

# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Sudan: Floods 2018

<b>DREF Operation:</b> n° MDRSD026	<b>Glide number:</b> n° <a href="#">FL-2018-000128-SDN</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 25 July 2019	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 23 – 30 July 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 10 August 2018	<b>Operation end date:</b> 10 December 2018
<b>Host National Society:</b> Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 424,793
<b>Number of people affected:</b> <b>45,705 people</b> (approximately 9,141 households) in West Kordofan state, Kassala state, Elgazira state, Sennar state and Northern state.	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 21,250 people (4,250 households) in West Kordofan and Kassala state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,500 (1,500 HHs) reached directly</li> <li>• 13,750 (2,750 HHs) indirectly reached</li> </ul>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> 8 including Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, ICRC.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Sudan National Council of Civil Defence, Flood Task Force (FTF), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), state authorities, government ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, and others), local organizations, UN agencies (UNHCR, OCHA) and others.	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) contributed in replenishing the DREF on the occasion of this operation. On behalf of Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

In July 2018, heavy rainfall caused flash floods which severely affected the communities in Kassala and West Kordofan states of Sudan. Prior to this, the rainy season had started with heavy rains across the Eastern states of Sudan bordering Ethiopia and Eritrea (Gedaref, Kassala and Elgezera) and the central part of the country, in West Kordofan state, Elnohoud town.



*Flooding in Kassala*

In the early hours of the disaster, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) conducted a series of assessments in these states. The assessment reports indicated that the flooding affected over 45,000 people, including 61

people injured and 23 deaths. In addition, more than 8,900 families were rendered homeless and found temporary sites in their neighbours and relative's houses. The rains caused significant damage to key infrastructure such as bridges and roads as well as amenities like schools, latrines and local dispensaries. In addition, livelihoods were significantly affected as farms were submerged in water and livestock washed away. Power outages occurred severally due to collapsing of power lines. Most of the shops in main towns in the affected states were closed.

SRCS, in collaboration with other partners including UNHCR and HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission), supported affected families with relief items from the onset of the disaster. A DREF operation was launched to respond to support the response in the areas of emergency shelter, non-food items, health education, safe water, psychosocial support services and environmental sanitation.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) collaborated actively with governmental and non-governmental organizations from the onset of the emergency to provide assistance to the affected households. The National Society activated its Emergency Operation Centre at the headquarters and at branch level. SRCS mobilized 215 volunteers and Preparedness and Emergency Response Teams to help the affected population to extract and discharge water from their homes, conduct search & rescue and first aid services, assist in assessments, and to conduct inventories on losses and damages. Throughout the operation, SRCS attended United Nations (UN) led coordination meetings including the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) and sector meetings in security, health and logistics.

At the initial stage of the emergency, the SRCS Kassala branch deployed staff and volunteers to support with evacuation of the affected population. The SRCS Kassala branch also distributed food to 700 flood affected people, provided first aid, and ensured registration of the displaced people. In addition, the SRCS dispatched 800 sleeping mats, 660 kitchen sets, 150 cartons of dates, and 800 empty jerry cans to Kassala.

Moreover, the SRCS dispatched 100 sleeping mats, 100 kitchen sets and 300 empty jerry cans to Elnohoud located in West Kordofan state, which was also severely impacted by the floods.

On 10 August 2018, this [DREF operation](#) was launched for CHF 424,793 and supported delivery of emergency assistance and humanitarian relief to 2,500 flood-affected households in Kassala state (1,000 households) and West Kordofan (1,500 households). The SRCS provided distribution of Emergency Shelter and NFIs, carried out health education and environmental sanitation campaigns.

## **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC's Eastern Africa Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) worked closely with SRCS to assess the situation as well as to identify priority needs and capacity gaps through the development of the Emergency Plan of Action.

The Partner National Societies (PNS) working with presence in Sudan include Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent. A meeting was organized by Sudanese Red Crescent Society on 31st July 2018 to update the in-country Partner National Societies on the flood situation.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

Humanitarian actors equally contributed in providing assistance to the people affected by floods in Sudan. The Floods Task Force (FTF) oversaw the coordination of assistance provided. The Flood Task Force was led by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and respective sector clusters (Health, WASH, ES/NFI, among others).

UNHCR donated a full package of non-food items to SRCS to distribute to 3,000 flood-affected households in Elnouhoud in West Kordofan state. The Ministry of Health coordinated the provision of emergency health services to the affected population in the affected states. SRCS branches at the flood affected area at State level (Elnouhoud and Kassala), coordinated closely with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), local authorities, community leaders and flood-affected communities, and jointly carried out rapid emergency assessments, verifications and relief distributions.

The SRCS, during the period of the emergency, updated and shared information about the DREF flood operation with the PNSs, donors, Floods Task Force (FTF), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and High Council of Civil Defense at national and State levels. The SRCS also participated in all floods coordination forums and UN sectors meetings, in order to ensure the gaps were filled and overlaps were avoided.

## **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

As the initial needs assessment disclosed, the identified needs were related to household items (HHIs), shelter, medical first aid services, tracing services, safe drinking water, health, sanitation and hygiene awareness. The response followed the initial needs assessment as it was accurate. Thus, there were no further assessments carried out on a later stage as it was not necessary. Due to the flooding, many houses were destroyed together with household items and assets, thus shelter items, tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, mats and jerry cans were procured and distributed. Moreover, SRCS's emergency response teams, comprised of trained staff and volunteers, conducted household visits as part of community health education to prevent waterborne diseases throughout the response. To avoid duplication of the response, SRCS ensured close collaboration with local authorities and other partners throughout the response. Thus, the response followed the initial plan, however, there was no Lessons Learned Workshop conducted after the response. Beneficiary selection and scenario planning were implemented as planned in the published [EPoA](#).

### **Operational risks**

Blocked roads, difficult river transport and stagnant rain waters impacted the response. West Kordofan was insecure due to sporadic armed conflicts, which limited the humanitarian presence. However, SRCS had full access and acceptance by the communities in West Kordofan during the emergency. Moreover, Sudan's political and security situations impacted the implementation of the response, which resulted in economic inflation and rising gas prices. SRCS worked around these challenges and closely monitored the situation, which ensured SRCS could carry out the operation.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Overall Operational objective**

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to deliver emergency assistance and humanitarian relief to 2,500 flood-affected households in the states of Kassala (1,000 HHs) and West Kordofan (1,500 HHs). In addition to providing NFIs, the National Society aimed to carry out health education and environmental sanitation campaigns.

### **Proposed strategy**

A rapid needs assessment was carried out at the onset of the disaster, led by the Humanitarian Aid Commissioner with participation of other humanitarian agencies, including SRCS in Kassala state. The assessment report was the main reference document that determined the actual affected population as well as the identification of the emerging needs of the affected communities in Kassala.

A joint SRCS team from the Headquarter and the State Branch conducted a rapid needs assessment in Elnouhoud within the first week of the disaster and identified the flood affected population. The assessment report information was used to develop the Emergency Plan of Action for this DREF operation. One week later, an Inter-agency detailed assessment was carried out in Elnouhoud which updated the disaster information and identified the humanitarian needs by sectors.

The proposed strategy in the emergency plan of action was formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people and resulted in the implementation of the following activities:

### **Emergency Shelter/ Non-food Items**

SRCS distributed shelter materials for 1,500 Households in the two (2) targeted areas. Each family received three (3) iron pipes and three (3) pcs of plastic sheets. The household items distributed in Kassala and Elnohoud included 2,100 sleeping mats, 3,000 blankets, 780 Jerry cans, and Kitchen sets. Through the DREF fund, SRCS replenished its emergency stock with 900 sleeping mats, 760 kitchen sets, and 1,100 jerry cans.

### **Health and care**

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society mobilized its volunteer response teams, which engaged in health education and awareness raising sessions. Moreover, the volunteer response teams deployed distributed 4,000 posters and 4,000 leaflets with health awareness messages, provided First Aid in the communities during the time of flooding, and distributed 3,000 mosquito nets to 1,500 HHs (2 pcs per HH) in Kassala and Elnohoud.

## Water and Sanitation

The SRCS conducted 36 cleaning campaigns and distributed 24,000 household water treatment chloride tablets to 2,500 households. Moreover, SRCS ensured through home visits that 2,500 households acquired knowledge on how to safely use the household water treatment chlorine tablets. SRCS conducted 25 spraying campaigns in the affected areas. SRCS also drained stagnant water to prevent the risk of vector-borne and water borne diseases. These activities were done as part of the overall community health education campaigns with the aim to reduce the risks of disease outbreaks.

**Table 1:** Environmental items and equipment distributed:

Area	Mosquito nets	Cleaning tool set	Chlorine tablets	Spray pump	Abate larva site
Elnohoud	1,000	30	12,000	3	70 liters
Kassala	2,000	31	12,000	4	123 liters
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>193</b>

## Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

In order to ensure the Community Engagement and Accountability, the SRCS setup beneficiary committees in the affected areas. These committees were closely involved in the planning phase and the implementation processes. The selection criteria for the beneficiaries of the emergency operation were developed together with the affected communities through community-based targeting. In collaboration with the local authorities and the beneficiary committees, SRCS addressed the queries and complaints by the beneficiaries. Moreover, SRCS ensured the communication of important information to the beneficiaries through reliable means of communication.

## Support Services

### Human Resources

SRCS mobilized 100 volunteers for the implementation of this emergency operation in the two target states (Kassala and West Kordofan). SRCS HQ and IFRC staff provided support to the SRCS branches and the volunteers. The emergency operation had two (2) different groups of volunteers; Relief volunteers for ES/NFI distributions and WASH and Health Education Volunteers. The relief volunteers for ES/NFI distributions were deployed for three (3) days conducting two (2) distributions in Kassala and one (1) in West Kordofan. The WASH and Health Education Volunteers were deployed for 24 days ensuring that the affected communities received hygiene promotion activities and clean-up activities. An RDRT member with focus on logistics was also deployed to support NS during implementation of activities.

**Table 2:** Number of volunteers engaged in the operation

Affected States	Relief volunteers for ES/NFI distributions	WASH and health education volunteers	Total
Kassala	25	25	50
West Kordofan	45	25	70

## Logistics and supply chain

The goods and items needed for this emergency operation were procured locally through the SRCS logistic unit with support from the IFRC RDRT logistics member. The logistics RDRT was deployed for two (2) months to support this procurement process. Furthermore, the logistics RDRT ensured that the procurement of goods and items followed the SRCS/IFRC procurement guidelines.

## Information technology (IT)

SRCS used the available IT systems within the organization to support the operation.

## Communications

IFRC Region and Eastern Africa Cluster offices supported the IFRC Country Office and SRCS with communication and advocacy activities for the emergency operation. Publications were shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including *Facebook* and *Twitter*. Information was continuously shared with the IFRC Cluster office for further dissemination with partners and donors, including articles and photos.

## Security

SRCS worked closely and coordinated with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), local authorities, and other partners to ensure access of the intervention areas by the SRCS volunteers and staff. The SRCS mobilized 100 volunteers and ensured adequate insurance as per the IFRC Global Insurance policy.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Two monitoring visits of activities and the disaster situation generally, was carried out by Disaster Management Unit from SRCS Headquarters. Additional technical support was provided by IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster and Regional offices, which monitored the implementation of the DREF operation and supported coordination with Movement partners.

## Administration and Finance:

SRCS administration and finance unit was closely involved to support the operation. Also, the IFRC Country Office supported with administration and financial management. IFRC Region and Eastern Africa Cluster offices provided support to ensure quality and adherence of standards and procedures.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <b>Shelter</b> <b>People reached: 7,500 people</b> Male: 3,675 Female: 3,825		
<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and NFI needs of the disaster affected population are met</b>		
<b>Output 1.1: Appropriate temporarily shelter and basic NFI are distributed to floods affected families in West Kordofan and Kassala states</b>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of families having received shelter NFIs	1,500	1,500
Number of families reached with Emergency shelter	1,500	1,500
Number of NFI sets procured for replenishment of SRCS stocks	900 sleeping mats, 760 kitchen sets, 1,100 jerrycans	900 sleeping mats, 760 kitchen sets, 1,100 jerrycans
Number of families reached with full set of NFIs	1,500	1,500

Number of NFI sets procured and distributed	1,500	1,500			
Number of volunteers involved in ES/NFI activities	50	120			
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>					
<p>Volunteers and staff members from SRCS in Kassala and Elnohoud carried out a rapid needs assessment, which was followed by a beneficiary targeting, selection and verification. 1,500 families were identified and registered as entitled for the NFIs distribution. SRCS conducted two (2) distribution plans, one for each targeted area, Kassala and Elnohoud. Based on the distribution plan, SRCS distributed shelter materials for 1,500 Households in the two (2) targeted areas. Each family received three (3) iron pipes and three (3) pcs of plastic sheets. After the response, two (2) post-distribution monitoring's were conducted by a team from SRCS HQ, one in each targeted area. Through the DREF fund, SRCS replenished its emergency stock with 900 sleeping mats, 760 kitchen sets, and 1,100 jerry cans.</p>					
<b>Challenges</b>					
<p>SRCS was faced with limited funding for volunteer support as the number of volunteers involved in the NFI distributions needed to be upscaled. At the time of the DREF launch, only 50 volunteers were proposed to be involved in the NFI distribution. However, as the scope of the disaster was bigger than expected, especially in Elnohoud, SRCS decided to deploy 120 volunteers. After communication with ICRC, the ICRC decided to contribute financial support to cover the expenditures related to the increased number of volunteers.</p> <p>During the operation, the SRCS experienced a delay in the procurement process. The procurement agreement was initially focused on international procurement, however after suggestions from the SRCS, this changed to local procurement. Moreover, the IFRC RDRT logistician was faced with visa issues, which delayed the operation further. Due to deterioration of the economic situation and political instability in Sudan, SRCS was faced with fuel shortages which impacted the programme.</p> <p>The capacity of volunteers in Elnouhoud was limited due to the relatively recent restructuring of the states. Therefore, SRCS deployed key volunteers from SRCS North Kordofan branch to the neighbouring state to enforce the volunteer capacity in Elnouhoud. However, most of the volunteers from Elnouhoud had never been involved in a flood operation before, which naturally required more training.</p>					
<b>Table: NFIs and Shelter material distribution</b>					
<b>Area</b>	<b>Sleeping mat</b>	<b>Blankets</b>	<b>Jerry cans</b>	<b>Kitchen set</b>	<b>Shelter material</b>
Elnohoud	900	1,000	390	740	780
Kassala	1,200	2,000	390	500	390
<b>Lessons Learned</b>					
<p>Over the last three (3) years, these two (2) areas have been affected by seasonal floods due to high rains. Further Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is recommended for a better future planning.</p>					



**Health**

**People reached: 12,500 (2,500 households)**

Male: 6,125

Female: 6,375

<b>Health Outcome1: The immediate risks to the health of the targeted population are reduced</b>		
<b>Health Output 1.1: Community based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% reduction in number of water borne and vector-borne diseases	100 %	90 %
% of target population reached by disease prevention and health promotion activities	100 %	100 %
Number of volunteers involved in disease prevention and health promotion activities	50	100
Number of mosquito nets procured	3,000	3,000
Number of mosquito nets distributed in the 2 targeted areas	3,000	3,000
Number of IEC materials produced and distributed	500	8,000
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>SRCS managed to mobilize 100 volunteers, who were involved in health education (50 in Kassala and 50 in Elnohoud) for three (3) months. The health education included health promotion sessions among the targeted communities, and distribution of 4,000 posters and 4,000 leaflets with health awareness messages. SRCS volunteers were also involved in the provision of First Aid in the communities during the time of flooding. Moreover, the SRCS procured 3,000 mosquito nets and distributed them to 1,500 HHs (2 pcs per HH) in Kassala and Elnohoud. The SRCS designed/printed and distributed a total of 8,000 sets of IEC materials containing health promotion messages related to water borne diseases.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>The procurement process took more time than expected due to changes in the procurement of DREF items from international procurement to local procurement. The DREF operation agreement between the SRCS and the IFRC was changed twice to accommodate local procurement.</p> <p>The IFRC RDRT Logistics, deployed to Sudan to support the procurement processes, faced issues with visa application which was much more time consuming than expected. This delay affected the procurement, thus implementation.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>Through the lessons learned from this DREF Operation, the SRCS will in the future, go for international procurement through the IFRC logistic to facilitate the DREF operation management, implementation and smooth reporting.</p>		



### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

**People reached: 21,250**

Male: 10,498

Female: 10,752

<b>WASH Outcome1: Reduced risks of water borne diseases among affected communities by providing sanitation and hygiene promotion in Kassala and West Kordofan States</b>		
<b>WASH Output 1.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards is provided to target population in the affected States</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% reduction in number of reported water borne disease cases amongst targeted population	At least 80% or 2,000 HHs	Not reported
% of target population reached by hygiene promotion activities in the 2 areas	100%	100%

Number of environmental/community clean up campaigns conducted in the 2 areas	24	24
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	50	120
Number of people with access to safe water in the 2 areas	12,500	21,250
Number of HH reached by spraying campaigns	2,500	4,250

#### **Narrative description of achievements**

The SRCS managed to mobilize 120 volunteers for hygiene promotion and sanitation campaigns (50 in Kassala and 70 in Elnohoud). Furthermore, 61 sets of cleaning and digging tools were procured and distributed to the two (2) targeted areas (30 sets for Elnohoud and 31 sets for Kassala). SRCS volunteers conducted 24 clean-up campaigns in collaboration with the local environmental sanitation authorities and the community leaders of the two (2) targeted areas. The clean-up campaigns were equally distributed between the two (2) areas, Kassala and Elnohoud. Furthermore, the SRCS volunteers conducted 12 campaigns at the market areas of the two (2) cities. SRCS procured 24,000 household water treatment chlorine tablets, which were equally distributed to 2,500 targeted Households in Kassala and Elnohoud. Some 1,000 households in Kassala and 1,500 households in Elnohoud received information on how to use the household water treatment chlorine tablets through home visits undertaken by SRCS WASH volunteers.

SRCS carried out 24 spraying campaigns and draining of stagnant water in the two (2) targeted areas to combat mosquito breeding sites using Abiate Larva Site. These spraying campaigns and draining of stagnant water happened once a week for the three (3) months. These spraying campaigns and the spraying of the stagnant water were done to minimize the risk of vector borne and water borne diseases.

#### **Challenges**

One of the challenges facing SRCS during their WASH operations was living up to the expectations from the local communities. As a result of the limits of the DREF funding, the SRCS was not able to assist everyone with provision of potable water.

Another challenge relates to the increased number of volunteers, which increased the volunteer costs. Moreover, SRCS was faced with issues of unclear guidelines on volunteer expenses related to the cover of transportation, food, allowances, and communication which fostered some frustrations.

#### **Lessons Learned**

As mentioned above, the volunteer management caused some challenges to the operation. Therefore, the SRCS, and more specifically the Volunteer Management Department, will work on improving volunteer management.

#### **SFI 2: International Disaster Response**

**People reached: 21,250**

Male: 10,498

Female: 10,752

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

<b>Output S2.1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities</b>		
<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by the disaster	27.34% : 72.66%	46.49% : 53.51%
Number of assessments conducted	2	1
Number of monitoring visits conducted	4	2
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Out of 44,750 affected people affected by these floods, SRCS targeted an 12,500 people, representing 27.34%. Thanks to sensitization campaigns, the NS was able to reach an overall 21,250 people or 46.49% out of the overall affected. As the initial needs assessment was correct, the number of targeted people remained the same. Moreover, the original plan was to carry out two (2) assessments, however, as the emergency did not evolve from the original assessment, there was no need to carry out a second needs assessment.</p> <p>SRCS planned to conduct four (4) monitoring visits throughout the operation, however only two (2) were conducted due to socio-political tensions.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>SRCS planned to conduct four (4) monitoring visits, two (2) in each affected area. However, as the political situation in Sudan escalated, the monitoring visits were down scaled to one (1) in each affected area. Even though the political situation in the country affected the response, SRCS could reach the targeted number of beneficiaries.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>As West Kordofan is a relatively new branch, SRCS acknowledged the need for capacity strengthening of volunteers of this branch. The training should include procedures on assessments, report writing and monitoring, which should be done in close collaboration with the PMER department at HQ.</p>		

<b>SFI 3: Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partner</b>		
<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>		
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
RC operation is profiled in the national and international media	Done	0
Number of communication materials published	1	8,000 IEC materials
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	0
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		

SRCS ensured to be profiled in national media during this operation. SRCS published 8,000 IEC materials for communication for the communities affected by the flooding. However, SRCS did not conduct a lessons learned workshop following the operation because of security reasons and political developments in the country at the time.

In order to ensure the Community Engagement and Accountability, the SRCS setup two (2) beneficiary committees in the affected areas. These committees were involved closely in the planning phase and the implementation processes. The selection criteria for the beneficiaries for the emergency operation were developed together with the affected communities through community-based targeting. In collaboration with the local authorities and the beneficiary committees, the SRCS addressed the queries and complaints from beneficiaries. Moreover, the SRCS ensured the communication of important information to the beneficiaries through reliable means of communication.

#### Challenges

There was no lessons learned workshop conducted as initially planned for, as the political situation in Sudan affected the possibility to conduct the workshop.

#### Lessons Learned

Despite not being able to conduct a lessons learned workshop following the operation, lessons learned came out of this response. SRCS acknowledges the need for a closer coordination with local authorities, and closer coordination on a national and regional level with other stakeholders. Moreover, SRCS will continue the engagement with humanitarian actors in future operations. Besides coordination and collaboration, SRCS will continue a close monitoring of the security situation for future operations, as the security situation affected this operation especially in the last stages.

## D. THE BUDGET

The total budget and funding of this DREF operation was CHF 424,793 of which CHF 417,373 (98.25%) were spent. The balance of CHF 7,421 will be returned to the DREF.

#### Explanation of Variances:

- **Shelter – Relief:** Overspent by CHF 36,795 or 40.88% because of under-budgeting for the shelter kits.
- **Utensils & Tools:** Over expenditure of CHF 13,971 or 26.8% resulting from under-budgeting of kitchen sets and jerrycans.
- **National Staff:** As National Staff was not budgeted for, there was an over-expenditure of CHF 5,929.
- **Information & Public Relations:** An under-expenditure of 80,1 percent is a result of over-budgeting on Tender Announce on News Paper.
- **Communications:** As communications was not budgeted for, there was an over-expenditure of CHF 69.



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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.

[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 non-violence and peace

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/08-2019/07	Operation	MDRSD026
Budget Timeframe	2018/08-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24/Jul/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSD026 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Aug 2018 to 10 Dec 2018

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>424,793</b>
DREF Allocations	424,793
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-417,373</b>
Closing Balance	7,420

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	331,020	331,550	-530
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	0	3,846	-3,846
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	51,333	37,054	14,279
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	11,875	2,070	9,805
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>394,228</b>	<b>374,519</b>	<b>19,709</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	9,266	40,465	-31,200
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	4,260	2,389	1,871
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	17,040		17,040
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>30,566</b>	<b>42,854</b>	<b>-12,288</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>424,793</b>	<b>417,373</b>	<b>7,421</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/08-2019/07	Operation	MDRSD026
Budget Timeframe	2018/08-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24/Jul/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSD026 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Aug 2018 to 10 Dec 2018

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>286,800</b>	<b>294,767</b>	<b>-7,967</b>
Shelter - Relief	90,000	126,795	-36,795
Clothing & Textiles	115,500	84,028	31,472
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,700	16,347	10,353
Teaching Materials	2,500	1,526	974
Utensils & Tools	52,100	66,071	-13,971
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>59,667</b>	<b>49,593</b>	<b>10,074</b>
Storage	450	275	175
Transport & Vehicles Costs	59,217	49,318	9,899
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>28,726</b>	<b>-1,326</b>
National Staff		5,929	-5,929
National Society Staff	7,000	2,656	4,344
Volunteers	20,400	20,142	258
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>11</b>
Workshops & Training	4,000	3,989	11
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>14,824</b>	<b>6,176</b>
Travel	19,000	15,791	3,209
Information & Public Relations	1,000	199	801
Communications		69	-69
Financial Charges	1,000	-1,324	2,324
Other General Expenses		88	-88
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>25,926</b>	<b>25,473</b>	<b>453</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	25,926	25,473	453
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>424,793</b>	<b>417,373</b>	<b>7,421</b>