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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n°: MDRSD028	GLIDE n°: FL-2020-000176-SDN
EPoA update n° 1; 16 October 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 month (11 September 2020 – 14 October 2020)
Operation start date: 11 September 2020	Operation Timeframe: 24 months End date: 10 September 2022
Overall operation budget: CHF 12 Million	DREF allocated: 750,000 Swiss francs
N° of people being assisted: 210,000	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Kuwaiti Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and International Committee of the Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of Sudan, UN Agencies including Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR.	

Summary of Operational Achievements:

A 12 million CHF Emergency Appeal was launched by IFRC on behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to deliver assistance to 210,000 people in eight states affected by flooding in Sudan. The interventions continue to be implemented under the leadership of SRCS through an integrated approach in the areas of: Shelter, Settlements and Household Items; Food Security, Livelihoods and Basic Needs; Health and Care; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI). More resources are needed and quickly in order to ensure that both immediate, mid-term and long-term needs are met within the coming days considering the people affected need urgent support.

Within the period under review, SRCS has been able to reach 38,930 people with household and hygiene items, as well as with food parcel. This has been possible with the support of the DREF loan and the bilateral support of Partner National Societies (PNS's). In addition, a number of humanitarian flights arrived between 10-14 October bringing relief items for 3,500 families (17,500 people) and rapid latrine equipment sets. Currently, the operation is undertaking the distribution of these items which is expected to be completed by 22 October 2020.

There are ongoing coordination efforts with PNS's to develop a joint plan in support of SRCS's floods response, ensuring complementarity between the Emergency Appeal and their long term programmatic support to SRCS.

With a focus on logistics, the operation is supporting SRCS with eight vehicles to come from Dubai through the IFRC's Vehicle Rental Programme. The operation is also focusing on supporting SRCS to strengthen its national warehouse management while more commodities are being mobilized.

In addition to the support in the emergency phase, PNS's will be supporting SRCS during the recovery phase: Qatar RC has committed to reconstruction of 500 houses, while Kuwait RC has committed to 500 houses and Turkish RC to 1,000 houses. The Information Management system for tracking the operational response including the [dashboard](#) has also been put in place on Go Platform to trace and illustrate the comprehensive response led by SRCS. With



SRCS has mobilized around 1400 volunteers to assist the population affected by the floods.

focus on the overall country support, about 22% of affected localities (400,000 people) have received assistance from the Government, humanitarian actors and NGOs. Extremely low funding across humanitarian agencies, especially for health and WASH services, high inflation and fuel shortages are hampering aid organizations' capacities to operate. Further, over 10 million people are at risk of contracting water-borne diseases and 4.5 million are exposed to vector-borne diseases (an increase of 100% since April). Malaria cases have increased in North Darfur and Sennar States. West Darfur reported nearly 100 cases of chikungunya, and hundreds of cases of viral hemorrhagic fever have been reported in Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Sennar and West Kordofan states. Health services are stretched, in addition because of the impact of COVID-19 and increase of water-borne/vector-borne diseases. It is therefore imperative that the operation continue and in fact scale up its activities.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall which commenced in late July 2020, intensified during the months of August and September. This intensification came at a time when the Blue Nile river from Ethiopia had swollen and burst its banks. The combination of the rains and swollen river caused flooding, destruction of infrastructure, health facilities, houses, both private and public buildings, agricultural lands and has so far displaced over 880,000 people in 18 states across the country. The torrential rain and resulting flooding have caused more than 120 deaths and is the worst flooding seen in the country in 30 years.

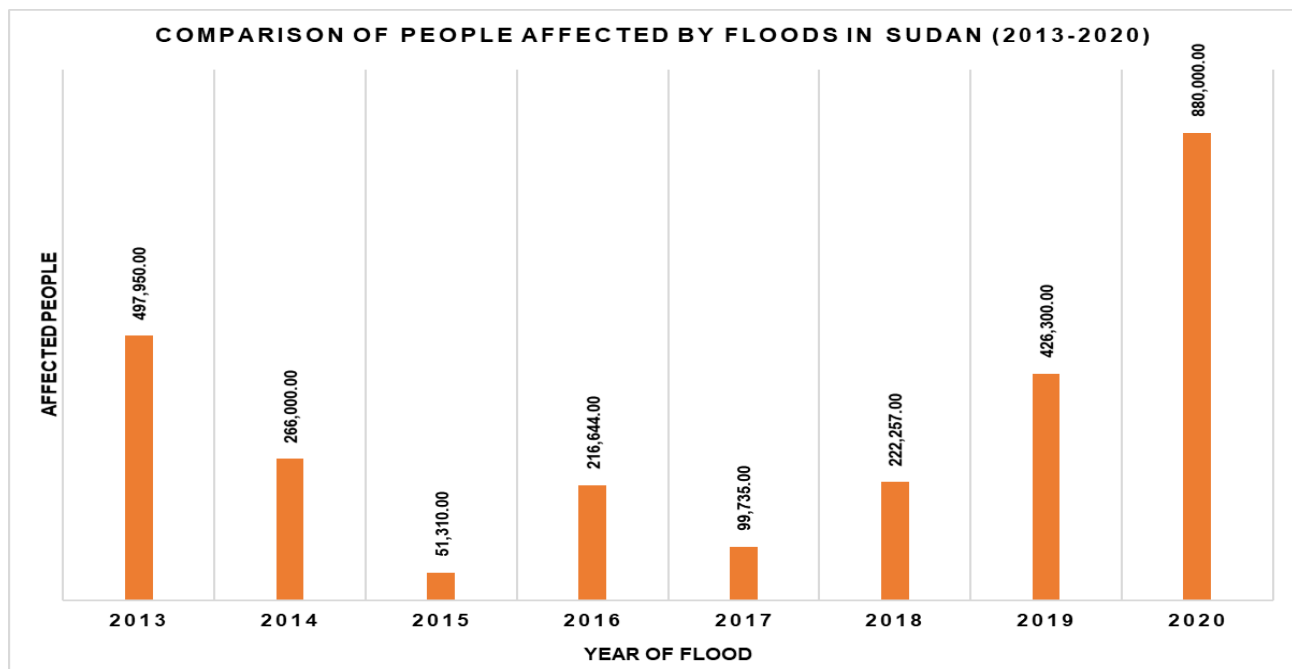


Fig: The population affected this year higher than previous 7years. The 2020 number of people affected is expected to continue to rise.

The National Security and Defense Committee (NSDC) declared a three-month nationwide state of emergency on Friday 4 September 2020, while also appealing for (international) assistance to respond to the needs of the flood-affected population. According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the torrential rains and flooding has continued to affect an increasing number of people and are causing more destruction across Sudan. This disaster, which has been categorized as “orange” by IFRC, which calls for a need to implement an integrated operation that meets urgent needs in the country.

By the first week of October 2020, the most affected states include; Khartoum, Blue Nile, Sennar, North Darfur and West Darfur. The worst affected states account for 52 per cent of all people affected. Despite the ongoing crisis, the operation has experienced challenges relating to access to many affected as the water levels has not yet receded to allow easy movement. The Government-led rapid assessments are still ongoing while the number of affected people continues to rise. These assessments have shown that about half of the affected population are children. Other vulnerable groups affected are approximately 40,000 elderly, and some 125,000 disabled people. The overall number of houses destroyed and damaged houses has again increased with over 176,000 households affected. Of the displaced families, many are hosted by family and neighbors or moved to temporary camps, some formal with services and other spontaneous near their residences. According to UNOCHA, some 560 schools and thousands of health facilities have also been affected, compromising essential services to communities. The full impact of the floods will reveal itself once all the water has receded, and all areas are accessible for assessments. However, it can be expected that needs created by floods will be compounded by an increase in health issues.

The health situation in Sudan has continued to deteriorate as a result of the flooding, especially due to stagnant and contaminated water. The damage to health clinics, hospitals and latrines raises further risks for disease outbreaks on already weakened health systems. Within the affected states, malaria, diarrhea and skin infection are common causes of mortality among children and malaria is a common cause of illness among adults. In many of the flooded locations, there is very limited access to clean water. The water supply from boreholes have been affected by overflow of the river and latrines have been destroyed, increasing the risk of water contamination and outbreak of waterborne diseases due to lack of latrines (resulting in open defecation) and contamination of water by faecal matter from flooded latrines. Already, disease outbreaks are being reported and available stocks are rapidly declining with most agencies reporting lack of essential medicines in their storage facilities.

Sudan is currently experiencing soaring inflation which continues to impact the most vulnerable, increase humanitarian needs, and presents a real challenge to aid agencies. The prices of all items continue to increase by the day amid growing needs; in some cases, prices have doubled since June-July 2020. Inflation reached nearly 170 per cent in August, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Sudan.

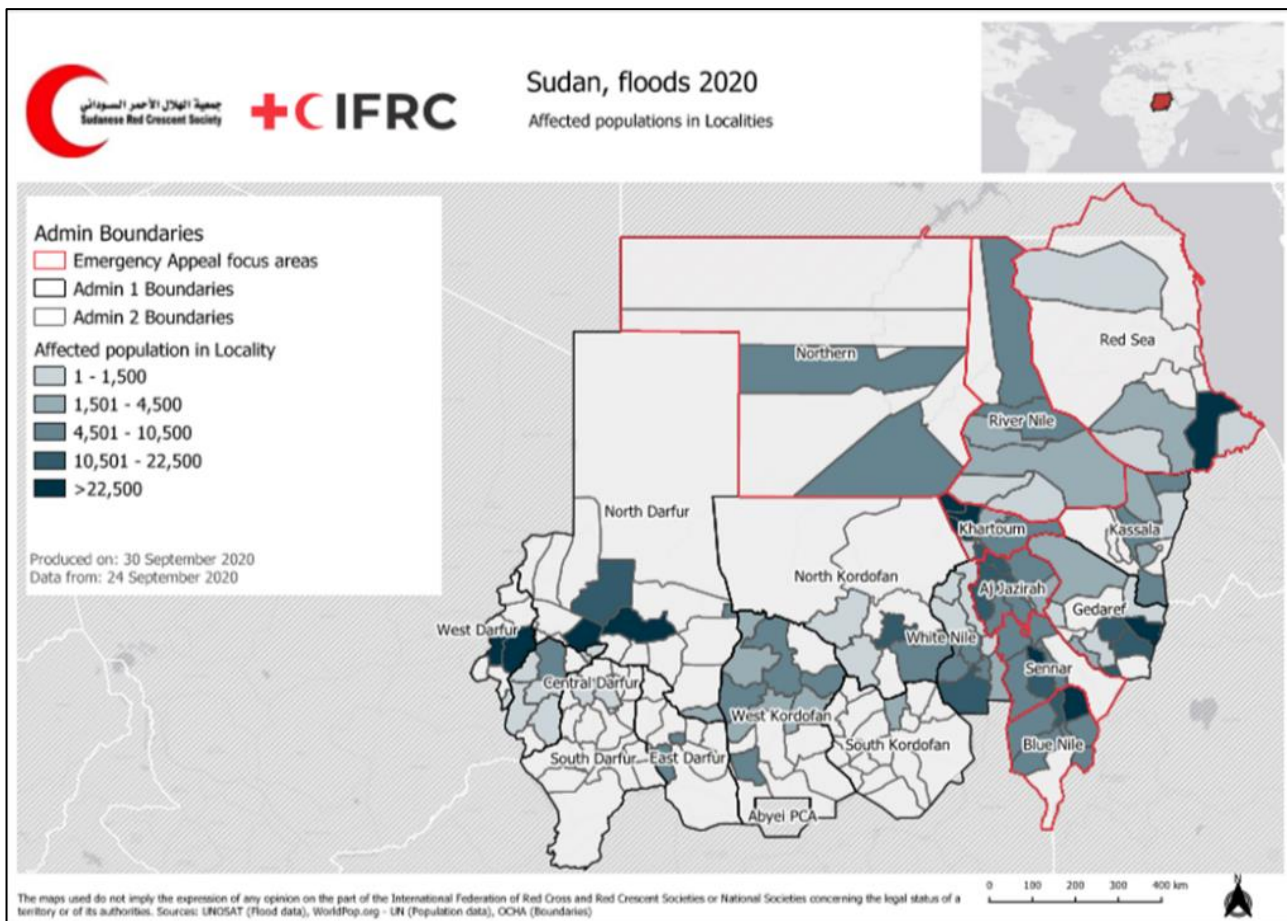


Fig: distribution of people affected by locality and state

The World Food Program reports that the average price of the local food basket increased by nearly 200 per cent compared to 2019. These increasing costs of food will deny millions of poor people access to sufficient quantity and quality food for a healthy living. The destruction of crops by the floods will worsen the already severe food insecurity levels in parts of Sudan. According to the latest Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) analysis report, as of August 9.6 million people in Sudan were experiencing Crisis or worse food insecurity levels (IPC3 or higher), with 51.2 million people in stressed (IPC2) food insecurity levels. The continuing inflation will increase the number of people who need assistance and hamper humanitarian agencies' capacities to respond at scale. The gradual reduction of fuel subsidies planned by the Government is likely to push inflation up further. Moreover, the floods occurred at a time when Sudan was responding to the effects of the COVID-9 pandemic.

Though the number of infected people in Sudan remain relatively low, the virus is present, and a "second wave" of infections remains a threat. To date there are over 13,600 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Sudan, and the number of deaths recorded is 836. However, a lack of efficient registrations of cases means that the real numbers are believed to be higher. The continued impact of flooding in combination with COVID-19 impacts at household levels and high inflation levels, is likely to push more people in crisis or worse levels of food insecurity. Displacement related to flooding may place people in conditions where there is greater risk of COVID-19 transmission, and lower access to care, which may exacerbate the pandemic in affected areas as well as increasing strain on the health system.

Summary of current response

On 13 August 2020, SRCS launched a response operation supported by the DREF with an allocation of CHF 476,272 to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 17,500 flood-affected people in the three most affected States in Sudan (Blue Nile, El Gezira and Khartoum). On 11 September 2020, IFRC on behalf of SRCS launched a 12 million Swiss francs Emergency Appeal to increase the geographical reach of SRCS's response and deliver assistance and early recovery support to some 200,000 people affected by floods for 24 months, with a focus on: Shelter, Livelihood and Basic Needs, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI).



IHC supported with a number of flights to bring NFIs for 3,500 households and sanitation equipment

The operation has benefited from pro-active in-country partners for early support to a harmonized response. Through the joint support from the DREF and from other in country partners, 6,000 households have already been assisted. SRCS activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at headquarters and branch levels and has been responding to the needs of the affected population with distribution of Household Items (HHIs). Search and rescue as well as helping families move their belongings away from waterlogged residences, distribution of Food Parcels, First Aid (FA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS).

Overview of Host National Society

SRCS has participated in the interagency assessment led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of Sudan and is preparing to begin their detailed integrated assessment activities in October as flood levels recede and access improves. This detailed assessment will consult key informants, focus groups and a sampling of households through a KOBO survey to determine the effects of the floods, needs of the affected people and response interventions to support the affected communities to cope with and recover from the effects of the floods.

The SRCS has been able to deploy over 1,400 volunteers to the 18 affected states who have now been able to reach more than 6,000 households with NFI and food distributions¹, search and rescue, first aid, and vector control activities. The figure below indicates the items distributed by SRCS with support of the initial DREF allocation and contributions from partner National Societies. Most of these same localities also received in kind donations of meat, dates packages, flour and rice.

Sudan Floods 2020 | Distributions

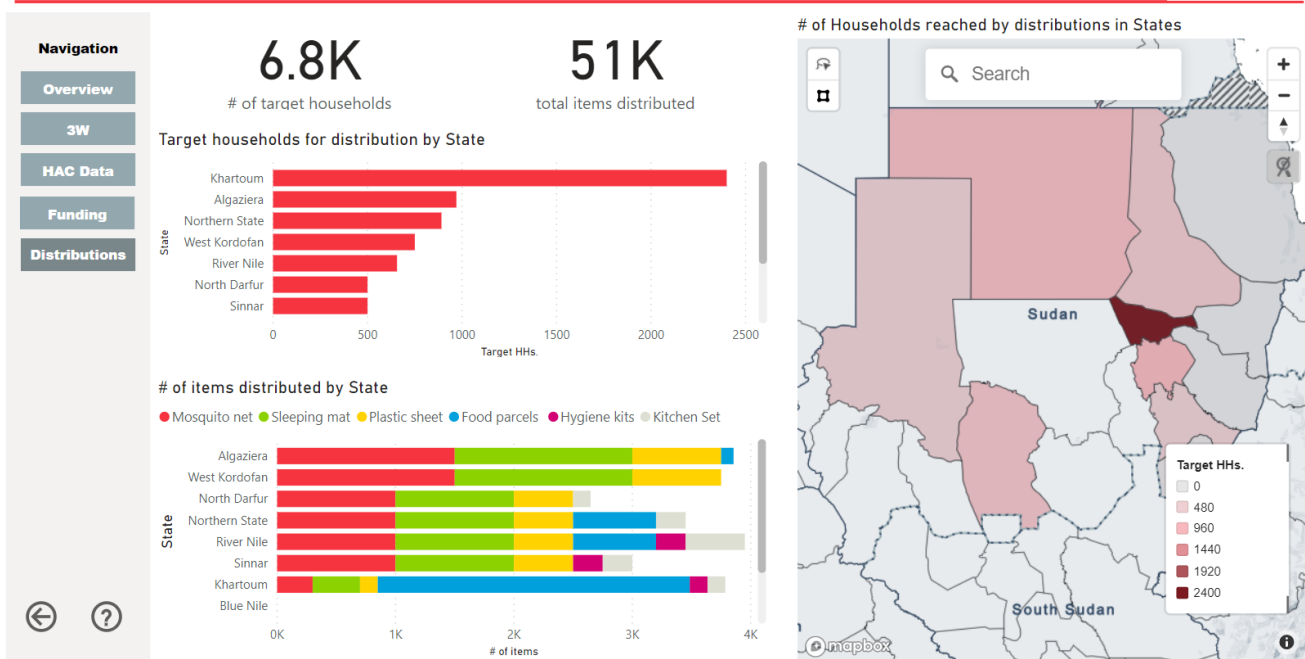


Fig: Distributions carried out by SRCS as of 15 October

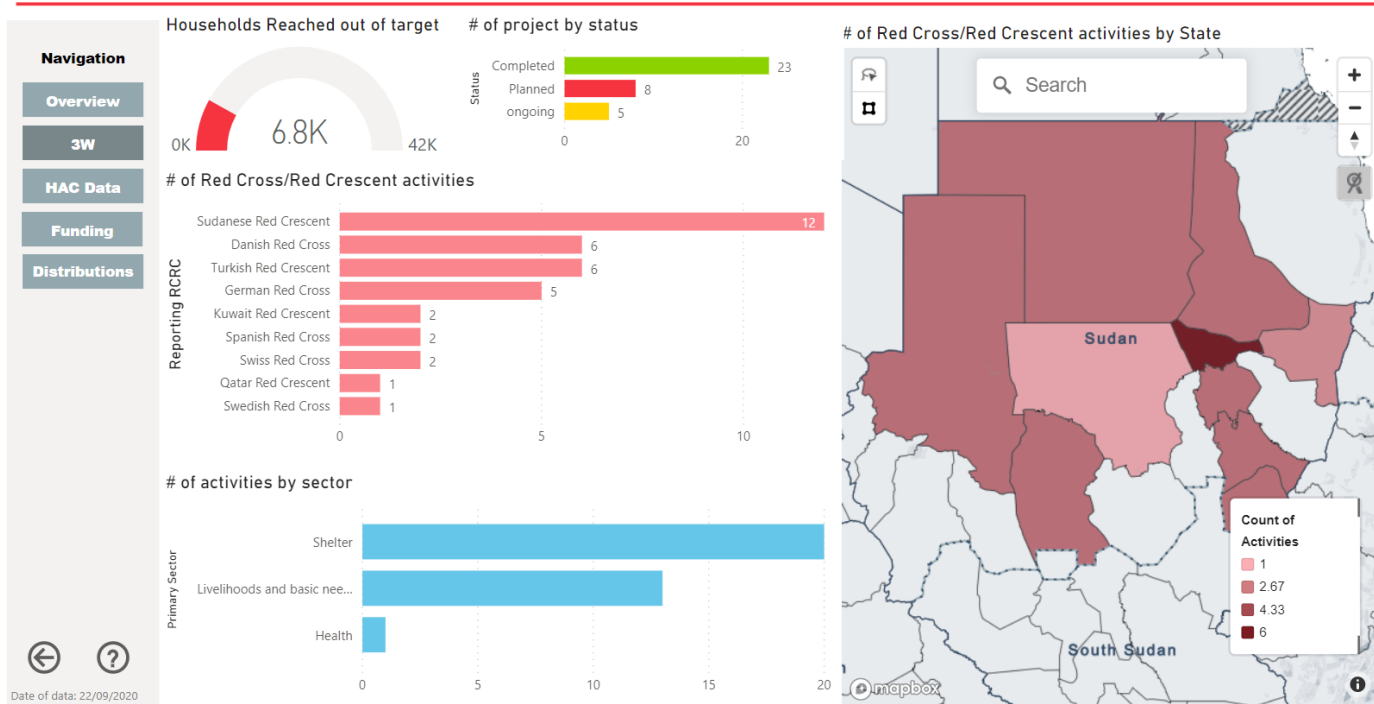
¹ All but Blue Nile and Red Sea have received ESNFIs.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Secretariat provides technical and financial support to SRCS through its East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EA CCST) and the Regional Office for Africa which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. The SRCS flood response is supported by the IFRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNS), while the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers as the response is happening at the same time as the COVID-19 pandemic. Partners conduct bi-weekly meetings to ensure strong coordination, technical support to SRCS and complementarity, as well as to ensure a harmonized response plan. Following the early deployment of an operations manager for the DREF, a team of IFRC Rapid Response Personnel arrived in country in late September to support the SRCS in assessment and coordination of the response. The operation has depended on technical support in the fields of Livelihood, PGI and PMER from the CCST and Regional Office in Nairobi, including direct procurement support from the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).

The in-country PNS's continue to support the teams in the set-up process of the operation. There are eight PNS in-country, and nine providing bilateral support to SRCS. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently involved in the operations in Sudan include ICRC, Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS), Danish Red Cross (DRCS), Qatar Red Crescent (QRCS), Swedish Red Cross (SRCS), Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KRCS), German Red Cross (GRCS) and Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), Efforts are ongoing to map where and when the support is going to integrate it into the SRCS National plan to reach 42,000 households. The operation is working with PNS's and SRCS to build Emergency Appeal recovery actions that complement existing long-term programmes, for more efficient use of resources. There are also ongoing discussions on the possibility of deploying a Membership Coordinator to support these planning and implementation efforts.

Sudan Floods 2020 | RCRC 3W reporting



Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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. Additionally, the Ministry of Labor and Social Development (MoLSD) that has installed a National Emergency Operation Centre to support the floods response coordination in which SRCS is a partner. OCHA supports coordination with flood focal points in all 18 states, who feed the central coordination with information on key needs, response and gaps.



SRCS volunteers aid in evacuations in flood-affected areas

The HAC and the National Civil Defence Council are distributing food and household items (HHIs) in the most affected areas. Sudan Ministry of Health (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, PPE such as gloves and facemasks, mosquito nets, soap and family hygiene kits. In the past two months, emergency shelter and essential household items have reached over 181,000 flood-affected refugees, IDPs and residents across Sudan. UNDP has recently started planning their support to the government for a national level assessment initiative to capture the needs of the affected person from an early recovery lens.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The flooding this year in Sudan is the worst the country has seen for the last 30 years. The extent of the disaster requires a multi-faceted approach which aims towards responding to both current needs and re-emerging needs which vary between states, communities levels and households. The people of Sudan need immediate access to clean drinking water, including restoring safe water sources, as well as latrines. People having lost their homes urgently need temporary shelter while they continue to repair, rebuilt, or even resettle to their homes. In addition, access to food is impacted by the flooding as the floods continue to sweep away food stocks, productive assets such as farming tools and equipment, in addition to causing significant damage to crops in agricultural areas.

The health situation is expected to further deteriorate over the coming months, with increase of vector and water-borne diseases. Already malaria cases have increased in North Darfur

and Sennar State, while West Darfur reported nearly 100 cases of chikungunya, and hundreds of cases of viral haemorrhagic fever have been reported in Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Sennar and West Kordofan states. Detailed needs assessments will be carried out now that water levels are receding. These assessments will inform any strategic changes to the operation and estimated disaggregated data will be provided after the assessments are completed.

Operation Risk Assessment

The team in-country is currently working on a detailed Risk Register to identify the main considerations and measures that will need to be put in place to reduce their likelihood and impact. Some of the elements to be taken into consideration are illustrated in the table below.

Assumptions	Support measures
A1. Already at a high rate, inflation stabilizes	A1. The operation use procurement strategies to avoid loss in the value of funding when exchanged officially in country
A2. Access to information from Branch improves	A2. Support to Branches with IM and PMER capacity and equipment permit improved flow of reporting
A3. Sporadic protests affecting movement	A3. Monitoring of the situation by Security permits pre-empted planning, with remote work options available to the team
Risk	Mitigation Measures
R1. Increase in COVID-19 cases prompts international and state borders	R1.1 Reinforce remote support strategies

	R1.2 Prepare contingencies for program delivery (ie. Preposition cholera response stocks in states with likely outbreaks)
R2. Financial related risk: Limited funding not allocated to agreed purpose	R2.1 Prepare scalable operation strategy for likely funding level scenarios with the Branches that prioritises affected population priority needs
	R2.2 IFRC Fraud and corruption prevention control policy (triple defence) is disseminated in the SRCS
R3. Limited local procurement capacity unable to meet the timely needs of the operation	R3.1 Procurement plan developed with strategies for local procurement and international procurement used "as needed" for priority purposes
	R3.2 Donors are notified in advance when procurement delays impact implementation is apparent

Blue Nile state: *Security risk HIGH*

Of the 8 states supported through the Emergency Appeal, the security conditions in Blue Nile present the highest risks. The state is affected by clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North (SPLM/A-N), particularly in the Nuba Mountains. Although, a peace agreement was signed on 3 October, its impact and reach still need to be assessed. Access in many areas is extremely limited by government forces, and the presence of landmines, notably on the Kadugli–Kauda and Kadugli–Talodi roads (South Kordofan), and the road linking Kurmuk (Blue Nile) with the Ethiopian border. Although SRCS has presence and access in the area that allows them to carry out activities, a more detailed security assessment will need to be carried out before any significant increase in action to ensure proper mitigation measures are in place.

COVID-19 Response

On 9 September, Sudan had reported 13,437 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 833 deaths. By 11 October, the number of confirmed cases had increased to 13,691. Refugees and IDPs have faced a significant burden of COVID-19, including due to the collapse in informal sector work following movement restrictions. The SRCS has taken an active role in COVID-19 prevention, having reached more than 180,000 people with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and health and hygiene promotion activities related to COVID-19, and has provided support to 2,000 cases in isolation.

As such, the National Society actions dedicated to COVID-19 and those conducted through new or ongoing operations will be mutually beneficial and build upon programmatic synergies. The strategies envisaged in this Emergency Appeal will be reviewed concurrently with COVID-19 prevention strategies to ensure the compatibility and to maximize synergies. Up to date information on the activities of the supported National Society as part of the national COVID-19 response and covered outside of this emergency appeal is available on the [COVID-19 operation page IFRC GO Platform](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to ensure immediate support to the SRCS in order to address the relief and early recovery needs of 210,000 people in eight affected states. The integrated activities to be implemented are in the areas of: **Shelter, Settlements and Household Items; Food Security, Livelihoods and Basic Needs; Health and Care; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI).**

Detailed Operational Strategy for Floods Response in Sudan

Detailed integrated needs assessment:

Rapid assessments have been ongoing in collaboration with Government; however, challenges are experienced including areas being inaccessible, the full extent of the disaster impact will be realized once the water levels recess and volunteers are able to visit all the areas. Despite the situation, the SRCS started to assess accessible areas. A planned detailed assessment of the affected localities of the eight priority states will inform any strategic changes to the operation and estimated disaggregated data will be provided after the assessment. A draft plan and questionnaire have

been circulated and is expected to be completed and disseminated to the Branches. The activity will be directly supported by key SRCS staff and the IFRC team (both in person and remotely).

1- Shelter, Settlements and Household items (Target: 210,000 people or 42,000 HH)



The number of destroyed and damaged houses has again increased with over 176,000 households affected

Through the first months of the operation, the Shelter and NFI response will be based on quickly reaching affected populations with the goods they need and following them in their self-recovery of repairing and rebuilding or finding alternate living arrangements. The SRCS distributions will be integrated with emergency WASH, health, protection, and livelihood support. Areas of intervention will be selected by the SRCS Branches, in coordination with the authorities, on the criteria of the severity of the impact, the needs and capacities of the population and the SRCS local capacity to respond quickly.

Emergency:

Distributions of construction materials (tarpaulin, rope, tools, grass mats and bamboo/palm wood) to provide emergency or temporary shelter, a limited number of tents, and essential household items

(including solar light/charger, bed mats, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets and some clothing) will take place. There are two types of distribution packages; the first, is a full package as described above for 10,500 households. Considering the limited stocks and large affected population, 31,500 households with partially damaged homes will receive a different type of package composed of one tarp, two mats, and two blankets. Distributions will be supported by SRCS staff and volunteers who deliver orientations on Emergency and Improved Emergency Shelter messaging, for safe site selection and resilient construction of temporary shelters to provide a minimum of 20 m² of covered protection to 42,000 households.

Early recovery:

Durable shelter support for the most vulnerable with cash or in-kind support (and social technical support) for repair and construction of durable houses. The Support to repair and reconstruction of homes will include:

- Community engagement meetings to enable community-based selection of the most vulnerable households with the full participation of beneficiaries, neighbors, and local leaders/Government.
- Support to 700 community groups through distribution of tools and compressed soil brick molds (integrated with livelihoods)
- Owner driven repair support package of materials and labour for 500 vulnerable households, with monitoring visits to deliver technical support that ensure safe repairs
- Owner driven construction pilot project support package of materials and labour for 100 vulnerable households with monitoring visits to deliver technical support that ensures safe (Durable tukul construction is estimated at 1000 USD in rural and 1500 USD in urban areas).

Durable shelter design options for owner driven reconstruction will be developed by the sector through consultation with local populations, local shelter practitioners and Government officials. Locally available construction materials will be used.

2- Food Security, Livelihoods and Basic Needs (Target: 70,000 people or 14,000 HH)

The Food Security, Livelihoods and Basic Needs strategy will respond to severe food insecurity of the flood-affected population in two phases:

- Emergency food assistance will be distributed by SRCS to 10,000 most vulnerable households who were already facing severe food insecurity levels due to inflation, COVID-19 impacts, and some conflict and displacement.
- The operation will provide livelihood restoration packages with provision of trainings, agricultural inputs, and productive assets. The livelihoods component will target provisioning for basic needs to support to 4,000 households affected by floods.

Given the high inflation situation, food assistance through cash is not an option for now so SRCS will provide in-kind food assistance. Cash feasibility studies will be carried out to take a decision on any the use of cash or vouchers in further assistance activities.

3- Health and Care

SRCS works with its response team members comprising 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 communication with vulnerable households through ECV and/or CBHFA. Activities will include; 1) Production of IEC materials for Health promotion to be integrated with the WASH hygiene campaigns 2) Procurement and distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLIN) (2 per HH) 3) Provision of First Aid to affected communities, and replenishment of supplies supported at branch level 4) Replenishment of supplies used in mobile clinics during flood response 5) Provision of Psychosocial Support to the most vulnerable people, as well as ensuring mental health of the volunteers and staff working to help the affected population 6) Household health education and behaviour change promotion, including a focus on health risks such as respiratory infections, COVID-19, and vaccine-preventable and diarrheal diseases 7) Identify functioning health facilities in target areas and ensure a referral system for critical illnesses, including sexual and reproductive health services 8) Preparation for oral rehydration points (ORP) for community case management of cholera, in the event of an outbreak 9) In-depth assessment for community-based surveillance 10) Preparation to support the authorities with vaccination campaigns if required by a flood-related disease outbreak.

4- Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

To limit water-borne diseases, SRCS volunteers will receive trainings and distribute chlorine tablets to 29,400 affected households. If need be, water tanks of treated water will be installed in localities with higher population. In the recovery phase, using assessment findings, water points will be identified for repair/rehabilitation, whether it is spring catchment, borehole decontamination or well protection. The repair and rehabilitation of water points will be done through community participation and in conjunction with the livelihood sector.

Emergency latrines for 7,100 persons will be erected rapidly to avoid water-borne diseases. This will be carried out by trained SRCS volunteers and daily workers. As part of the sanitation activities, cleaning and spraying campaign will take place to limit the breeding of mosquitos and flies that are the major vectors of diseases mentioned above. This will be done with the support of government authorities to comply with worker and community safety, choice of chemicals and effectiveness of the activity.



Presence of stagnant water increase the risk of waterborne diseases.

As communities move past securing their emergency needs, construction of household latrines will be supported through the government directed Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology. Six-hundred (600) beneficiaries of shelter owner-driven construction support will receive this training to facilitate their latrine construction. Hygiene promotion activities, in collaboration with health promotion campaigns reaching 210,000 persons will be an important part of this response. Door-to-door, radio messages and community group meetings will deliver messages, initially lead by SRCS volunteers and eventually handed over to the 24 Water & Hygiene Committee supported with trainings. SRCS will also reach 10,500 families with hygiene kits.

5- Disaster Risk Reduction

The emergency appeal will enable the SRCS to develop and disseminate Early Warning Systems to better prepare communities to respond to flooding events. In addition to the establishment of Early Warning Systems, the SRCS will also ensure continuous efforts in preparedness and early action at the community level. The operation will also be used to enhance the SRCS' disaster response and resilience capacities through investment and strengthening of contingency plans for the SRCS as well as community contingency plans.

The SRCS through this emergency appeal will enhance its capacities and community level capacities in climate change adaptation. This will include supporting the communities to construct resilient shelters that can withstand climatic disasters. The climate change adaptation interventions will also seek to strengthen capacities and knowledge of communities in utilising appropriate crops to ensure food security. The IFRC will also support the SRCS to strengthen its disaster risk management strategies as well as SoPs for community response teams for future operations. The DRR programme will target communities and households reached through other programmes such as shelter, health, WASH, food security and livelihoods, by building their resilience in a complementary approach. It also aims to expand further to include schools, community groups and the population at large. Importantly, the SRCS will be supported in developing its longer-term approach and role in disaster risk reduction at community level as well as institutional preparedness to respond to disasters and crises.

6- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the operation to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities and the SRCS will receive the needed support to reinforce their existing CEA capacities. 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 and raise concerns or complaints. For clarity and 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 will also be instrumental in collecting feedback and responding to community concerns. In addition, 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. Further, beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be used to obtain feedback on the assistance provided and to guide both the ongoing operation as well as future actions, to ensure SRCS staff and volunteers have the capacity and resources they need to ensure effective CEA, refresher trainings will be delivered at HQ and branch level using the branch level training package.

7- Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

Women and girls, children, elderly, migrants, people with disabilities and with underlying conditions will experience heightened vulnerability due to the flood and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. PGI will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to ensure communities dignity, access, participation and safety. This means beginning with a series of in-house trainings and orientations to ensure the teams have an understanding of how PGI can be approached at all levels. 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 date 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 and 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 and be assisted through the integration of these by focal points at state level that will monitor and propose actions to assure them.


8- Strengthen National Societies


The effective response of SRCS is highly dependent on the strength and capacity of its volunteers including youth members who are the backbone of the operational and coordination systems to deliver timely and high-quality humanitarian services. To have effective, motivated, and protected volunteers, SRCS will further develop its volunteer management and youth development systems, support youth programmes and provide insurance for its active volunteers. The SRCS leadership will ensure continued management and supervision of activities of the SRCS for improved accountability.

The National Society transformative plan implemented parallel to the flood operation is holistic and encompasses several aspects contributing to increased quality, capacity, accountability and integrity of the organization and its services.

Through the operation, the IFRC will strengthen the SRCS disaster response capacities through: 1) Strengthening the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), 2) Conducting a PER assessment of SRCS and development of a plan of action, 3) Staff and volunteer trainings, 4) Establishment of guidelines and SoPs for disaster response, 5) Enhance the NS capacity in Logistics and procurement, 6) Strengthen financial management systems for the NS, 7) Enhance capacity of local branches by supporting and facilitating Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercises, 8) Ensure volunteers safety and wellbeing by supporting institutionalisation of duty of care and 9) Conduct lessons learnt and operational review to inform future operations

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN


 <p>Shelter People reached: 18,255² Male: 8,580 Female: 9,675</p>		
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of population with damaged or destroyed homes reached with immediate shelter support.	42%	6%
Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH provided with Emergency Shelter Materials and essential household items	42,000	5,919
# of HH completing owner driven house repairs through pilot cash or in-kind support	500	0
# of HH completing owner driven house construction through cash or in-kind support	100	0
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of persons reached with BBS messages	80,000	0
# of volunteers and staff trained in PASSA	24	0
# of persons participating in PASSA sessions	480	0
# of persons trained in technical BBS sessions	320	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>With the support of the first DREF allocation, distributions of urgently needed emergency shelter and household items reached more than 3,000 households in 3 states; Blue Nile, Sennar and Khartoum. These are coordinated with distributions of in-kind and bilaterally-funded support across other affected states. An additional shipment from the pre-positioned stock in Dubai has reached Sudan and is already being distributed to 3,500 households in severely affected Khartoum state. These items will be complemented with locally purchased wood, rope and nails that will permit the decongestion of families in hosted homes, return of some to their properties where they will erect temporary structures or repair damage caused by flooding and heavy rains.</p> <p>At the moment SRCS is focusing on Khartoum state which has a higher number of affected people. Following the registration of affected persons, including recording the level of housing damage (damaged or destroyed), communities are visited by Branch teams to carry out a sampling of results before the tailored request for relief items is submitted to the national office to deliver materials.</p> <p>A Safe Emergency Shelter message orientation has been prepared to be delivered to families to help erect safe shelters and brochures and banners are being printed to help animate the activity. Tool kits made available from a Luxemburg Red Cross prepositioned stock (currently under custom clearance process) will be distributed to the community volunteers to present practical examples and help families that cannot build the shelters themselves.</p>		

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People Reached: 70,000³ Male: 32,900 Female: 37,100</p>		
Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

² This is an estimate, based on current disaggregated data of affected people, confirmed figures will be provided in future updates once information from branches is processed.


³ This is an estimate, based on current disaggregated data of affected people, confirmed figures will be provided in future updates once detailed information from branches is processed.

# of people reached with assistance to restore or strengthen their livelihood	14,000	0
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH received assistance with restoration of productive assets	1,500	0
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH reached received onetime in-kind food donations	10,000	4,140
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH receive agricultural inputs and farming tools	2,500	0
Progress towards outcomes		
To date, the National Society has been able to support 4,140 HHs with food parcels through the support of Kuwait Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent. Further, the operation is exploring what inflation mitigation strategies are being used by other organizations to see the feasibility of using a cash and voucher strategy for the response, either for further basic needs assistance or for livelihoods restoration.		
The first construction labor and materials market assessments have shown rising prices for essential items required by families to recover.		

 Health People reached: 7,300⁴ Male: 3,431 Female: 3,869		
Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people assisted with first aid and mobile clinics	2,100	0
Health Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in First Aid	50%	0%
Health Outcome 2: Transmission of diseases in affected population is reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted communities with Epi control activities	50%	0
# of people reached with mosquito nets	84,000	7,300
Health Output 2.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in Epidemic Control	160	0
Health Output 2.2: SRCS is prepared for the management of cholera cases in the community, with referral established for severe cases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in cholera detection and prevention	100%	0%
Health Outcome 3: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with PSS	100%	0%

⁴ This is an estimate, based on current disaggregated data of affected people, confirmed figures will be provided in future updates once information from branches is processed.

Health Output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in PSS	160	0
Progress towards outcomes		
The operation has continued to engage in the design of interventions geared towards ensuring that the immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced. So far, 150 SRCS volunteers supported local health authorities with spraying campaigns in the 2 localities in the Northern state, where cases of hemorrhagic fever were detected.		
In addition, 7,300 mosquito nets have been distributed in Northern State, Khartoum state, Algazeira, West Kordofan, Sennar and North Darfur. An additional 7,000 mosquito nets have been procured and are in the process of distribution in Khartoum state.		

Water, sanitation and hygiene		
 <p>People reached: 3,250⁵ Male:1463 Female: 1,787</p>		
WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services or hygiene promotion	210,000	0
WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in household water treatment	160	0
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH that received safe water solutions	29 400	0
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene kits and soap	10,500	3,250 ⁶
WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of population using sanitation facilities	5%	0
WASH Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of water and hygiene committees supported	24	0
WASH Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of HH who built latrines through CLTS approach	600	0
WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected people reached by hygiene promotion	25%	0
Progress towards outcomes		

⁵ This is an estimate, based on current disaggregated data of affected people, confirmed figures will be provided in future updates once information from branches is processed.

⁶ More people reached with soap but exact figures are being confirmed and will be reported in the next updates

SRCS, with the bilateral support of PNS's, has distributed 650 hygiene kits in the states of Khartoum, Sennar and River Nile. In addition, 10,000 pieces of soap were distributed in affected localities in Northern State and North Darfur. The WASH sector has continued to engage in assessment of targeted areas in Khartoum, to ensure an immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities. Equipment for the rapid set up of 235 emergency latrines have arrived in country and over the coming weeks the sector will focus on identifying locations and procuring local materials for their installation. In addition to this SRCS is aiming at setting up handwashing facilities, construction of showers in camps, provision of clean water including distribution of water treatment chemicals, cleaning, fumigation, and scaling up hygiene promotion activities in the affected areas.

150 SRCS volunteers supported local health authorities with spraying campaigns in 2 localities in the North state, this vector control activity is crucial as part of the response to the cases of hemorrhagic fever.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of PGI focal points identified in states where flood response activities are occurring to ensure integration into all activities	100%	0%

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of state branches with PGI action plans	100%	0%
% of branches reporting disaggregated data	100%	13%

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of branches with mapping of referral services	100%	0%

Progress towards outcomes

Within the period under review, the operation has continued to set-up interventions geared towards ensuring communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable. These activities are planned to be rolled out at community levels and are expected to have an impact by ensuring programmes and operations have safe and equitable provision of basic services. This will also put in consideration the different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

The SRCS branch in Khartoum has developed a new registration form to ensure disaggregated data is collected during assessments and distributions. Moreover, the key informant questionnaire being used in the state as part of the ongoing assessment process, includes question geared at identifying protection risks as well as mainstreaming PGI topics across all sector.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted localities with flood response activities with improved disaster response preparedness	80%	0%

DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of early warning system initiated or reinforced	8	0
# of trainings for community response teams	8	0

DRR Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of 8 targeted localities where at least one climate change risk initiative is practiced	100	0
DRR Output 2.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of programs that incorporate at least one eco-system based and environmentally sustainable nature-based solution	50%	0%
Progress towards outcomes		
The implementation of the DRR activities will start once the emergency phase has concluded, currently the operation is in conversation with Partner National Societies to coordinate interventions of the appeal with their long term DRR projects.		

Strengthen National Society		
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers involved in activities who are insured	100%	100%
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers provided with PPE	350	0
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of branches supported with infrastructure and/or systems support	16	0
International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS supporting the surge phase	10	6
Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of profiles requested for which a candidate is identified	100%	100%
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of branches with trained CEA focal points	100%	0%
% of branches with feedback mechanisms available to communities	100%	0%
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of branches assisted with logistics capacity	8	1
Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of support units working in coordination	4	3
Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# RCRC presence in the media	100	25
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of Comms trainings delivered	16	0
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted states with a completed integrated assessment	100%	0%
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of branches supported with finance and accountability systems	8	1
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of country security plans disseminated	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Within the last one month, the operation has strived to ensure that National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the National Society has the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform, this has been ensured through rolling out interventions on; National Society Development in Emergencies, Information Management, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, Logistics and Procurement, Financial Management and Communication. The detail on progress is explained below.</p> <p>National Society Development in Emergencies (NSDiE) The NSDiE focused on developing a scalable set up for the operation depending on access to intervention areas, human resources and the funding level. Within the month, the National Society continued to implement the transformative plan that includes a reorganization of the National Headquarters and, to some degree, the branches. This reorganization impacts, to some degree, the planned activities. In addition, the National Society and the Steering Committee has continued to show good progress, and a concrete example is the revised zero-draft of the Red Crescent Act translated from Arabic to English. One priority is, to where possible, align the current operation with the priorities of the transformative agenda.</p> <p>The team visited the Khartoum branch office and discussed the branch's priorities with the Branch Director. The current response operation highlights short-term needs, such as access to fuel, transportation, and volunteers' mobilization. However, an underlying and important long-term issue is settling the ownership dispute of the branch office and land, investment in the extensive volunteer network (+13 000 active volunteers in 7 areas), sustainability of branch organization and activities. Lastly, a rapid assessment of the national warehouse facility in Khartoum resulted in the National Society developing a concrete plan to improve the operational conditions.</p> <p>Information Management (IM) Information Management (IM) has been supporting the operation in secondary data review and analysis, providing situational analysis, and understanding to the sectors to ensure effective planning can be achieved at the current stage of the operation. Due to the lack of primary data available to the operation currently, secondary data sources provided by the IM team has been the main data sources available for operational planning. The IM team led the operation in a scenario planning exercise to ensure potential shifts in the operation could be mapped and mitigated through planning. The IM team has also been working the PNS to collect and collate movement activities across Sudan and will continue to do so throughout the operation. In addition to this, IM has been working with the NS, through their PMER staff to strengthen their distribution tracking. The team also supported PRD team in revising their funding tracking matrix and in turn enable a more streamlined the reporting of available funds. The secondary data collected and available PNS's data, distribution tracking, and PRD's data is analysed and reported on through the operational situational overview dashboard.</p> <p>An important area moving forward is primary data collection. As such IM has been and will continue to support the NS in their assessments. This support will be in all areas of IM workstreams, planning, collection, analysis, and reporting.</p> <p>Logistics and procurement During the implementation period, the IHC supported the operation with the flight of NFI targeting to reach 3,500 households. The shipment also included sanitation equipment. In terms of fleet to support the operation, the second IFRC leased vehicle is operational now, one driver from SRCS has been seconded to support IFRC. Eight more vehicles, to strengthen the SRCS fleet, are being procured through the Vehicle Rental Programme and will arrive by sea freight.</p> <p>The Rapid Response Logistics Coordinator is supporting the operation with:</p>		

- Preparation and execution of the logistics requisition of international shipment of relief item.
- Rapid assessment of National Society warehousing capacity.
- Coordination and support for on arrival of the air freight between National Society and IFRC Regional Logistics for the relief items for 3500 households
- Receiving and warehousing of the relief items
- Setting up systems that support local procurement of relief items for the Shelter and WASH programmes sector which also include coordination with the National Society on the customs clearance procedures.
- Coordination of the vehicles available for the operation and ensuring that the required resources are in place.

The rapid market assessment of in-country vehicle rental services and service provision has been completed. Lastly, there is coordination with Partner National Societies on international shipments arriving from Dubai Regional Unit to Sudan

Finance and administration

The IFRC has in-country a Finance Controller with finance and admin capacity being reinforced through the deployment of a Finance Officer from Africa Region.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The Rapid Response PMER Coordinator has joined the team and will be supporting the Operation remotely after undergoing all the necessary briefings, in conversation with NS for potential in-country deployment. IFRC will support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in the development of the overall monitoring framework and work with SRCS to review progress and update the progress on a weekly basis. Key performance measures will be agreed and used to generate management reports.

Currently, the operation team are reviewing the response strategy, where a detailed monitoring framework will be developed once the strategy is in place covering the requirements of the appeal. The baselines will also be established including targets and milestones. This will continuously be reviewed from time to time. While the log-frame indicators will be used to track overall performance, additional process indicators will also be developed and tracked in a bid to shape the response. Among other things, the operations will re-look at previous floods disaster response performance in terms of timeliness, type of disasters and beneficiaries reached, through this, a learning strategy will be designed for continuous improvement including shaping of after-action reviews.

Communications

The IFRC communication team have continued to share stories on the ongoing floods through social media messages, this is in a bid to ensure that all stakeholders are made aware of the ongoing interventions in Sudan. The IFRC will continue to support the SRCS staff and volunteers on communication from national to branch level. This is envisaged to create awareness and mobilise more volunteers to come in and support the SRCS efforts in responding to the flooding. They will continue supporting the development of key messages as well as working in activities to engage with the communities and streamline the service provision and targeted intervention. In addition, a Communications and Visibility Strategy is under development to support awareness raising of the crisis.

Further, the operation was able to host a high-level visit of the IFRC's Secretary General which was supported with press releases, social media releases collecting AV, editing photos and video. All the activities were done in close coordination with/supporting local comms department. So far 21 tweets have been produced for the operation.

D. Financial Report

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	*	Operation	MDRSD028
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Oct 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD028 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 12 Aug 2020 to 10 Sep 2022; appeal launch date: 11 Sep 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	530,000
AOF2 - Shelter	3,020,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,225,000
AOF4 - Health	1,925,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,630,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	75,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,885,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	630,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	585,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	495,000
Total Funding Requirements	12,000,000
Donor Response* as per 19 Oct 2020	2,274,663
Appeal Coverage	18.96%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	681,866	472,328	209,538
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	298,200	0	298,200
AOF4 - Health	97,767	0	97,767
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	159,537	0	159,537
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,876	280	2,596
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	216,989	6,127	210,862
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	22,365	1,646	20,719
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	48,085	11,846	36,239
Grand Total	1,527,685	492,226	1,035,459

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2100/9999

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,274,663
Expenditure	-492,226
Closing Balance	1,782,437
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,782,437

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	749,272	Reimbursed :	749,272	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	*	Operation	MDRSD028
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Oct 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSD028 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 12 Aug 2020 to 10 Sep 2022; appeal launch date: 11 Sep 2020

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	91,800				91,800		
Czech Government	196,464				196,464		
European Commission - DG ECHO	107,181				107,181		
Finnish Red Cross	107,181				107,181		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,431				43,431		
On Line donations	430				430		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	274,459				274,459		
Swedish Red Cross	215,814				215,814		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	27,014				27,014		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	992,413				992,413		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat	218,478				218,478		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,274,663	0	0	0	2,274,663	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,274,663	0	

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
