

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Sudan Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**SP164SD**  
**6 May 2013**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January to 31  
December, 2012**

*SRCS volunteers marking world First Aid  
Day, in White Nile State*



## Overview

In line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Strategy 2020, the IFRC country office in Sudan supported the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in implementing programmes that aimed at:

- Reducing the risks and vulnerabilities faced by communities across Sudan.
- Improving the quality of life among the most vulnerable groups.
- Further developing and strengthening SRCS capacity towards becoming a well-functioning National Society.
- Promoting the understanding of Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values.
- Enhancing cooperation and partnerships with governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, in addition to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners.

Throughout 2012, the IFRC Sudan office focused on strengthening the capacity of SRCS by mobilizing resources for National Society development through facilitating and providing technical support to the national community based health volunteer program (NCHVP). This included training SRCS on utilizing different tools for cross-cutting issues such as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting skills as well as gender mainstreaming and inclusion of special groups during programming. The NCHVP programme is implemented in 7 states of Sudan while the disaster risk reduction (DRR) and strengthening community resilience programme is implemented in Greater Darfur and Blue Nile States.

In addition, IFRC Sudan office as part of its representation, coordination and facilitation role continued to support SRCS in responding to the protracted conflicts in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile states, that were preceded by conflict in Abyei in May 2011 and which resulted in a complex emergency that affected and displaced more than 100,000 people at the end of 2011. The IFRC Sudan office supported SRCS in responding to this crisis by launching an [Emergency Appeal](#) which facilitated international resource mobilization. Sporadic fighting continued throughout 2012 and as such the response activities continued throughout 2012.

During the first quarter of 2012 [FEWSNET](#), [FAO](#), [WFP](#) and other agencies consistently indicated the diminishing access to food across Sudan due to various causes including poor rainfall in many areas of the country, high food prices due to inflation, decades of conflict, displacement and poverty. In April, with support from IFRC, SRCS launched a [Food Insecurity appeal](#) to initially support 64,000 people with food items in Red Sea state. The food insecurity situation continued to deteriorate and by June 2012 [FEWSNET](#) reported a generalised food insecurity situation across Red Sea state which was spreading into Kassala state. The situation was compounded by the Government of Sudan decision to stop the work of 7 INGOs in Red Sea and Kassala state who implemented food security programming amongst other intervention increasing the burden of humanitarian response to the food insecurity situation to the remaining institutions with SRCS playing a major role in meeting the gap left by two of these INGOs through the [revision of the appeal](#) to include Kassala state and provision of supplementary feeding in 31 feeding centres within the two States. By the end of 2012 the food situation had improved but generally the situation in the Red Sea and Kassala States was still reported to be poor with regards to malnutrition cases resulting in a [further revision of the food Insecurity appeal](#) to continue the operation of the 31 supplementary feeding centres. Furthermore, during the first quarter of 2012, a [Population Movement](#) emergency appeal was launched to support SRCS mobilise resources for supporting large groups of returnees originating from the North and returning to South Sudan through the White Nile and Sennar States border crossings from South Sudan.

At the end of the July in 2012, heavy rains began as predicted by the meteorological authorities in Sudan and the region. The rains continued up to September 2012 causing flooding in a number of states which was documented to be worse than in previous few years. The flooding led to the displacements of households as well as partial or total destruction of houses. In anticipation of the flooding SRCS activated its contingency plan and initiated coordination mechanisms with its various movement and non movement partners for an early response. This included updating of their contingency plan through a workshop facilitated by IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA) and IFRC Sudan country office. In addition to SRCS staff and key volunteers from targeted branches, SMA staff and other key ministries involved in Floods response participated in the workshop. Through bilateral support from its movement and non movement partners as well as a [Floods DREF operation](#) through IFRC, SRCS was able to provide support to those affected in Kasalla, White Nile, Sennar, Gadarif and Khartoum States.

In Darfur, almost two years of peace discussions culminated with the signing of the [Doha Document for Peace in Darfur](#) (DDPD) in July 2011, between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (one of the armed movements engaged in the Darfur conflict) a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur. As part of the DDPD, Sudanese President issued a decree on January 10, 2012, establishing East Darfur and Central Darfur states, bringing the total number of states in Darfur to five, and new governors were appointed in South Darfur and West Darfur states. Since then several efforts by the international community have been ongoing throughout 2012 to initiate durable solutions and Early Recovery programming.



Participants at a meeting to develop the SRCS Roadmap for programming in Darfur. Photo/ SRCS

Late in October 2012, a yellow fever outbreak hit Darfur states affecting 35 localities in Central, South, West, North, and East Darfur. As of 6 January 2013, the total number of suspected cases has reached 849, including 171 deaths (case fatality rate of 20.1 percent). As requested by Ministry of Health, SRCS with support from IFRC launched a Yellow Fever [DREF operation](#) to respond in the containment measurements.

A significant achievement during the year included engagement with key partners and stakeholders supporting and working with SRCS, through regular meetings to increase local awareness about the IFRC mandate, presence and work in Sudan. The office supported the SRCS to take over the organization and hosting of the monthly Movement taskforce meetings as well as technical taskforce meetings on ad-hoc basis. The cooperation agreement between SRCS, ICRC and IFRC in regards to respective roles and responsibilities and Movement Coordination in the Republic of Sudan was renewed and signed by the 3 parties on 5 May 2012. Also in May IFRC provided technical support to SRCS to develop a strategic roadmap for programming in Darfur.

## Working in partnership

During 2012, SRCS had partnerships with 12 Partner National Societies that supported the work of SRCS bilaterally. These included the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies of Austria, Denmark, French, Germany, Iran, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkish and UAE in addition to IFRC and ICRC. Additionally SRCS partnered with 7 of the United Nations agencies (UNFPA, OCHA, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNHCR), and 10 of the government institutions (Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Metrological Authority, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Internal affairs, National water company, Humanitarian Aid Commission and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) as well as the German, Japanese and Norwegian Embassies.

These partners supported SRCS to implement programmes covering multiple sectors including: primary health care, NCHVP, HIV/AIDS, water and environmental sanitation, food security, livelihoods, distribution of food and non-food items, emergency preparedness and response, the protection of children, and care for orphans. The PNSs also supported capacity building of staff, especially from the branches.

## Progress towards outcomes

**Business line 1:** To raise humanitarian standards

### Expected Outcomes:

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
% increase in capacity of SRCS in its humanitarian operations	Emergency operation covering 2 states	Emergency operations covering 6 states	Emergency operations covering 11 states
# of staff, volunteers and key community members participating in trainings related to upholding high standards in provision of humanitarian assistance.	-	-	27
# of branches meeting the criteria of a well functioning branch	-	7	8
# of programmes with clear Monitoring and Evaluation plan	-	7	7
# of programmes developed or revised based on country humanitarian updates and situational reports	-	7	7
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>As reported in the mid year report, all agreements signed between SRCS and IFRC through the country plan have a clear results-based orientation and are reported on accordingly and as necessary revised on the basis of the country humanitarian updates. During the year support was provided to SRCS in assessing the capacity of its branches and addressing identified gaps to enable the NS meet international standards of good practice in humanitarian assistance. This included specific trainings for SRCS staff, members and volunteers to enable common understanding of the roles related to governance, management, volunteers and community structures in the Movement. In this regard, IFRC supported the SRCS to respond to various disasters through 3 Emergency Appeals and 2 DREF operations through resource mobilisation and relevant technical support for operations in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala, Red Sea North Kordofan, Sennar and Khartoum States.</p> <p>To enhance their planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) skills 11 focal persons under the NCHVP were trained on PMER.</p>			

SRCS embarked on a process of strengthening and developing its financial system during the year and with funding from Norwegian Red Cross and Supplementary funds from the Saudi Red Crescent Authority the SRCS Financial System was upgraded from Sage Line 50 to Sage ERP Accpac 500 ver 6.0 enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. This upgrade will support SRCS to integrate various functions and departments of the organization in one system. The system is capable of linking finance, human resources and logistics. A workshop to familiarise and train the users (SRCS Finance and IT Staff from HQ and Branches) to the capabilities and functionalities of the upgraded system was conducted with Technical support from IFRC EA Regional Representation. This was planned to take place in two phases with phase two to be conducted in 2013. First phase lasted 16 days from 17 December 2012 to 3 January 2013. The first phase of the training and implementation was concluded with the setting up of the chart of accounts and the initial database for the Sudanese Red Crescent. This would be a prototype database that would allow the national society to “test drive” the system and recommend any changes, or request for any customizations in order for the system to serve their management and information needs. A total of 16 staff (12 males and 4 females) from SRCS HQ and 5 from branches participated in the training.

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

**Expected Outcomes:**

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Disaster response by provision of food and non food items in areas under the three emergency appeals.	136,796	418,000 beneficiaries	496,143 beneficiaries
# of SRCS branches implementing Disaster Risk Reduction Project	-	4	4
# of community awareness campaigns	-	80	80
# of established Community Based Action teams (CBAT) actively engage in Disaster Response efforts	-	26	26
# of SRCS branches with NFI supplies to respond to at least 5,000 families in a disaster	-	7	7
Conduct community mobilization and sensitization sessions in each of the targeted area to raise awareness on disaster risk factors identified in the VCA and what action to take to ensure their safety	-	120	120
Conduct training for CBATs on disaster management disciplines	-	15 trainings attended by 450 persons	15 trainings attended by 418 persons
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			

In 2012, IFRC supported the SRCS to respond to various disasters through 3 emergency appeals and 2 DREF operations in Greater Darfur States as well as Kassala, White Nile, Sennar, Gadarif and Khartoum States. The appeals supported resource mobilisation for operations in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala, Red Sea North Kordofan, Sennar and Khartoum States with funding being received from Austrian, British, Canadian Japanese, Danish, Netherland, Norwegian, Swedish, Monaco and Saudi Arabia National Societies as well as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The DREF funds for the operations were replenished with funds received from Canadian RC/CIDA, DG ECHO, and Netherlands RC.

With Funding from DG ECHO, IFRC supported SRCS to implement a community based Disaster Risk Reduction project in Greater Darfur States, South Kordofan (later removed) and Blue Nile States. SRCS organized a national inception meeting that was attended by branch directors, project coordinators and volunteers from targeted branches and National Society headquarter staff. Additionally a total of 92 meetings were conducted at the levels of decision makers and local actors in the targeted branches and participants included 1,339 people from the local communities and key stakeholders (community leaders along with representatives of local authorities, community based organizations and NGOs). During these meetings participants were introduced to the SRCS project documents

(objectives, outputs, activities and action plans) and the manner in which coordination could be improved among the different actors in DRR activities. The inception meetings set a good precedence of partnership and coordination mechanisms that have since continued and expanded beyond locality levels. Initial meetings were held in El fashir, Nyala, Geneina and Blue Nile and the frequency of the meetings increased to monthly with authorities adopting them as ready platforms for discussing disaster management issues in the localities and villages. Through this coordination systems, target communities for instance in Darfur were able to coordinate and mobilize resources with Ministry of health and United Nations Mission to Darfur (UNAMID) to address malaria vector. UNAMID provided hand pumps while the government provided insecticides and transport. They also coordinated and mobilized resources from government and NGOs in the flooding of 2012.

A national vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training workshop was conducted in Khartoum in January 2012 and attended by 27 participants from SRCS' targeted branches and national headquarters. The main objective of the workshop was to introduce and enhance the skills of the participants in Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) concept, tools and techniques for better DRR project planning bearing in mind during implementation the local context of each area and the identified community priorities. A total of 30 SRCS staff were trained in VCA and another 275 volunteers trained at the field level on VCA methodologies. PMER training conducted under this project also improved the performance of SRCS in project implementation and monitoring. The skills acquired by the various participants were used in further assessments within and outside the community. For example, the use of the new skills and knowledge was clear in the respond to the floods that affected different parts of the country in 2012 including the project operation sites in Blue Nile and Greater Darfur, and also in the response to the yellow fever outbreak that also took place in 2012 in Greater Darfur.



Distribution of NFI's in Kassala for communities affected by floods with support from UAE Red Crescent Society. Photo /SRCS



A Community mobilization session on vulnerability capacity assessments in Hai El Gabal and Umshgera in North Darfur. Photo/ SRCS

A total of 92 sensitization and mobilization sessions on disaster risk reduction (DRR) were conducted in which 12,584 local community members participated. The sessions gave an opportunity to participants to share key messages in terms of potential risks faced by them and exchange early warning information. The sessions also addressed issues on strengthening coordination mechanisms between local actors and the roles that local networks should play in DRR activities. The main output of this activity was the increased knowledge and awareness among the community members including youth and children on the common hazards, plans of action and precautionary measures.

A total of 12 new Community Based Action Teams were formed through initiatives developed with a membership of over 290 people among them the local community leaders. This gave the 'association' (CBAT) confidence and goodwill to be able to operate with ease in risk reduction interventions and response to disasters. These emergency teams were formed in the community project areas targeted for DRR and their membership includes all stakeholders from local authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations and SRCS. The teams aim to increase the effectiveness of local communities through mobilization, organization and leadership, to participate in DRR activities effectively and mobilize various local resources in this regard. 10 refresher training sessions were organized in the project sites where at least 418 community members and their leaders trained in disaster management skills. Although preference was given to the risk reduction component of DRR, emergency preparedness and response was covered as well. The Community Based Action Teams (CBATs) provided and prepared with some supplies to assist them carry out their activities in the community. The already established Emergency Action Teams in El fashir, Nyala and Geneina localities were activated in order to respond to future emergencies.

During the year, SRCS with collaboration with WFP and reached a total of 2,814,284 beneficiaries with 60,601 metric tons of food items in West, North and South Darfur States as well as in South Kordofan and Red Sea States. The distribution was done under the general food distribution for IDPs, school feeding, therapeutic feeding, food to protect seeds, and food for work/education/training programmes. Additionally and in cooperation with the UNHCR, SRCS distributed non-food items to 46,875 households in Greater Darfur, Sennar, White Nile, South Kordofan and North Kordofan States. The collaboration between SRCS and partners such as Spanish and Danish Red Cross Societies in Red Sea State, Canadian and Netherlands Red Cross Societies in Kassala State and the ICRC in Darfur states enabled the implementation food security projects that aimed to improve the living and health situations of the vulnerable, and increase the income of families affected by disasters. The program activities included distribution of seeds and agricultural equipment.

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

**Expected Outcome:**

- The systematic effort to build-up leadership and institutional capacities of SRCS are scaled up; this would lead to sustainability

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of SRCS branches implementing Development programmes – OD, Health, DM, and technical Financial support which were mobilized to support SRCS programme management tools and procedures e.g. strategic plan, cooperation policy and standard programme agreements ensured a constructive cooperation. Capacity building of SRCS, branch development and volunteer support were considered as cross cutting priorities in all SRCS/IFRC/PNS/ICRC work.	15	15	15
# of Targeted Volunteers and Community Members demonstrating increased knowledge on prevention of and other communicable diseases, cleaning campaigns health education first aid	-	30,00 volunteers	31,920 volunteers

# of people in target communities reached through community campaigns on disease prevention and hygiene promotion.	-	90	90
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>A total of 31,920 of community members were trained in Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) enabling the target communities to have skilled own resource persons to provide basic First Aid services in case of emergencies. Additionally, 458 volunteers were trained as TOTs in community mobilisation; in turn these volunteers trained 31,920. These volunteers were involved in various activities with some conducting awareness sessions on disease prevention for 2,163 community members with awareness sessions while others carried out 50,480 household visits. By end of 2012, 717 volunteers in 7 localities across the targeted States were trained on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). These volunteers were able to carry out 745 cleaning campaigns across the targeted localities.</p> <p>Under the communicable disease and surveillance activity and in coordination with State Ministry of Health of Gezira State, SRCS volunteers were able to distribute 2000 insecticidal mosquito nets. While about 205 community volunteers trained in malaria prevention control in all targeted areas under this project conducted 458 malaria prevention campaigns. Similarly, in collaboration with State Ministry of Health, the trained SRCS volunteers participated in the meningitis and polio campaigns across the targeted localities. In addition to that some branches focused on conducting health education activities through 1500 lectures and 550 public campaigns. A total of 235 community volunteers trained in emergency response in nine localities have been identified for deployment from each locality. At least two volunteers from each locality participated in emergency response and or prevention of communicable disease outbreaks campaigns during emergency situations. The volunteers worked in teams with defined clear roles and responsibilities such as provision of first aid, identification and safe transport of seriously injured people to the nearest medical facility, support to medical teams during Mass Casualty Incidents and help to people in temporary shelters. During 2012, these teams were called to action in North Kordofan and Sennar States where they took part in providing services to the displaced people from South Sudan and IDPs due to South Kordofan and the Blue Nile conflict. In Greater Darfur States these teams joined with others to respond to the floods and yellow fever outbreak emergencies.</p> <p>A total of 20 team leaders from targeted localities were trained as trainers on HIV, from April to November 2012. They in turn trained 485 volunteers in HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The volunteers conducted 195 HIV/AIDS awareness raising activities for the general population and risk groups in their targeted localities through community awareness sessions, group discussions, home-to-home visits, video shows, drama activities, as well as through distribution of print information and education materials. Dissemination of HIV messages and health education sessions were also conducted among young people in 40 schools through focus group discussions, wall magazines and video shows. The volunteers managed to conduct more than 600 lectures and seminars in schools and youth clubs. The program targets the most vulnerable groups such as the displaced workers, sex workers, young children, refugees and displaced people. The SRCS qualified volunteers are using the peer to peer training approach, to deliver key messages and concepts about HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Through the SRCS Health Care, Water and Sanitation programme and with the support of German Red Cross, 3 health units were constructed and provided with medical kits in Gedaref State while German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, and Iranian Red Crescent supported and provided SRCS with medicines and medical kits for health centers in Darfur states. In addition to these, Spanish, German, Swiss, Netherlands, and Belgium Red Cross Societies supported SRCS in providing health services through health centers in Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea, Blue Nile, and Sennar States. The National Community health volunteers program was supported by Norwegian Red Cross in 4 States (Gedaref, Port Sudan, River Nile and White Nile States). Furthermore the SRCS HIV/AIDS programme was supported by Netherlands Red Cross and implemented in Gezira, Kassala, and West Darfur States. Qatar RC is providing health services in Krinding 1 IDP camp in El-jeneina and also providing water by implementing 10 HPs in returnee villages in Hashaba dadi, Abu Naima and Bir siliba in West Darfur</p> <p>During 2012, the orphan's project was implemented in cooperation with the UAE Red Crescent (the governing body of orphans) and a total of 1,612 orphans in Khartoum, Kassala, River Nile and Gazira States received food and educational support worth \$ 951,435. Additional 8,000 new orphans were enrolled into the program from different branches. In the same period, SRCS managed to purchase and distribute school bags to 447 orphans in Kassala and Khartoum states. As well the program</p>			

supervisors were trained on the electronic system of the program. And following of the UAE delegation to SRCS total amount of \$ 6.500 was allocated to support building of cottages (Qtati) for orphans, and so far two cottages (Qtati) were built in Ilatyot locality in Kassala.

A tripartite agreement between Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society was signed for the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to run the microfinance project for refugees in Kassala State. The income-generating projects aims to grant loans on an instalment recovery basis to refugees to help them improve their living standards. During 2012, the project targeted 2,750 refugees focused on funding agriculture, animal husbandry, small business, craftsmen, women's funds, and those with special needs. The project targeted nine camps in Shagrab (1), Shagrab (2), Shagrab (3), Kilo 26, Abouda, Om Gargur, Algirba, Wad Sharifai, and Alfaw (5). The total loans given out to the target beneficiaries amounted to 2,451,800 SDG.

The Restoration of Family Links programme that SRCS implements in close collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross mission in Sudan and through which messages are exchanged between missing persons and their families in order to maintain contact and support restoration of family links was supported during the year by 177 SRCS volunteers. In 2012, more than 9,993 messages were collected and distributed in coordination with community leaders and authorities in conflict areas, and more than 126 tracing requests received from both inside and outside Sudan. Refresher workshops for 244 RFL volunteers were held in Khartoum, Sennar, North Kordofan, West Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, Gedaref, Kassala, Gezira and Blue Nile states. Additionally, 25 SRCS volunteers were trained on Psychological support, and later participated in the management of dead bodies in Heglig in April 2012 with the support of ICRC who provided the volunteers with 800 body bags as well as tools for personal protection. By May 2012 SRCS volunteers were able to manage about 293 bodies. Furthermore, with the support from UNICEF, SRCS volunteers were able to manage child friendly spaces in five localities of South Kordofan. In collaboration with the National Council for Child Welfare, 9 separated children were registered in Taiba centre for children welfare in Khartoum with data of 5 children amongst these sent to their families in Gezira, South Kordofan, Gedaref and South Darfur States accordingly.

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

**Expected Outcomes:**

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of key national and international humanitarian actors aware of the RCRC movement work in Sudan	-	3	3
# of SRCS staff /partners trained in IHL/IDRL concepts	-	2	2
# of publications on RCRC work in Sudan produced	-	6	6
# of campaigns and dissemination of RC/RC Principles and Values undertaken.	-	In all events	In all events
# of coordination meetings organized and chaired by SRCS.	-	6	6
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			

In 2012, through the programme promotion of humanitarian values, SRCS disseminated the principles of the International Movement of RC/RC Societies, the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the use of the emblem and humanitarian diplomacy, in addition to documenting and reflecting the SRCS activities through awareness sessions and seminars for all sectors of community (institutions and the regular forces), especially in the areas with conflict. This program was supported mainly by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Most important activities of the program during 2012 were outreach programs such as training courses, seminars and lectures for community, police, youth and volunteers, and academic institutions.

IFRC also supported 2 SRCS and 3 governmental officials to attend the UNOCHA/IFRC IDRL (International Disaster Response Law) workshop held in Mombasa, Kenya between 17 and 19 April. The workshop mainly focused on regulatory complications around the delivery of food aid and the development of tools and strategies to avoid that in the future. In addition, a total of 150 branch governance, staff and volunteer leaders were trained in community health and RCRC Principles, Values, Code of Conduct, and IHL. Nine (9) volunteer leaders at locality level were also trained in volunteer management as well as project management and 15 volunteer units established.

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

**Expected Outcomes:**

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
IFRC secretariat adequately delivering its key roles (Representation, Facilitation and Coordination of RCRC IN Sudan)	12	12	12
# of Movement Platform and task force meetings held	-	6	6
# of non-movement meetings organized and or participated in at country, regional or global level	-	6	6
At least 3 key Most Significant Change Stories documented and shared widely through both electronic and hard copies publications	-	3	3
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
Throughout the year SRCS with the support of the country office regularly participated in the Movement based and UN led coordination meetings and was supported to successfully take over the coordination of the monthly movement task force meetings. Through these meetings the work of SRCS, RC/RC Humanitarian values and other key messages promoting the work of the Red Cross movement in Sudan formed a major focus of discussion. SRCS was also supported and facilitated to participate in various regional meetings including meetings organised by ICPAC, RC Net, IGAD and IFRC East Africa regional office.			

In April 2012 the country office participated in and facilitated the participation of the SRCS Secretary General and Director of International Cooperation as well as 3 Government officials at the Regional International Disaster Response Law workshop co-organised by UNOCHA and IFRC East Africa Regional office. In July, the SRCS Secretary General and Director of International Cooperation again supported to attend the XIX International AIDS Conference in Washington DC, USA during which several bilateral meetings with American Red Cross, USAID and US State Department were held. A 7 member team from the SRCS including the SRCS President was facilitated to participate at the 8<sup>th</sup> Pan African Conference in Addis Ababa and also supported to organise a partnership meeting for its movement partners within the margins of the 8<sup>th</sup> Pan African Conference. In May 2012, a renewed Movement Coordination Agreement regarding Respective Roles and Responsibilities and Movement Coordination in the Republic of Sudan was signed between SRCS, ICRC and IFRC. So far its annex has been signed off by Austria, Netherlands, Saudi, UAE, Spanish and Swiss National Societies.

The IFRC Programme coordinator in providing general technical support and SRCS staff skills development participated and facilitated a session in 2 governance workshops to strengthen and enhance their knowledge of on the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and its components as well as in a workshop for 28 Staff (HQ and branches) on PMER. Furthermore, IFRC facilitated the training of 9 SRCS staff (5 male, 4 female) in PMER, communication, proposal writing and HELP course as part of the staff development initiative.

Support was also provided to SRCS in finalising its 2013 Annual Plan and preparing for submission of 6 proposals for its financing.

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

Throughout the year and across all the programmes SRCS made use of participatory and collaborative approaches of engagement in identifying target communities and specific actions. These started with desk reviews of existing projects and assessments to map out trends and global needs to determine general localities and gaps in humanitarian needs of target communities. Based on the findings of the trends with the technical support of IFRC as appropriate, SRCS carried out Vulnerability, Capacity Assessments, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with key stakeholders amongst other participatory approaches to identify specific members of a community for each proposed project activity. Special attention was given in supporting gender mainstreaming in beneficiary identification of the various initiatives ensuring participation of both genders in all proposed activities.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protracted Crises in 7 of 15 States resulting in prolonged displacements</li> <li>• Presence of 383,240 volunteers across the country</li> </ul>	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise resources for pre-positioning of relief supplies across strategic locations</li> <li>• Enhance Volunteer Management to better utilise the existing resources.</li> </ul>

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

SRCS is one of the main national institutions able to access vulnerable communities in most parts of the country. In the coming years IFRC will continue its focus on supporting SRCS institutional priorities to enable it to meet the increasing demand and supporting the National Society to strengthen its coordination and reporting on their humanitarian work. for example; In the context of planning to achieve SRCS' objective of providing humanitarian services in accordance to established standards of good practice, IFRC will continue to provide the technical support to SRCS to implement its institutional priorities for National Society Development in cooperation with the IFRC Regional, Africa Zone and Global network in addition to other movement and non-movement partners supporting the work of SRCS.

The aim of the various humanitarian programmes supported through IFRC's Sudan office is to support SRCS engagement with beneficiaries' in order to strengthen their ownership of these by facilitating involvement of community members at all stages of programme planning and implementation. For instance, under the DRR programme, vulnerability capacity assessments facilitated the identification of risks, hazards by communities during which capacities to deal with such risks and hazards are identified and target communities were enabled to establish community based action teams that were also equipped with basic equipment to respond to emergencies. In both the programmes on DRR and NCHVP, a critical element has been the recruitment of communities' own resource persons and training them in various skills including basic first aid and PHAST, enabling a critical localized capacity to initiate response to emergency situations.

## Financial situation

Click here to go directly to the financial report: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/LTPF/Process/LTPF/2012/xxxxx.pdf>.

## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Contact information

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

- **In Sudan, Sudanese Red Crescent Society:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General; email: [sg\\_srcs@yahoo.com](mailto:sg_srcs@yahoo.com); phone: +249.8.378.48.89
- **In Sudan, IFRC Country Representation Office:** Aisha Maulana, Country Representative; email: [aisha.maulana@ifrc.org](mailto:aisha.maulana@ifrc.org); phone: +249.9.123.04.023
- **IFRC Africa Zone:**

Alasan Senghore, Director; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: [alasan.senghore@ifrc.org](mailto:alasan.senghore@ifrc.org)

Bhupinder Tomar, Head of Programme Support and Corporate Services ; phone: +254 733 880 126; email: [bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org](mailto:bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org)

Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: [loic.debastier@ifrc.org](mailto:loic.debastier@ifrc.org)