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## Operation Update

### Sudan: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n°:</b> MDRSD028	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">FL-2020-000176-SDN</a>
<b>6 months update:</b> 24 March 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 6 month (12 August 2020 – 12 February 2021)
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 September 2020	<b>Operation Timeframe:</b> 24 months <b>End date:</b> 10 September 2022
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 12 Million	<b>DREF allocated:</b> 750,000 Swiss francs
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 210,000	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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:

The operation has continued to implement interventions geared towards ensuring immediate support to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in order to address the relief and early recovery needs of 210,000 people affected by 2020 flooding. It continues to be implemented 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). Within the period under review, SRCS has been able to reach 92,785 people with household and hygiene items, as well as with food parcels in eight States. SRCS and IFRC continue to prioritise activities held in the [EPOA](#) based on the current level of funding and as well as to plan for the recovery phase, moving from emergency approaches to transitional solutions and strengthening the preparedness component of the plan to ensure readiness for the upcoming flood season.

The Information Management system for tracking the operational response including the [dashboard](#) can be found on the Go Platform, which traces and illustrates the Federation-wide response.

## 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 affected close to 900,000 people in 18 states across the country. The torrential rain and resulting flooding was the worst flooding seen in the country in 30 years.

The most affected states include; Khartoum, North Darfur, West Darfur, Al Gezira, Sennar, Blue Nile and Red Sea. The worst affected states account for the majority of all people affected. Of the displaced families, many have been 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.

Recurrent hazards such as the Floods experienced in 2020 put additional stress on the already challenging humanitarian context of the country.

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. In 2020, Sudan was confronted with Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs) and a polio outbreak, in addition to the annual cycles of outbreak of cholera, malaria, dengue and chikungunya which are endemic. Sudan continues to face health and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. As of March 9<sup>th</sup>, a total of 30,540 people have tested positive to COVID, and 1915 people have died from the disease. The COVID-19 Case Fatality Rate is among the highest in the world.

Overall needs in Sudan have continued to grow due to the severe economic crisis, with soaring inflation impacting the most vulnerable, increasing humanitarian needs, and presenting a real challenge to aid agencies. On Sunday February 21, the Government of Sudan (GoS) announced a flotation of its currency SDG in an expected step to meet a major demand by international financial institutions to help the transitional authorities overhaul the economic crisis experienced by the country. The impact of this measure is yet to be experienced.

The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan predicts that the number of people in need in 2021 will be the highest from over the past decade, driven by the economic crisis, exacerbated by COVID-19, protracted internal displacement and the unprecedented flooding in 2020 and disease outbreaks. These combining factors have led to a decreased ability of households to meet and access basic needs and services. At least 1.3 million people face emergency levels of acute food insecurity and 5.8 million people are facing crisis level of acute food insecurity. The decline in the economy has severely affected all provision of basic services, including health services, with only 15% of essential drugs available in the country.

## **Summary of current response**

On the 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. On 11 September 2020, SRCS launched a 12 million Swiss francs [Emergency Appeal](#) to increase the geographical reach of its response and deliver assistance and early recovery support to some 210,000 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).

The operation has benefited from pro-active in-country partners for early support to a harmonized response. With support from RCRC partners, 18,557 households have been assisted with relief assistance. The Flood operation has moved from the initial emergency phase to (early) recovery, moving to transitional solutions as well as strengthening SRCS and community capacity to prepare and respond for the upcoming Flood season in June 2021.

## **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 now planning a detailed integrated assessment which will inform the recovery phase of the operation. 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 recover from the effects of the floods.

The SRCS has been able to deploy close to 1,500 volunteers to the 18 affected states who have now been able to reach more than 18,557 households with NFI and food distributions, search and rescue, first aid, and vector control activities. The figure below indicates the items distributed by SRCS with support of IFRC and partner National Societies.

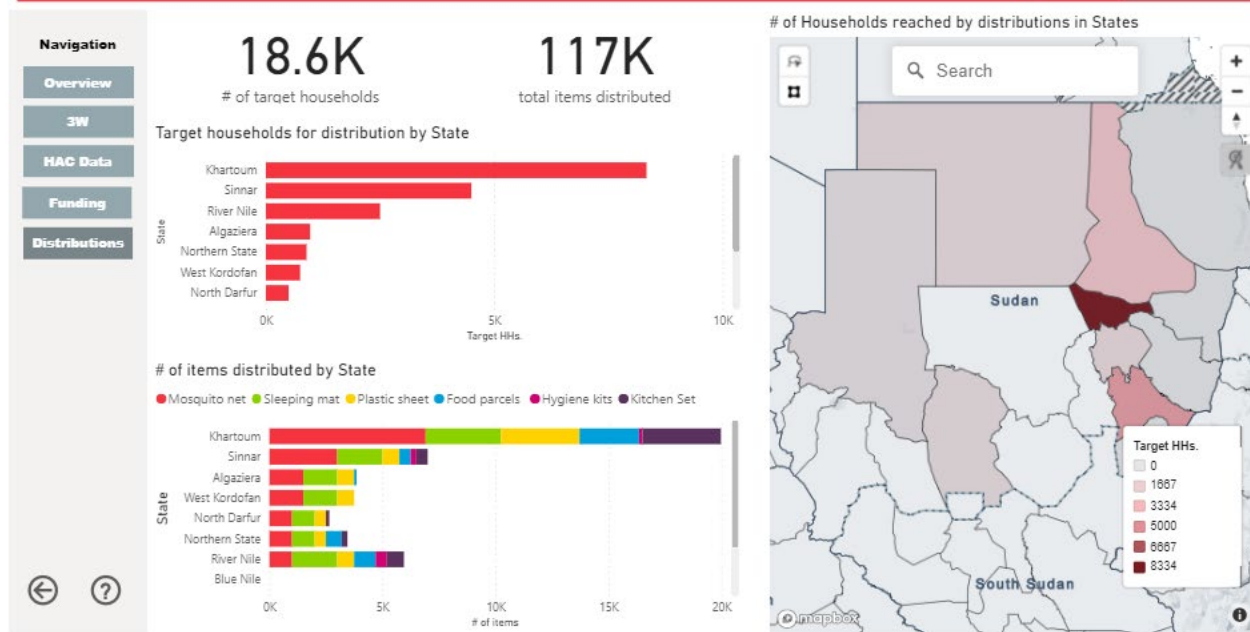


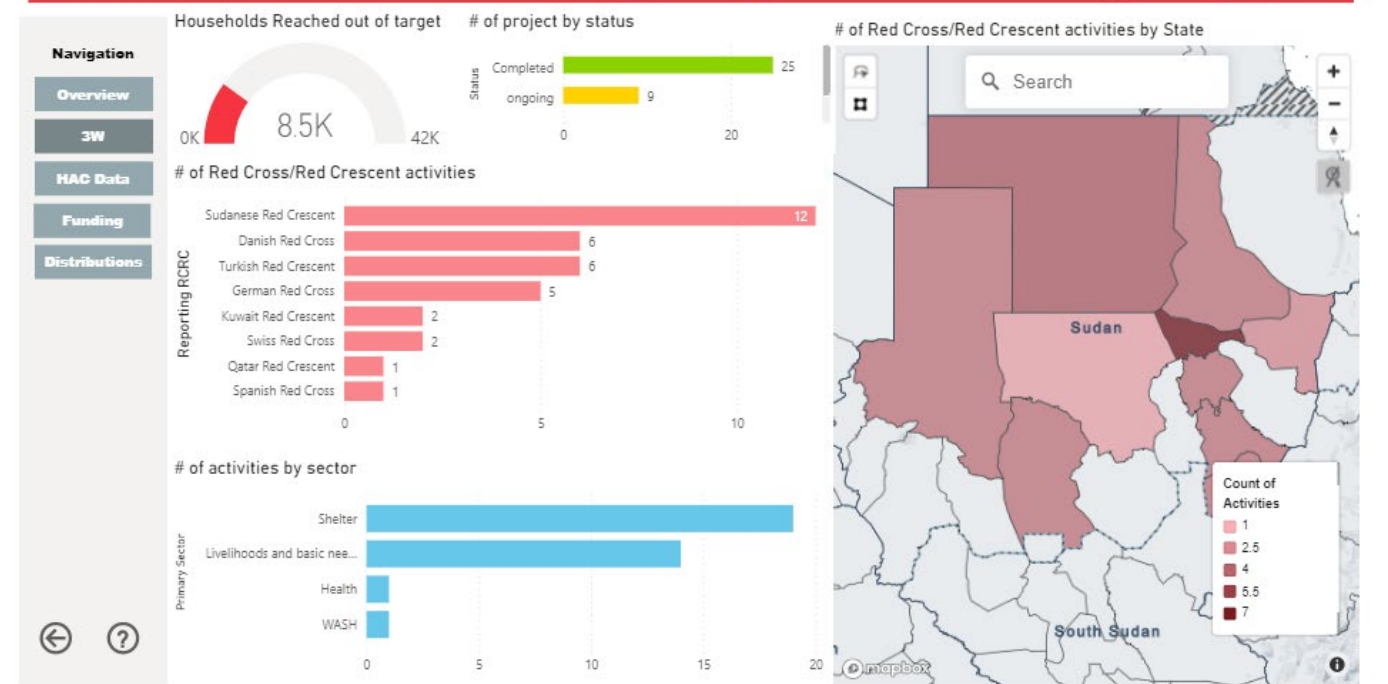
Fig: Distributions carried out by SRCS as of February 2021

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

The IFRC Secretariat provides technical and financial support to SRCS through its Country Office in Sudan, the 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, ICRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNS), Partners conduct bi-weekly meetings to ensure strong coordination, technical support to SRCS and complementarity, as well as to ensure a harmonized response plan. From September to December IFRC deployed Rapid Response team to support the response, including a Head of Operation as well as PMER, Logistic, Communication, WASH and Shelter response personnel. A CEA surge was deployed in January to provide technical CEA support. The operation continues to depend on technical support in the fields of Disaster Management, Livelihood, CEA, WASH, Shelter, Health, PGI and PMER from the CCST and Regional Office in Nairobi, including direct procurement support from the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).

There are eight PNS in-country, and ten 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), Swiss Red Cross (SwissRCS) Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KRCS), German Red Cross (GRCS), Spanish Red Cross (SRCS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS) and Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC).

The Information Management system for tracking the operational response including the [dashboard](#) can be found on the Go Platform, which traces and illustrates the Federation-wide response. IFRC is coordinating with partners to collect and present the Federation wide responses. Currently this is limited to the relief activities, but is planned to be expanded to include recovery activities.



## Overview of non-RCRC actors 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. 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.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The 2020 flooding in Sudan was 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 support with transitional shelter solutions. In addition, livelihood support is of high need, as the floods have swept away productive assets such as farming tools and equipment, in addition to causing significant damage to crop in agricultural areas.

The health situation remains precarious, with the floods having further impacted the already weak health structures. Emergency health services have been provided and the detailed needs assessments will be carried out in March 2021 which will further inform the recovery strategy.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Assumptions	Support Measures
A1. Already at a high rate, inflation stabilizes	A1. The operation uses appropriate procurement strategies to avoid loss in the value of funding. Budgets will be revised in line with the currency fluctuation.
A2. Access to information from Branch improves	A2. Support to Branches with IM and PMER capacity and equipment permit improved flow of reporting. PMER staff recruited at each of the 3 branches targeted by IFRC, and tablets have been procured to support kobo data collection.

A3. Sporadic protests affecting movement	A3. Monitoring of the situation by Security permits pre-empted planning, with remote work options available to the team
<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>
R1. Extreme weather events continue to impact affected population	R1.1 Continuous monitoring of weather events R1.2 Establishment of Early Warning systems at branch level R1.3 Contingency plan and stock repositioning plan in place, as well as support to warehouse capacity
R2. Disruption of supply chain, decreased mobility, socio-economic deterioration, increase in crime, and staff and volunteer health is impacted as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.	R2.1 Business continuity plan includes duty of care measures for staff, volunteers, and communities, and allow an analysis of risk for any activity to be performed. R2.2 identification of national and local suppliers to provide essential humanitarian goods and services.
R3. International wires are blocked or disrupted. Fraud, Corruption, and theft in IFRC or NS	<b>R3.1</b> Payments are done through Geneva or Nairobi to international suppliers. <b>R3.2</b> Alternative systems of cash transfers are utilized as an emergency procedure, and donors informed. <b>R3.3</b> IFRC Fraud and corruption prevention control policy (Triple defense) is disseminated within NS. <b>R3.4</b> NS and IFRC has an annual internal and external audit process. <b>R3.5</b> IFRC operation has a fully dedicated finance team to ensure funds are implemented in line with donor requirements, both working closely with NS. <b>R3.6</b> IFRC maintains a detailed risk register clearly identifying vulnerabilities, mitigations measures and risk owners.
<b>R4. Reputational risk:</b>  When Fundamental Principles are in danger of being compromised. Loss of trust: Community acceptance is disrupted due to operational hurdles or staff behavior, and activities eventually halted	<b>R4.1.</b> NS branches opt to suspend all activities until the necessary guarantees are granted to be able to operate entirely in line with its mandate. <b>R4.2.</b> IFRC works closely with NSs to enhance communications capacity. The IFRC Geneva and Regional Office for Africa communications unit are ready to support CVM to communicate NS humanitarian role, and relevant public statements or press releases. <b>R4.3.</b> IFRC and NS always apply adequate standards for community participation, considering their concerns, particularly those most vulnerable <b>R4.4.</b> Feedback systems are in place and are analyzed to tackle rumors, mistrust, or frustrations in communities, before they escalate

**Blue Nile state: security risk HIGH**

Of the eight 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.

The security situation in Blue Nile remains on high risk. Efforts continue to be ongoing to clear the landmines on the roads leading to the boarder with South Sudan. Despite these challenges, SRCS, ADRA, WFP, World Vision, Save the Children USA, UNICEF are all operating in the area. With the recent incoming population movement caused by the crisis in Tigray, 7,800 refugees have arrived through the border into Blue Nile State, to Wad El Mahi locality. Plans are underway to establish a camp in Medina No 6 in Wad El Mahi locality.



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

## COVID-19 Response

The latest figures up to March 9<sup>th</sup>, its reported a total of 30,540 people have tested positive to COVID, and 1915 people have died from the disease. The COVID-19 Case Fatality Rate is among the highest in the world.

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:

SRCS participated in the rapid assessments in collaboration with Government. A detailed needs assessment is planned by SRCS for March 2021, which will inform the recovery strategy of the operation.

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

Through the first months of the operation, the NFI shelter response was based on quickly reaching affected populations with the goods they need and emergency shelter solutions. The recovery phase of the operation starting now includes support to repairing and rebuilding of original homes or finding alternate living arrangements. Areas of intervention for the emergency phase have been 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. The detailed needs assessment planned for March 2021 will support readjusting of targeting for recovery activities.

#### **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, bed mats, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets and some clothing).

#### **Early recovery:**

Durable shelter support for the most vulnerable with in-kind support (and technical support) for repair and construction of durable houses. Durable shelter design will be discussed with communities and local authorities and will need to be agreed by both. The initial durable model thought to be improved Tukul (Mud Bricks Walls, Wooden Thatch Roofs), is working in Rural Areas, but seems not aesthetically accepted in Khartoum State.

## **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 has been distributed to most vulnerable households who were already facing severe food insecurity levels due to inflation, COVID-19 impacts, and some conflict and displacement. Up to date, a total of 4,890 food parcels were distributed with support from Turkish RC, to the most floods affected families in four states (Northern State 700, River Nile 950, Algazierra 105, Sinnar 500 and Khartoum 2,635) in addition 28 MT (28,000 Kgs) of meat distribution in six of the affected states. An additional 7000 KGs of wheat flour donated by Egyptian RC was distributed in Khartoum state and 500MT of food donated by Kwait RC was distributed in Sinnar and River Nile States .
- The operation will provide livelihood restoration packages with provision of trainings, agricultural inputs, and productive assets. The livelihoods component will be further informed by the detailed needs assessment.

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**

The 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. 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 have been erected to avoid water-borne diseases. As part of the sanitation activities, cleaning and spraying campaigns were implemented to limit the breeding of mosquitos and flies that are the major vectors of diseases mentioned above. This has been done with the support of government authorities to comply with worker and community safety, choice of chemicals and effectiveness of the activity.

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. 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 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 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 is 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 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 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.

SRCS hired a CEA officer to assist the branches in mainstreamed CEA throughout the operation, three trainings were conducted with support of the IFRC CEA advisor.

- One training targeted SRCS leadership, 10 people (2 female and 8 male) participated in the training with focus on strategic development and institutionalization of CEA within SRCS. Development of a CEA strategy will be a key follow up action from the engagement.
- One training targeted the SRCS HQ head of departments, and PNS, 25 people (8 female and 17male) participated with focus on tools for mainstreaming CEA in existing operations and programmes.
- One training targeted the operations team at Khartoum branch, with participation of 26 staff and volunteers on Khartoum state (13 female and 13 male). The training focused on communication with and participatory approaches for engaging affected communities as well as development and management of feedback mechanisms.
- One scoping mission was conducted to Sennar and Blue Nile by the CEA surge and IFRC Senior CEA Officer to assess CEA capacities and current community engagement approaches, which will further inform CEA priorities in the operation.

The newly recruited national CEA officer has commenced support to the Khartoum branch to establish a systematic feedback mechanism to capture and respond to the complaints and suggestions from the community. The feedback collected will guide and influence the operational decisions as well as future humanitarian responses.

## **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 is 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. SRCS is in the recruitment process of hiring a PGI officer. 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 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 institutional and disaster response capacities through:

- 1) Strengthening the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC),
- 2) Strengthening warehouse capacity
- 3) Strengthening IT systems
- 5) Enhance the NS capacity in Logistics and procurement
- 6) Support the Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCAC)
- 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

 <b style="color: red;">Shelter</b> <b>People reached: 92,785</b> Male: 45,465 Female: 47,320		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of population in targeted states with damaged or destroyed homes reached with immediate shelter support.	42%	44% <sup>1</sup>
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of HH provided with Emergency Shelter Materials and essential household items	42,000	18,557 <sup>2</sup>
# 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
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of persons reached with BBS messages	80,000	12,380
# of volunteers and staff trained in PASSA	24	24
# of persons participating in PASSA sessions	480	476
# of persons trained in technical BBS sessions	100	100

<sup>1</sup> This is a Federation wide achievement

<sup>2</sup> This is a Federation wide achievement

# of model houses constructed	32	36
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<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 reached Sudan and was distributed to 3,385 households in severely affected Khartoum state. These items have been complemented with locally purchased wood, rope and nails that permit the decongestion of families in hosted homes, return of some to their properties where they erect temporary structures or repair damage cause by flooding and heavy rains. Emergency shelter key messages were printed and distributed to households in Khartoum state.</p> <p>With the support from IFRC, SRCS focused the first emergency support with DREF funding on Blue Nile, Sennar and Khartoum State, the recovery phase will continue to focus on these 3 states. Following the registration of affected persons, including recording the level of housing damage (damaged or destroyed), communities have been 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 material.</p> <p>A training in Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness was conducted in Khartoum with participation of 24 staff and volunteers, and onwards orientation sessions were held with 476 people to help erect safe shelters and brochures and banners have been printed to help animate the activity.</p> <p>In the Blue Nile, SRCS procured and distributed 650 sets of improved shelter packages in three localities (Tadamon, Rosaries and Damazine). A total of 100 volunteers have been trained in safe shelter building techniques and conducted 2,000 home visits in Blue Nile State to support with emergency shelter construction.</p>		

 <p><b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>  <b>People Reached: 24,450</b>  Male: 11,980  Female: 12,470</p>		
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with assistance to restore or strengthen their livelihood	14,000	0
<b>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).</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of HH received assistance with restoration of productive assets	1,500	0
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of HH reached received onetime in-kind food donations	10,000	4,890 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of HH receive agricultural inputs and farming tools	2,000	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>To date, the National Society has been able to support 4,890 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 livelihood component of the action is currently being planned, detailed planning and targeting of the livelihood component will be building on the results of the detailed needs assessment.</p>		

<sup>3</sup> This is a Federation wide achievement



## Health

People reached: 39,755

Male: 19,480

Female: 20,275

**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	39,755 ,910

**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 and CBHFA	160	26

**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 affected people provided with PSS	100%	5

**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	20

### 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. SRCS volunteers supported local health authorities with spraying campaigns in the 2 localities in the Northern state, where cases of hemorrhagic fever were detected. Spraying campaigns were also conducted in Khartoum State

A total of 15,910 mosquito nets were distributed and other HHI distributions were accompanied with health promotion messages. In addition, volunteers have been conducting household visits to conduct health promotion at household level. Community PSS sessions were conducted and the PSS strategy during the recovery phase is currently being developed. A PSS officer is being recruited to lead the implementation of PSS activities in the recovery phase.

A total of 26 volunteers have been trained in CBHFA and ECV, and 20 volunteers have been trained in PSS and PFA. Also, 3 health promotion refresher trainers were conducted for volunteers in Khartoum State.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 56,250

Male 27,563

Female: 28,687

**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	56,250
<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in HHWT	160	60
<b>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</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HH that received safe water solutions	29 400	11,250
<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>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene kits and soap	10,500	4,500
<b>WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with emergency latrines	1157	1157
<b>WASH Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. water and hygiene committees supported	24	0
<b>WASH Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of HH who built latrines through CLTS approach	600	0
<b>WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected people reached by hygiene promotion	25%	6%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>SRCS, with the bilateral support of PNS's, has distributed 900 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. A total of 2,000 hygiene kits have been procured through IFRC RLU and arrived in Khartoum in February, and distribution plan is being finalized on these items. 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. A total of 235 emergency latrines were constructed in Khartoum State.</p> <p>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. Spraying campaigns have also been conducted in Khartoum State.</p> <p>Three hygiene promotion refresher trainings were conducted in localities of Omdurman, Karari and Jebel Awalia, in Khartoum State, where 20 volunteers in each of the locality received training and have been conducting household visits since then.</p> <p>A total of 60 volunteers were trained in Household Water treatment and distribution of household water treatment unit was always accompanied with a software component, including a step by step explanation of its proper use at household level.</p>		



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 092,785

Male: 45,465

Female: 47,320

**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%	30%

**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.

The recruitment of an SRCS PGI officer is currently ongoing, this person will also lead on the implementation of this sector in all targeted branches.



## 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, IFRC will ensure to coordinate interventions of the appeal with PNS 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 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	3500

**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%	50%
% 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	0

**Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of country security plans finalized	1	1

**Progress towards outcomes**

**National Society Development in Emergencies (NSDiE)**

National Society priorities have been identified with SRCS, and are in line with the National transformative plan. The priority remains to align the current operation with the priorities of the transformative agenda.

**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. 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.

**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, have been procured through the Vehicle Rental Programme arrived by sea freight. Additional orders, in line with the revised budget and increased funding level, have been placed at the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit and are currently being processed.

**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 supported the Operation remotely and developed a PMER plan for the operation which is now being operationalized.

**Community Engagement and Accountability**

The IFRC CEA team provided support to the Head of PMER/CEA and CEA Surge to roll out three collective CEA trainings with the Leadership, Senior Management, PNS and one branch (Khartoum). A scoping mission to Sennar and Blue Nile branches was also undertaken to assess CEA capacities and current community engagement approaches which will inform the CEA priorities in the operation as well as the implementation plan. IFRC will continue to offer remote technical support to SRCS in the implementation of the CEA activities mainly focusing on CEA branch capacity strengthening, review and analysis of feedback data from the established feedback systems, design of perception and satisfaction surveys as well as key COVID 19 messages for integration into the hygiene promotion activities.

**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.

## **D. BUDGET**

The overall funding requirement for the Appeal is CHF 12,000,000. The overall funding coverage is CHF 5,166,117 which represents 43%.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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**.