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Final Report Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRSD018
Date of Issue: 30 September, 2014	Glide number: FF-2013-000091-SDN
Date of disaster: July – September 2013	Operation start date: 12 August, 2013
Operation budget: CHF 7,384,813	Operation end date: 28 February, 2015
Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 3,067,715	
Number of people affected: Nearly 500,000 people as of end of August 2013 (over 85,000 families)	Number of people assisted: 75,000 individuals (15,000 families)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): National society staff, volunteers and branches in the affected areas.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Contributions were received from the following Red Cross Red Crescent partners in support of this appeal: British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian Government, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society Swedish Red Cross and Red Cross of Monaco. In addition, the National Society received bilateral contributions from ICRC, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgium Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Contributions were received from the following organizations in support of this appeal: Italian Cooperation/Italian Government, USAID, VERC/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief. In addition, the National Society received bilateral support from UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, Al-Baraka Sudanese Bank, Ahmed Salim Alkarbi and other organizations. The floods response operation was implemented in close collaboration with governmental agencies (Humanitarian Aid Commission, Ministry of Health, Water and Environmental Agency, and others) and international and local nongovernmental organizations.	

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report and here to view the contact details >](#)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Annual flooding during the July - September rainy season in Sudan is a reoccurring challenge for many families in different parts of the country. However, in 2013, the rains and subsequent floods were heavier and more extensive, affecting nearly half a million people countrywide, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of Sudan. The floods destroyed/damaged over 85,000 houses. The capital Khartoum was reported to have experienced its worst flooding in 25 years. Assessments of various agencies revealed that the most critical needs of the affected people remained in emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation services. Humanitarian agencies in Sudan responded to the disaster through an established system set up by the HAC. Additionally, the United Nations (UN) agencies and international organizations responded to the floods within the scope of the country assistance strategy in a coordinated manner through the Humanitarian Coordination Team established under the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and its branches were at the forefront of reaching out to the most-vulnerable and addressing the urgent needs of the flood-affected population, delivering essential relief, emergency health

and care, and water and sanitation services in the targeted areas. The National Society mobilized resources in support of its floods response interventions both locally and internationally through various channels. While the SRCS received direct bilateral contributions from a number of governmental and nongovernmental agencies in country, in order to cover critical gaps in service delivery, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal on behalf of the SRCS for mobilization of essential multi-lateral support from partners. A brief chronology of the appeal history is as follows:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 13 August, 2013 seeking CHF 918,554 for six months to assist up to 7,000 households (35,000 beneficiaries).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)**: CHF 80,000 was initially allocated to support start-up of this operation.
- An Operations [update n°1](#) was published on 30 August, 2013 to provide an update of the floods situation as well as slightly increase the budget to CHF 993,715 to reflect the Non Food Items (NFIs) price adjustments as well as the changes in the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) deployments.
- An Operations [update n°2](#) was published on 3 October, 2013 to provide additional updates of the floods situation as well as inform of an upcoming revision of the appeal.
- The [Revised](#) Emergency Appeal was published on 10 October, 2013. Through the revision the appeal budget increased to CHF 7,384,813 and the targeted beneficiaries also increased to 15,000 households. Furthermore, the geographical operation area expanded to also include the states of Gezira, White Nile, and Blue Nile and subsequently extended the duration of the operation to 18 months.
- A [6 months summary](#) update was issued on 21 May 2014 to provide an overview of the situation and activities implemented during the initial 6 months of the operation. It also communicated the intention to include/merge the remaining activities of the floods appeal into the scope of the Revised [Complex Emergency Appeal](#) issued on 4 June 2014. Particularly, discussions were held with the Finnish Red Cross with regard to their pledge and 7,000 kitchen sets to be transferred from this appeal to the revised Complex Emergency Appeal and covering the same activities as previously planned. Those related specifically to SRCS operational costs for NFI delivery, health and WASH activities, IFRC operational costs, warehouse and supply chain support costs and, internal evaluation of the floods operations.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the onset of the emergency, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society partnered with the Government of Sudan, relevant agencies and international organizations in addressing the acute needs of the flood-affected population across Sudan. Through the floods response operation, SRCS provided timely assistance to the affected population as follows;

- Nearly 900 volunteers were mobilized to support the implementation of the SRCS emergency interventions.
- 6,128 families received emergency shelter kits, and 7,000 households received essential relief items (blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerry cans).
- First aid services were provided to injured persons in affected areas, and 25,880 patients received services through the SRCS mobile clinics. A field hospital was established in El Gezira State, providing health services to around 3,200 persons, including reproductive health care for women. Community-based health and first aid services were provided in disaster-affected localities in several of the affected states.
- Safe water was provided to affected households through water treatment plants, establishment of pumps, rehabilitation of water sources, and distribution of chlorine tablets for household water treatment (along with demonstration of usage). Community cleaning campaigns and vector control campaigns were implemented in several of the affected states. Hygiene promotion, awareness of how to prevent waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, was conducted.



SRCS provided safe water to the flood-affected population through rehabilitation of water sources. Photo/ SRCS.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The SRCS maintains dynamic and multi-level cooperation and coordination with the IFRC Country Representation, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in Sudan, which include Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent. Updates on the SRCS floods response operation were provided through the established coordination mechanisms.

Many Red Cross Red Crescent partners, including ICRC, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgium Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross, Saudi Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent U.A.E. Red Crescent, and others, provided support to the floods response operation through in-kind donations or financial contributions. In addition, the partners supported the joint field assessment which was conducted in September 2013 in the six most affected states of Sudan (Khartoum, El Gezira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and the Northern State). The outcomes of the assessment informed the revision of the appeal in October 2013.

IFRC Country Representation in Sudan provided technical support to the SRCS for this operation through deployment of an operations manager, who supported the SRCS Programme Directorate and Disaster Management Department in managing and monitoring the planned activities. Field monitoring system was put in place, including routine field monitoring visits carried out to Khartoum, El Gezira, Blue Nile and White Nile States. IFRC Country Representation, in cooperation with the IFRC Regional and Zone Resource Mobilization, was actively engaged in direct resource mobilization activities, reaching out to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and the institutional donor community at all levels.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The SRCS coordinates their activities with other actors through the existing national and state coordination mechanisms. Government/UN and Partners Humanitarian Coordination Meeting is the main forum for humanitarian coordination between the Government of Sudan, the UN, and humanitarian partners and donors, and covers all of Sudan. The meetings are chaired by the Commissioner General of the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). The forum includes members of HAC, National Intelligence and Security Services, Military Intelligence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For the UN and humanitarian organizations, the forum includes the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, a UN agency representative (rotating), donors, the INGO Steering Committee, the SRCS and the Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprises the heads of UN humanitarian agencies, international humanitarian organizations, international NGOs and donor representatives. ICRC, IFRC, MSF and UNAMID have a standing invitation to participate. The HCT provides strategic direction for humanitarian operations carried out by the UN and its partners in Sudan. It ensures, where appropriate, links with recovery and development planning. The IFRC Country Representation has been regularly attending the HCT meetings set with periodicity, representing the interests of the RC/RC Movement and sharing information accordingly.

The International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) Forum facilitates communication, information-sharing and action among humanitarian and development INGOs based in Sudan. The INGO Forum has a membership of 70 INGOs operating in Sudan and is represented by a nine-member Steering Committee elected every six months. The INGO Forum fosters coordination with a range of stakeholders, including the United Nations, the Government of Sudan and donors, to allow for more effective delivery of relief, recovery and development assistance. The purpose of the Sudan INGO Forum (the Forum) is to facilitate communication, information-sharing and action among international humanitarian and development agencies based in Sudan. The Forum is also responsible for fostering communication and coordination between NGO coordinating bodies in Khartoum and Darfur, South Kordofan and other areas of Sudan; between INGOs and national NGOs; between INGOs and the UN or other international actors; and between INGOs and appropriate representatives of the Government of Sudan, to allow for more effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance and recovery and development programming to meet basic needs in Sudan.

At the national level, there are several inter-agency technical sectors/cluster coordination mechanisms in place (Health, WASH, Shelter/NFI, Food Security) led by respective government agencies with support of other agencies (Health – WHO, WASH – UNICEF, Shelter/NFI – UNHCR, Food Security – FAO). The SRCS has been exchanging information and coordinating their activities with other actors through these fora.

For the floods response operation, the SRCS closely collaborated with the governmental agencies (HAC, National Civil Defense Council, Ministry of Health, Water and Environmental Agency and others), UN agencies (WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, and others) and other local and international nongovernmental organizations.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The SRCS floods response operation was built on the analysis of the immediate needs of the flood-affected population in August 2013 and considered the recommendations of the RCRC joint assessment conducted in September 2013 as well as of continued monitoring throughout the implementation.

The states affected included [Khartoum](#), [Northern State](#), [River Nile](#), [Gezira](#), [Red Sea](#), [Sennar](#), [North Kordofan](#), [Gedaref](#), [North Darfur](#), [Blue Nile](#), [White Nile](#), [South Darfur](#), [Kassala](#), and [South Kordofan](#). The Humanitarian Aid Commission also reported that there were affected population in [Abyei](#) and [West Kordofan](#). According to the Government of Sudan, nearly 500,000 people were affected by the heavy rains and floods countrywide in August-September 2013. The floods destroyed or damaged over 85,000 houses, with the immediate needs of the affected people identified as emergency shelter, health and water/sanitation services.

The joint needs assessment conducted by the SRCS and the RCRC partners in September 2013 in 14 localities of the six worst-affected states (Khartoum, Gezira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and Northern States) confirmed that the rains were negatively affecting the human habitat and disrupting local health and care systems, drinking water provision, and access to water and sanitation. The assessment report indicated that at least 34,032 houses collapsed and another 35,564 houses partially damaged in the areas of the assessment. Most of the vital health infrastructures were destroyed, with identified shortage of staff, absence of laboratory services, and shortage in basic medical supplies. The highest frequency in reported illnesses included diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections, malaria, skin diseases and other infections mainly caused by the low/very low level of hygiene practices. The lack of clean water adequate for human consumption and/or access to water in absolute terms generated specific health threats for the affected population in the worst affected six states. Collapsed latrines and spread of mosquitoes and flies were identified as a general pattern. Most water sources were destroyed and affected families had difficulties in accessing safe water. Hand pumps and boreholes broke down, and at least 20,133 latrines were reported to have been completely destroyed in a situation where there was already poor disposal of waste, posing other increased health risks to the affected families.

Through this Emergency Appeal, the SRCS aimed to provide assistance to at least 15,000 families affected by the floods and address the critical needs in emergency shelter and basic non-food items, emergency health and care, safe water, and adequate sanitation. In collaboration with other agencies and support generated through the Appeal, the SRCS focused on addressing those needs over the operation timeframe.

B. Operational strategy and plan

The SRCS operation provided emergency assistance to at least 15,000 families affected by the floods in August-September 2013 in line with the set objective and proposed strategy (*please see the detailed operational plan section below for achievements*).

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The SRCS mobilized nearly 900 volunteers in support of this emergency operation, with continued support provided by the SRCS HQ to the SRCS branches in the flood-affected states. IFRC deployed an operations manager in support of the SRCS implementation team.

Logistics and supply chain

International procurement of NFIs was undertaken for this operation with contributions from various partners. Challenges were faced early 2014 with regard to customs exemption of mobilized NFIs due to new procedures of the government. This issue was communicated to respective donors and efforts made at different levels to resolve this aspect. Unfortunately, exemption of kitchen sets provided by the Finnish Red Cross got delayed and agreement on transferring relevant activities to Revised Complex Emergency Appeal was sought from the Finnish Red Cross and obtained.

Communications

IFRC Regional and Zone offices provided technical assistance to the SRCS and the IFRC Country Office with communication and advocacy activities for this emergency operation. The IFRC Communications Delegate was deployed to support the SRCS in media relations. Publications were shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Security

SRCS worked closely with HAC, local authorities, UNCHR and other partners to ensure access for volunteers, supervisors, monitors, and staff during the implementation of the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Regular monitoring of activities, as well overall situation, was carried out by SRCS and IFRC, in close coordination with CoR, HAC, UNHCR and other partners. Technical support was provided by the IFRC Country and Regional, and Zone offices. SRCS dedicated PMER capacity to the operation to maintain timely and standard reporting against the set objectives of the response operation. SRCS incorporating some lessons learned in the revised complex emergency appeal.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Assessment

Assessment	
Outcome 1: Emergency needs of affected families in the worst-affected states are identified and gaps documented leading to refinement of the operation's plan of action.	
Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment is carried out across all sectors and the operation plan of action is revised appropriately to address outstanding needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint RC/RC rapid assessment. Identify outstanding needs and gaps in consultation with local authorities and other stakeholders. Revise plan of action and budget. Continuous assessment of needs.

Impacts: Joint RC/RC assessment was conducted between 7 and 14 September 2013 in the most-affected states of Khartoum, El Gezira, River Nile, Northern, Blue Nile and White Nile States. Based on the assessment findings and recommendations, the Emergency Appeal was revised in October 2013. The Joint Assessment report is available on request from the IFRC Country Representation office.

IFRC continued receiving updates and situation analysis complementary to the findings of the Joint Assessment beyond September 2013. IFRC-SRCS maintained regular monitoring field visits to the areas of operations. Findings and feedback to the system enabled adjustments in the operation management, including the consideration of integrating the needs of flood-affected population into the Revised Complex Emergency Appeal framework issued on 4 June, 2014.

Challenges: Processing travel permits for expatriate staff to the affected states took some time. This has to be considered in advance planning of monitoring/assessment visits.

Lessons learned: Leveraging existing resources of the RCRC partners in country was a positive experience, considering their invaluable inputs and technical support provided for the joint assessment based on each member's expertise. This can be replicated in the future assessments.

Shelter/Non-food Items

Needs analysis: Through the operation, it was planned to provide 15,000 households affected by the floods with relief assistance and 7,000 households with emergency shelter. The SRCS planned to provide basic non-food items, including blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets.

Emergency shelter and relief distributions (basic non-food items):

Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through distribution of relief assistance (non-food items) to 15,000 HH and emergency shelter to 7,000 households in the target states.	
Outputs:	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 15,000 households receive essential relief items. At least 7,000 households receive emergency shelter kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance Mobilize 200 volunteers for the emergency operation, of which 150 volunteers will be involved in distribution of relief items and assessments Train 150 volunteers in needs assessment, relief distribution, emergency shelter construction. Deploy short-term technical shelter assistance for detailed planning and a 3 months shelter delegate for emergency shelter implementation. Conduct continuous assessment on the needs, existing capacity and propose sustainable interventions. Procure and distribute NFIs for 15,000 families and emergency shelter kits for 7,000 families. Out of these, 2,000 NFI kits have already been distributed and this appeal will replenish these. SRCS volunteers and staff to provide technical assistance to the families to construct the emergency shelter and put up the mosquito nets. Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. Provide an update of the situation based on the findings of the assessment and revise the operation as appropriate. Training 60 SRCS staff and volunteer on PASSA.

Impacts: SRCS mobilized nearly 900 volunteers for the emergency operation in the affected states. A total of 423 volunteers were involved in distribution of relief items in the states of Khartoum (162), El Gezira (128), Northern State (73) and River Nile (60) volunteers. While the operation aimed at reaching 15,000 families with the NFIs and 7,000 families with emergency shelter kits through this appeal, considering assistance provided by other agencies and gaps, the operation reached 7,000 households with the NFIs and 6,128 families with emergency shelter kits.

For shelter kits, priority was given to Khartoum as being the worst-hit state by the flood disaster. Up to 6,128 families received emergency shelter kits, with the majority of beneficiaries being from Khartoum state (5,628 households), River Nile State (250 households), and Northern State (250 households).

For NFIs, 7,000 households from 5 affected states Khartoum, River Nile, Northern State, El Gezira and West Kordofan, received essential relief items (blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerry cans).

Replenishment of 2,000 NFIs to the SRCS central stock was completed. The SRCS branches provided monthly activity reports to the SRCS focal points and technical departments at the HQ within the NS's reporting structure.

7,000 kitchen sets to be distributed were transferred to the new Complex Emergency Appeal, including costs related to the distribution of these.

Table 1: Summary of relief items distributed.

State	Shelter kits	Mosquito nets (units)	Blankets (units)	Sleeping Mats (units)	Water jerry cans (units)
Khartoum	5,628	14,000	7,000	6,628	3,000
River Nile	250	0	0	500	250
Northern Dongola	250	0	0	1,600	250
El Gezira	0	0	0	2,500	2,500
West Kordofan	0	0	0	2,000	1,000
Total	6,128	14,000	7,000	13,228	7,000
Balance	0	0	0	772	0
Number of households reached	6,128	7,000	3,500	5,614	3,500

Challenges: Due to the delays in the customs clearance processes in Sudan, it was not possible to complete the distribution of kitchen sets. This was communicated to respective donors and solutions were sought.

Lessons learned: There is need to resolve the issues related to the customs clearance at the earliest possibility and consider local procurement for the future operations.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The operation aimed to address basic health needs of the flood-affected families in the target states.

Population to be assisted: The operation aimed to assist 15,000 households.

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome: To meet the basic health needs of at least affected 15,000 households (75,000 persons) in the target states.

Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease Prevention - prevention of communicable disease through vector control efforts, including distribution of 30,000 mosquito nets and co-ordination with other sectors to ensure safe and secure water supply and sanitation and living conditions. • Disease Surveillance - to support community-based disease surveillance and ensure early reporting of cases, and prompt detection and response to outbreaks; • Outbreak Control preparedness - ensure outbreaks are rapidly detected and controlled through adequate preparedness (including prepositioning of 320 community ORP kits, treatment protocols and staff training) • Disease Management - to support community based health and first aid (CBHFA) and provision of Ministry of Health clinical services to up to 15,000 affected families to diagnose and treat cases effectively • Training - At least 150 volunteers are trained on hygiene and health promotion, epidemic preparedness and response • Psycho-social support and Mental Health – provision of services to victims and families in disaster affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy 50 medical and first aid kits and 12 Basic and Supplementary Emergency Health Kits to disaster affected areas for use in medical outreach and mobile health clinics • Distribute 30,000 mosquito nets in disaster affected areas • Preposition 40 IFRC ORP community kits in each of the affected states. • Train 150 volunteers in communicable disease control and epidemic preparedness • Support community-based disease surveillance and prompt detection and response to outbreaks • Support psycho-social support and mental health services to victims and families in disaster affected areas

Impacts: SRCS mobilized its health volunteers from the first day of the disaster to provide first aid and emergency health services to the flood-affected populations. The SRCS health teams were involved in providing first aid, evacuation, emergency medical services as well as health education to local populations in the affected states. The National Society provided mosquito nets to at least 7,000 families under this emergency appeal, complementing the efforts of other actors in the health sector.

Throughout the operation timeframe, the National Society, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO and other health cluster partners, provided medical services through several mobile clinics, field clinics and hospitals in Khartoum, El Gezira, White Nile, River Nile, and Northern State. A total of 25,880 patients received health services through the SRCS mobile clinics deployed to the flood affected areas. A field hospital was established in El Gezira State, providing health services to around 3,200 persons, including reproductive health care for women.

The SRCS volunteers from the localities of Marawie and Dongola in Northern State were trained in communicable disease control and epidemic preparedness, covering malaria, vector control, spraying technique and sprayers repair. Furthermore, to prevent communicable diseases, the SRCS volunteers carried out cleaning and spraying campaigns along with the health education and awareness sessions. In collaboration with other partners, such as UNFPA and MoH, the SRCS distributed hygiene kits.

Lesson learned: Continue close collaboration with the partners of the Health Cluster in order to leverage resources and ensure cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The operation aimed to provide safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene awareness to the flood-affected population.

Population to be assisted: The operation aimed to assist 15,000 households in the target states.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks for 15,000 households (75,000 persons) affected by the flash floods in the target states.

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to safe drinking water to the targeted population. • Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items is provided to the target population. • Hygiene-related items which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population. • Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out. • Provide disinfectant for sanitation purposes. • Contribute to rehabilitation of the destroyed and sub-standard sanitation facilities of the individual HH. The target is set on the level of 12,950 HH Provide construction material contribution to latrine reconstruction activities to the affected linked with hygiene promotion activities that include monitoring of latrine construction rehabilitation activities. • Well construction, digging of the bore holes and equipping. • Rehabilitation of identified public facilities' (schools and health clinics) sanitation units including latrines, providing safe water supply. The target is set on the level of 50 schools, clinics and other public facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize 100 volunteers for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. • Train 100 volunteers in household water treatment education, hygiene awareness and promotion, and community cleaning campaigns. • Conduct an assessment on the water sources to determine extent of damage and alternate means of accessing safe drinking water. • Enabling safe water through provision of chlorine tablets for the 15,000 targeted households along with training of households on their use. • Distribution of one hygiene kit per family for 15,000 families (300 gms per pax, per month bathing soaps, 250 gms detergent per pax per month, 6 toothbrushes per month per pax, toothpaste, 1 nail clippers and 2 combs) • Distribution of dignity kits for women for 15,000 (1 top cloth, 2 underwear, sanitary towels, 1 pair of slippers) per woman for one month (source: UNFPA) • Deployment of 4 SRCS water treatment plants and refresher for NDRT team. • Undertake sanitation and hygiene awareness campaigns, focusing on floods related risks. • Conduct one community cleaning campaign, and vector control (spraying) in each of the six affected states. • Provide an update of the situation based on the findings of the assessment and revise the operation as appropriate. • Procurement and distribution of chlorine tablets for household water treatment and demonstrate usage. • Chlorination of contaminated open wells. • Increase access to drinking water by rehabilitating wells. • Rehabilitation or reconstruction of HH latrines (12,950 HH) by supporting beneficiaries with construction materials. • Volunteers will be trained for hygiene promotion around sanitation including monitoring of latrine rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. • Trained volunteers will conduct hygiene promotion and WatSan software activities around latrine construction. Implement rehabilitation of public sector focused on school and clinic sanitation facilities (50 schools, clinics and other public facilities) and provide adequate water supply.

Impacts: The National Society deployed its water treatment plant in Um Algura locality in El Gezira State, with the capacity to produce 14,400m³ safe water. This unit provided safe water to the affected population in the villages 34, 38 and 26, benefiting at least 6,000 people/1,200 families on a monthly basis throughout the operation. The National Society also conducted refresher training for its WatSan NDRT team.

Procurement and distribution of 60,000 chlorine tablets for household water treatment was carried out in Northern State (20,000 tabs), El Gezira (20,000 tabs) and River Nile (20,000 tabs). SRCS volunteers conducted demonstrations on how to use chlorine tablets for the benefit of the target beneficiaries.

Up to 81 community cleaning campaigns were conducted in El Gezira (35), Khartoum (44) and Northern State (2), with participation of 1,394 volunteers from Khartoum State(743), Northern State (75) and El Gazira State(576).In addition ,a total of 41 spraying/vector control campaigns were implemented in El Gezira (35), River Nile (2), Northern State (2), White Nile (1) and Khartoum (1) with participation of 295 SRCS volunteers, and benefiting a total of 25,000 people/5,000 families.

Three submersible pumps were rehabilitated to provide drinking water to 39,000 people/7,800 families in Karari locality in the City of Alfath (Khartoum State).Additionally 4 wells were rehabilitated to provide drinking water at Kararri and Um Badah locality in Khartoum State, serving 35,000 beneficiaries/7,000 families.

Up to 1,660 home visits were conducted at Halfa and Bargaig localities of Northern State by 150 volunteers, conducting hygiene promotion and health education. A total of 97 health education sessions were conducted in the target states, benefiting a total of 15,000 people/3,000 families.

Lesson learned: There is need to continue monitoring the evolving situation in this type of emergencies and develop suitable response scenarios in advance.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome: Communities preparedness and resilience to floods risks is strengthened in 7 high risk communities in the worst-affected states.

Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCAs have been conducted in 7 Flood affected communities to inform planning for risk reduction and preparedness activities. • SRCS has increased preparedness to respond to disasters in high risk and flood affected communities. • Contribute to the prevention and reduction of flood risks: through a media campaign to raise public awareness of the affected areas and risks. • Advocacy campaigns organized for Nile river bank reinforcement by the involvement of national and international community. • In collaboration with the relevant district authorities and communities, individuals for voluntary relocation to the safe (flood free) areas. • Engage in dialogue with the government on a more coordinated approach to water management between the three states (regulated and coordinated water flow management) DRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update the SRCS flood contingency plan, linking with early warning systems. • Conduct trainings for 30 staff and volunteers on Capacity Assessment (VCA) guidelines and tools in the affected and high-risk areas. • VCA conducted in 7 communities. This will include reviewing existing early warning mechanism, and assessing need for relocation of people to higher ground • Close links and collaboration with meteorological services in the country for early warning and action. • Organize media campaign and awareness raising. • Organize targeted meetings with the government relevant authorities, international community to raise awareness on the necessity for DRR in the Nile river banks. • Organize meetings at community level and engage with the district authorities to address DRR activities linked to voluntary relocation of people living in the most hardly hit areas. • Organize targeted meetings with the relevant government authorities to emphasize the role of coordination and enhanced cooperation between adjacent states (Ethiopia-Sudan-Egypt)

Impacts: SRCS evacuated at-risk individuals and households to higher grounds during the floods, in close collaboration with the National Civil Defense Council. The National Society volunteers conducted rapid assessment and determined the needs of the affected communities and conducted risk reduction activities with the communities. SRCS engaged in

preparedness and risk reduction processes to certain extent, updated their contingency plan for floods for 2014 season, however, due to the limited availability of funds, SRCS did not implement the planned community-based preparedness activities under this component. This was a major setback in ensuring that high-risk communities get prepared for reoccurring floods and this aspect needs more attention in regular programming.

Challenges: Resource mobilization for disaster preparedness/risk reduction continues to be challenging and needs more support/commitment from various partners. More advocacy for investing in DRR programming is needed with partner organizations to ensure that high-risk communities receive adequate support in preparedness and establishing risk reduction measures.

Lessons learned: More proactive approach in advocating for disaster risk reduction activities and adequate resources are needed to ensure that the communities at-risk get prepared for floods.

Logistics

Outcome: Efficient and effective logistical support including warehousing of stock, procurement and transport, will be provided in accordance with standards IFRC logistics procedure.

Output	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. Procurements done in line with IFRC procurement guidelines. National Society capacity support to enable the organization deliver needed services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up efficient logistics and identify best supply chain to support the operation Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers across the response sites of the crisis Procure and mobilize relief stocks locally and control supply movements to distribution points. Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point intended of dispatch to end-user. Provide sufficient support to structures of the National Society that are involved in operation implementation to enable the NS deliver services.

Impacts: The activities under this component were implemented according to the plan, except for distribution of kitchen sets due to the challenges with the customs exemption procedures. Respective donors were informed/consulted and solutions were sought to address this issue.

Challenges: Due to the delays in the customs clearance processes in Sudan, it was not possible to complete the distribution of kitchen sets. The issue was communicated to respective donors and efforts made at different levels to resolve the hitch. Exemption of kitchen sets provided by the Finnish Red Cross got delayed and agreement on transferring relevant activities to Revised Complex Emergency Appeal was sought from the Finnish Red Cross and obtained.

D. THE BUDGET

The appeal budget was 42 percent funded at the close of the operation. The small balance of funds (CHF 217) remaining at the close of the appeal will be transferred to the Sudan complex emergency appeal (MDRSD016). Additionally explanations for the expenditure variances against the appeal budget are provided below;

- Medical and First Aid: Variance CHF 185,610 (17%). The expenditures are related to the mobilization of mobile clinics and primary health care centers under the Health and Care component to provide the needed health services to the flood-affected population, in line with the agreed plan of action and the operation objectives.
- Computers and Telecom: Variance CHF 1,009 (100%). The expenditure is related to procurement of computer equipment for the SRCS, used in support of the operation. This was not foreseen/budgeted in the initial budget.
- Distribution and monitoring: Variance CHF 20,211 (100%). The expenditures are related to distribution/transportation costs of the non-food items (blankets, tents), in line with the agreed objectives of the operation under the Shelter and NFIs component. Unfortunately, these costs were not budgeted in the initial budget; thus, the variance.

- National staff: Variance CHF 532 (100%). The expenditures are related to the IFRC National Programme Coordinator and the IFRC driver costs, who supported the operation. Unfortunately, these costs were not budgeted in the initial budget; thus, the variance.
- Communications: Variance CHF 665 (44%). The expenditures are related to the IFRC staff communication costs, who supported the operation. The initial budget for this line (CHF 1,500) was low.
- Other general expenses: Variance CHF 29,969 (100%). The expenditures are related to the NS administration costs incurred during the operation implementation. These costs were not budgeted in the initial budget; thus, the variance.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD018 - Sudan - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Aug 13 to 28 Feb 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Aug 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/8-2014/8	Programme	MDRSD018
Budget Timeframe	2013/8-2015/2	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		7,384,813				7,384,813	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		58,721				58,721	
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>		2,460				2,460	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		120,000				120,000	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		159,578				159,578	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>		432,366				432,366	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		87,881				87,881	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		37,270				37,270	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		6,112				6,112	
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>		101,499				101,499	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		141,025				141,025	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		30,990				30,990	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		20,565				20,565	
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		43,969				43,969	730
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		500				500	
C1. Cash contributions		1,242,936				1,242,936	730
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		129,264				129,264	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		9,069				9,069	
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>		1,561,533				1,561,533	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		1,699,866				1,699,866	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,942,801				2,942,801	730
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,942,801				2,942,801	730

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		2,942,801				2,942,801	730
E. Expenditure		-2,942,584				-2,942,584	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		217				217	730

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,384,813			7,384,813		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	420,000		298,948			298,948	121,052	
Clothing & Textiles	437,400		349,941			349,941	87,459	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,170,295		107,776			107,776	3,062,519	
Medical & First Aid	1,091,460		1,277,070			1,277,070	-185,610	
Teaching Materials	30,000						30,000	
Utensils & Tools	362,700		30,493			30,493	332,207	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	5,511,855		2,064,228			2,064,228	3,447,626	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom			1,009			1,009	-1,009	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment			1,009			1,009	-1,009	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	71,300		4,694			4,694	66,606	
Distribution & Monitoring			20,211			20,211	-20,211	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	202,016		240,726			240,726	-38,710	
Logistics Services	13,015						13,015	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	286,331		265,631			265,631	20,700	
Personnel								
International Staff	228,500		84,251			84,251	144,249	
National Staff			532			532	-532	
National Society Staff	356,820		75,169			75,169	281,651	
Volunteers	249,680		188,860			188,860	60,820	
Total Personnel	835,000		348,813			348,813	486,187	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000		12,905			12,905	7,095	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,000		12,905			12,905	7,095	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	103,778		4,419			4,419	99,359	
Total Workshops & Training	103,778		4,419			4,419	99,359	
General Expenditure								
Travel	52,200		16,478			16,478	35,722	
Information & Public Relations	39,208		320			320	38,888	
Office Costs	19,800		1,815			1,815	17,985	
Communications	1,500		2,165			2,165	-665	
Financial Charges	4,000		-25,777			-25,777	29,777	
Other General Expenses			29,969			29,969	-29,969	
Shared Office and Services Costs	60,425		31,994			31,994	28,431	
Total General Expenditure	177,133		56,965			56,965	120,168	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	450,716		177,694			177,694	273,022	
Total Indirect Costs	450,716		177,694			177,694	273,022	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			8,219			8,219	-8,219	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,700			2,700	-2,700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			10,919			10,919	-10,919	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,384,813			7,384,813		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	7,384,813		2,942,584			2,942,584	4,442,229	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,442,229			4,442,229		

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Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	7,384,813		2,942,801	2,942,801	2,942,584	217	730
Subtotal BL2	7,384,813		2,942,801	2,942,801	2,942,584	217	730
GRAND TOTAL	7,384,813		2,942,801	2,942,801	2,942,584	217	730