

Final Report

Sudan Election Preparedness

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRSD021
Date of Issue: 9 October 2015	Glide number: NA
Operation start date: 8 April 2015	Operation end date: 8 July 2015
Host National Society(ies): Sudan Red Crescent Society	Operation budget: CHF 180,607
Number of people at risk: 12 million	Number of people assisted: 50,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Societies	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Election General Commission, Ministry of Health, and Government of Sudan	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In April 2015, the second nationwide presidential elections for Sudan (after President Bashir took office in 1989), were planned. The previous election was held in 2010. The build up to the elections was marked by tension and rumours of potential violence, as the ruling party ignored opposition calls to postpone the vote and to form a transitional government. From when the national election commission announced that the general elections would begin on 2 April 2015, increasing disputes and tension were reported between the ruling party and the opposition parties. The Sudanese president rejected the call by opposition parties participating in the national dialogue process to delay the election. This contributed to escalated tension between the government allied parties and the opposition parties especially in Blue Nile, Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile states, as the opposition announced boycott of the election. Initial assessments by the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) branch directors and staff indicated that the elections could trigger a major escalation of the existing conflict in some states, and result in extensive displacement and humanitarian needs in neighbouring states.



SRCS volunteers administering first aid during election polling days © SRCS

On 10 April 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 180,607 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the SSRC prepare and respond to this potential emergency situation. The Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) for the DREF operation aimed at equipping SRCS to respond to possible election-related violence through the provision of immediate humanitarian assistance in first aid and health care, psychosocial support and the referral of people affected by election-related violence. Given the history and existing political tensions in many areas of the country, and SRCS' own experience in the previous elections held in 2010, the SRCS national headquarters (NHQ) mobilized its branches and volunteers to respond to potential violence related to the elections. The SSRC capacity to respond was strengthened through mobilization and training of SRCS volunteers at the 10 targeted branches and assisting the volunteers with appropriate equipment for responding to potential violence. The elections initially planned to be conducted on 13, 14 and 15 April 2015, were extended for two more days 16 and 17 April 2015 as the polling could not be completed in the three days. Despite the ongoing tensions, the elections occurred peacefully with no large scale violence except for isolated

incidents, reported from Northern states. The incidents reported were mostly due to frustrations as a result of long waiting periods in the sun and cases of sunstroke, and dehydration, etc. No injuries or deaths were reported. Results of the elections were announced on 27 April 2015.

This DREF has been replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross/Silent Emergencies Fund. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Sudan Red Crescent Society would like to extend its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the final financial report or here to view contact details>](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In Sudan, SRCS has a mandate to manage first aid, emergency response, health interventions and other humanitarian operations. Based on this mandate, previous experience and lessons learnt from the 2010 elections, the SRCS prepared a contingency plan with three scenarios to guide its preparedness and response actions for potential elections related violence. In March 2015, a risk assessment of all states was carried out. Based on the assessment, 10 states were identified to be more vulnerable to election related violence. To support these branches, volunteers were mobilized, trained and equipped with First Aid Kits and dissemination materials. Emergency rooms at the NHQ level and branches were activated and the situation was monitored on a daily basis. Through the DREF operation, the SRCS installed first aid posts in 10 high risk states, each with volunteers who received refresher trainings in First Aid, safer access and psychosocial support. This DREF allocation was intended to cover the cost of volunteer mobilization and the replenishment of the protective equipment and first aid kits (procurement had already started in all branches).



SRCS volunteers receive orientation on new equipment in preparation for the elections © SRCS



SRCS volunteers administering first aid during elections © SRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Sudan country representation provided coordination and facilitation between the Movement members based in-country, with an interest in supporting the humanitarian efforts of the SRCS, including the facilitation of bilateral and multilateral meetings. The IFRC Sudan country representative also attended regular United Nations (UN)-led coordination meetings as appropriate. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the IFRC and SSRC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned. In addition to the IFRC, there are also 10 Partner National Societies (PNS) based in-country supporting the SSRC, including the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Netherland Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent; as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The ICRC and PNS were regularly updated on the SRCS

election preparedness contingency plans and the activities, through the emergency operation meetings at the SRCS headquarters central emergency room.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

SRCS coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the national election commission was established and strengthened to ensure protection of volunteers and facilitate the activities planned within the DREF operation.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

As noted, the SRCS carried out a risk assessment mapping of the high risk states based on their experience during the last election held in 2010. The risk assessment was carried out by SRCS branches and volunteers in coordination with Ministry of Health (MoH) and the information analysed at the NHQ. Out of 18 states, 10 states (Blue Nile, East, West, South, North and Central Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile) were prioritized as more vulnerable and those who might require immediate humanitarian assistance in first aid provision and health care if affected by election-related violence. Scenario planning considered the following situations:

- **Scenario 1: Injured people** – Only minor incidents reported and no large scale violence with the expectation that most casualties would take place in Blue Nile, Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan and White Nile. It was estimated that 50,000 persons would be affected. SRCS would provide first aid assistance, evacuation, rescue, PSS as it has volunteers all over the states at risk.
- **Scenario 2: Loss of lives:** Demonstrations and violence (including death) reported, with the expectation that most casualties would take place in Blue Nile, Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan and White Nile; and that approximately 60,000 persons would be affected by violence.
- **Scenario 3: Displacement:** Widespread violence and death causing the displacement of populations; with the expectation of population movement into South Sudan, Chad and Ethiopia and about 75,000 persons affected.

Risk Analysis

Possible events and most likely scenarios that were identified, assessed and analysed included demonstrations that may end up in riots or clashes in which people might be injured or traumatized. This included urban violence, which might cause the displacement of people.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

In order for SRCS to be well prepared and equipped for possible election related violence response and provision of immediate humanitarian assistance in first aid and health care, through the provision of psychosocial support and referral of cases affected by election-related violence (strengthen SRCS preparedness to respond to potential election related violence). The state branches of Khartoum, White Nile, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and five Darfur branches (East Darfur, West Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur and Central Darfur) were prioritized for assistance with preparedness and response capacity.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy included:

- Mobilisation and training of volunteers to prepare and respond to election related violence through provision of first aid and referral support;
- Equipping volunteers with basic first aid kits;
- Strengthening the dissemination of the Red Crescent Red Cross principles and values;
- Situation monitoring

SRCS focus was to prepare for first aid response by mobilizing its volunteers and its Emergency and First Aid Teams (EFATs) to provide services to the affected people during the election period. The teams were trained and prepared to evacuate injured people to hospitals. Psychological support would also be provided to people in distress as a result of the situation or whose family members affected.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

Human resources for this plan included existing SRCS staff at HQ and branches, 300 volunteers and 30 NDRT/BDRT members who were mobilized for the operation at the 10 targeted branches (Khartoum, White Nile, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and 5 Darfur branches - East Darfur, West Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur and Central Darfur).

Logistics and supply chain

All logistics and supply chain was managed by SRCS with technical support from the IFRC Sudan country representation in Khartoum. All procurements were local.

Communications

Internal communication between branches and NHQ was strengthened through activation of emergency rooms at all state branches and HQ and activation of radio room at the NHQ. Regular meetings with Movement Partners in-country was also facilitated.

Security

The IFRC Sudan country representation held regular discussions with PNSs in-country to assess the situation and actions to be taken in case of any security incident.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The NHQ had overall responsibility for monitoring and this was carried out through daily analysis of information received through the emergency room, from other branch sources and through external coordination mechanisms. The SRCS disaster management director was the project manager for the DREF operation, ensuring transparency and accountability and overseeing the financial expenditures.

C. DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early Warning & emergency response preparedness	
Outcome 1: To improve NS capacity to respond to election related violence	
Output 1.1: Sudan Red Crescent volunteers are trained, equipped and ready to provide emergency first aid and PSS support to population in States at risk of election related violence	
Activities planned:	
1.1.1	Mobilize 300 volunteers (30 per state branches)
1.1.2	2,000 First Aid kits (First Aid individual kits) will be procured and made readily available at the identified locations
1.1.3	Procured and pre-position 50 First Aid kits for vehicles
1.1.4	Refresher training for the 300 volunteers (30 per state branches) on psychosocial, first aid and safer access.
1.1.5	Refresher training for 30 NDRT volunteers
1.1.6	Production and dissemination of IEC material on RCRC / IHL standards and principles in the high risk states
1.1.7	Participate in information and coordination meetings for continuous assessment of situation
1.1.8	Procure volunteers protective equipment (500 gloves, 500 nose masks, 330 visibility items, 330 safety goggles, and 540 stretchers.
Achievements	
1.1.1	In total, 300 volunteers (30 per state) were mobilized, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (300). In addition, 30 NDRT were also mobilized. By the end of the DREF operation, 4,101

SRCS volunteers across 18 state branches participated in providing first aid and ambulance services across 1,868 polling stations in the country. In collaboration with health authorities, SRCS provided first aid to 24,219 persons, 118 were referred for medical care at hospitals and health centres, and 52 received counselling support. Beneficiaries were provided support for health complaints related to long walks, long standing in queue, dehydration etc.)

- 1.1.2 In total, 1,500 individual first aid kits were procured; and pre-positioned in the 10 branches, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (1,500).
- 1.1.3 In total, 50 first aid kit vehicle modules were procured, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (50).
- 1.1.4 In total, 300 volunteers (30 per state) received refresher training on psychosocial, first aid and safer access, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (300).
- 1.1.5 In total, 30 NDRT also received this refresher training on psychosocial, first aid and safer access, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (30).
- 1.1.6 Advocacy and dissemination of RCRC/IHL standards and principles was strengthened through production and printing of 5,000 leaflets for dissemination and distribution.
- 1.1.7 SRCS participated in coordination meetings and in conducting assessment of the situation.
- 1.1.8 In total, 500 gloves, 500 nose masks, 330 safety goggles, were procured, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target. In addition, 50 stretchers were procured and pre-positioned in the 10 states, which equates to nine per cent of the intended target (540). The 300 volunteers (and 30 NDRT) were also provided insurance cover through IFRC global insurance.

Challenges

Operational challenges included:

- Finance and administration: The DREF allocation covered only 10 states. Insurance coverage was also covered for limited number of volunteers. For the other states, although, SRCS mobilized resources from the MoH from their own sources, the quality of intervention in the non-prioritized states was weaker compared to the prioritized states.

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned included:

- Early Warning & emergency response preparedness: Scenarios were developed based on past experiences and the information provided by branches. However, tensions were reported from some of the non-prioritized states. Main lesson learnt is for the SSRC to be better prepared for unpredictable events. This calls for strengthening capacities of branches in situation assessments and analysis. This also calls for improvement in scenario building and preparation for unforeseen events or incidents which may happen in the least expected places.

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1: The DREF operation implementation is well planned, coordinated and monitored with field branches

Output 1.1: The continued monitoring and assessment of the election process informs the implementation of the operation

Activities planned

- 1.1.1 Coordinate and collaborate at all levels with government and other related institutions and stakeholders at HQ level
- 1.1.2 Monitor and evaluate the evolving situation regularly and share information with the key focal persons
- 1.1.3 Appoint a focal person in the emergency room to prepare daily situation reports, which will be posted on the SRCS website and communicated to all stakeholders within and outside the Movement
- 1.1.4 Establish emergency communication network system in targeted SRCS branches.

Achievements

- 1.1.1 Coordination with authorities (villages, locality/States and national levels), national health committees,

states MoH, high election committees and national election commission were strengthened (regular coordination meetings were held and where necessary resources mobilized) at the SRCS unit, branch, and national levels.

- 1.1.2 Weekly updates of the situation was shared with IFRC office by SRC DM.
- 1.1.3 External communication was strengthened through SRCS close coordination with the Humanitarian Aid Commission and participation in the UN led weekly inter-agency task force meetings, discussions and sharing updates.
- 1.1.4 Emergency rooms at all 18 state branches were activated and monitored centrally by the central emergency room at SRCS HQ. Reports were received on daily basis and compiled by the NHQ team. The central emergency room at SRCS HQ was kept on standby twenty-four hours a day until the announcement of the final result.

Challenges

None reported.

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned included:

- Early Warning & emergency response preparedness: The SRCS has gained more experience from this operation through better preparation, insurance support to volunteers and better technical support received from IFRC regional office. This was possible through close coordination and regular sharing of information.

D. Budget

The DREF allocation was CHF 180,607 of which CHF 168,795 was spent. There is a balance CHF 11,812 against the agreed budget (CHF 180,607) on the DREF allocation that was made which has been justified based on the explanations below; and this balance will now be reimbursed to the DREF.

- “Clothing & Textiles” was underspent by CHF 555, which equates to 10 per cent; as the cost for stretchers was less than the budgeted amount.
- “Medical & First Aid” was underspent by CHF 5,842, which equates to 6 per cent; as the cost incurred for Volunteer Protective equipment was less than the budgeted.
- “National Staff” was underspent by CHF 10,000, which equates to 100 per cent; and was due to an error in the budget coding at the onset of the DREF operation (should have been coded to “National Society Staff”), and also resulted in an overspend on “National Society Staff” line of CHF 8,645.
- “Volunteers” was underspent by CHF 2,935, which equates to 18 per cent; and was due to over budgeting at the onset of the DREF operation.
- “Information & Public Relations” was overspent by CHF 5,148, which equates to 137 per cent; and was due the extension of polling days by two days, which resulted in additional expenditure being incurred – this was covered by underspends on other lines that were over budgeted (e.g. “Volunteers” and “Workshops & Training”).
- “Office Costs” were underspent by CHF 643, which equates to 32 per cent; and was due to partial support received from PNS.
- “Communications” was underspent by CHF 863, which equates to 24 per cent; and was due to partial support received from PNS.
- “Financial Charges” incurred a deficit of CHF 3,362, which was due to foreign currency losses between the CHF and Sudanese Pound.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD021 - Sudan - Election Preparedness

Timeframe: 08 Apr 15 to 08 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Apr 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-9	Programme	MDRSD021
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-9	Budget	BUDGET9
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		180,607				180,607	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		180,607				180,607	
C4. Other Income		180,607				180,607	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		180,607				180,607	
D. Total Funding = B + C		180,607				180,607	

* 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		180,607				180,607	
E. Expenditure		-168,795				-168,795	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		11,812				11,812	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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)			180,607			180,607		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	5,550		4,995			4,995	555	
Medical & First Aid	95,648		89,807			89,807	5,842	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	101,198		94,801			94,801	6,397	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,200		8,312			8,312	-112	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,200		8,312			8,312	-112	
Personnel								
National Staff	10,000						10,000	
National Society Staff			8,646			8,646	-8,646	
Volunteers	16,136		13,201			13,201	2,935	
Total Personnel	26,136		21,847			21,847	4,289	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	24,800		24,004			24,004	796	
Total Workshops & Training	24,800		24,004			24,004	796	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	3,750		8,898			8,898	-5,148	
Office Costs	2,000		1,357			1,357	643	
Communications	3,500		2,637			2,637	863	
Financial Charges			-3,363			-3,363	3,363	
Total General Expenditure	9,250		9,529			9,529	-279	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	11,023		10,302			10,302	721	
Total Indirect Costs	11,023		10,302			10,302	721	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	180,607		168,795			168,795	11,812	
VARIANCE (C - D)			11,812			11,812		

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Subsector:	*		

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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 response	180,607		180,607	180,607	168,795	11,812	
Subtotal BL2	180,607		180,607	180,607	168,795	11,812	
GRAND TOTAL	180,607		180,607	180,607	168,795	11,812	