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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° MDRSD022	GLIDE n° FF-2013-000091-SDN
12-month operation update	Timeframe covered by this update: 10 July 2015 – 10 July 2016 (12 months)
Date of issue: 31 August 2016	
Operation start date: 10 July 2015	Operation timeframe: 18 months, end date 31 December 2016
Overall operation budget: CHF 3,934,859	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 178,890
N° of people being assisted: 389,930	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Netherland Red Cross, Saudi Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: World Food Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund, United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), UN OCHA.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The protracted clashes between Sudan Government forces and armed movements in Darfur Region besides the Inter-tribal tensions continued to cause widespread civilian displacements and disruption of basic services over the past years, lately in the Jebel Marra area, increasing the humanitarian needs. The government estimates that over 2 million people are still displaced in 2016, with the majority displaced across Darfur region where 1.6 million people are living in IDPs camps¹. Access is restricted to some areas that is still experiencing active conflict.

By June 2016, some 3.3 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. About 80,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur during the first five months of 2016. And an additional 127,000 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another 15,000 who have reportedly returned) but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations².

By mid-January 2016, conflict erupted between the government forces and armed movement in Jebel Marra area in Darfur. About 129,000 civilians were displaced as a result, majority to North Darfur state. Emergency supplies have been delivered to many of the newly displaced people but significant support is still needed until they are able to return home.



SRCS volunteers conducting clean-up campaign in North Darfur. Photo: SRCS

¹ 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan

² Sudan Humanitarian overview, June 2016

According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), as of 11 December 2015, a total of 571 suspected dengue fever cases, including 133 deaths, were reported in Sudan since the outbreak started. Darfur states were the most affected, Kassala and Kordofan being the other regions affected. Earlier during the year, measles outbreak was also declared in the country. The outbreak started in late December 2014, and affected Kassala and Gedaref States by January 2015. In April, the outbreak was reported in Sinnar, the Red Sea, West, East, and North Darfur states. Fifty-two (52) localities in South, North, East and Central Darfur were affected. Darfur states were among the worst affected due to Measles, dengue fever outbreak and malaria during the second half of the year in Sudan.

In addition, due to fighting erupted in Raja (West Bahr, South Sudan) on June 15, 2016, Five thousand two hundred and forty-four (5,244) South Sudanese refugees (802 households) arrived in East Darfur. Majority of them in urgent need of shelter, WASH, health and nutritional assistance. SRCS with the assistance from UNHCR has been providing refugees with NFIs and shelter materials in East Darfur, although gaps still remain to be filled. Meanwhile, new sites have been identified to accommodate South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer, in East Darfur.

According to OCHA - as of July 3rd 2016, 79,571 people from South Sudan had arrived in Sudan since January 1st, 2016 (of whom 53,273 in East Darfur). Out of these, roughly 38,000 arrived since the beginning of June 2016. According to UNHCR, the total number of South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan now stands at 187,747, of whom over 100,000 have received some form of humanitarian assistance. According to the Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission, the total number of South Sudanese in Sudan is almost half a million (including South Sudanese who stayed in Sudan after the separation).

On 20 May 2015, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (EA), which sought 3,934,859 Swiss francs to support Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) address emergency health, hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, emergency shelter including basic household items, targeting 389,930 people in the Darfur region, for a period of 12 months. The Federation released 178,890 Swiss francs from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as a "start-up" loan to the EA, as well as goods in kind, which had been prepositioned in-country following the MDRSS021 Floods operation in 2014/15.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, on behalf of the Sudan Red Crescent Society would like to extend many thanks to the American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Saudi Red Crescent Society, Swedish Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross, for their generous financial and in kind contribution toward this operation. A total of 3,025 jerry cans from American Red Cross and 2,500 NFI kits from IFRC stocks were made available for the response. Unfortunately, financial coverage for the International Emergency Plan of Action Appeal remains low at around 14%, mostly due to the protracted nature of the emergency. The last Operations Update provided indication of the intention to revise the MDRSD022 EA based on the priorities within the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), the resources available and anticipated income over the remainder of the timeframe of the operation while at the same time extending the timeframe to 31 December, 2016.

Summary of current response

Overview of SRCS response

The SRCS is one of the leading organizations responding to humanitarian needs in Darfur. SRCS has a strong network of volunteers and works in coordination with the state authorities and cluster partners. Major activities supported through IFRC International Appeal include assessments, volunteer trainings, support, cleaning campaigns, rehabilitation of school latrines, health and hygiene activities in 15 selected localities across the 5 states of Darfur. All SRCS activities are implemented in coordination with state authorities and cluster partners. The health and hygiene activities complement on-going National Community Health Volunteers Program supported by Swedish Red Cross through IFRC. SRCS volunteers also participated and support various health campaigns launched by Ministry of Health (MoH).

A planning meeting for Darfur branches was conducted in August, 2015 and 2 joint monitoring visits undertaken between September-October 2015. Capacity building workshop in Disaster Preparedness /Disaster Response trainings for community volunteers and staff was conducted 16- 18 May 2016, for 20 participants (appeal operation staff and volunteers) 4 from each branch. The 5 branches were supported in carrying out health and WASH needs assessment in the selected localities (for more information, please see needs assessment section below). Decision making on the proposed revision of the appeal was based on the needs assessment. Health clinics that were to be supported under the EA were identified and a WASH support plan developed.

A total of 1,742 volunteers from the 5 branches were involved and supported in various activities through this EA organized by the branch. This included rehabilitation of 19 school latrines, 24 integrated cleaning campaigns and health sessions which directly benefitted about 20,603 people. Health and hygiene promotion campaigns were also carried out in collaboration with local health authorities and have supported 14,412 people.

Due to the latest conflict that took place in Jabal Marra, SRCS actively participated in the distribution of assistance provided by NGOs and other UN agencies in Fanga Suq of central Jabal Marra. Other activities supported through the EA during the reporting period included assistance to about 15,000 persons in Adilla and Abukaringa localities of East Darfur who were displaced as a result of inter-tribal clashes in May 2015, distribution of the Non-Food Items (NFIs) was

done in coordination with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

SRCS-IFRC team carried out 2 joint monitoring and support visits. The newly established branches of East and Central Darfur were supported with office furniture, cleaning tools equipment and volunteer support kits for 300 volunteers in 5 branches.

SRCS branches also worked with and supported MoH campaigns against measles, malaria and dengue fever. The campaign also targeted host communities as well as IDP and refugee camps. The campaigns were conducted in collaboration with state public health office. In Darfur, a total of 523 suspected Dengue fever cases including 128 deaths were reported in the period, August - December 2015. Measles outbreak started in December 2014, and affected 11 localities of Kassala and Gedaref States by January 2015. In April, the outbreak was reported in additional 28 localities in Kassala, Sinnar, the Red Sea, West, East and North Darfur states. SRCS volunteers were involved in mobilizing communities and supporting vaccination campaigns conducted by MoH.

SRCS also partners with the World Food Program (WFP), UNHCR and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Darfur for distribution of food, emergency shelter, household supplies and health. The health status and nutritional conditions of targeted South Sudanese refugees in Darfur are unsatisfactory. Many South Sudanese refugees arrived in poor nutritional conditions. Initial assessments have revealed a high rate of malnutrition, especially in children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women. In North Jebel Marra's Fanga Suk area, SRCS worked with UNICEF to set up temporary health centres for providing antenatal care services to pregnant women, immunization and nutrition support to children affected by displacement. State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and SRCS, with support from UNICEF also deployed 3 medical assistants and 1 nutrition specialist to provide health assistance. An additional 100 volunteers were deployed to conduct home visits and disseminate health education messages.

Following the conflicts in Jebel Marra in mid-January, the SRCS in collaboration with WFP distributed food items for 99,232 individuals in 6-targeted areas in Jabil Marra (Nertati, Tour, Jeldo, Rockero, Fangah, Golo). In the same period, SRCS volunteers also distributed non-food items (4220 blankets, 7000 Jerry cans, 4250 Tarpaulins, 4500 plastic sheets) in collaboration with UNCHR. In addition, SRCS distributed in collaboration with humanitarian aid commission HAC 10,000 boxes of food items in June 2016 in Rockero, and Golo areas, besides 3000 sorghum sacs distributed in Golo and Jeldo.

Financial coverage for the appeal by 24 July was 14%. As mentioned in the previous update, the key challenges for the operation have been:

1. Low financial coverage which has limited the size and scope of the plans.
2. Security and humanitarian access in some areas.
3. Logistics and transportation due to the risk of carjacking and far distances.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Besides IFRC and ICRC, there are 8 Partner National Societies (PNS) operating in Sudan and supporting various activities of SRCS in the country (Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross). Among the PNSs, German Red Cross has physical presence in West and North Darfur and IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent supporting programmes through SRCS. Netherland Red Cross has confirmed interest in providing multilateral support to the EA and also interest in initiating long-term bilateral support to West Darfur branch.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The National Society (NS) collaborates with the Government, larger humanitarian community as well as the UN organizations in the country. At National level, in 2015, SRCS had partnership with WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFP) and Global Fund. In Darfur, SRCS branches are active participants in the existing coordination mechanisms at state level led by State authorities and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA). These include HAC, SMoH, WFP, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Majority of the 3.1 million IDPs in Sudan, are from the Darfur region. Population movement in Darfur included those displaced due to inter-tribal clashes, militancy and returnees from Chad, who moved back to Darfur. The refugees opted to return to Sudan but not to their areas of origin in the South of Um Dukhun town, which they still see as unsafe to return to.

Displacement of population were reported from Adilla and Abu Karinga in East Darfur, Kutum locality in North Darfur, Rahad El Biridi and Umdafug in South Darfur, Jebel Marra, Bindisi and Fanga Suk localities in Central Darfur. A total of 232,587 persons were reported to have been displaced in Darfur during 2015. Of these, 65,610 were said to have returned to their places of origin and the remaining continue to be displaced. In January 2016, fighting between

Sudanese armed forces and armed movements erupted in Jabal Marra of Central Darfur. This conflict affected 119,000 persons, 89,000 of them displaced to North Darfur while 29,000 displaced internally.

East Darfur is currently hosting 58,000 South Sudanese refugees. Due to the worsening situation in South Sudan, refugees continued to flee towards neighbouring countries, including Sudan, seeking safety and security. During the first half of 2016, 400 to 700 refugees crossed the border into White Nile, in Sudan, every week depending. Roughly the same level of refugees crossed the border into East Darfur.

Risk Analysis

SRCS branches actively participate in the inter-agency cluster meetings and joint assessments with cluster partners at state level. In addition, during the reporting period, under this EPoA, branches were assisted in carrying out WASH and health needs assessments of IDP population in the localities selected for intervention. The findings of assessments confirmed lack of adequate health facilities and services in the targeted localities. Most health facilities reported staff shortage, inadequate medical supplies and equipment. Lack of adequate water for human and livestock was as cited. In many areas, there is no separation of water sources for animals and humans. Need for improved hygiene and sanitation facilities in communities as well as in schools was reported. Education of children is affected. Branches have also reported shortage of rainfall in the area, which is said to have affected cultivation and can have an impact on food security in the region.

Risks	Mitigation measures
<p>Coordination and scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complex humanitarian emergency has been running in parts of Sudan for more than a decade. • Continued clashes in South Sudan and Darfur with consequent increase in new arrivals/IDPs in Sudan can pose further challenges SRCS. • There are also increased expectations from SRCS by humanitarian agencies, which can overstretch the capacities of the NS. • In addition to clashes, many regions of Sudan are highly susceptible to natural disasters such as drought and floods, which have brought increased food insecurity to parts of the country and contributing to high levels of malnutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the presence of IFRC in the country to support operation was delayed due to funding constraints. • Coordination with both Movement and non-Movement partners improved. By December 2015, Swedish Red Cross contributed to the appeal. • Netherland Red Cross has committed to supporting the EA and to provide long-term support to West Darfur branch. Commitment from Saudi Red Crescent Authority for contribution to the appeal was also received. • Movement partners have also initiated discussions for a joint response to mitigate the impact of El Nino in Sudan.
<p>Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The living costs in the country have been rising steadily. The local currency has also been weakening adding strain on the budgets. • Financial systems particularly at the branches and cash flow procedures need strengthening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and control measures improved with an assigned Operations Coordinator at SRCS HQ in Khartoum. The Coordinator's contract however ended in March 2016. • A Finance Delegate position for the IFRC was not filled due to low financial coverage.
<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions are in progress for phase out UNAMID from Darfur. The phase out however is expected to be in stages over a period of time. • Many humanitarian partners are currently affected by criminality in the region, affecting their capacity to operate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRCS will continue to work with relevant authorities to monitor the security situation in Darfur. • SRCS will strengthen its advocacy with authorities and communities to improve its access to the most vulnerable. • Regional Security Coordinator for IFRC will visit Sudan during early 2016 to review security procedures for IFRC and Partners in Sudan.
<p>Headquarters support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient support provided from HQ for the branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Operation Coordinator at SRCS NHQ is in place to support the implementation of plans and supported by SRCS-IFRC Operations team.

PMER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak PMER system and staff skills in PMER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting templates were developed. However, branches need to be further supported to improve monitoring and reporting. EAIOI cluster office PMER continues to work with SRCS PMER to strengthen M&E systems.
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B. Operational strategy and plan

Please refer to the original [EPOA](#)

Operational support services

Branches are supported with operational costs to effectively carry out their plans. This includes transportation costs, communication costs and office stationeries. The 2 newly established branches of East Darfur and Central Darfur were additionally supported with office equipment and essential office furniture. Through monitoring visits, plans and implementation strategies were discussed.

Human resources

Job descriptions for the roles of Operation Officers and Finance Officers, for both branches and for NHQ were finalized and these roles assigned.

Logistics and supply chain

As noted, in-kind donation of 3,025 jerry cans was received from American Red Cross. IFRC made available 2,500 NFI kits from available stocks for distribution to the displaced in Abu Karinga and Adilla localities of East Darfur.

Local procurement for the operation is carried out by SRCS, while IFRC manages international procurement.

Communications

All 5 branches have in place, basic communication equipment including mobile phones and Internet connectivity. SRCS headquarters maintains regular contact with branches. The EA operation supports the branches through partial contribution to communication costs at branches. Radio communication is not operational. UNHCR supported SRCS in East Darfur with the provision of communication equipment.

Security

Security situation in Darfur region remained unpredictable in some parts. Inter-ethnic clashes were reported from East and Central Darfur. Kuttum locality of North Darfur and Jebel Marra locality of Central Darfur were also affected by attacks causing displacements among population. Towards the later part of the year clashes between herdsman and farmers due to poor grazing land began to be reported.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Assessment templates as well as Monitoring and Reporting tools have been developed based on operation needs. PMER training is planned for 2016. SRCS-IFRC team carried out 2 joint monitoring and support visits. The newly established branches of East and Central Darfur were supported with office furniture, cleaning tools equipment and volunteer support kits for 300 volunteers in 5 branches.

Administration and Finance

Working Advance system is followed. Overall financial reporting has been slow, and this had also affected the rate of implementation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality Programming			
Outcome 1: The quality of the operation is ensured and documented by comprehensive participatory needs assessments and accountability measures	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: A comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework and system for ensuring accountability to beneficiaries established. Output 1.2: Strengthened communication and accountabilities to beneficiaries		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

• Needs assessments templates established, assessments carried out and beneficiaries identified	X		100%
• Establish a Monitoring and Reporting Framework.	X		On-going
• Mobilize volunteers for assessments & verifications	X		100%
• Joint monitoring of the operations by SRCS HQ/IFRC and branches	X		100%
• Mid-term review (Internal) to include all relevant technical sectors		X	Pending
• Final evaluation of the operation (external) to include all relevant technical sectors		X	Pending
• Train branch staff on M&R tools and requirements	X		Ongoing
Output 1.2: Strengthened communication with and accountabilities to beneficiaries			
• A beneficiary feedback mechanism is developed and established defining accountability to beneficiaries and to ensure effectiveness of the response		X	0%
• 2 Ben Comm trainings (AtB) for key branch staffs and volunteers.		X	0%
• Quarterly meeting with beneficiary committees (one meeting per state at different locations)	X		Ongoing
• Communication brochures about SRCS work and activities	X		75%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>As explained above (see section on needs analysis), needs assessments of the affected population within the targeted localities were completed by all 5 branches. Branch staff and volunteers carried out the assessments. Branch focal points were oriented and provided with standard assessment tools. Assessments were carried out at village level, and recommendations were based on discussions with community. Overall, 1,742 volunteers have participated in various activities implemented by the branches in the 5 states. Community Committees were established in West Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur and Central Darfur states and each branch facilitated three meetings each of these committees. 1,000 posters, 300 t-shirts, 25 SRCS big size flags, were produced and to be distributed to the SRCS Darfur 5 branches.</p> <p>Challenges: Main challenge has been to secure reports from the field. PMER capacities both at National and branch levels needs to be improved.</p>			

Health & care

Needs analysis: 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 health clinics will be supported with rehabilitation, provision of essential medical supplies and incentives for health staff.

Population to be assisted: Refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population.

Health & care			
Outcome 2: Contribute to reduction of morbidity and mortality rates and improvement in wellbeing of the targeted populations.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Improved access to health and care and emergency health including referrals for the targeted population and communities. Output 2.2: Improved knowledge about public health issues among IDPS and refugees in communities in the 5 states. .	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 2.1: Improved access to health and care and emergency health including referrals for the targeted population and communities.			

• 10 health facilities and clinics will be rehabilitated and equipped.		X	0%
• Incentives of health staff to support additional caseload in the 10 health clinics		X	0%
• Provision of emergency and First Aid services and referrals (including appropriate facilities and infrastructure in the form of a large-size tent for hospital purposes)		X	0%
• Procurement and deployment of 10 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) in selected clinics	X		20%
• Procurement and distribution of 500 First Aid Kits	X		40%
• Refresher training on First aid in Emergencies for five states for 30 volunteers in each state. (150 Volunteers)	X		100%
Output 2.2: Improved knowledge about public health issues among IDPS and refugees in communities in the five states.			
• Conduct health and hygiene promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as Malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea, bloody Diarrhoeas, Dermatitis and other outbreaks likely to occur during emergency situations	X		Ongoing
• Collaboration with MoH, UNICEF and WHO support vaccination campaigns across the targeted States as appropriate (measles, polio, yellow fever or meningitis)	X		Ongoing
• Printing of IEC materials with Public Health Messages on glossary papers and distribute health promotion materials		X	0%
• Procure personal protective equipment (Gloves, Gum boots, Raincoats, Nose Masks, Eye protectors (Goggles), Gown, head cap, vests) for volunteers (2,000 pcs)	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Branches supported the SMOH actions and carried out health education and awareness sessions on dengue fever and Ebola. In South Darfur, 11,412 people were reached directly through these campaigns, which were in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Malaria control office. At total of 7,112 cases were screened and 1,810 cases identified and referred. In addition, 15 health promotion sessions, one in each locality was carried out in which 720 volunteers participated. A total of 154 volunteers were supported with refresher training on First Aid in Emergencies. A total of 300 Volunteer protection kits for use during cleaning campaigns were procured. This include Gum boots, heavy-duty gloves, nose masks and goggles. 2 IEHK (Interagency Emergency Health Kit) and 200 First Aid Kits procured through IFRC international procurement (Swedish RC fund which is earmark). 			
Challenges:			
Activities implemented were based on funding coverage. Due to low financial coverage, rehabilitation activities, and assistance to health clinics are put on hold.			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Main priorities in the WASH sector are to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in IDP camps, gatherings, and host communities, as well as in other high-risk areas, to prevent disease outbreaks.

Population to be assisted: Refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population

Branches were supported through procurement of cleaning tools such as slasher, rakes, waste bins, and spade. Cleaning campaigns are carried out by branches regularly. 24 campaigns were carried out by the five branches in this reported period. In Central and South Darfur, volunteers also assisted campaigns in refugee camps and IDP.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 3: 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 3.1: Improved access to safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene awareness and behaviour for the target population in 5 states.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

• Maintenance and management of emergency water treatment unit (including supply of chemicals)		X	0%
• Rehabilitation of 16 water yards		X	0%
• Rehabilitation of 90 hand pumps/boreholes/water harvesting systems		X	0%
• Rehabilitation of 1,200 household and communal latrines	X		2%
• Hand pump mechanic (training 5 trainings) for volunteers and communities. 1 per state		X	0%
• Procurement of hygiene/dignity kits	X		100%
• Hygiene promotion sessions (600) for (5 States)	X		Ongoing
• Procure cleaning tools for branches for cleaning campaigns.	X		100%
• Cleaning Campaigns 120 * 5 = 600	X		Ongoing
• Procurement of water purification tabs		X	0%
• Procurement of storage tanks		X	0%
• Hand pump mechanic training		X	0%
• PHAST Training		X	0%
• Organize the communities into gender represented community committees and train them to participate in the implementation and management of the activities.	X		In progress

Progress towards outcomes

- Branches were supported through procurement of cleaning tools such as slasher, rakes, waste bins, and spade. Branches carry out cleaning campaigns regularly. The 5 branches carried out 24 campaigns in this reported period. In Central and South Darfur, volunteers also assisted campaigns in refugee camps and IDP camps conducted in collaboration with public health office, Water sources as well as household and communal latrines which require rehabilitation were identified. Rehabilitation and maintenance of 19 school's latrines in Jebel Moon locality this include (Alhomaira Basic School / girls, Madrasat Al-Om Basic school / boys, and Arousharou Basic School / mixed), Sirba locality (this include Sirba High Secondary School / girls, Sirba High Secondary School / boys, Sirba Basic School / boys and Sirba Basic School / girls). Habila locality (this include Habila High Secondary School / girls, Basic School/ mixed and Nourlmaarif Basic School/ girls) in West Darfur State, total 5,088 of students as direct beneficiaries.
- The construction of 4 new school latrines in North Darfur ongoing in two localities (2 in Al Koma and 2 in Um kadadah)
- Hygiene promotion activities in the reporting period were integrated within the health promotion sessions. 1,210 hygiene/dignity kits were procured by IFRC international procurement (Swedish RC fund which is earmark).
- For the remaining period (July to December 2016) SRCS planning to rehabilitate about 53 hand pumps in West and South Darfur states as agreed with the branches. The rehabilitation activities will be accompanied with formation of water committee to have regular meetings, beside conduct hand pumps mechanic trainings in the 2 states targeting the same community.

Challenges:

- Low financial coverage has restricted the scope of SRCS intervention in this sector. Due to this SRCS planned actions for rehabilitation of water yards will be reviewed.

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: According to the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs) cluster, about 1,155,000 people (225,000 household) affected by clashes and disaster in Sudan are in need ES/NFIs. The newly displaced households identified to be in need of emergency shelter and NFIs is 130,000.

Population to be assisted: Families benefiting from these supports will include new refugees, returnees and IDPs.

Shelter and settlements		
Outcome 4: The immediate emergency shelter and settlement	Outputs	% of achievement

needs of 10,000 vulnerable families in 5 state of Darfur are met	Output 4.1: 10,000 families across the 5 states of Darfur are assisted with standard NFI and supported with environment-friendly and locally acceptable emergency (safe shelter) using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.		15%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of 10,000 Emergency Shelter and NFI kits (International) for 50,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households) 		X	30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of NFIs from Port Sudan to Khartoum 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of NFIs from Khartoum to targeted states. 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation and training of volunteers and staff on construction of emergency shelters (the technical expertise in shelter activities is being planned and will be delivered through the Shelter cluster coordination role) 		X	10%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of branch warehouses and monthly storage of relief materials in 5 branches 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of relief items to beneficiary population in 5 states through volunteers 	X		30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of shelter kits through SRCS volunteers and orientation to communities on how to build in a safe manner 		X	10%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of IEC materials on how to build safe emergency shelter 		X	10%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage communities in fire risk reduction activities 		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 15,000 persons (2,500 households) in Abukaringa and Adila localities displaced due to inter-tribal clashes were assisted with NFI kits allocated by for the EA operation. The items distributed included tarpaulins, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and blankets. SRCS branches in Darfur continue to work with UNHCR in distribution of NFIs and support WFP in food distribution. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous nature of displacement among population is a challenges making targeting difficult. 			

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 5 branches will be supported in the 3 areas through training, coaching and mentoring.

National Society capacity building			
Outcome 5: Strengthened organizational preparedness and capacities of the branches to respond to future clashes and to the needs of the affected populations.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Understanding of SRCS's auxiliary role among key stakeholders is strengthened through improved coordination, advocacy and diplomacy.		15%
	Output 5.2: Branches are equipped and better prepared to respond to clashes and displacement and its effects.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

Output 5.1 Understanding of SRCS's auxiliary role among key stakeholders is strengthened through improved coordination, advocacy and diplomacy.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian Diplomacy training for selected SRCS staff and volunteers from targeted branches to enhance their skills in engaging with non-Movement partners in discussing their auxiliary role 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders (HAC, MoH, Community leaders, and partners) - quarterly stakeholder meetings 	X		Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documenting good practices and lessons learnt for knowledge sharing. 		X	0%
Output 5.2 Branches are equipped and better prepared to respond to clashes and displacement and its effects.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of computers, lap tops, vehicles 	X		40%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of fire extinguishers 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement 2 Rub halls warehouse 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of SRCS branches 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing radio communication system 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar panels for 5 branches 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential office furniture for branches 	X		20%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of NS staff (HQ and Field) 		X	0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visibility aprons/Jackets 2,500 			%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Preparedness /Disaster Response trainings for community volunteers and staff, including fire risk prevention 	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the plan of action, operational support is provided to all five branches to cover costs of stationeries, communication and transport. The operation is also supporting essential staffing needs including cost of Operation Officer and Finance Officer. Assigned volunteers support WASH and Health activities at branches. SRCS branches work closely with state authorities as well as with cluster partners and actively participate in the state level coordination meetings. These include sectors of WASH, Health, NFIs, Food and Livelihoods, Emergency Response. The 5 SRCS branches have reported participation in about 184 coordination meetings over the last 6 months. The 2 newly established branches of East and Central Darfur additionally supported with office furniture, two laptop computers and a photocopier-printer. These two branches are also supported with additional but temporary staff to support the operations. Capacity building workshop in Disaster Preparedness /Disaster Response trainings for community volunteers and staff conducted 16- 18 May 2016 for 20 participants (appeal operation staff and volunteers, 4 from each branch). <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since SRCS is one of the few national actors with access to most localities, there is great expectation about SRCS from other actors such as the UN. However, SRCS branch capacities do not match with these expectations. There is also need to strengthen advocacy to promote and strengthen the auxiliary role of SRCS. The recent developments in South Sudan - with the increasing influx of South Sudanese refugees towards Sudan and other neighbouring countries - contribute to further complicate the situation, while the lack of a biometric registration programme in the Darfur regions results in inaccurate figures. 			

D. Budget

See the attached interim financial report.

Contact Information

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

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- **IFRC Africa Region:** Farid Abdulkadir, Head of DCPRR Unit, Nairobi, Kenya; phone: +254731067469; email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South; Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41227304529; e-mail: christine.south@ifrc.org
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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In Africa Region:** Fidelis Kangethe, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 984 117; email: fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org

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

- **In Africa Region:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254731067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 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

MDRSD022 - Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 10 Jul 15 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Jul 15

12 Months update

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/7-2016/6	Programme	MDRSD022
Budget Timeframe	2015/7-2016/12	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		3,934,859				3,934,859	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		808				808	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		81,932				81,932	
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>		97,924				97,924	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		247,312				247,312	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		116,305				116,305	
C1. Cash contributions		544,282				544,282	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		13,789				13,789	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		13,789				13,789	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		178,980				178,980	
C4. Other Income		178,980				178,980	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		737,051				737,051	
D. Total Funding = B + C		737,051				737,051	

* 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		737,051				737,051	
E. Expenditure		-524,535				-524,535	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		212,516				212,516	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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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)			3,934,859			3,934,859		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	438,000						438,000	
Construction - Facilities	100,000						100,000	
Construction Materials	34,000						34,000	
Clothing & Textiles	320,000						320,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	625,800		62,801			62,801	562,999	
Medical & First Aid	463,000		77,110			77,110	385,890	
Utensils & Tools	50,000		13,013			13,013	36,987	
Other Supplies & Services	300,000						300,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,330,800		152,924			152,924	2,177,876	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	35,000						35,000	
Computers & Telecom	13,500						13,500	
Office & Household Equipment	16,750						16,750	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	65,250						65,250	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	48,840		4,064			4,064	44,776	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000		17,438			17,438	2,562	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	60,200		16,848			16,848	43,352	
Logistics Services			9,714			9,714	-9,714	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	129,040		48,064			48,064	80,976	
Personnel								
International Staff	120,000		4,795			4,795	115,205	
National Staff	30,000		521			521	29,479	
National Society Staff	264,800		77,204			77,204	187,596	
Volunteers	209,250		24,361			24,361	184,889	
Total Personnel	624,050		106,881			106,881	517,169	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	28,000		80			80	27,920	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	28,000		80			80	27,920	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	260,500		14,567			14,567	245,933	
Total Workshops & Training	260,500		14,567			14,567	245,933	
General Expenditure								
Travel	58,584		34,115			34,115	24,469	
Information & Public Relations	91,000		5,238			5,238	85,762	
Office Costs	19,500		17,533			17,533	1,967	
Communications	12,200		4,663			4,663	7,537	
Financial Charges	2,410		-10,448			-10,448	12,858	
Other General Expenses	39,000		9,971			9,971	29,029	
Shared Office and Services Costs			10,440			10,440	-10,440	
Total General Expenditure	222,694		71,512			71,512	151,182	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			95,991			95,991	-95,991	
Total Operational Provisions			95,991			95,991	-95,991	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	237,922		31,763			31,763	206,159	

12 Months update

Prepared on 31/Aug/2016



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD022 - Sudan - Population Movement

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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)			3,934,859			3,934,859		
Total Indirect Costs	237,922		31,763			31,763	206,159	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,352			2,352	-2,352	
Pledge Reporting Fees	36,603		400			400	36,203	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	36,603		2,752			2,752	33,851	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,934,859		524,535			524,535	3,410,324	
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,410,324			3,410,324		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSD022 - Sudan - Population Movement**

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Selected Parameters

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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 response	3,934,859		737,051	737,051	524,535	212,516	
Subtotal BL2	3,934,859		737,051	737,051	524,535	212,516	
GRAND TOTAL	3,934,859		737,051	737,051	524,535	212,516	