed oppositions group (SRF) and the Government of Sudan armed forces in parts of North Kordofan and South Kordofan States have also resulted in an estimated [internal displacement of 40,000 people](#). These many different clashes have forced tens of thousands of people from their homes into neighboring localities or States within Sudan and are causing an ongoing protracted humanitarian crisis in many parts of the country.

According to the [2013 Humanitarian Work Plan for Sudan](#), developed by UN and partners including SRCS and IFRC, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance remains roughly the same as in 2012. In Darfur there are still some 3.4 million people in need to a variety of humanitarian assistance, including 1.4 million IDPs in need of food aid. Although some positive developments have taken place recently, including the IDPs conference held in South Darfur on 25 - 26 March 2013, ahead of the Darfur Donors' Conference that took place in Doha 7 - 8 April 2013, the situation remains challenging. These meetings discussed the early recovery and rehabilitation of Darfur; however the security situation continues to be unpredictable in some parts of the region. From the beginning of the year reports of intra-tribal conflict and conflict between armed opposition group and Sudan armed forces continue to cause new internal displacement beyond the conflict areas with [thousands requiring humanitarian assistance](#). As a result of the deteriorating health infrastructure and services, thousands of people in Darfur remain at risk of epidemic outbreaks, as seen in 2012; where the yellow fever outbreak hit more than half of the localities in Darfur States and resulted in some 177 deaths.



Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot (31 March 2013): Source UNOCHA

The evolving situation across the three Protocol Areas as well as the rest of Sudan requires early humanitarian intervention to address some of the needs of the IDPs and returnees as well as other vulnerable communities. The SRCS, supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has contributed to the development of the priority areas for humanitarian assistance in Sudan articulated in the UN's [2013 Humanitarian Workplan](#). The strategic priority areas identified by the Government of Sudan and Humanitarian actors (UN, IO, INGOs and NGOs) are:

- 1) Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan
- 2) Promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people and communities by reducing aid dependence
- 3) Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan

Coordination and partnerships

In addition to IFRC and ICRC, SRCS looks to its sister Societies that are active partners, including British, Canadian, Danish, German, Kenyan, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies as well as Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi, Turkish and UAE Red Crescent Societies. In addition, Sudanese Red Crescent Society partnered with eight United Nations agencies and 10 government institutions (Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Metrological Authority, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Internal affairs, National Water Company, Humanitarian Aid Commission and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) as well as the German, Japanese and Norwegian Embassies.

The IFRC Country office 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 Sudanese Red Crescent Societies. Within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, coordination mechanisms are done through three levels of coordination meetings. These are:

- Level 1. Movement Platform at strategic level; with participation of SRCS Secretary General, IFRC Head of Delegation and ICRC Head of Delegation;
- Level 2. Movement Partnerships Task Force at operational level; with participation of SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) within country;
- Level 3. Technical Ad-Hoc Committees at technical level; participation of SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in country. The participation of each movement component is based on subject under discussion and includes bilateral meetings between the various movement components.



Coordination meeting on North Kordofan crisis with State and communities actors in Al-Rahad Locality of, North Kordofan State. Photo/SRCS

As part of the Humanitarian actors in Sudan both IFRC and SRCS participate in various existing coordination mechanisms, including routine UN led and Government led coordination mechanisms as well as routine and ad-hoc meetings with strategic partners (INGOs and Donor Community) during crisis phase of emergencies, providing briefings on humanitarian situation and progress of response at both National and State level.

In addition to these meetings the IFRC Secretariat sends out regular communication via email on trends and emerging issues to all its Movement and non-Movement partners working in Sudan or supporting Sudanese Red Crescent through multilateral or bilateral arrangements.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

SRCS, supported by IFRC, implemented emergency operations in 2012 using IFRC tools such Emergency Appeals (for Complex Emergency, Population Movement, Food Insecurity) and DREF Operations (for Floods and Yellow Fever) in parts of the three Protocol Areas, Sennar, White Nile, Kasalla, Red Sea, Khartoum and five Darfur States. The support mobilised through these operations enabled SRCS to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to some 496,143 people, through provision of relief items and basic services in the following sectors: relief distribution of food and non-food items, health, water sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as restoration of family links (RFL) and provision of basic, emergency shelter.

With bilateral support from other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners as well its non-Movement partners, SRCS implemented a variety of programmes across the country tapping into its network of volunteers, drawn from all localities across Sudan allowing it to pool local resources to respond to crisis, involving large populations and building resilience through social mobilisation at grassroots level.

Evaluation of Emergency Appeals and DREF Operations:

As part of continuous quality improvement at the operational level IFRC is currently conducting an independent evaluation of two of the three Emergency Appeals launched in 2012 and had an internal operational review of one of the two DREF operations. The following preliminary findings of the ongoing evaluation and key recommendations of the internal progress review of the Floods DREF operation were used to inform the development of this appeal.

- Structured coordination with non-Movement partners working with SRCS in responding to both man-made and natural disasters.
- Advocacy with State and humanitarian actors in standardisation of assessment tools as well as relief item packages within the various stakeholder organisations to maximise resource utilisation in responding to sudden onset emergencies involving large populations hence facilitating efficient use of available resources.

Some preliminary findings from the on-going evaluation of the 2011-2012 complex emergency appeal:

- Continue with support for the people still affected by the protracted nature of the various humanitarian crisis in Sudan
- Beneficiary targeting for relief distribution: Where possible and appropriate include the following groups in beneficiary identification: IDP leaders, representatives of IDP women groups, representative of IDP youths and representatives of the host communities in needs assessments and beneficiary selection,
- Include IDPs representatives in the coordination meetings with local authorities and other stakeholders.
- SRCS staff and volunteers to be trained in security management because of reported landmines, banditries and ongoing fighting/clashes between armed movements and Sudanese armed forces.
- Set up a comprehensive communication network linking the branches and SRCS headquarters Emergency Operation room.
- Practical training on IHL, advocacy and dissemination of RCRC principles for SRCS staff and volunteers.
- As the main actor present in most localities support SRCS to take a leading role in assessments, advocacy and mediation between IDPs and Host communities, farmers and nomads and between different tribes to facilitate a culture of peace and non-violence.
- Include where possible livelihood activities linked to emergency relief to minimise relief dependency, particularly in the more quiet areas such as in Damazien.
- Training of SRCS staff and volunteers in quality documentation and reporting including weekly situation reports, mapping of population movements, knowledge /research on population figures of host communities.
- Prepositioning of response supplies at branch level and other strategic locations ahead of the rainy season

The needs

Immediate needs: The situation in the targeted eleven States is characterized by frequent and sporadic displacement of people, who often escape from their homes carrying none of their belongings. At the end of 2012, some 4.4 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

- 1,430,000 IDPs in camps in Darfur
- a further 2,116,000 people in Darfur not in IDPs camps
- 138,000 IDPs / severely affected people in Blue Nile State
- 557,000 IDPs / severely affected in South Kordofan
- 142,000 refugees in Sudan.

Those displaced are in immediate need of food aid or other forms of humanitarian assistance, including emergency shelter, basic health services, access to safe water and sanitation, protection from violence, and essential supplies to restore dignified daily life, as well as assistance to reunite with family and its associated

support. The priority humanitarian needs identified are therefore provision of Relief (food and Non-Food items), Health, and Water and Sanitation services.

Over recent months, SRCS/IFRC have carried out evaluations of key projects, branch capacity assessments, and rapid and in-depth assessments of the ongoing crisis to inform the development of this emergency appeal. Making use of the recommendations of the various assessments, evaluations and lessons learned from the last complex emergency operation, SRCS intends to contribute to meet part of the Relief (Non-Food items), Health, and WatSan needs for 150,000 beneficiaries across the targeted states through this appeal.

Appreciating the balance needed between emergency humanitarian assistance and initiation of early recovery programming and resilience building, SRCS received assistance from IFRC to develop a strategic document (Darfur Road Map) to guide their interventions and to identify the priority areas through a comprehensive consultative process, where SRCS engaged all Movement and non-Movement partners supporting their work. This consultation was also used to inform the activities identified under this appeal.

SRCS will continue to partner with WFP and HAC to provide food items and to coordinate with other stakeholders present in the field to avoid overlap and minimize duplication of efforts. More specifically this appeal intends to address the following needs. In the specific areas where SRCS and ICRC have joint active operations this appeal will focus on activities related to Capacity of the National Society:

Shelter needs: The displaced people from the conflict affected areas have been constantly on the move in search of safety and basic needs. Mostly these has been in schools or neighborhood play grounds where they put up makeshift structures from what is available including the use of twigs, branches and grass. While the SRCS has continued to provide non-food items (tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, digging tools), the needs have not been fully covered due to the constant displacements as described in the evaluations and assessments above. Through this appeal SRCS will procure, preposition and distribute non-food items based on emerging needs in emergency shelter.

Water and sanitation needs: Most displaced people depend on hafirs and shallow wells for their water needs. This are usually shared with the host community and is one of the critical unmet needs for the IDPs. Piped water from main sources remains disrupted. Water for sanitary use is limited, as is access to latrines as there are none in the area. Open defecation is common and is posing a health hazard. There is no mechanism for solid waste disposal; many people share the same water points that have low yields compared to the demands. To counter this, SRCS plans to rehabilitate 30 hand pumps as indicated in the activities. In two targeted States (Blue Nile and South Kordofan) where no other actors are implementing the same activities.

Health: Efforts have been put in place by SRCS and its partners in provision of health care services through existing public health centres and mobile clinics. So far in 2013 there have not been any major disease outbreaks and efforts need to be sustained. Key activities proposed and included in the appeal include continuing the support in provision of basic health services through existing clinics and mobile clinics as well as continuous health promotion campaigns, through this appeal.

Restoring Family Links (RFL): Constant communication between staff/volunteers in the field and headquarters remains an important area to facilitate restoration of family links, in addition to coordinating of response actions under the various activities. With the poor telephone network, this appeal seeks to improve SRCS capacity by the procurement and installation of telephone equipment for the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at SRCS HQ and targeted branches, to facilitate the transfer of RFL communications and to help the general coordination of the response.

Logistics: With the anticipation of rainy season this appeal seeks to procure additional Rubb Halls to add to those procured under the previous complex emergency appeal, for prepositioning and temporary storage of relief items near the operation areas to cut on the time taken and reduce operating costs over the extended area of this current appeal. This is also important ahead of the upcoming rainy season which already started in Blue Nile State. Warehouse maintenance in some of the states is also proposed, in order to increase the capacity and safety of relief items.

Capacity of National Society: While the SRCS has continued to advocate for expansion of humanitarian space, the government's directive currently in force is requiring humanitarian assistance in Blue Nile and South Kordofan to be led by national institutions with relief assistance channeled through HAC and SRCS. It

is likely that this directive will prevail over a long period as humanitarian diplomacy efforts continue. In order to meet the additional responsibilities, SRCS has identified areas for enhancing its capacity and plans to draw on the global network of Regional and National Disaster Response Teams from sister National Societies in the region. Furthermore, due to the expansion of geographical area of coverage (inclusion of Darfur States) as compared to the previous complex emergency appeal SRCS plans to mobilize additional support through this appeal to pre-position relief items and deployment of additional staff in the respective branches and units (see planned operation).

Longer-term needs: bearing in mind the major role played by SRCS during different disasters that occurred in 2012 such as the complex emergency in the protocol areas and yellow fever outbreak in Darfur, in addition to the high demand on SRCS to coordinate and implement activities on behalf of other partners through its volunteer network, the SRCS emergency early preparedness and response capacity to cope with the community Government and donors demands, need to be committedly further supported in order to ensure quick, and effective, response in implementing future emergency response and to ensure minimum disruption of ongoing developmental programmes.

Beneficiary selection:

While there are more than four million people identified to be in need of humanitarian assistance across Sudan, this appeal will focus on meeting the most urgent humanitarian needs at the peak of a crisis by strengthening strategic response mechanisms across key states known to be facing protracted emergency situations. SRCS, through this appeal, intends to continue providing emergency assistance to at least 150,000 people including returnees and IDPs with specific attention to the most vulnerable groups within the targeted populations including women, girls, children, elderly and disabled people in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur, East Darfur, Central Darfur, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum, States.

The specific target population will be identified through continuous rapid assessments including assessments done jointly with other stakeholders responding to crisis phase of an emergency ensuring assistance is given based on gaps identified and in complimentary manner. Adjustments on beneficiary figures at state levels will be made based on emerging trends and needs taking into account other actors responding to the various emergency situations.

Table1: Estimated number of target beneficiaries per State and SRCS branches

No.	State	Number of target beneficiaries
1	Blue Nile	35,000
2	South Kordofan	35,000
3	North Kordofan	30,000
4	South Darfur / East Darfur	13,000
5	West Darfur / Central Darfur	13,000
5	North Darfur	13,000
7	White Nile	5,000
8	Sennar	2,000
9	Khartoum	4,000
	Total	150,000

The National Society will continue to coordinate with the local authorities such as HAC, UN Special Agencies, INGOs, NNGOs and community leaders in addition to movement components present in the field to determine the families to be assisted with this appeal support using the following criteria:

- Female or child headed families.
- Affected families who lost their property and have proven difficulties to recover by their own means

- Families that are not receiving any support from other agency or institutions including ensuring no duplication from the current DREF operation for North and South Kordofan.

The following is a projection of breakdown per sector of beneficiaries to be assisted by this appeal:

- 1) Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items: 60,000 Beneficiaries
- 2) Emergency Health and Care: 60,000 Beneficiaries
- 3) Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: 30,000 Beneficiaries

The proposed operation

This new appeal aims to support the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) National and Branch Disaster Response Teams (NDRT /BDRT) to respond to acute humanitarian needs within 48 hours of the onset of a disasters that emerge during the course of the funding period through provision of rapid, effective, short – term, high impact lifesaving assistance to an estimated 150,000 beneficiaries across eleven disasters prone states of Sudan (include the five states of Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Senner and Khartoum states). The operation plans to provide immediate relief assistant (NFIs), provision of urgent basic first aid services to the vulnerable people and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases during the emergency situation in eleven targeted states of Sudan.

As mentioned previously, SRCS has additional responsibilities to cover humanitarian actions in certain of the identified states (Blue Nile and South Kordofan) and to manage to extended area of support under this emergency appeal. As such it has put in place plans to enhance its capacity and mobilize additional support through this appeal to pre-position relief items and deployment of SRCS staff and NDRT member in the respective branches and units.

Each of the States targeted under this appeal will deploy one team comprising of a state Disaster Management operation manager, logistician, drivers, warehouse guard, reporting officer, project accountant, relief officer and a WatSan officer. In addition, South Kordofan will have an emergency medical coordinator and a WatSan coordinator. Several field officers will also be deployed at unit levels depending on needs. The majority of these staff were deployed during the previous complex emergency operation (2011-2012).

The National Society headquarter capacity will also be enhanced through the deployment of additional staff to the Disaster Management, Communications and PMER department based on need and scale of operations. .

The IFRC office in Sudan will continue to take lead in supporting the National Society to perform its role with the staff in the country and proposes getting additional support from Regional Disaster Response Teams and sister National Societies with similar experiences based on the technical needs for the same as identified by various evaluations and assessments, including a PMER specialist.

Shelter, settlement and non-food items

Outcome 1: Vulnerability is reduced through provision of relief assistance (non-food items) to 10,000 households (60,000 beneficiaries) affected households, in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, 5 Darfur States, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum States.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10,000 households in protocol areas, White Nile, North Kordofan, Sinnar, 5 Drfur States and Khartoum receive essential relief Items. • Coordinated mobilization and distribution of relief goods take place in the targeted areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure, transport and distribute non-food relief items for 60,000 beneficiaries. (NFIs include: 2 tarpaulins, 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen sets, 2 jerry cans, digging tools distributed per family according to local circumstances) according to SPHERE standards. • In collaboration with WFP and HAC distribute food items to at least 60,000 beneficiaries. • Mobilize 300 SRCS volunteers to carry out relief operation (assessment, relief distribution, including food distribution with WFP) making use of PASSA (participatory approach for safe shelter and settlement awareness). • Conduct trainings on Disaster management for 300 SRCS volunteers and staff across all 11 target States States

	<p>responding in various emergencies. Each training (2 in Rapid Assessment, 2 in Relief Operation management, 2 in PASSA and 2 in Security and Safety of Staff and volunteers). Each training will have 20 to 30 volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of warehouses at headquarters and branches. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and report on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.
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Emergency health and care

Outcome 2: Contribution to improved health situation during crisis phase of emergency in Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, 5 Darfur States, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum States by provision of basic health services including First Aid services for at least 60,000 beneficiaries.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid and basic Health services are supported at the primary health care levels to meet the health needs of at least 60,000 beneficiaries. • The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support at least 11 Primary Health Care clinics and 6 mobile clinics in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State. • Mobilize and second medical personnel to support provision of basic health care during emergencies. • Conduct health related trainings (First Aid, epidemic control, social mobilisation) for 200 SRCS volunteers and staff across all target States. • Procure and preposition 250 First Aid kits across proposed operational sites. • Procure personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers for use during response. • Initiate health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as Malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea, bloody Diarrhoeas, Dermatitis and other outbreaks likely to occur during emergency situations. • In collaboration with MoH, UNICEF and WHO support vaccination campaigns across the targeted States as appropriate (measles, polio, yellow fever or meningitis). • Print and distribute health promotion materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) during campaigns.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency Situation targeting 5,000 families (30,000 beneficiaries) in Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, 5 Darfur States, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum, States by improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and their use during emergency situations targeting 5,000 households (30,000 beneficiaries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution soap 10,000 kg (0.25kg/family/month) to the most affected households. • Procurement and installation of 9 water pumps. • Procurement and distribution of 10,000 hygiene kits. • Procurement and distribution of 2000 cleaning tools (1 hoe, 1 rake and 1 bucket). • Procurement and distribution of 2000 water Purification Tablets. • Conduct 3 Simulation Exercises for disaster preparedness targeting 75 WatSan Volunteers. • Conduct 9 Emergency PHAST training for 450 WatSan volunteers. • Rehabilitation of 30 hand pumps (20 in South Kordofan and 10 in Blue Nile States).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 144 Hygiene awareness sessions and cleaning campaigns across all targeted states. • Construction of 10 common latrines within the 3 Protocol Areas.
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Restoring family links (RFL) and protection

Outcome 4: Enhanced protection for minors, women and the elderly and reunification of families in Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, 5 Darfur States, White Nile, Sennar and Khartoum, States.

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with key stakeholders, tracing services are provided for missing persons and families are supported in reunification with their loved ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of child friendly spaces in collaboration with UNICEF. • Support other stakeholders and or establish interim care for unaccompanied minors.

Logistics

Outcome 5: Well supported relief operations, ensuring delivery of a range of relief items in line with the operational priorities.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; coordinated reception of all incoming goods; coordinated Warehousing centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers in the response sites of the crisis. • Provide additional warehousing capacity through acquisition and installation of rub halls. • Procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. • Support the SRCS branches to further improve logistics capacity, procurement practices and management of relief items by training at least two focal persons per branch in supply chain management.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome 6: Enhanced operational capacity of SRCS to respond to emergencies in the targeted States within this appeal.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to disaster and promote peace through in humanitarian diplomacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Diplomacy training for 20 key SRCS staff and volunteers from the headquarters and the targeted branches to enhance their skills in engaging with non-Movement partners in discussing their auxiliary role. • Recruitment and deployment of additional staff to implement the various operational activities. • Procurement and installation of telephone equipment for the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at SRCS HQ and targeted branches. • Deployment of technical support from Disaster Response Teams and sister National Societies from the region and Globally as per emerging needs. • Enhance branch capacity to report on the operation through training on PMER, regular communication and field monitoring visits. • Coordination and debriefing meetings with key stakeholders. • Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders (HAC, MoH, Community leaders, INGOs, IO, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN Agencies, Funding Agencies), to discuss the progress of the various operations at National and State levels. • Realtime and final evaluation of the operation to document best

	practice and identify weakness to better inform adjustment to current and future operations.
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Communications - Advocacy & Public Information

Outcome 7: To increase awareness amongst the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the work done by SRCS emergency operations.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smooth flow of information on the operation is ensured for all concerned stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners supporting the operation. General population and key stakeholders well informed about the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement humanitarian work in Sudan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and qualified spokespeople are immediately developed and made available to media and key stakeholders. Coordinate direct outreach with the host National Society and the national and international media. 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 SRCS and IFRC websites and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media. Launch a media campaign on disaster awareness and promotion of non violence and risk reduction prior to and during emergency situations.

Capacity of the National Society

SRCS has a total of 488 staff across the country with 59 based at Headquarters supporting the implementation of both Development and Emergency Operations. Through the years, SRCS has established a network of 383,240 volunteers with an average of 1,500 volunteers actively engaged in various operations across the country at any given time. SRCS has focal persons in almost each and every locality in all States of Sudan. Thus, SRCS has the human capacity to monitor trends and identify needs as well as provide localized response.

SRCS has implemented a disaster risk reduction project in 5 States of Darfur and Blue Nile whose focus was building community resilience during crisis by establishing and making use of Early Warning System to initiate Early Action as a way to mitigate against crisis situations. The project enabled SRCS to reach 35,514 people (Volunteers and community members). Through this project SRCS was able to operationalize a 'Road Map on Darfur' for engaging with its partners in discussing durable solutions and SRCS contribution towards the same.

SRCS has implemented a National Community Health Volunteer Programme (NCHVP) in Gezira, Sennar, North Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur and South Darfur States focussing on building the capacity of SRCS volunteers and target communities to respond to emergencies by transferring knowledge and skills on First Aid and Community Social Mobilisation. By the end of 2012, the programme reached 86,703 people. To enhance their planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) skills, 11 focal persons under the NCHVP were trained on PMER.

With funding from Norwegian Red Cross and supplementary funds from the Saudi Red Crescent Authority, SRCS has upgraded the SRCS Financial System from Sage Line 50 to Sage ERP Accpac 500 version 6.0 enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. This upgrade will support SRCS to integrate various functions

and departments of the organization in one system. The system is capable of linking finance, human resources and logistics and forms the foundation for enabling a strong national society.

SRCS has received capacity building support from other Movement partners (including ICRC and PNS) in HR, finance development, governance and PMER through on-going development projects.

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 Finance Development Delegate 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 will facilitate technical support from other sister societies within the region as appropriate.

Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation

Monitoring plan:

Monitoring and reporting of this appeal will make use of the IFRC global tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER). This will include review of documentation such as monthly and quarterly detailed narrative reports from the field to the branches and headquarters. It will also make use of rapid assessments to monitor progress and adjust approaches and response accordingly. Additionally, meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities will be done on a regular basis. These monitoring tasks will be carried out by SRCS and IFRC staff at branches and headquarters level. IFRC will also make use of its Regional, Africa Zone and Global network of expertise to support surge capacity for various aspects of the programme including monitoring and evaluation. To ensure ownership and sustainability SRCS field staff at locality level and local community members (men, women) will also be monitoring and following jointly all the project activities implementation and outcomes. Furthermore, the beneficiaries in the targeted areas will be surveyed to find out about their satisfaction towards the services received by them from this appeal. The data collected during such visits will be verified and assessed at the field and HQ level for reporting or decision making purposes by branch team and HQ staff. Multimedia and other forms of communication means and tools will be used to facilitate the sharing of information according to the needs of the area.

Evaluation plan:

An internal real time evaluation will take place within the first three months of the operation. In addition a final external evaluation using both international and national evaluators will be done within 3 months after the final report has been issued in order to look at outcomes and assess the contribution of the intervention toward achieving the desired outcomes; assess the effectiveness of activities and achievement of targets; and determine lessons learned and document best practices for sharing with all key stakeholders. These lessons and best practices will be disseminated throughout the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and to all non-movement partners working with Sudanese Red Crescent society in the various response activities identified in this appeal.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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

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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 (NGOs) 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

15-May-13

Sudan: 2013 Complex Emergency Appeal

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	417,500			417,500
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	460,000			460,000
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	242,500			242,500
Medical & First Aid	87,500			87,500
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	336,000			336,000
Other Supplies & Services	15,000			15,000
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,558,500	0	0	1,558,500
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles Purchase	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	165,000			165,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	36,000			36,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	201,000	0	0	201,000
Storage, Warehousing	105,835			105,835
Distribution & Monitoring	8,000			8,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	63,672			63,672
Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	177,507	0	0	177,507
International Staff	469,600			469,600
National Staff	30,140			30,140
National Society Staff	357,181			357,181
Volunteers	265,300			265,300
Total PERSONNEL	1,122,221	0	0	1,122,221
Consultants-Evaluation	30,000			30,000
Professional Fees-Audits	35,520			35,520
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	65,520	0	0	65,520
Workshops & Training	34,160			34,160
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	34,160	0	0	34,160
Travel	26,000			26,000
Information & Public Relations	86,500			86,500
Office Costs	3,000			3,000
Communications	10,500			10,500
Financial Charges	10,000			10,000
Other General Expenses	190,000			190,000
Shared Support Services	0			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	326,000	0	0	326,000
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	226,519	0	0	226,519
Total INDIRECT COSTS	226,519	0	0	226,519
TOTAL BUDGET	3,711,427	0	0	3,711,427
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,711,427	0	0	3,711,427