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Sudan

Mid-Year Report 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAASD001

30 September 2012

**This report covers the
period 01 January 2012
to 30 June 2012.**

*Assessment of Shelter needs in
White Nile State - Sudan. Photo
by SRCS*



Overview

The Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS) remains one of the main humanitarian institutions able to access vulnerable communities in most parts of the country where the complex humanitarian situation continues to unfold.

In 2012, the humanitarian actors (both Movement and non-Movement) were responding to a range of emergencies in South Kordofan, Blue Nile States and Darfur as well as food insecurity/poverty in most of the states in Sudan. On the basis of such ongoing needs, SRCS, supported by the IFRC, continued to play an important role in delivering humanitarian services and supporting other humanitarian actors to reach vulnerable communities across Sudan as the situation evolved. Furthermore, the Federation continued to support the capacity of the SRCS to take a lead role in delivering its humanitarian mandate by mobilizing resources around the National Society Development, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and strengthening community resilience through the community-based Health and Care initiatives. These are activities that build ownership by work with vulnerable communities in areas where the SRCS can make a difference and where the community-based approach was scaled up. The support includes ensuring the cross-cutting issues were integrated as well in strengthening SRCS abilities to plan, monitor, evaluate and report on various humanitarian initiatives.

During the reporting period, the Government of Sudan had made two main decisions; a) the nationalization of the humanitarian work and asking international actors to work in partnership with the national NGOs, including the Sudanese Red Crescent, and b) seven international NGOs were closed and their activities were terminated in Eastern Sudan, namely States of Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref. The seven international NGOs worked across multiple sectors including health, livelihoods, protection, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), emergency response, mine action and nutrition. There are serious concerns about the impact such decisions had made on the capacity of national NGOs including SRCS and the overall impact on the peoples' need.

However, the Federation Country Office continued to maintain its 3 key roles; representation, coordination and facilitation in favour of SRCS which is normally the Task force meeting, the Platform Meeting and the Technical Committees. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed with Movement components to define roles, management principles and the framework of cooperation was agreed. Moreover, technical and financial support were mobilized to support SRCS programme management tools and procedures. The strategic plan, cooperation policy and standard programme agreements ensured a constructive cooperation.

Working in partnership

SRCS implements its emergency relief and community based programming in close collaboration with national and international organizations as well as relevant government departments. It has well-established working relations with public authorities at federal, state and locality levels as well as a good partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), National Societies in the region, UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs working in Sudan.

The Federation, through its programme support, facilitates active engagement of SRCS in various coordination meetings. At local level, SRCS supports its community-based programmes through engagement with 'Peoples Committees' at grassroots level, the local authorities at locality level and the Ministry of Health (MoH) at the State Level. By working closely with these key stakeholders, SRCS teams and volunteers are able to reach communities in their households providing hand on skills in risk reduction based on community needs, ensuring continuous acceptability by community members and providing access to a wide network of community own resource persons to respond to disasters.

Partner National Societies that supported the work of SRCS bilaterally in 2011 included the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. These National Societies supported SRCS' work in the areas of disaster management, disaster response, livelihoods, food security, health, water and sanitation (WatSan) and logistics. They have also invested in organizational development, with particular emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, finance, volunteer management, and support for branch running costs.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

Expected Outcomes

- 1.1 The National Society has the capacity to monitor and analyse trends in humanitarian indicators and use the findings to inform their delivery of humanitarian services.
- 1.2 The existence of agreed criteria for excellence by which the functioning of NS can be rated.
- 1.3 Professional qualifications and competences of NS staff and volunteers at all levels are strengthened through mentorship, internship and a regional peer network. Opportunities are created for exchange, training, knowledge-sharing, and operational research.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL Current	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
% increase in capacity of SRCS in its humanitarian operations			
# of staff, volunteers and key community members participating in trainings related to upholding high	-	-	-

standards in provision of humanitarian assistance.			
# of branches meeting the criteria of a well functioning branch.	-	7	8
# of programmes with clear Monitoring and Evaluation plan	-	7	7
# of programmes developed or revised based on country humanitarian updates and situational reports	-	7	7
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>All agreements signed between SRCS and IFRC through the country plan have a clear results-based orientation and are reported accordingly. They are also revised on the basis of the country humanitarian updates.</p> <p>Support was provided to SRCS in assessing the capacity of its branches and addressing identified gaps to enable the NS meet international standards of good practice in humanitarian assistance. This included specific trainings for SRCS staff, members and volunteers to enable common understanding of the roles related to governance, management, volunteers and community structures in the Movement.</p> <p>The programme of strengthening the SRCS finance management system includes building on the existing plan of action (PoA) as well as support SRCS in implementing phase two of the plan by mobilizing resources to upgrade further the hardware and software. This includes training of both male and female staff based on the identified skills gaps. It also includes monitoring progress of application of the installed finance system through mentorship and individualized training for staff that require additional support. All 15 branches will implement the online financial management system. The financial support of this activity is provided by the Norwegian Red Cross, through the Federation.</p>			

Business Line 2: To expand SRCS services for vulnerable people by supporting communities affected by disasters / crises.

Expected Outcomes

- 2.1** The NS has robust preparedness, response, and recovery capacities that also integrate risk reduction measures and enable them to deal predictably and effectively with anticipated disasters and crises.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Disaster response by provision of food and non food items in areas under the three emergency appeals.	-	418,000 Beneficiaries	280,000 Beneficiaries
# of SRCS branches implementing Disaster Risk Reduction Project	-	4	3
# of community awareness campaigns	-	80	80
# of established Community Based Action teams (CBAT) actively engage in Disaster Response efforts	-	26	26
# of SRCS branches with NFI supplies to respond to at least 5,000 families in a disaster	-	-	-

Conduct community mobilization and sensitization sessions in each of the targeted area to raise awareness on disaster risk factors identified in the VCA and what action to take to ensure their safety	-	120	120
Conduct training for CBATs on disaster management disciplines	-	15 trainings Attended by 450	

Comments on progress towards outcomes

[The Complex Emergency](#) appeal was updated in February 2012 by increasing the budget and the beneficiaries (300,000) as well. During the reporting period, non food items (NFIs) were distributed to 234,000 beneficiaries. The volunteers also conducted awareness sessions in using mosquito nets, preserving food, water safety and distributed 3,500 mosquito nets. A total of 1,500 delivery kits were also distributed. One of the main challenges is the limited number of well trained volunteers in Keilak and Karasana where the medical staffs are few and could not handle the patient load without support from volunteers. This is an area that SRCS will focus on to ensure appropriate response to emergencies in the country is enhanced

The [Population Movement](#) appeal was launched in March 2012 for 54,000 affected people in White Nile and updated to include Sennar State which is facing more or less similar situation. SRCS coordinated with MoH officials in White Nile on the assessment tools and participation of the Ministry in the assessment. Meanwhile, SRCS has provided medical health services in the clinics that were constructed and commissioned in February 2012 jointly with MoH despite challenges of resources.

SRCS have installed water and sanitation Emergency Response Unit (ERU) kits in Al Gabalien and El Salam localities where water treatment and purification system function. This intervention has ensured availability of safe drinking water for the returnees. In addition, SRCS is also conducting water trucking to Aburamad bahar, Aburamad fouq and Mufta Rahama villages. The total number benefiting from water services on this appeal is about 9,000 returnees. The trucking costs are high and unsustainable and remain as an option for now. The beneficiary communities do not have financial resources necessary to sustain the operations.

SRCS has been providing shelter related NFIs to returnees to enable them construct basic temporary shelter from the start of their arrival. SRCS with support of IFRC conducted a TOT training for 20 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. Following request from IFRC country team in Sudan, the Regional 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 lead shelter sector assessment in White Nile State.

Since February 2012 when the rapid assessment was conducted, SRCS has distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and blankets to 1,200 households as well as construction of 300 community latrines.

SRCS, with the support of the IFRC, trained 35 volunteers in White Nile Branch in basic assessment skills ahead of their deployment for data collection mission. The assessment was meant to improve and enhance the skills of SRCS volunteers, other organizations personnel and the local authorities. The team of volunteers deployed also participated in analysis of the data. During this assessment, SRCS made a presentation to the 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. These organizations include 11 international NGOs; e.g. ADRA, Fellowship for

African Relief (FAR) and Plan Sudan as well as local organizations, Government authorities (HAC) and UN bodies. This assessment brought in a new partnership initiatives and a consensus was reached to establish a regular in-agency coordination meetings at the State level.

Through the ongoing WatSan project, SRCS has been able to train 50 volunteers in operation of Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and general watsan skills in the target localities.

Livelihood support was provided in terms of seeds (1,500 kgs of seeds), agricultural tools and fishing boats to 24 fishing families. These activities were conducted jointly with local authorities who provided land in Al Salam and Al Gabalien localities (500 feddans; a feddan is 0.42 hectares).

The [Food insecurity Appeal](#) in Red sea was updated to include Kassala since the situation is similar. It is targeting 64,000 beneficiaries.

SRCS and the Federation held discussions with key partners working with them and are estimating a gap in provision of supplementary feeding in 31 centres (20 Red Sea and 11 Kassala States) for 31,800 beneficiaries. The Red State Government had allocated a total of 40 metric tones of vegetable oil and 30 metric tones of sugar.

Taking into consideration the recent increasing market prices combined with the limited amount of funds covered by this appeal so far, a total of 3,000 sacks (90 kg) of sorghum had been purchased from the DREF allocation. A detailed dispatch plan was developed and transported to distribution centres in 6 Localities on 16 July 2012 over a period of 14 days.

Within the framework of coordination with the State Government, discussions are in progress with the state Ministry of Education who are conducting a Food For Education Programme. This programme targets the rural basic schools in all localities of the state. It is aimed at encouraging enrolment of children in schools as well as providing food support that will help bridge the food gap during the crisis periods.

During the reporting period, two meetings and conferences were held to update partners on SRCS operations. The first was held at South Kordofan on 4 April 2012, where the Federation successfully called for an SRCS meeting with the main INGOs and in-country partners. The second one was a telephone Conference on 27 June 2012 – Sudan Operations Update. The conference was attended by 10 PNSs, IFRC at Geneva and Regional levels.

As regards the DRR project, educational materials were to be distributed in the schools. However, the schools were closed. This will be done in the coming months

VCA Training: A total of 26 Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) sessions in 10 target communities were conducted to identify existing hazards, develop hazard maps and identify key areas for advocacy among relevant stakeholders. The assessments were participatory with the aim of transferring knowledge and skills to targeted communities as well as identifying areas that will facilitate mitigation of disasters. Stakeholders' analyses were done to compliment implementation of mitigation actions including providing support to identified mitigation gaps.

Preparations for early recovery approaches in Darfur started with two meetings which took place on 13 March in Nayala and 21 -22 May 2012 in Khartoum. The process included two steps a) the appraisal of the DRR project to gain greater insight in understanding the efficiency, relevance and effectiveness of the Community Based DRR Action on the lives of vulnerable groups in Darfur and the most efficient, effective and sustainable approach for DRR, b) draw a strategic road map that should be applicable to all project activities of SRCS and RCRC partners in Darfur and produce a flexible document that could be revised according to the local needs and priorities. The meeting was attended by 3 ICRC participants (HQs' and the State), 2 IFRC, 2 PNSs (working in Darfur) and 7 SRCS participants (NHQs' and branches).



Model emergency temporary shelters constructed by SRCS Volunteers during Shelter training. Photo by SRCS.

Business Line 3: To strengthen social and economic development by capitalizing on SRCS unique role, knowledge and expertise in Sudan

Expected Outcomes

- 3.1 The systematic effort to build-up leadership and institutional capacities of SRCS are scaled up; this would lead to sustainability, a wider reach and quality of its services.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of SRCS branches implementing Developmental programmes i.e. OD, health (NCHVP), DM and technical /financial support which were mobilized to support SRCS programme management tools and procedures e.g. strategic plan, cooperation policy and standard programme agreements ensured a constructive cooperation. Capacity building of SRCS, branch development and volunteer support were considered as cross cutting priorities in all SRCS/IFRC/PNS/ICRC work.	-	15	15
# of Targeted Volunteers and Community Members demonstrating increased knowledge on prevention of Malaria and other communicable diseases, cleaning	-	3,000 Volunteers	

campaigns health education, First aid			
# of people in target communities reached through community campaigns on disease prevention and hygiene promotion.	-	90	90
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>The IFRC office in Sudan is structured to provide effective support to the SRCS. this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Movement-wide support in Representation, Coordination and Facilitation of cross-cutting RC/RC work in Sudan • Scale up the Country Office role through in-country resource mobilization, • Supporting SRCS PMER processes as key to building its capacity to lead and coordinate Movement partners. <p>A total of 150 community volunteers (team leaders) participated in a 6 day training of trainers (ToT) in (CBHFA). The topics in the training included communication with the community, first aid, primary health care (Malaria, health awareness for home visits) and report writing. They included 50 volunteers from North Kordofan, 50 from Sennar and 50 from El Gazira states. In addition, 3,000 volunteers (1,000 from each state) were trained by the team leaders in their respective states</p> <p>The team leaders and volunteers provided basic first aid training to 11,105 community members. This represents an achievement of 111%.</p> <p>90 active community volunteers (team leaders) have been trained as ToT in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) in targeted localities in Elgezira and Sennar states. The PHAST training content included Behavioural change, Exploration and definition of common terminologies in hygiene and sanitation promotion, simulation of different hygiene and sanitation activities as well as planning for implementation and change, among others.</p> <p>Using knowledge acquired from the PHAST training, the volunteers led community members in 252 cleaning campaigns (garbage collection) in North Kordofan (63), Sennar (34) and Elgezira (155) states.</p>			

Business Line 4: To increase Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support to SRCS in Sudan through humanitarian diplomacy and improved ability to mobilize resources

Expected Outcomes

- 4.1 Support further the development of the auxiliary partnership role of the National Society to gain greater access and resources from the national governments.
- 4.2 Support the development of the National Society resource mobilization capacities and efforts to inspire more reliable contributions to the Red Cross Red Crescent, of magnitude that matches their size and reach in Sudan.
- 4.3 Ensure a strong positive projection of our image, brand, and messaging that enables external partners to know us better, trigger fuller utilisation of our potential and allow an expansion of access, space, and market share for Red Cross Red Crescent actions in Sudan through a concerted effort in coordination and networking with all Key Stakeholders.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of key national and international humanitarian actors aware of the RC/RC Movement work in Sudan			

# of SRCS staff /partners trained in IHL/IDRL concepts	-	2	2
# of publications on RC/RC work in Sudan produced.		6	6
# of campaigns and dissemination of RC/RC Principles and Values undertaken.		In all events	In all events
# of coordination meetings organized and chaired by SRCS.		6	6

Comments on progress towards outcomes

During the period 17-19 April 2012, a Sudan delegation attended in International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) training in Kenya. The team consisted of 2 SRCS staff, one Government representative and one IFRC Sudan Representative staff. The workshop was designed to assist key stakeholders; lawmakers, disaster management officials in East Africa to make the best use of the IDRL guidelines and the related norms for cross-border and international disaster assistance in the context of Horn of Africa. The workshop was mainly focused on the analysis of regulatory complications around the delivery of food aid and the development of tools and strategies to avoid that in the future. It was organized together with the UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the IFRC which was hosted for three days in Mombasa.

A total of 150 branch governance, staff and volunteer leaders were trained in community health and RCRC Principles, Values, Code of Conduct, and IHL.

Nine (9) volunteer leaders at locality level were trained in volunteer database management. In addition, 150 volunteer leaders were trained in volunteer management as well as project management. 15 volunteers units have been established to ensure wide spread coordination of SRCS activities across the different states.

Business Line 5: To improve joint working and accountability by modernizing our cooperation mechanisms and tools within the context of Sudan

Expected Outcomes

- 5.1 Update and strengthen harmonious working by sharing capacities and resources, and building alliances and partnerships that maintain unity and achieve higher value from our work together as a Movement.
- 5.2 Keep up to date effective management structures, that bring the IFRC Country Office closer to Movement Partners, and modernize key business processes that impact on cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability with priority to: (a) planning and budgeting; (b) human resources development.
- 5.3 Support the establishment of a Federation-wide planning and reporting system that fosters joint responsibility through mutual accountability and good governance at all levels, and shows partners, donors and the public that we are an effective, accountable, and trustworthy market leader.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
IFRC secretariat adequately delivering its key roles (Representation, Facilitation and Coordination of RC/RC) in Sudan.			
# of Movement Platform and task force Meetings held		6	6
# of non-movement meetings organized and or participated in at country, regional or global level			Ad hoc

At least 3 key Most Significant Change Stories identified, documented and shared widely through both electronic and hard copies publications.		3	-
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
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.			
<p>The International Federation in Sudan will continue to take lead in supporting the SRCS to perform its role with an in-country staff and proposes getting additional support from the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and NS with similar experiences:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One Relief Officer has already been deployed from a sister NS the region, - Other technical regional personnel were deployed for shorter period to fulfil some tasks with the NS e.g. ICT, shelter experts and DRR training facilitators. 			

Stakeholder participation and feedback

SRCS remains the main actor which is present across all 15 states that makes it the main conduit for reaching vulnerable communities. The IFRC Country Office will continue to advocate for and support the work of SRCS by actively engaging with internal and external partners to support the SRCS's 2011-2020 strategy in a long-term sustainable manner.

Currently, in addition to the IFRC Country Office, there is an ICRC delegation, as well as 10 Partner National Societies (PNSs) with in-country representation. The role of the IFRC Country Office is to facilitate, in a participatory and coordinated manner, a collective, Movement-wide approach in effectively meeting the humanitarian challenges facing Sudan, in a way that upholds Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and values. As a renowned and credible worldwide institution, the IFRC Country Office will harness its global image to engage with the International Community, Foreign Missions as well as UN Agencies in favour of SRCS work.

IFRC Secretariat will continue to hold bilateral discussions with UN bodies, Foreign Missions and other non-Movement related key partners including specialized UN Agencies as part of information sharing and coordination mechanisms.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key RISKS or Positive Factors	IMPACT	Likelihood	Recommended Action
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad security situation for staff and volunteers, with possible injuries and/or deaths - Possible closure or interruption of project implementation - Increased violence, displaced and migration 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapt security framework - Implement evacuation plan - Perform continuity planning

Leadership and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack or no ownership created among target communities - No community participation which leads to lack of sustainability - Low operational efficiency and reduction of health awareness among the community. - Lack of leadership commitment 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of community members in all project phases - Provide training to local committees in project management - Strengthen outreach programmes - Involvement with local communities to create ownership
Finance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low operational capacity due to recruitment of staff with low technical capacities. - High staff turnover and lack of institutional memory - Decreased confidence and trust among potential donors - Lack of reliability in financial / progress reporting 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish appropriate financial and management systems including HR guidelines and career planning - Training of existing and new staff - Adapt financial management guidelines, internal audit and control (anti-corruption) - Execute training in financial management for staff,
Other Factors Pandemic outbreak, environmental flooding, heavy rain Price Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affecting health situation for staff and volunteers within the project - Closure of main road for logistical supply - Displaced and mass migration 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive health measures taken for staff and volunteers - Plan for earlier delivery (if knowledge of period with heavy rain for example) - Bulk purchase and Link with primary suppliers

The achievement of the objectives faces challenges, principally in the form of security risks, and assumptions regarding more efficient institutional structures at both the IFRC and NS levels:-

- **Security and environmental disasters:** Sudan continues to experience insecurity incidents in what are referred to as the 3 protocol areas and in the Darfur States. Incidents range from tribal conflicts to clashes with security forces and criminal activities. Such incidents limit IFRC access to the field, thus posing risks to achieving objectives. To overcome this, clear flexibility clauses in partnership agreements will be included to ensure alternative approaches to programme support. Furthermore, the IFRC Country Office continues to advocate for support in developing the communication infrastructure of the SRCS branches and units to share information in cases where movements are restricted.
- **Institutional structures:** In 2011, both SRCS and the IFRC Country Office had downsized considerably. Accordingly, surge adjustments to the number of staff will be taken into account in development of project-specific plans of action. While there have been several benefits observed, chiefly in reduction of core costs, the process has had a clear negative impact in terms of the extra burden apportioned to remaining staff. This has meant that the SRCS Coordination Team has had little time to engage in strategic discussions with its partners. To address this, the IFRC Country Office will use its strategic presence to facilitate SRCS engagement both with Movement and external partners in identifying critical gaps in its management structure, proposing recommendations and support the mobilization of resources to implement recommendations.

Lessons learned and looking ahead



Equipped fishing boats for Alsalam and Algabalien – White Nile State. Photo SRCS

Currently, in addition to the IFRC Country Office, there is an ICRC delegation, as well as 12 PNSs with in-country representation. Additionally, through pledges to programmes, 4 PNSs support the SRCS Humanitarian efforts. Such huge opportunities for supporting the NS had proved to be working in a harmony.

Nevertheless, experience from the last six months has shown success in developing non-Movement partnership i.e. UN agencies, IGAD and USAID that could further diversify the sources of funding. As a renowned and credible worldwide institution, the IFRC Country Office will harness its global image to improve its engagement with the International Community, Foreign Missions as well as UN Agencies in favour of the SRCS work. The IFRC Country Office will continue to advocate for and support the work of SRCS by actively engaging with internal and external partners to support the NS's 2011-2020 strategy in a long-term sustainable manner.

Financial situation

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

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.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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