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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Sudan: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRSD028</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FL-2020-000176-SDN</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>13 August 2020</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>4 months</b>
<b>Operation start date:</b>	<b>12 August 2020</b>	<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 476,272</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	More than 134,059	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	17,500 people or 3,500 households
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	Blue Nile, Al Jazirah, Khartoum, River Nile, South Darfur, West Kordofan	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Blue Nile, Al Jazira, Khartoum
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) HQ will support its regional branches in Blue Nile, Al Jazirah and Khartoum. A total of 350 volunteers will be engaged in the operation.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Sudan (GoS), Sudan Ministry of Health (SMoH), Sudan Ministry of Water Resources, Sudan National Council of Civil Defence, Flood Task Force (FTF), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), state authorities, local organisations, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOCHA, WHO			

## A. Situation analysis

<Please click [here](#) for the financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

### Description of the disaster

Heavy rains in Sudan started on the 28 July and have since continued with further rains forecasted in the coming weeks. As the rains have intensified during the first week of August, they have caused flooding, destruction of infrastructure, houses and livelihoods, and have displaced thousands of people in multiple locations across the country. Khartoum, Blue Nile and River Nile are amongst the most affected states. Floods have also led to damages and affected people in other regions, including Al Jazirah, West Kordofan and South Darfur.

In the Blue Nile State, the state with highest number of people affected so far, the Bout Earth Dam, in Tadamon locality, exceeded its full capacity and collapsed on 31 July 2020. At least 12 neighbourhoods downstream in Bout Town were flooded following the incident, affecting around 3,900 people. Most of them were rendered homeless and are now sheltering with host families, as more than 190 houses were destroyed and over 590 damaged, according to the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). More houses are expected to collapse, as the rains continue in a zone where the land is already extremely wet.



SRCS volunteers conducting rapid initial assessments at Blue Nile State ©SRCS

Still in Bout Town, flooding has also damaged at least one school, 14 boreholes, and 218 latrines. According to preliminary information from local authorities, several hectares of crops are likely to have been lost and over 150 livestock washed away, increasing the risk of food insecurity in the months ahead. The damage caused by the heavy rains and flooding is further compounded by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic as well as the locust infestation. Furthermore, the collapse of Bout Earth Dam will likely compromise access to potable water to the more than 84,000 people who live in area, according to HAC.

Still in Blue Nile, the heavy rains have also affected more than 650 people in Wad Abok Village, in Bau locality, 15 km to the east of Bout Town. Several roads are impassable and access to both Wad Abok and Bout areas is only possible via helicopter, hampering Government and aid organisations' ability to respond.



*Affected resident in South Darfur State standing on the rubbles of her destroyed home ©SRCS*

In the River Nile State, some localities, including Abu Hamad Town, received on 28 July alone, over 44 mm of rainfall, almost three times the daily rainy season average of the area, according to the Sudan Meteorological Authority. According to initial data from HAC and humanitarians in the field, some 75 homes collapsed, over 260 were damaged, and food and belongings of hundreds of people were washed away by flash flooding.

In Khartoum State, over 180 houses were severely damaged or destroyed in Sharg Al-Neel locality, following a storm that hit the capital area on 31 July. Umm Dhawan Ban, Al-Nazyla Village, Abu Qrun Garib, Abu Qron-Janoub and Jabareen areas, as well as Omdurman, are the most affected, leaving dozens of families in need of food and emergency shelter, according to the state authorities.

The heavy rainfall has also affected people in Al Jazirah, West Kordofan and South Darfur states. In Al Jazirah State, six people have reportedly died following a violent storm on 29 July in the Kogeila area, east of El Managil Town, according to media reports. With the cumulation of floods situation across the country, SRCS has requested its partners for their support on 2 August 2020.

The ongoing heavy rainfall hampers crop production and increases the risk of disease outbreaks and poses more obstacles to the Government and partners' efforts to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. Most people displaced by floods are living with host families, exposed to congestion, poor sanitation and inadequate food and other essentials, such as medicines, mosquito nets, as well as protection and maternal services.

The Sudan Meteorological Authority has warned that more heavy rains are expected during the months of August and September in most parts of the country, which can lead to further flooding and displacement. As of 10 August, some 134,059 people had been affected by the floods country-wide, according to [OCHA Floods Snapshot](#). Some areas of North, Red Sea and Kassala State, however, expects below-average rains, a situation that can impact food production in these areas.

As access to many affected areas is still limited with some areas only accessible by air, the assessment data is not complete and will be updated once access improves and further needs assessment can be conducted. The updated information and revised needs will be included in the Operations Update to be published in the coming weeks.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

SRCS branch staff and volunteers are currently conducting initial rapid needs assessment of the affected areas, supported by SRCS HQ which is coordinating the overall response. Altogether, 10 branches have sent an alert and some initial information. Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) have been activated both at branch and HQ levels. SRCS has mobilised its volunteers and all the preparedness and the emergency response teams' emergencies affiliates to assist the affected population and to conduct initial rapid assessments. More detailed assessments are being undertaken as access to affected areas improves.

A total of 450 volunteers have been mobilised by SRCS Al Jazirah, Blue Nile and Khartoum branches to implement the immediate response actions below:

- Rapid assessments
- Search and rescue support
- Discharge of water from affected areas and dwellings
- First Aid services
- Psychosocial support (PSS)
- Registration of damages to houses, livestock and property.

In addition to the above, starting 1 August, SRCS began responding to the situation and to date, the National Society (NS) has distributed 100 tarpaulins, 100 kitchen sets, 100 jerrycans and 72 sets of digging tools to affected families in Khartoum State from its central warehouse. The tarpaulins and kitchen will be replenished through this DREF allocation as the other items are provided with support from other actors.



*SRCS volunteers during assessments ©SRCS*

SRCS branches and HQ are actively engaging in meetings with all relevant stakeholders at state and national level to discuss the response plan and to deliver a coordinated operation. SRCS is an active member of the HACs at state level and will also be part of the joint assessment task force, led by the government, that will be conducting more detailed assessments as access to affected areas improves.

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

The IFRC provides technical and financial support to SRCS through its Eastern Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EA CCST) and the Regional Office for Africa which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. A Security Consultant will be deployed to Sudan to conduct a 14-day security assessment, independent of the floods' response. Nevertheless, once deployed, the Security Consultant will offer technical support to SRCS, in coordination with ICRC, to ensure Safer Access Framework (SAF) is followed in the response.

ICRC, IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) conduct a weekly meeting to discuss the ongoing operations, to ensure continued coordination on planning and implementation of activities to guarantee no overlapping and duplication of efforts. There are eight (8) PNSs' present in Sudan, including Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. The Secretary General of SRCS has issued a request for PNS's to liaise with their respective HQs as well as with ECHO to offer further support to SRCS' floods response. No information on any potential support has been shared currently.

#### **Overview of other actors' actions in country**

The National and State-level authorities are coordinating the overall response to the floods. The Government of Sudan activated the Flood Task Force (FTF) at the start of the rainy season in July, which has been monitoring the evolving situation across the country in collaboration with the Sudan Meteorological Authority and the Ministry of Water Resources. The floods response is taking place under the HAC in which SRCS is an active partner. The HAC and the National Civil Defence Council are distributing food and household items (HHIs) in the most affected areas. SMOH, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA have, in coordination, provided some emergency supplies to the affected areas including ringer lactate, antibiotics, antimalaria treatment, Primary Healthcare (PHC) kits, Reproductive Health (RH) kits, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as gloves and facemasks, mosquito nets, soap and family hygiene kits. Most of the supplies have not yet been delivered to the affected population as access is currently only possible through air and there are only a limited number of helicopter flights available.

### **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

#### **Needs analysis**

SRCS currently relies on data from the initial rapid assessment conducted by SRCS branches as well as the local authorities. Immediate needs identified by SRCS are:

**Detailed needs assessment:** For the moment, only rapid assessments have been conducted and the rains are ongoing. As such, it is important to support NS participation at the joint needs assessments with Government. Once concluded, the needs analysis will be updated via an Operations update within the coming 1 to 2 weeks, with more detailed information on immediate and potential needs, impact, access and protection risks. This detailed assessment will inform

any strategic changes to the operation and estimated disaggregated data will be provided after the assessment. It will thus be crucial to support to SRCS staff and volunteers to conduct detailed needs assessments. Nevertheless, SRCS is working in full consultation and coordination with HAC to ensure they are able to fulfill their mandate and to provide support to the most vulnerable where specific needs are identified, are not covered (partly or fully) by other actors on the ground and where the NS is best placed due to their experience, expertise and reach to cover those needs.

**Shelter and household items:** Due to the floods, many homes were destroyed, and household items and assets were washed away. The initial needs assessment by SRCS (also echoed by OCHA and other actors on the ground) is to provide affected households emergency shelter options as rains are forecasted to continue, but also to enable them to protect their remaining possessions. Due to many HHIs being lost or damaged beyond repairs, there is also need for sleeping mats, blankets, and kitchen sets to provide additional protection against the elements and well as the ability to prepare their own food. Finally, there is a need for mosquito nets as malaria and dengue are endemic in the affected areas and the health services are already overstretched due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The need for shelters, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, mats have not been fully met to date as the numbers of the affected people continue to increase with the anticipation of more rains in the coming days, weeks and months in these states. Provision of shelter items and household items will ensure the affected households get protection from diseases, specifically respiratory illnesses, and ensure they can maintain privacy and dignity.

**Health and care:** While the SMOH has been coordinating the provision of emergency health services to the affected population in the three target states through existing health facilities, health and hygiene promotion through individual household visits due to the COVID-19 restrictions are vital for the prevention of waterborne diseases and diarrhoea. The importance of continuing community health education through household visits and community campaigns cannot be overemphasised for the prevention of waterborne diseases and diarrhoea. The health and hygiene promotion activities will also improve and promote health seeking behaviours, while vector control activities will prevent diseases outbreaks, such as malaria.

**Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH):** Due to flooding, drinking water sources have been contaminated and toilets damaged. Assistance on water and sanitation is therefore essential. With stagnant waters lying all over and inadequate waste disposal, flies and vectors such as mosquitos are likely to breed and people are exposed to water borne and vector borne diseases. Dengue fever and malaria are common diseases in Sudan, hence action to destroy breeding grounds for disease carrying agents should be prioritised. SRCS will consider implementing vector control actions such as clean up campaigns and spraying (to be done with supervision and support of Government authorities to comply with safety, choice of chemicals and effectiveness of the intervention), as well as providing affected households with water purification tablets as this is critical to ensure households still have access to safe drinking water.

The proposed activities in this operation are designed to complement the ongoing response activities to cover the existing gaps in emergency shelter/ HHIs, health education and environmental sanitation in the most-affected areas of the three target states.

### Key lessons learnt from 2019 Cholera response DREF

- The health and hygiene promotion messages need to reach people beyond the immediate target areas.
  - For this reason, SRCS is planning to utilise a total of 250 health and WASH volunteers for the three target locations (staggered in proportion to the affected population) to ensure a detailed assessment to inform a suitable intervention strategy as well as to reach a maximum number of households in the affected areas, especially considering the restrictions COVID-19 places on larger gatherings and community events.
- SRCS logistics systems need to establish shorter processes to acquire materials during emergencies.
  - SRCS is intending to focus on its response capacity strengthening (including shortened yet transparent and accountable processes) in its 2021 plan. However, it has not yet been possible to address this issue due to the changes in NS and the subsequent restructuring (still ongoing). As the current complex political and economic situation makes local procurement both difficult as well as very expensive, HHIs for the operation will be procured through Africa Regional Office Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OPLSCM) unit.
- The distribution plan should provide for natural events that may postpone or suspend a distribution and take the necessary measures.
  - As this is a floods response, implemented in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, SRCS has built contingencies into the plan to enable work to be carried out in a safe, sustainable, and flexible manner. A higher than usual number of volunteers have been, and will continue to be, engaged in the operation to allow for activities to take place concurrently as and when access allows. In addition, additional PPE will be procured locally to ensure volunteers are able to carry out their activities safely whenever deployed. Further contingencies and measures will be elaborated on in the detailed operational strategy following the detailed assessments.

## Targeting

The overall number of people targeted through this DREF operation is 17,500 people or 3,500 households in Blue Nile, Al Jazirah and Khartoum states.

Persons in need will be identified through the assessments being conducted by the SRCS branch with support from the SRCS HQ Disaster Management (DM) team and other relevant technical sectors. Targeting will use the following selection criteria:

- Female-headed households
- Pregnant and lactating women
- Child-headed households
- Orphans and vulnerable children
- Elderly people
- People with disabilities
- Chronically ill people

The people in the highest level of vulnerabilities will be selected amongst those affected. SRCS is experienced in participatory approaches to setting selection criteria and validation, for example through working with community committees, and will ensure communities fully participate in the process.

## Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<b>Scenario 1:</b> The rains stop, no additional people are affected and no disease outbreaks are registered in the areas currently affected or in other parts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further destructions are registered, and livelihoods can be restored.</li> <li>• WASH situation improves as rains stop.</li> </ul>	Response will be limited to the current DREF operation within a four-month timeframe.
<b>Scenario 2:</b> Rainfall continues throughout August but does not exceed 50 mm in 24 hours in areas currently affected or in other parts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible further displacement of people.</li> <li>• Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods.</li> <li>• Potential water related disease outbreak (diarrhoea, etc)</li> <li>• Water, sanitation and hygiene issues worsen.</li> </ul>	SRCS will limit its response to the current DREF operation, pending further alerts. Besides the operation, SRCS will engage with communities for early warning, disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.
<b>Scenario 3:</b> Rainfall continues heavily until September, with episodes of more than 50 mm in 24 hours in all areas currently affected and/or in other parts of the country, resulting in massive displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massive displacement of people</li> <li>• Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods.</li> <li>• Disease outbreak due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.</li> <li>• Displaced people might go to IDP camps or other communities (host communities).</li> </ul>	Review of the current DREF operation by updating operation to broaden the scope of the response, with a possible change in strategy, a longer timeframe and possibly the launch of an Emergency Appeal to implement a large-scale response operation.

## Operation Risk Assessment

Given the continuous rainfall which is predicted to last through the month of August and potentially into September, there is a likelihood for the number affected people to increase. In addition, the continuous rains continue to render many more affected areas inaccessible, making it difficult to reach out to communities in need and putting volunteers deployed at a higher risk. As a mitigation measure, SRCS is working with the Government and other partners including UN agencies, to ensure that the support provided by the various partners reaches all areas. Government is working on providing access and reaching out to some of the currently inaccessible areas by air with support from partners. RC volunteers will be provided with appropriate PPE to ensure that they are not exposed while providing much needed support to the affected.

In addition to the above, movement restrictions and curfews due to both the COVID-19 pandemic as well as sporadic civil unrest in many areas are impacting SRCS assessment and response and expose the operation to risks of delays in implementations. A full operation risk assessment will be provided after initial assessments have been conducted and the operational strategy is updated.

The DREF operation, the needs assessment and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global Emergency Appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The planned DREF activities will also follow the SMOH and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing especially during distributions of HHIs.

The number of COVID-19 transmissions continue to increase in Sudan. According to WHO, as of 12 August, a total of 12,033 people have contracted the virus, including 786 deaths. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, closing of borders, set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centres, risk communication and community engagement and providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.

National Society's responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. SRCS will therefore ensure, even as it responds to the floods, that all necessary COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with the Africa Regional Office Plan of Action and Sudan's National COVID-19 Plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this disaster and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. SRCS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly as required, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of SRCS volunteers and staff as well as any international staff. For more information, please consult the [COVID-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC GO platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how SRCS will respond to the situation if COVID-19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Impact on operation</b>	No impact on the operation. SRCS will ensure to adhere to the epidemic control measures in place.	SRCS is operating in close coordination with local government. There is no indication SRCS will not be able to operate even in the event of temporary lockdown.	Lockdown and curfew measures have become more flexible in many parts of the country and it is therefore unlikely that a sustained lockdown will be required, unless there is a drastic increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in the country.
<b>Mitigating measures</b>	As epidemic control measures were already in place before the flooding, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures.  Trainings will be conducted in small groups outside, with due respect to physical distancing measures.  Distribution exercises will adhere to physical distancing norms.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with the clearance and transportation of items. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures and temporary lockdowns of society.

Finally, the security environment in Sudan is diverse. Whilst most of Sudan has been witnessing a relatively steady security environment, heightened security risks exist in Darfur, South and West Kordofan, and Blue Nile states. The main threats in Darfur are crime and armed conflict. Lawlessness and banditry are growing concerns in the area. Other crimes include tribal violence, kidnapping and killings, including foreigners. South and West Kordofan and Blue Nile states are affected by armed conflict related threats, often between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan's People Liberation Movement/Army North (SPLA/A-N). These threats include shelling, aerial bombings, ground fighting, and un-exploded ordnance (UXO). Further threats include crime, e.g. banditry, transnational human trafficking (border areas to Ethiopia and Eritrea). In West Kordofan, spill over of conflict related issues from Darfur are sporadically witnessed. There is a risk of conflict and violence spreading into White Nile, North Kordofan and Sennar states from neighbouring areas.

The regional, sub regional and local conflicts, in addition to the tribal clashes scarce resources such as water rights, land ownership and grazing rights tend to spread cross border between the various states (provinces) in the country. The obvious "danger zones" are Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile State, including areas which are land mined, will continue to create the need for heightened security awareness in the area.

The Regional Security Unit (RSU) has been extending direct security support to all IFRC and PNS Operations in the Sub Saharan Africa Region. With the re-establishment of the IFRC presence in Khartoum, the RSU has initiated a thorough security assessment of the country/location/assets deployed. The duty station will comprise of international and national staff working on thematic areas and directions while closely supporting the host National Society and ongoing operations/programmes and projects. Following the security assessment, all country security regulatory documents and special annexes to be updated and upgraded with adequate mitigation measures to provide acceptable ground for the existence of the country office and staff, including operations.

The Regional Security Unit will continue to extend direct security support to the Sudan Country Office and its staff. The IFRC country Office will equally ensure security coordination with the ICRC delegation in Sudan throughout the intervention in Sudan.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

This DREF request is launched to provide immediate shelter, health and WASH assistance to 3,500 affected households across Blue Nile, El-Gezira and Khartoum states for 4 months. This support includes replenishment of the HHIs already handed out by SRCS in Khartoum. The target per state is distributed as follows:

Affected state	Target households
Blue Nile	650
Al Jazirah	1,200
Khartoum	1,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>

In addition to reaching out to communities with relief, this DREF operation will enable the NS to participate in the joint detailed needs assessment with Government as soon as further access becomes possible. Indeed, the initial assessment will be further elaborated, and any changes to the current operational strategy will be guided by the outcome of this detailed assessment.

The following initial activities will be implemented:

### 1- Shelter and Household items (Target: 17,500 people or 3,500 HH)

The DREF operation will ensure provision of the below support for targeted households:

- Further rapid assessments as well as more detailed assessments once access improves to identify additional immediate and priority needs.
- Training of 100 volunteers in safe shelter building techniques so that they can provide recipients with support as necessary
- Procurement and distribution of 3,500 HH kits to ensure emergency shelter is provided. Items will include 2 tarpaulins, bamboo and rope to build emergency shelters or to rehabilitate severely damaged ones, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen set.

## 2- Health and care (Target: 17,500 people or 3,500 HH)

SRCS works with its response team members comprising of trained staff and volunteers. These volunteers are based in their respective states branches and under this operation they will continue to be engaged in health education and behaviour change sessions. Assignment of a well-trained volunteer leader on PSS, training sessions on PSS and PFA, mobilisation of volunteers for home visits. Activities will include:

- Procurement and distribution of 7,000 treated mosquito nets (2 per HH)
- Provision of First Aid
- Provision of Psychosocial Support
- HH health education and behaviour change promotion

## 3- Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) (Target: 17,500 people or 3,500 HH)

Stagnant waters surrounding homesteads could heighten vector-borne and water borne diseases. SRCS will use this operation to reduce occurrence of these diseases through draining of stagnant water during and after floods. The below activities will be conducted as part of overall community health education campaigns with an aim to reduce the risks of diseases:

- Clean-up/environmental sanitation campaigns will be done once per week per state for three months to contribute to a clean and safe environment for the flood-affected people.
- Hygiene promotion activities will be incorporated and coordinated with the campaigns targeting the affected population.
- Water treatment tablets will be provided to all targeted households to ensure access to safe water for drinking, as water storage material is being provided by UNICEF. As such, some 60 cartons of water purification tabs will be procured and distributed to all targeted households.
- Sensitisation of 125 volunteers on Hygiene promotion in emergencies (1 volunteer / 28 households).

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities.

- The selection process of people to be reached will be clearly communicated to all affected.
- A feedback and complaint mechanism will be put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise.
- For clarity and for a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees and information will be shared widely about selection criteria, distribution processes and response activities with the whole community.
- Sessions on hygiene and health promotion will be carried out and can be instrumental in collecting feedback and respond to community concerns. Communication and dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Fundamental Principles will be included in the CEA activities and approach to ensure access and acceptance.
- SRCS will also conduct a beneficiary satisfaction survey to obtain feedback on the assistance provided and to guide both the ongoing operation as well as future actions.
- Share information about the response with communities and develop a community feedback system to ensure the communities views are integrated in the design, implementation and evaluation phases of the operation.
- Communication and dissemination of RCRC Principles are a key component of the CEA activities to ensure access and acceptance.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** PGI will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to ensure communities dignity, access, participation and safety.

Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups and on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in health and hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be conducted in all sector responses including Health, WASH, Shelter to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform the operational strategy. All sectors will meet the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies

## Operational Support Services

**Human resources:** Given that Sudanese red Crescent deploys its volunteers per sector, a total 350 volunteers will be deployed to support implementation of this operation in the initial stage. They will be distributed as follows:

- **Shelter:** 100 volunteers in 3 targeted States
- **Health:** 125 volunteers in 3 targeted States
- **WASH:** 125 volunteers in 3 targeted States

The above mentioned volunteers will be provided with additional training, insurance coverage, as well as visibility items, face masks and hand sanitiser for protection in view of the COVID-19 pandemic.

One SRCS staff will be engaged in this operation as a team leader while other SRCS staff will provide all necessary support to the operation. To note, IFRC is not able to deploy a surge personnel for the moment due to entry and exit visa constraints, in addition to COVID related restrictions. However, a Security consultant will be deployed in parallel to this operation for a review and pending their recommendations and authorizations for further missions, the CCST aims to deploy a Surge Operations Manager to support SRCS with COVID-19 operation implementation; this person will also support the implementation of the floods response. Procurements (aside from bamboo and rope) will be handled through ARO LPSCM as per SRCS request.

**Communication:** Constant contact with the SRCS volunteers and branches as well as effective communication between all levels of the operation will be maintained throughout. Periodic meetings will be held to provide updates and information on progress.

**Logistics and Procurement:** HHIs will mainly be procured through IFRC OLPCSM in Nairobi, except for bamboos and ropes which will be procured locally. Local procurements will be carried out using SRCS while international procurements will be done in strict compliance with IFRC procurement procedures.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER):** IFRC Eastern Africa CCST will provide SRCS with the necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation.

Field staff will provide weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the Disaster Response Manager based at the national headquarters. SRCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report (two months after the end of the operation). This will enable IFRC Eastern Africa CCST to consolidate information and ensure publishing within three months from the end of operation.

A lessons' learnt workshop will also be held at the end of the operation to ensure that feedback from volunteers is obtained and to identify strengths or weaknesses to address them and inform future planning.

#### **Security:**

Security risks vary considerably between different regions. The overall threat environment in the central and north-eastern parts of the country is less severe than in the south and west, where conflicts in Darfur and along the South Sudanese border pose serious concerns.

Though petty theft can be a problem in northern urban areas. Violent crime is rare in the capital Khartoum, Omdurman (Khartoum state), Port Sudan (Red Sea state) and surrounding areas (such as the 'Gezira triangle' south-east of Khartoum). Social unrest is an increasing problem in Sudan, largely driven by socio-economic grievances. Militancy poses a low threat. Road traffic accidents are a salient risk due to poor driving standards.

Clashes occur regularly between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North (SPLM/A-N) and the Sudanese army in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and the security situation along the border with South Sudan is volatile. Armed clashes also continue in the Darfur region, where the risk of kidnapping is also highest. Political tensions, especially concerning perceived UN 'interference' in internal issues can prompt unrest, particularly in Darfur, where the authorities have little capacity to contain such disturbances. States of emergency, which give the authorities greater powers of arrest, are introduced by the Government from time to time

To ensure that participating RCRC personnel are adequately protected and the programme activities can be implemented, adequate security risk mitigation measures need to be implemented. This includes but is not limited to situation monitoring and providing timely security advice to field personnel. RCRC personnel should be clearly identifiable by wearing the RCRC visibility items. All participating RCRC personnel should complete the relevant IFRC Stay Safe e-Learning programs, e.g. Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security.

The Regional Security Unit will continue engaging in security and safety support to the operation, staff and assets deployed. It will also keep the focus on collecting, analysing safety and security information to protect and support the IFRC and NS staff involved in the response operation.

It is imperative to follow the good practices of the good coordination and cooperation with external stakeholders deployed within the operating context. Maintaining close security and safety coordination with ICRC, UN Agencies and INGOs can positively contribute to the real-time, in-depth reading of the operating environment.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 17,500**  
 Male: 8,750  
 Female: 8,750  
**Requirements (CHF): 350,651**

**Needs analysis:** Initial assessment data from Blue Nile, Al Jazirah and Khartoum branches indicates that at least 50,000 people have been displaced and are in need of Emergency Shelter support. The first two weeks of the operation will focus on a more detailed assessment to identify further emergency shelter needs in the three target states as well as other affected states as access to currently stranded areas is restored. These detailed assessments will further inform the operational strategy. A total of 3,500 HH kits will be procured and distributed to 3,500 families. The Shelter Operational Plan will be updated within 3-4 weeks, in line with new assessment data.


**Risk analysis:** The continued rainfall is likely to increase emergency shelter needs.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 17,500 people, or 3,500 HH will be assisted with the distribution of HHIs.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Operation will seek to meet Sphere standards and the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions						% of affected households reached with immediate shelter support (Target: 13% or 3,500 households)										
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of HH provided with 2 tarpaulins, bamboo and rope, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats and 1 kitchen set (Target: 3,500 HH)</li> <li>• # of shelter assessments conducted (Target:3)</li> <li>• # of market assessment conducted (Target: 3)</li> </ul>										
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities, and gaps including assessment of capacities of different groups by sex, age and disability																
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																
AP005	Procurement of HHIs for 3,500 HH																
AP005	Distribution of the household items to the affected population																

P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of HH provided with build back safer guidance (Target: 3,500)</li> <li># of volunteers mobilised for shelter intervention (Target: 100)</li> </ul>															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP006	Technical support provision to volunteers on build back safer guidance and shelter awareness raising activities																
AP006	Identification and mobilisation of volunteers for shelter intervention																



**Health**

**People targeted: 17,500**

Male: 8,750

Female: 8,750

**Requirements (CHF): 63,314**

**Needs analysis:** Immediate health needs identified are the provision of First Aid and Psychosocial support. Planned needs assessment will inform the further development of the Health strategy, psychosocial needs will be assessed and inform the revised operational strategy and plan. PSS will be provided to care for staff and volunteers. Volunteers will be trained in PSS and psychological first aid being essential to ensure that volunteers and staff know referral pathways and can provide on the spot practical (non-specialised) care. Households visits will be conducted following COVID-19 SOPs and physical distancing to conduct health promotion activities for the affected population.

**Risk analysis:** Increasing numbers of displaced population might cause overcrowding, depending on the emergency shelter solutions, which increases the risk to COVID-19, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

**Population to be assisted:** First Aid services will be provided as needed, as well as PSS services. The operation will be complementing the ongoing COVID-19 operation ongoing Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities in its implementation.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Operation will seek to meet SMoH and WHO standards where applicable, including the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced								% of target population reached with health and care services as necessary (Target: 13% or 17,500 people)							
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers trained in FA (Target: 150)</li> <li># of health assessments conducted (Target: 3)</li> </ul>							
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AP022	Undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 2: Improved awareness and knowledge of appropriate health behaviour among the flood-affected population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of households declaring a case of water related disease (Target: 0)</li> <li>• # of households indicating they know how to use LLIN (Target: 3,500)</li> </ul>																
	<b>Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of volunteers trained in First Aid and CBHFA (Target: 125)</li> <li>• # of people provided with first aid services (Target: N/A)</li> <li>• # of LLIN distributed (Target: 7,000)</li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP021	Household visits to conduct health promotion																	
AP021	Procurement and distribution of 7,000 treated mosquito nets (2 per HH)																	
AP021	First aid and Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) refresher training to 125 volunteers																	
AP021	Provision of FA services																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>	# of people provided with PSS (Target: 17,500 people)																
	<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of volunteers trained in PSS (Target: 125)</li> <li>• # of assessments of PSS needs (Target: 3)</li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Identification of and training for 125 volunteers in psychosocial support and Psychological First Aid																	
AP023	Assessment of PSS needs and resources available in the community																	
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																	
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers																	
AP023	Mapping of functioning referral pathway to health, psychosocial, protection and legal services for instances of sexual and gender-based violence or child protection																	



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

**People targeted: 17,500**  
 Male: 8,750  
 Female: 8,750  
**Requirements (CHF): 23,792**

**Needs analysis:** Immediate WASH needs identified are the provision of chlorine tablets to affected households, to provide hygiene promotion and to conduct cleaning and spraying campaigns to reduce breeding ground for mosquitos. Volunteers will be trained in Household Water Treatment (HHWT). Households visits will be conducted following COVID-19 SOPs and physical distancing to distribute chlorine tablets, to provide information on HHWT and to conduct hygiene promotion activities for the affected population.

**Risk analysis:** Stagnant water increases the risk for water borne diseases and other hygiene related diseases.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 17,500 people, or 3,500 HH will be assisted with the distribution of chlorine tablets and household visits while the clean-up campaigns will benefit all the people in the affected areas

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards where applicable and the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	% of target population reached with WASH services and hygiene promotion campaigns (Target: 13% or 17,500 people)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers trained in HHWT (Target: 125)</li> <li># of WASH assessments conducted (Target: 3)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments																
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities using the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of clean-up and spraying campaigns (Target: 18)															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP029	Procure and distribute 60 cartons of 33mg chlorine tablets for distribution to affected households																

AP029	Carry out vector control through clean-up and spraying campaigns to reduce stagnant water once a week in the affected communities.																	
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>	<b># of household visits (Target: 3,500)</b>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																	
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																	
AP030	Carry out household visits																	
AP030	Promote construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																	

**Strategies for Implementation**  
Requirements (CHF): 38,515

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>	<b>% of volunteers involved in activities insured (Target: 100%)</b>																
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<b># of volunteers provided with PPE (Target: 350 volunteers)</b>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																	
AP040	Provide visibility items for volunteers (T-shirts, caps, etc)																	
AP040	Provide comprehensive information on the role of volunteers and the risks they face																	
AP042	Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteers' activities																	

P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	- # of volunteers trained in CEA (Target: 350 volunteers)															
		- # of feedback mechanisms setup (Target:1)															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Week																	
AP084	Community meeting to validate selection criteria and lists of beneficiaries																	
AP084	Volunteer training on CEA, including a briefing on the Code of Conduct																	
AP084	Implement CEA guidelines on the ground and in communities																	
AP084	Consult communities on their preferred and trusted communication channels through discussion groups																	
AP084	Set up a feedback mechanism																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	- # of monitoring missions undertaken by the CCST (Target: 1 monitoring mission) - # of lessons learned workshop (Target: 1 LLW)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP058	IFRC Monitoring of activities																	
AP058	Lessons learned lessons workshop																	

## **Funding Requirements**

The allocated amount for this operation is CHF 476,272 as detailed in budget below.

**DREF OPERATION**

MDRSD028 - SUDAN - FLOODS

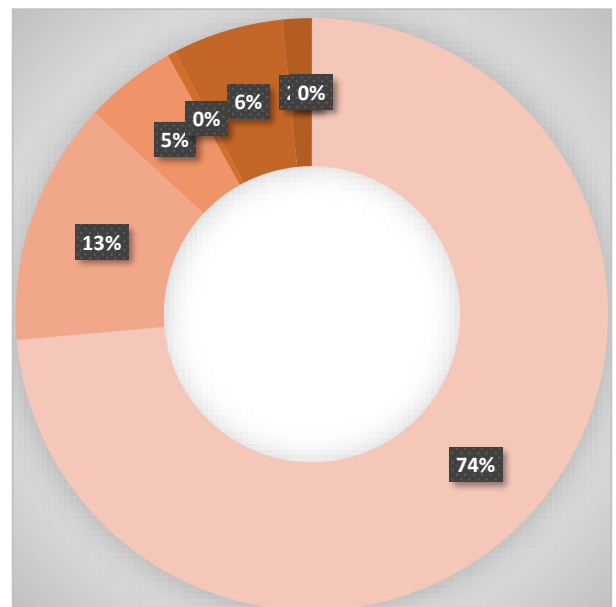
12/08/2020

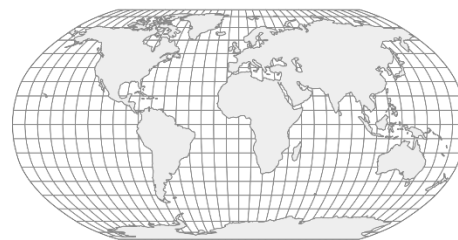
**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	101,500
Clothing & Textiles	94,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,840
Medical & First Aid	1,050
Utensils & Tools	78,750
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>288,640</b>
Storage	8,000
Distribution & Monitoring	68,500
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>76,500</b>
National Society Staff	6,450
Volunteers	36,525
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>42,975</b>
Workshops & Training	18,900
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,900</b>
Travel	3,500
Information & Public Relations	1,500
Communications	3,000
Financial Charges	150
Other General Expenses	12,039
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>20,189</b>
DIRECT COSTS	447,204
INDIRECT COSTS	29,068
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>476,272</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

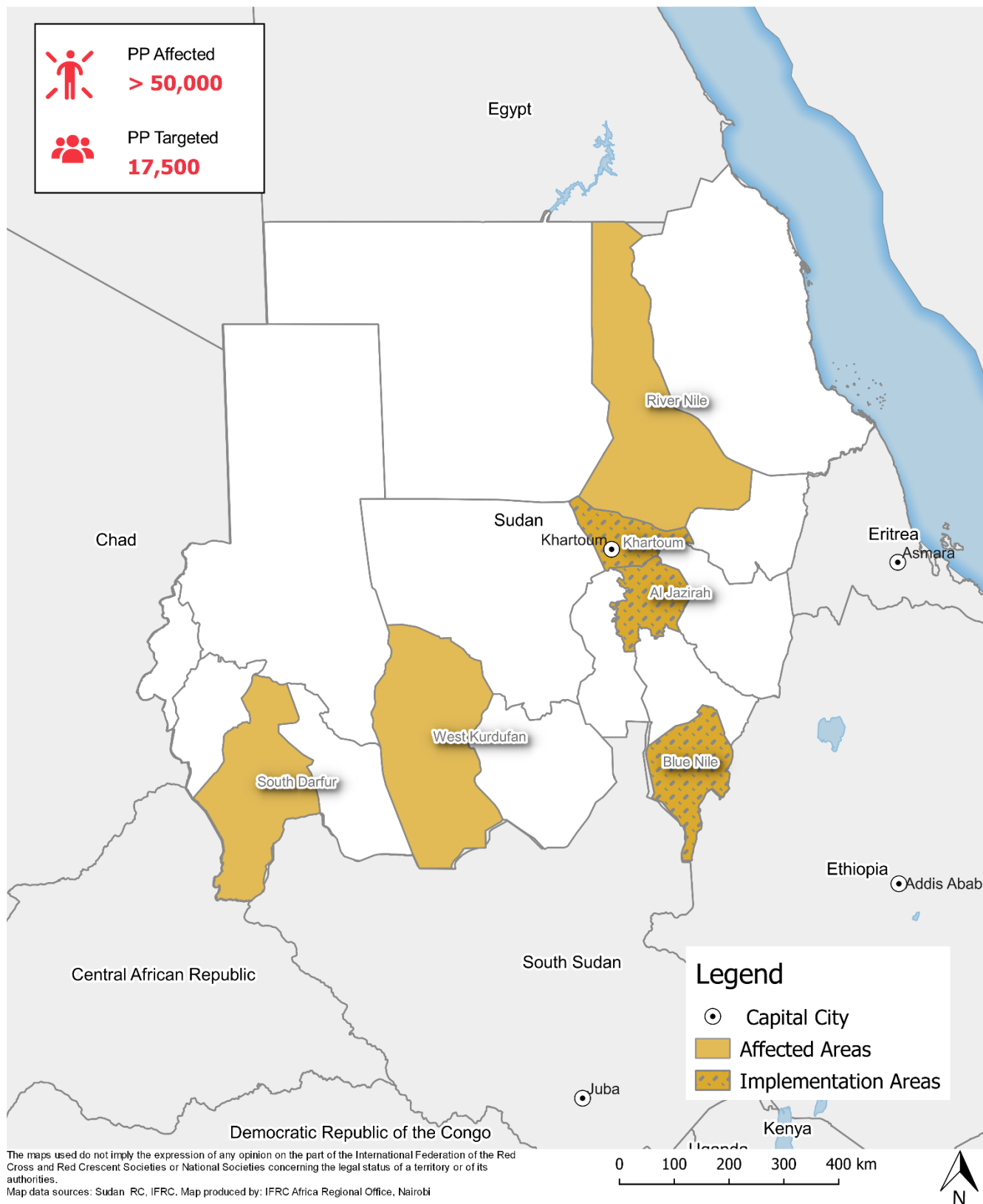
AOF2 Shelter	350,651
AOF4 Health	63,314
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	23,792
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	2,157
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	28,743
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,455
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>476,272</b>





## Sudan: Floods

10 August 2020 • MDRSD028 • FL-2020-000176-SDN.



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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**For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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.