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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Sudan: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRSD022	GLIDE n° CE-2013-000061-SDN
Date of Issue: 19 July 2017	Date of Disaster: July 2015 - March 2017
Operation start date: 10 July 2015	Operation End Date: 31 March 2017
Host National Society Host: Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	Operation Budget: CHF 3,934,859
Total number of people affected: 2.5 million IDPs (3.7m in need of humanitarian assistance)	N° of people assisted: 389,930
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: German, Swedish, and Netherland Red Cross Societies, Qatar and Saudi Red Crescent Societies.	
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, and Italian International Cooperation.	

Appeal History and Background

- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): on May 20, 2015, 178,980 Swiss francs were initially allocated from IFRC's DREF to support the National Society set up the operations in five states.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 10 July 2015 for 3,934,859 Swiss francs to assist 389,930 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- [Operations update n°1](#) was posted 18 August 2015 to inform the progress of the operation.
- [Operations update n°2](#) was posted 28 August 2015 to inform the progress of the operation.
- A [6- Month Summary Update](#) was issued on 1 March 2016 to update on operational progress of 6 months' implementation.
- [Operations update n° 4](#) was posted 18 June 2016 to inform the progress of the operation and extension of the appeal is requested till December 2016.
- [12 Month Update](#) was issued on 31st of August 2016 on operational progress of the operation
- [Operation Update n° 5](#) issued on 22 December 2016 to inform the operation progress and extending the operation till March 31, 2017
- This final report consolidates all the achievements of the response operation over a period of one year and eight months.

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

The activities of this appeal ended on 31 March 2017 accomplishing few intended activities due to limited donor response which made funding to SRCS by IFRC impossible. Mainly because the situation is now considered in the recovery phase and no longer an emergency, along with the influx of South Sudanese refugees in the area, a decision was made to stop activities in March 2017. The situation is under observation by SRCS and its partners operating in the area if the condition requires emergency response. Due to new arrival of South Sudanese refugees in Darfur and Kordofan states, SRCS in collaboration with IFRC is in preparation of launching a new population movement appeal targeting South Sudanese refugees in April 2017.

The major donors and partners of this appeal multilaterally include: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government), Swedish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, Supreme Master Ching Hai International Association and Italian Government.

On behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to sincerely thank all partners for their generous contributions and support to this Emergency Appeal.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, some 3.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have remained displaced since the outbreak of the Darfur conflict in 2003. During the first nine months of 2016, approximately 82,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners report. Up to an additional 127,670 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to about 59,000 who have reportedly returned) but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of adequate access to the relevant locations.¹

Clashes in Darfur due to inter-tribal fighting continued throughout 2015, making the conflict in the region more widespread and unpredictable. Towards the end of the year, increased clashes between farmers and herdsmen were reported due to grazing lands. Farmers in both North and South Darfur were affected by the attacks and the destruction of their farms by livestock herders'. Lack of rain or shortage of rainfall has also been reported to be affecting agriculture in the area.

According to UNOCHA, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in West Darfur State has received reports that about 1,250 people (250 families) have returned from Chad to Sisi village in Gobe administrative unit, Habila locality in November 2016. The returnees cited shortage of food and lack of livelihoods opportunities due to limited movements outside of camps and education challenges in camps reasons for their return².

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance have increased in the region in addition to the internal displaced people existed. As per UNHCR report, as of 31 October, 261,794 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013. With continuing insecurity in South Sudan, a steady influx of newly arriving refugees is expected throughout the year and into next year. An inter-agency assessment mission conducted in October 2016, in East Darfur confirm reports of a steady influx of South Sudanese refugees entering East Darfur via South Darfur. In South Darfur, UNHCR mission reported that in Beleil IDP camp to land allocation is underway for 4,516 South Sudanese refugees (880 households) within the IDP camp. Reportedly, the IDP and refugee communities have agreed to live peacefully together and refugees will reside in identified areas inside and around the outskirts of the camp. A committee composed of both refugees and IDP leaders has begun the land allocation, with the most vulnerable households receiving priority.³

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Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

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 includes 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

¹ 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Review (UNOCHA)

² UNOCHA, Sudan: Humanitarian Bulletin November 2016

³ UNHCR October 2016 biweekly update

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 training sessions for community volunteers and staff was conducted on 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 conflict of March 2016 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 15,000 persons in Adilla and Abukaringa localities of East Darfur who were displaced because 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).

Two joint monitoring and support visits were carried out by SRCS-IFRC team. 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 campaign was 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 of August - December, 2015⁴. 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, Sennar, the Red Sea, West, East, and North Darfur states. SRCS volunteers were involved in mobilizing communities and supporting vaccination campaigns conducted by MoH⁵.



School latrine construction, North Darfur (Photo: SRCS)

SRCS also has partnership 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. 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 displacement⁵. 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.

Key challenges for the operation were:

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

⁴ Situation report No 10 (MoH-WHO)

⁵ Update on measles July, 2015 (MoH-WHO)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Besides the IFRC and ICRC, there are eight 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; however, 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 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.

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. Many health facilities are reported to be without adequate staff, medical supplies and equipment. Lack of adequate water for human as well as for livestock a reconfirmed. 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 are reported. Education of children are said to be affected. Branches have also reported shortage of rainfall in the area which is said to have affected cultivation and which can have an impact on food security in the region.

Amongst the urgent needs/gaps identified in the inter-agency assessment report the following was targeted to be addressed in this appeal.

Health and Care: The health situation of the displaced people and host communities remained challenging given that the number of medical staff and prescription drugs available remains low. SRCS has focused supporting access to health care and prevention of diseases in communities through health and hygiene promotion.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The affected IDPs had limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The good hygiene practices and behaviours were lacking due to limited awareness among the IDPs.

Shelter and settlements (and household items): The shelter needs of the displaced persons continued from the initial assessment. The influx of South Sudanese refugees in to the existing rudimentary structures required additional items and reinforcement.

Capacity building: There was a need to enhance capacity at branch level as well as to ensure the lessons learnt from this response helped improve the National Society's overall disaster management systems.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

389,930 extremely vulnerable displaced population in Sudan are assisted in coping with the effects displacement through improved access to health, water and sanitation and support for emergency shelter and NFIs.

Key Outcomes of the operational strategies were:

1. Quality of the operation ensured and documented by comprehensive participatory needs assessments and accountability measures.
2. Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates and improvement in well-being of the targeted population through improved health and care support;
3. Reduced risks of waterborne diseases amongst the affected population through improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and good hygiene behaviour;
4. Support for timely emergency shelter and non-food items for newly displaced populations affected by clashes in Darfur and refugees living in Darfur.
5. Strengthened volunteer and coordination capacities of the Darfur branches to effectively respond to clashes and displacements.

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. The newly assigned coordinator has extended his support in the two states through monitoring visits, plans and implementation of the activities.

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. Training for these staff was planned to be held between January- April 2016, however, with the financial constraints of the appeal this training was not conducted.

Logistics and supply chain

As noted, in-kind donation of 3,025 jerry cans were 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. Regular contact with branches is maintained by SRCS headquarters. The EA operation supports the branches through partial contribution to communication costs at branches. Radio communication is not operational.

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.

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

Health and Care

Outcome 2: Contribute to reduction of morbidity and mortality rates and improvement in well-being of the targeted populations.

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 five states

Needs assessment
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.
Achievements
Branches supported the SMOH actions and carried out health education and awareness sessions on dengue fever, malaria 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 were 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 includes Gum boots, heavy duty gloves, nose masks and goggles. Two IEHK (Interagency Emergency Health Kit) and 200 First-Aid kits procured through IFRC international procurement.
Challenges
Activities implemented are with available funding coverage. Due to low financial coverage, rehabilitation activities, procurements including of First-Aid kits and Health Kits and assistance to health clinics were not covered fully as planned.
Lessons Learned
Provision of health services for displaced people and host communities should consider the capacity of the government agencies which are providing existed services. More emphasis is needed to coordinate with UN agencies and Ministry of health on utilization of human resources and health facilities. A clear MoU with partners is needed and suggested to avoid duplication of efforts and resources in the area.

Activities not implemented:

- 10 health facilities and clinics will be rehabilitated and equipped.
- Incentives of health staff to support additional caseload in the 10 health clinics
- Printing of IEC materials with Public Health Messages on glossary papers and distribute health promotion materials
- 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. *This activity is conducted through national community volunteers program(NCHVP)*

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

Output 3.1 Improved access to safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene awareness and behaviour for the target population in 5 states

Needs assessment
Main priorities in the WASH sector are to maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services in IDP camps, gatherings, host communities, as well as in other high-risk areas, to prevent disease outbreaks.
Achievements
Five Branches of the operation 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. 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 and rehabilitated 37 hand pumps (16 in South Darfur + 21 In West Darfur) were rehabilitated. Rehabilitation and maintenance of 19 school's latrines is completed. (Jebel Moon locality: Alhomaira Basic School / girls, Madrasat Al-Om Basic school / boys, and Arousharou Basic School / mixed), in Sirba locality (Sirba High Secondary School / girls, Sirba High Secondary School / boys, Sirba Basic School / boys and Sirba Basic School / girls) in Habila locality (Habila High Secondary School / girls, Basic School/ mixed and Nourlmaarif Basic School/ girls. A total 5,088 of students are direct beneficiaries in this activity. Four newly school latrines were constructed in North Darfur (in Alkoma locality: Alfaroug Basic School / boys and Altadamon Basic school / mixed, in Umkadada locality: Alabbas Basic School / boys, Umshalkha Basic School / mixed). PHAST training workshop was conducted in August 2016, 10 participants from the 5 Darfur branches benefited from this workshop and trained their respected staffs and volunteers in their state branches. 1,210 hygiene/dignity kits were procured through IFRC.
Challenges
Low financial coverage has restricted the scope of SRCS intervention in this sector. Due to this number of SRCS planned actions for rehabilitation of water yards, boreholes and hand pumps was reviewed.
Lessons Learned
Local capacity development in rehabilitation of water resources and sanitation facilities should be considered and address while preparing similar operation. Government and local community's capacity in maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of rural water system is crucial for sustainability of the intervention

Activities not implemented:

- Maintenance and management of emergency water treatment unit (including supply of chemicals)
- Rehabilitation of 16 water yards
- Rehabilitation of 90 hand pumps/boreholes/water harvesting systems- Only 37 rehabilitations is accomplished
- Hand pump mechanic (training 5 trainings) for volunteers and communities. 1 per state
- Procurement of water purification tabs
- Procurement of storage tanks
- Hand pump mechanic training
- Organize the communities into gender represented community committees and train them to participate in the implementation and management of the activities.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome: The immediate emergency shelter and settlement needs of 10,000 vulnerable families in 5 states of Darfur are met.

Output: 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.

Needs assessment
According to the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs) cluster, about 1,155,000 people (225,000 households) affected by clashes and disaster in Sudan are in need ES/NFIs. The newly displaced households identified to need emergency shelter and NFIs is 130,000.
Achievements
IFRC internationally procured NFIs material for a total of 5,500 households (27,500 population) which includes (Tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, kitchen sets), and SRCS locally purchased NFIs (Jerry

cans, and local building materials (bamboo bundles, wooden poles, hammer, nails, fixing materials rope) is distributed. Activities includes transportation of the items from abroad and distribution to the five branches and localities. Bilateral contribution from other non-movement partners; NFIs from UNHCR and food from WFP is also distributed by SRCS.
Challenges
Continuous nature of displacement is a challenge for beneficiary targeting. Less coordination among partners responding the disaster is also another observed challenge.
Lessons Learned
The local communities have provided local materials for the operation and benefited from the income they generated. More emphases should be given for the local capacity and resources with consultation while conducting the need assessment.

Activities not implemented:

- Procurement of 10,000 Emergency Shelter and NFI kits (International) for 50,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households)- only 55% (5,500 households) of the target is achieved.
- 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)
- Maintenance of branch warehouses
- Orientation to communities on how to build in a safe manner
- Production and distribution of IEC materials on how to build safe emergency shelter
- Engage communities in fire risk reduction activities

National Society capacity building

Outcome: Strengthened organizational preparedness and capacities of the branches to respond to future clashes and to the needs of the affected populations.

Output 5.1 Understanding of SRCS's auxiliary role among key stakeholders is strengthened through improved coordination, advocacy and diplomacy.

Output 5.2 Branches are equipped and better prepared to respond to clashes and displace

Needs assessment
Primary focus in Branch capacity building will be in the areas of advocacy, diplomacy and accountability to beneficiaries. Key staff and volunteers in the five Branches will be supported in the three areas through training, coaching and mentoring.
Achievements
Through the plan of action, operational support is provided to all 5 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. WASH and Health activities at branches are supported by assigned volunteers. 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. Participation in about 184 coordination meetings over the last six months has been reported by the 5 SRCS branches. 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 for 20 participants (appeal operation staff and volunteers, 4 from each branch)
Challenges
Hence SRCS is the only local humanitarian agency in the country, expectation of government and local community is high. 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. Low financial coverage has restricted the scope of SRCS intervention in this sector. Several intervention activities are covered very low and most of them are not carried out due to the financial constraint.
Lessons Learned
Expectation of the rural community on external aid has increased and local effort of disaster mitigation is eroded. Sensitization on disaster management targeting the community and local institutions is recommended.

Activities not implemented:

- 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
- Documenting good practices and lessons learnt for knowledge sharing
- Purchase of fire extinguishers
- Procurement 2 Rub halls warehouse
- Rehabilitation of SRCS branches
- Establishing radio communication system
- Solar panels for 5 branches
- Recruitment of NS staff (HQ and Field)
- Disaster Preparedness /Disaster Response trainings for community volunteers and staff, including fire risk prevention

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome: The quality of the operation is ensured and documented by comprehensive participatory needs assessments and accountability measures.

Output 1. A comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework and system for ensuring accountability to beneficiaries established.

Output 2. Strengthened communication and accountabilities to beneficiaries.

Needs assessment
Achievements
Needs assessments of the affected population within the targeted localities completed. The assessments were carried out by branch staff and volunteers. 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 for these committees. 1,000 posters, 300 t-shirts, 25 SRCS big size flags, were produced and distributed to the SRCS Darfur 5 branches. Accountability to beneficiaries' workshop was conducted for 12 participants selected from branches.
Challenges
Main challenge has been to secure reports from the field. PMER capacities both at National and branch levels needs to be improved.
Lessons Learned
In the future planning of similar interventions more is needed to focus on SRCS monitoring and evaluation capacity. Fulltime staffs in major areas of intervention and coordination should be considered for better results and reporting.

Activities not implemented:

- Mid-term review (Internal) to include all relevant technical sectors
- Final evaluation of the operation (external)to include all relevant technical sectors
- A beneficiary feedback mechanism is developed and established defining accountability to beneficiaries and to ensure effectiveness of the response

D. The Budget

Refer the final expenditure report attached

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (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

MDRSD022 - Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 10 Jul 15 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Jul 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	Programme	MDRSD022
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	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			3,809,512			3,809,512	
B. Opening Balance			599,304			599,304	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			808			808	
<i>Italian Government</i>			324,657			324,657	
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>			414			414	
<i>supreme master ching hai international association</i>			19,476			19,476	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			-1,174			-1,174	
C1. Cash contributions			344,181			344,181	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			13,789			13,789	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport			13,789			13,789	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			357,970			357,970	
D. Total Funding = B + C			957,274			957,274	

* 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			599,304			599,304	
C. Income			357,970			357,970	
E. Expenditure			-991,198			-991,198	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			-33,924			-33,924	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD022 - Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 10 Jul 15 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Jul 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	Programme	MDRSD022
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	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)				3,809,512			3,809,512	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	438,000			36,201		36,201	401,799	
Construction - Facilities	100,000						100,000	
Construction Materials	5,706			13,918		13,918	-8,212	
Clothing & Textiles	320,000			71,189		71,189	248,811	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	609,166			118,590		118,590	490,576	
Medical & First Aid	463,000			82,529		82,529	380,471	
Utensils & Tools	50,000			81,952		81,952	-31,952	
Other Supplies & Services	300,000						300,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,285,872			404,379		404,379	1,881,493	
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			28,320		28,320	20,520	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000			38,870		38,870	-18,870	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	60,200			28,658		28,658	31,542	
Logistics Services	0			30,933		30,933	-30,933	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	129,040			126,779		126,779	2,261	
Personnel								
International Staff	120,000			39,211		39,211	80,789	
National Staff	30,000			15,048		15,048	14,952	
National Society Staff	256,643			229,131		229,131	27,512	
Volunteers	208,073			26,565		26,565	181,508	
Total Personnel	614,716			309,955		309,955	304,761	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	28,000			80		80	27,920	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	28,000			80		80	27,920	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	252,214			42,719		42,719	209,495	
Total Workshops & Training	252,214			42,719		42,719	209,495	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,242			-1,256		-1,256	19,498	
Information & Public Relations	91,000			5,786		5,786	85,214	
Office Costs	10,143			8,176		8,176	1,967	
Communications	11,205			5,094		5,094	6,111	
Financial Charges	7,926			31,579		31,579	-23,653	
Other General Expenses	29,029			235		235	28,794	
Shared Office and Services Costs	0			20,112		20,112	-20,112	
Total General Expenditure	167,546			69,727		69,727	97,819	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				-28,294		-28,294	28,294	
Total Operational Provisions				-28,294		-28,294	28,294	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	230,271			60,059		60,059	170,212	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	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)				3,809,512			3,809,512	
Total Indirect Costs	230,271			60,059			60,059	170,212
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	0			5,394			5,394	-5,394
Pledge Reporting Fees	36,603			400			400	36,203
Total Pledge Specific Costs	36,603			5,794			5,794	30,809
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,809,512			991,198			991,198	2,818,314
VARIANCE (C - D)				2,818,314			2,818,314	

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

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Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2017/04	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
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Migration	3,809,512	599,304	357,970	957,274	991,198	-33,924	
Subtotal BL3	3,809,512	599,304	357,970	957,274	991,198	-33,924	
GRAND TOTAL	3,809,512	599,304	357,970	957,274	991,198	-33,924	