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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Sudan Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRSD024	GLIDE n° OT-2014-000001-SDN
Operations update n° 1; 15 May 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 16 May 2017 – 15 May 2018
Operation start date: 16 May 2011	Operation timeframe: 12 months (end date: 15 May 2018)
Operations manager: Getachew TAA, Head of East Africa CCST (Acting Head of Country Office for Sudan)	Sudanese Red Crescent Society contact person: Osman Gafar Abdalha (Secretary General)
Overall operation budget: CHF 4,184,769	
N° of people being assisted: 63,540 people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting the refugees in all four states in restoring family links.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of Sudan – COR (Commission for Refugees), UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization, IOM - International Organization for Migration, UMCOR – United Methodist Committee on Relief, UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund, WFP - World Food Program, WHO - World Health Organization, ASSIST, Pancare, CARE Switzerland, Global Aid Hands, CONCERN	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This update is requesting a no-cost **three months extension** (new end date: 16 August 2018). This extension will allow the deployment of a DCPRR Delegate from the region and a RDRT to Sudan to support the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS) to review humanitarian context and inform operational strategies such as revision of emergency appeal or convert into country operational plan. The emergency appeal operation is currently underfunded (3%) while the needs on the ground remain high.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Roughly 4.8 million South Sudanese face severe food insecurity, and more than two million are displaced by conflict. The conflict in South Sudan has further intensified since July 2016, with the exodus of refugees into neighboring countries continuing at an alarming rate, generating Africa's largest refugee crisis. There has been a steady arrival of South Sudanese refugees mostly into East Darfur, South Darfur, White Nile, West Kurdufan and South Kurdufan states. Alarming, more than one-third of the total population in South Sudan are food insecure and the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has reached above the 15 percent emergency threshold in seven of ten states and is approximately double the emergency threshold in Unity and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal states. The country has also suffered a cholera outbreak for the third consecutive year. The Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing the conflict in South Sudan, and has ensured their immediate protection and safety within its borders. As of May 2018, more than 351,0482 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since the start of the conflict in December 2013. Thus, this Emergency Appeal was launched to enable IFRC to support SRCS in its emergency response. The SRCS had conducted needs assessment in all states receiving South Sudanese refugees and assessed the overall gaps of humanitarian support needed. Based on the assessments, the appeal interventions focus on emergency needs and reducing immediate vulnerabilities through

interventions in Health including Psychosocial Support (PSS), WASH, Emergency Shelter and Settlement (including household items) and National Society Capacity building. The activities are targeting the most affected people, mostly new refugee arrivals due to the ongoing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan. In this appeal, 12,708 households (63,540 people) are targeted.

The influx of refugees from South Sudan to Sudan continues. According to OCHA as of October 2017 more than 455,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Sudan since the start of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. An additional 200,000 South Sudanese refugees are expected to enter the country in 2018. There are also over 155,000 long-term refugees living across five states in Eastern Sudan.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The SRCS has been providing humanitarian support to refugees in eight states in WASH, NFI, PSS, health and restoring family links. The SRCS has also deployed 120 volunteers who are supporting in registration of new arrivals, preparation of meals and distribution of emergency shelter and NFIs. As part of the disaster management, committee at each state level are conducting assessments and coordinating resources for better disaster response in these areas. The SRCS with the support of partner agencies, like UNHCR and Partner National societies, has been providing support to refugees in emergency first aid, water sanitation and hygiene, emergency shelter construction and provision of emergency NFIs, and reception management.

The SRCS and UNHCR have coordinated the delivery of 1,500 NFI kits to Kharasana to respond to the influx, and Concern Worldwide has distributed 1,200 NFI kits to new arrivals at El Meriam. The scale-up of reception services is underway, and UNHCR is supporting COR and HAC to ensure reception centres are fully functional and able to respond to new arrival needs.

The SRCS also completed construction of a reception center at a key transit point for the refugees in Buram. The reception center is operational from mid-March and will provide refugees with initial screening and transportation. The SRCS will then handover the facility to COR who will take over the management of the reception center.

According to commission for Refugees, in the Eastern part of the country, Sudan hosts more than 102,000 refugees from Eritria, Ethiopia and other nationality in seven camps of Kassala, one camp in Gedaref and one camp in Gezeira state. The status of the SRCS was further clarified following a Presidential Decree (26 of January 2015) which places SRCS directly under the supervision of Ministry of Presidential Affairs. This is expected to bring many advantages to the SRCS including increased accessibility and a stronger mandate for the National Society.

The National Society has competencies in areas of emergency response, relief, health, water and sanitation. It is also well known by the public for its humanitarian work and community service through years of emergency relief and community-based programming, and close collaboration with Movement Partners, National and International organizations as well as relevant government departments.

The Sudanese Red Crescent has established branches in West Kurdufan, South Kurdufan, East Darfur, South Darfur and have about 250 volunteers throughout the four states. The SRCS Branches offices are well accepted by communities and have been responding to the humanitarian needs through Food distribution, Health & Nutrition, NFIs, Restoring Family link, Dissemination, Livelihoods support, WATSAN, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR). Through its network of volunteers based at grassroots levels across the country SRCS continues to be amongst the first responders to most of the emergency situations occurring in the area.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Given the evolving humanitarian needs, IFRC with Sudanese RC are working through possible operational scenarios. During the recent high-level mission led by the IFRC Regional Director to Khartoum issues related to operation and future collaboration between IFRC and Sudanese RC were discussed, and common solutions/next steps were suggested. One of the decisions taken in agreement with the SRCS and partners was for IFRC to support the NS with revision of the current EA. In addition, the IFRC regional office will provide support to develop an overall National Society Development (NSD) plan, focusing on Organizational Development issues that will inform the partners of the NSD needs. A workshop for senior governance and management that will review the strategy and develop an NSD plan is due to be held in April 2018. While discussion with National Society about IFRC's operational structure is shaping up, the Head of EAIO Cluster, will represent IFRC and provide counterpart/leadership role.

The IFRC Country Office in Sudan provides coordination and facilitation to movement partners with an interest in supporting the humanitarian efforts of SRCS through bilateral and multilateral. The IFRC Country Office and SRCS will continue to attend regular United Nations (UN) led coordination meetings as appropriate and applicable. This includes participation in the Humanitarian Coordination Country Team (HCT), security, health and logistics sector

meetings. In addition, the IFRC holds bilateral discussions with foreign missions and other non-movement related key partners, including specialized UN agencies as part of information sharing, coordination mechanisms and forming partnership for support. In operational aspects, the IFRC has been supporting SRCS Directorate of Programs and Disaster Management Department with coordination, information consolidation, reporting, resource mobilization and other technical support. IFRC will continue to provide technical inputs in planning as well as implementation and undertake monitoring and evaluation of the operation. IFRC, through the Population Movement Emergency Appeal operation, will support SRCS in their immediate emergency response to the needs of the affected people. The PNSs working with presence in Sudan include Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent.

After the launch of the operation, the following movement partners have funded the operation:

- China RC, Honk Kong Branch (CHF 24,208)
- Japanese RC (CHF 87,386)
- Monaco RC (CHF 23,045)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The National and State level authorities have been coordinating the overall response to the population movement. Sudanese government authority for refugee's management, Commission of Refugees (COR) and UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, WHO) are supporting the states in managing the camp and non-camp management of refugee's humanitarian support together with SRCS. Other international and national NGOs (CONCERN, CARE SW, Global Aid Hands, ASSIST, UMCOR and NIDO) are currently supporting the needy refugee communities in WASH, Education, Shelter, and Health activities.

UNHCR has begun the distribution of 1,000 NFI kits to new arrivals. WFP has dispatched emergency rations to cover the needs of both new arrivals and the pre-existing arrivals. UNICEF is providing temporary water trucking to Al Amira reception center and El Leri for the next 45 days while partners explore more sustainable solution to local water shortages for both refugees and host community members. The state Ministry of Social Affairs is coordinating alternative care arrangements for over 1,000 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). UNHCR and COR are working with local authorities to expand the reception capacity near key border crossing points to provide immediate life-saving assistance to refugees upon arrival in country and support their onward transportation to the main service sites.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The population movement emergency is driven by ongoing violence, deteriorating food insecurity and limited humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. The new arrivals are mostly women and children in poor health because of lack of food and exhaustion from the journey. They are in urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support (including PSS).

The daily influx of South Sudanese refugees arriving in the camps have little belongings with them and most children arrive without clothing. The continued influx of refugees brings an increased risk of disease outbreaks, which calls for a stronger capacity in health interventions.

Women, children and people with specific needs are most likely to face protection concerns as their family structures have collapsed. Unaccompanied children and under five years are observed in the camps and require support services. Further, adequate water supply and sanitation facilities are urgently needed at the reception centres and camps as well as provision of emergency shelters and first aid services are critically required. More details are outlined below by sector.

Health

Ongoing crises over the last four years and the current drought and manmade famine in South Sudan has led to more people seeking safety and assistance in camps in Sudan, placing greater strain on already diminished aid services such as healthcare, water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Sudan. Health priority needs of refugee populations include life-saving primary healthcare, such as treatment for injury and trauma care, maternal and child health care, immunization, and treatment of endemic and chronic diseases. A high risk of malaria is expected in the shelters and camps due to the rainy season in the area. PSS with an emphasis on the provision of mental health counselling and care at both the community level and via health facilities is needed. To effectively support this need, health staff/volunteers and community workers should be trained in Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), psychoeducation, stress and coping, loss and grief to be able to support people in distress.

PSS to children through child and other friendly spaces linked to the health facilities, is needed where by children can play, increase their social skills, use creativity to express themselves, develop new competencies and interact with peers and adults in a caring and safe environment. The safe space can also be used to discuss and learn basic self-

protection measures. Safe spaces will be linked to existing local protection mechanisms available to ensure protection synergies and local ownership. The safe space can also be used to promote health messages and hygiene promotion.

Furthermore, the safe space will be used as to set up women's groups where the women can interact, increase their sense of connectedness and exchange experiences related to child care and positive discipline- As the refugee numbers from South Sudan have escalated, additional health support is required to meet the needs of the affected population now in Sudan. As such, the Emergency Appeal focuses on gaps in health for the new influx of refugees, both in primary health care and psychosocial support. This is critical in helping to ensure proper community surveillance and health management to an already food insecure and conflict-affected population coming from South Sudan. This health strategy places a large emphasis on personnel costs in light of the increased need for care at SRCS clinics. To complement the above needs, a health delegate is planned for deployment as well as a PSS programme manager and protection advisor.

WASH

West Kurdufan, South Kurdufan, East Darfur and South Darfur states are located within arid to semi-arid agroecological zones that are characterized by low rainfall of limited and variable duration and intensity. The main water resources are seasonal water basins and deep groundwater aquifers. The current distribution of water for South Sudanese refugees is supported with improved drinking services through daily water trucking in West Kurdufan, and in East Darfur by UNICEF and other organizations. WASH supplies which includes jerry cans, chlorine tablets, latrine plastic slabs, and hydrogen sulphur for water testing are needed. Some organizations have prepositioned WASH supplies in West Kurdufan warehouses targeting the existing refugees in the camp.

However, the gap is clearly observed with the daily arrival of refugees in the states. The poor hygiene practices in the community require a significant effort in hygiene promotion activities to all refugees including provision of soap and establishment of hand washing points. Considering the high number of female refugees between the age of 12-50 years, UNHCR is developing an approach in distributing one disposable sanitary pad for women as part of the NFI kits for each household. However, the number of menstruating females in a single household is larger than expected. There should be a thorough discussion and consideration in addressing the need of the refugees in this regard and the gaps should be filled accordingly.

Emergency Shelter and NFIs

Newly arrived refugees stay overnight at the reception centres before they are given an allocated plot of land to construct shelter. The service is mainly conducted by UNHCR with the support of SRCS volunteers and staff. Tarpaulin and wooden poles are given to the refugees for the construction of the shelter. The materials given for temporary shelters are weak with dirt floors. The life span of the tarpaulin is six months. The strong wind and fluctuating weather conditions make the temporary shelters susceptible for easy damage.

The Emergency Shelter/NFIs Cluster is targeting some 12,000 households for Emergency Shelter/NFI assistance throughout the year. The Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster has decided to include shelter support material such as tarpaulins, bamboo sticks, wooden poles, rope and tools to be provided with the basic NFI kit in locations where such materials are not easily available, to prevent refugees leaving the camps to look for such materials and being exposed to protection risks. The planned SRCS intervention is to support gaps in assistance and will be implemented in coordination with the cluster partners.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risks	Proposed Mitigation measures
<p>Coordination and scope</p> <p>A complex humanitarian emergency has been running in parts of Sudan for more than a decade.</p> <p>Continued clashes and famine in South Sudan is an abrupt upsurge of arriving refugees</p> <p>Increased expectations from SRCS by humanitarian agencies, which overstretch the capacities of the NS.</p> <p>Host community's natural resources, health and other communal infrastructure deteriorations.</p> <p>Outbreaks of communicable disease</p>	<p>Strengthening the presence of IFRC in the country to support operation.</p> <p>Improving Coordination with Movement and non-Movement partners.</p> <p>Mobilizing resources and building the capacity of SRCS in refugees and migration related management</p> <p>Improvement of coordination of movement partners for a joint response and looking for additional development interventions focusing the host communities.</p> <p>Strengthening the state government and SRCS capacity in epidemiological surveillance</p>
<p>Finance</p> <p>Poor financial systems particularly at the branches and cash flow procedures</p>	<p>Deployment of a Finance Delegate for IFRC to improve SRCS finance system</p>
<p>Security</p> <p>Humanitarian partners are reporting security incidents in some parts of Darfur, mainly theft and kidnappings.</p>	<p>The SRCS will continue to work with relevant authorities to monitor the security situation in Darfur.</p> <p>The SRCS will strengthen its advocacy with authorities and communities to improve its access to the most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Headquarters support</p> <p>Insufficient support provided from HQ for the branches.</p>	<p>The SRCS NHQ will have operation coordinator for managing Refugee and Migration related projects on full time base.</p>
<p>PMER</p> <p>Weak PMER system and staff skills in PMER.</p>	<p>Develop a reporting templates and rollout periodically by PMER HQ staffs. Regional PMER office to work with SRCS PMER to strengthen M&E systems.</p>

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Basic immediate needs of South Sudan Refugees in West Kurdufan, South Kurdufan, East Darfur and South Darfur camps are met through provision of essential emergency services of water and sanitation, health and hygiene promotion, provision of emergency shelter and in restoring family links to 63,540 people (12,704 HHs) living in camps.

Proposed strategy

This Emergency Appeal operation intends to support the service gaps observed due to the continues influx of south Sudanese refugees in four selected states, namely, West Kurdufan, South Kurdufan, East Darfur and South Darfur. The operation plans to support provision of immediate lifesaving assistance for affected South Sudanese refugees hosted in four selected states. In these states, there are a total of 151,005 people (31,394 HHs) refugees. However, IFRC/SRCS with other development partners are planning to address 12,704 HHs or 63,540 refugees to meet their immediate needs under this operation.

Activities include provision of primary health care through procurement of basic medicines and medical equipment's, supporting the rehabilitation of the health centres and building the capacity of health practitioners through trainings. Provision of adequate and clean water, provision of shelters, construction of communal latrines, and restoring & linking families.

The key outcomes of the operations are:

- Outcome 1: Reduced immediate health risks to the of affected refugees' populations.
- Outcome 2: Reduced risk of waterborne disease amongst affected population through improved access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation and good hygiene behaviours
- Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of 4,000 families are met
- Outcome 4: Increase capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to respond to the emergency and needs of the affected population
- Outcome 5: Continuous participatory monitoring and assessment to inform program design

After 12 months, the appeal is only 3% funded and most of the planned activities have not been implemented. However, the needs remain on the ground and 200,000 additional refugees are expected to enter the country in 2018. Therefore, it has been decided to deploy a delegate from DCPRR Africa as well as a RDRT to support an assessment of the current situation. This will inform operational strategies such as revision of the current open appeal or converting into country operational plan, making it more targeted in terms of area and scope of intervention.

Operational support services

Human resources

Disaster Management Section of SRCS headquarters will have overall responsibility for coordinating the operations implementation. To deliver a quality respond to this disaster, it is important for SRCS HQ and branches to have adequate staff responsible for managing the response. The SRCS Head of Programs will coordinate all staff recruitments at SRCS.

The following personnel are budgeted for the operations: four Operations Officers (one per Branch), four Finance Officers (one per Branch), four Health Officers (one per Branch), National Operations Coordinator working under the supervision SRCS Disaster Management HQ, Finance Officer at HQ to support the branches, WASH coordinator at HQ, Health Coordinator HQ and PMER officer HQ. In addition, 250 volunteers will be mobilized from the four states to support implementation of the plans. IFRC will deploy an Operations Manager as well as a Health Delegate for the length of this operation to support coordination and capacity building. Additional technical support from the IFRC regional office, mainly from East Africa country cluster in Nairobi will be mobilized in the areas of communications, Humanitarian Diplomacy, Health, WASH and PMER. The Shelter and Settlement unit in Geneva and Dubai will provide technical assistance as needed. The Head of East Africa Country Cluster is acting Head of Country Office for Sudan. By default the Acting Head of Country Office is the budget holder and project manager, assuming responsibility for implementation, reporting and compliance of the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

IFRC Sudan country office has a well experienced Logistics and Administration Officer who has been handling all logistics and procurement for the country office since 2008. This operation does not anticipate need for additional personnel, except technical support from IFRC Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department (LPSCM) from its network team in the Africa Regional Office, Dubai and/or Geneva offices.

Procurement plans: Emergency shelter kits and household non-food items (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, etc.), First Aid kits, IEH kits, will be sourced from LPSCM stockpile in Dubai. Vehicles will be procured through the IFRC Fleet Unit in Dubai. Other local materials planned for construction of shelters will be procured by HQ logistics department as per SRCS procedures, supported by IFRC logistics office in Khartoum.

Warehouse and storage plans: The SRCS has a secure warehouse in Khartoum with adequate storage capacity.

While two of the four branches have some storage capacity, it is planned the procurement of two mobile storage units (Rub Halls) to support required capacity at branch level.

Transport and fleet needs: Purchase one land cruiser and rent five trucks to support the operations.

Information technologies (IT)

Include the cost of communications (telephone etc.) in the operational support budget.

Communications

The SRCS will maintain a flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders for operations updates, resource mobilization and advocacy. IFRC regional office will support the IFRC Country office and SRCS with communication and advocacy activities for the emergency operation. SRCS with the help of IFRC will share any communications material created through this appeal with IFRC and ICRC for use on various communications channels including the IFRC Africa web page, www.ifrc.org/africa.

The SRCS in collaboration with the IFRC Sudan country representation, and with support from IFRC Africa regional communications, aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. Further dissemination with partners and donors, including articles and photos will be posted on Newswire. Publications will also be shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including Facebook and Twitter.

Security

All Red Cross/Red Crescent personnel involved in this operation will complete the respective IFRC's e-learning programs of Volunteer security, Personal security, or Security Management. The SRCS will appoint a Security Focal Point (SFP) who will liaise closely with the respective SRCS branches, HAC, local authorities and other partners to gather relevant information to monitor the security environment for ensuring effective security management. The SFP will advise SRCS, IFRC, and PNSs senior management on any developments in the security environment to allow adequate protection of personnel. The SFP will also share relevant security information in a timely manner to personnel in the field.

The IFRC Africa Region has a Security Advisor who will support and work closely with the IFRC through the monitoring of the security situation and guidance on how the operation will be implemented. The IFRC Staff will seek security clearance from the Security Advisor before undertaking any field missions to Sudan.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Regular monitoring of activities, as well overall situation, will be carried out by SRCS and IFRC, in close coordination with HAC, and other partners. Additional technical support will be provided by IFRC Country and Africa Regional office, which will monitor implementation of the appeal operation and support coordination with Movement partners.

The SRCS will dedicate full-time PMER personnel to the operation to maintain timely and standard reporting against the set objectives of the response operation. A robust monitoring and reporting system will be employed to track the outputs and outcomes of interventions. The regular monitoring will inform of any further revision needed in terms of timeframe and coverage. The activity implementations will be regularly monitored by technical and management staff at the headquarters and branches through field visits if security situation permits.

An end term evaluation has been planned with the aim of establishing outputs and immediate outcomes. End term evaluation will be used to inform stakeholders on the project success, documenting success stories and lessons learnt.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs analysis:

The operations will maintain high quality in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting operational plans and activities. Coordination with internal and external stakeholders, with relevant UN agencies and government authorities will be strengthened. To the extent possible, all SRCS interventions will be part of coordinated response led by state coordination mechanisms. The operations will strengthen accountability to beneficiaries through strengthened beneficiary communications, increased participation of beneficiaries in program plans and activities and through gender mainstreaming ensuring that all vulnerable sections have adequate opportunities for support.

Population to be assisted:

The NS, Branches, staff, volunteers and communities will be the main target group.
Outcome 5: Continuous participatory monitoring and assessment to inform program

Areas Common to all sectors			
Outcome 5: Continuous participatory monitoring and assessment to inform program Outcome 6: Implementation of SRCS programming is improved by ensuring effective and timely communication with refugees and engaging them by considering displaced persons opinion and feedback.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1 A comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework and system for ensuring accountability to beneficiaries is established		0
	Output 5.2 Strengthened communication with and accountabilities to beneficiaries		0
	Output 6.1 Displaced people are engaged in two-way communication, incorporating their opinions and needs for the implementation of response plans		0
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Establish needs assessments templates, carry out needs assessments and identify beneficiaries		X	0
5.1.2 Establish a Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the operations		X	0
5.1.3 Joint monitoring of the operations by SRCS HQ/IFRC and branches		X	0
5.1.4 Mid-term review (internal) to include all relevant technical sectors		X	0
5.2.1 A beneficiary feedback mechanism is developed and established defining accountability to beneficiaries and to ensure effectiveness of the response		X	0
5.2.2. Organize two beneficiary community trainings for key branch staffs and volunteers.		X	0
5.2.3 Quarterly meeting with beneficiary committees (one meeting per state at different locations).		X	0
5.2.4 Communication brochures and IEC materials about		X	0

6.1.1 Setting up of feedback/suggestion boxes and information boards in the community centres;		X	0
6.1.2 Conduct of periodic Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to collect beneficiary feedback and incorporate refugee's opinion during EPoA update		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities could not be implemented due to low funding coverage of the operation			

Health & Care

Needs analysis:

Population to be assisted:

Reducing morbidity and mortality through improved access to primary health care will be one of the key priorities for SRCS intervention.

Seven fixed health centers and four mobile SRCS clinics in areas in four states of this EA are non-functional due to either staff shortages or state of physical infrastructure. Some need additional support to cater to the needs with increased caseload. To address these gaps in health services, SRCS will work closely with Ministry of Health and humanitarian actors to prioritize locations for interventions. The SRCS interventions will focus on supporting increased access to health care for the affected and prevention of diseases in communities through health and hygiene promotion.

Selected SRCS health clinics will be supported with rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of essential laboratory equipment and incentives for MoH staff seconded to SRCS health clinics to address the increased caseloads from the influx of refugees.

To reduce risk of communicable diseases spreading and to prevent disease out breaks, SRCS volunteers will be mobilized to provide health education in the camps and to support MoH initiatives.

The main target group will be South Sudanese refugees that have arrived in the camps escaping violence and insecurity and host communities around the camps.

Health & Care			
Outcome 1: Reduced immediate health risks to the of affected refugees populations.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health for the targeted population and communities		0
	Output 1.2 Improved knowledge about public health issues among refugees and host communities in the four states.		0
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Rehabilitation of seven health facilities and equipped with basic lab equipment		X	0
1.1.2. Support increased caseloads at SRCS health clinics by providing incentives for health staff in the 11 health clinics		X	0
1.1.3 Procurement and deployment of four Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) in selected SRCS clinics		X	0
1..1.4. Procurement and distribution of 150 First Aid Kits		X	0
1.1.5 Refresher training on First Aid in Emergencies for four states for 30 volunteers in each state (120 volunteers)		X	0
1.1.6. Procurement and installation of big tent hospital (10 x 8m) for new arrivals		X	0
1.1.7 Conduct MISP training for 20 health staffs		X	0

1.1.8. Conducting training on nutritional assessment for children for 250 volunteers		X	0
1.1.9. Conduct orientation for medical staffs		X	0
1.1.10 Setting up functional referral system for mental health		X	0
1.1.11 Establish and run child and other friendly spaces (7 camps)		X	0
1.1.12 Establish women groups with focus		X	0
1.2.1. Health and hygiene promotion campaigns 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 (four states in 9 unites)		X	0
1.2.2. Deployment of staff and volunteers for public health campaigns in collaboration with MoH, UNICEF, WHO (55 volunteers per state for 25 campaigns (per diem, transportation, food)		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities could not be implemented due to low funding coverage of the operation.			

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis:

Ongoing fighting over the last four years in South Sudan and the current food insecurity has led to even more people to influx to Sudan, placing greater strain on already diminished aid services such as healthcare, water supply and sanitation infrastructure. In the nine camps targeted in this EA, there is no permanent access to safe water sources because of this, a significant safe water demand is observed in the camps for drinking and sanitation purposes.

The hygiene and health promotion will be undertaken along with key messages on sanitation, how to use ORS, PUR sachets and mosquito nets. Clean-up campaigns to improve the environmental situation in the camps will be organized.

Population to be assisted:

Main priorities in the WASH sector are to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in camps and host communities, to prevent disease outbreaks.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion			
Outcome 2: Reduced risk of waterborne disease amongst affected population through improved access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation and good hygiene behaviours	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Improved access to safe water and sanitation, improved hygiene awareness and behaviour for the target population in four states		0
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1. Hiring of water tankers for water trucking for 12 months and 15 days/month in two states (West Kurdufan and East Darfur)		X	0
2.1.2. Procure and install T 95 tanks in ten targeted refugee areas		X	0
2.1.3. Procure and install T 45 tanks in ten targeted refugee areas		X	0
2.1.4 Provide materials and construct 15 water tap stands for ten locations		X	0
2.1.5 Construction of platforms for water points		X	0
2.1.6 Rehabilitation of two yards in two host communities ((South Darfur and South Kurdufan)		X	0
2.1.7 Construct 40 emergency latrines in nine refugee locations in four states (West/South Kurdufan and South/East Darfur)		X	0

2.1.8 Provide materials and construct 15 garbage containers		X	0
2.1.9 Rental of tractor for waste disposal for three months in each of the nine locations		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities could not be implemented due to low funding coverage of the operation.			

Shelter and Settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis:

According to the SRCS assessment, about 63,540 people (12,704 household) needs emergency assistance in nine camps of four selected states who are not fully or partially not assisted so far in different emergency assistances. While 50 percent of the shelter needs are expected to be covered through the cluster where partners will be requested to cover remaining needs based on the MoU. The SRCS as a member of the shelter cluster coordination in in these states will support NFIs of 4000 HHs with the shelter needs. NFIs will be procured as per IFRC guidelines.

Population to be assisted:

Families benefiting from these supports will include new refugees

Shelter and Settlements (and household items)			
Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of four thousand households are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1. Four thousand households across the four states of East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kurdufan and South Kurdufan are assisted with standard NFI and Shelter Kits	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1. Procurement of 4000 Emergency Shelter and NFI kits (International) for 20,000 beneficiaries (4,000 households) and transportation/distribution of NFIs		X	22
3.1.2 Orientation and training of volunteers and staff on construction of emergency shelters by Shelter Cluster		X	0
3.1.3 Distribution of relief items to beneficiary population in four states through volunteers		X	0
3.1.4. Procurement of 500 tents		X	0
3.1.5. Beneficiary satisfaction survey on the quality and use of the shelter kits is completed		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
824 tarps have been procured (without the fixing materials). The NFIs kits have been procured as followed: 1,755 kitchen sets, 3,510 mosquito nets, 1,000 sleeping mats, 1,000 blankets.			

National Society Capacity Building

Needs analysis

Primary focus in branch capacity building will be in the areas of advocacy, diplomacy and accountability to beneficiaries. Key staff and volunteers in the 4 branches will be supported in the three areas through training, coaching and mentoring. This EA will have full time staffs at HQ and Branch levels in key areas of interventions to reduces the burden on branches and head office and to deliver quality services on time with timely reporting.

National Society Capacity Building

Outcome 4: Increase capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to respond to the emergency and needs of the affected population	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1. Strengthened SRCS's auxiliary role among key stakeholders through coordination, advocacy and diplomacy.		0
	Output 4.2: Branches are equipped and trained to respond to conflict and displacement		0
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1. Humanitarian Diplomacy trainings (five trainings) for 30 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.		X	0
4.1.2 Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders - Quarterly stakeholder meetings hosted by the branch (HAC, MoH, Community leaders, INGOs, IOM, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN Agencies and funding agencies). NS to host two meetings.		X	0
4.1.3 Documenting good practices		X	0
4.1.4 Caring for volunteers' activities		X	0
4.2.1. Procurement of computers, laptops, etc.		X	0
4.2.2. Recruitment and deployment of staffs		X	0
4.2.3 Purchase of fire extinguishers		X	0
4.2.4 Procurement of two storage facilities/warehouses		X	0
4.2.5. Procurement of two trucks		X	0
4.2.6 Procurement of Land Cruiser vehicles (one for East Darfur)		X	0
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities could not be implemented due to low funding coverage of the operation.			

D. BUDGET

Annexed – Interim Financial Report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

Previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 771 139

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 Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



**Enable healthy
and safe** living.



**Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD024 - Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 18 May 17 to 18 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/3	Programme	MDRSD024
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		4,184,769				4,184,769	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		24,208				24,208	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		87,386				87,386	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		23,045				23,045	
C1. Cash contributions		134,639				134,639	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		134,639				134,639	
D. Total Funding = B + C		134,639				134,639	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		134,639				134,639	
E. Expenditure		-129,120				-129,120	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		5,519				5,519	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD024 - Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 18 May 17 to 18 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/3	Programme	MDRSD024
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,184,769			4,184,769		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	497,445		12,313			12,313	485,132	
Shelter - Transitional	133,847						133,847	
Construction - Facilities	70,000						70,000	
Clothing & Textiles	175,960		12,456			12,456	163,504	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	382,641						382,641	
Medical & First Aid	185,240						185,240	
Teaching Materials	13,300						13,300	
Utensils & Tools	100,000		36,337			36,337	63,663	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,558,433		61,107			61,107	1,497,326	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	360,000						360,000	
Computers & Telecom	24,000						24,000	
Office & Household Equipment	145,750						145,750	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	529,750						529,750	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	72,900		2,110			2,110	70,790	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000		5,876			5,876	14,124	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	96,986		3,602			3,602	93,384	
Logistics Services			11,169			11,169	-11,169	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	189,886		22,758			22,758	167,129	
Personnel								
International Staff	336,000		55			55	335,945	
National Society Staff	701,340						701,340	
Volunteers	79,625						79,625	
Total Personnel	1,116,965		55			55	1,116,910	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	21,000						21,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	21,000						21,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	342,450						342,450	
Total Workshops & Training	342,450						342,450	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,900		28			28	8,872	
Information & Public Relations	30,689						30,689	
Office Costs	353						353	
Communications	9,400						9,400	
Financial Charges	5,784		-2,325			-2,325	8,109	
Shared Office and Services Costs	115,749						115,749	
Total General Expenditure	170,876		-2,296			-2,296	173,172	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			39,616			39,616	-39,616	
Total Operational Provisions			39,616			39,616	-39,616	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	255,408		7,881			7,881	247,527	
Total Indirect Costs	255,408		7,881			7,881	247,528	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSD024 - Sudan - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 18 May 17 to 18 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/3	Programme	MDRSD024
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,184,769			4,184,769		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,184,769		129,120			129,120	4,055,648	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,055,648			4,055,648		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSD024 - Sudan - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 18 May 17 to 18 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 May 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/3	Programme	MDRSD024
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	4,184,769		134,639	134,639	129,120	5,519	
Subtotal BL2	4,184,769		134,639	134,639	129,120	5,519	
GRAND TOTAL	4,184,769		134,639	134,639	129,120	5,519	