

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SUDAN: FLOODS

Appeal no. MDRSD002

BUDGET REVISION

14 September 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. MDRSD002; Operations Update no. 2; Period covered: 26 August to 7 September 2006; Appeal coverage (based on revised budget): 30.7%; [<Click here to go directly to the contributions list on the website>](#).

Appeal history:

- **Preliminary Emergency Appeal** – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRSD002.pdf> – launched on 19 August 2006 for CHF 607,407 (USD 492,625 or EUR 386,146) for 6 months to assist 3,000 families (15,000 beneficiaries).
- **Operations Update no. 1** – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRSD00201.pdf> – issued on 26 August 2006.
- This Operations Update presents a revised plan of action, increases the number of beneficiary households from 3,000 to 4,620 and revises the Preliminary Emergency Appeal budget to CHF 2,017,353 (USD 1,642,528 or EUR 1,280,412). [<Click here to go directly to the attached revised budget>](#)
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 225,000.**

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,399,000 (USD 1,139,000 or EUR 888,000).

Related Emergency Appeal: South Sudan: Cholera – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRSD001.pdf> – **Appeal no. MDRSD001.**

Operational Summary: Following the flooding disaster, the Government of Sudan – through the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) – called upon humanitarian actors to participate in providing assistance to the affected people. The International Federation launched a Preliminary Appeal on 19 August 2006 on behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) to support its efforts in responding to flooding in Khartoum, Sinnar, Kassala and Hamadab states.

The initial response of more than 1,000 Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers has continued in various affected areas. Branch volunteers are working tirelessly on evacuation, distribution of necessities such as tarpaulins, as well as providing first aid services, psychological support and home nursing. The volunteers are also managing temporary camps that have been set up for the displaced, helping people erect tents, mobilizing and helping the population to dig latrines and registering newcomers at the camps. Several of the SRC state branches have their response teams on stand-by, should there be more flooding. These teams include people specially trained to deal with floods and health emergencies.

During the period 24 to 27 August 2006, the Sudanese Red Crescent jointly with the Federation and PNSs sent an assessment team to Singa Region, Sinnar State which has been most affected by the flooding. The cross-sectoral team covered health, relief, water and sanitation (WatSan), logistics, livelihood and branch development. The joint assessment team identified the main needs as non-food items, shelter, sanitation, water supply and health interventions in hygiene-related infections.

Based on the findings and recommendations from the assessment mission, the resulting needs and gaps, this Operations Update presents a revised plan of action. Among these recommendations include planning for a longer

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term response; scaling up the extent of coverage; scaling up the sectoral areas of intervention, in particular, health; and increasing the number of targeted households from **3,000** to **4,620**. Due to the increase in beneficiary numbers, and the anticipated further increase of the same, more volunteer management capacity will be required to enable additional volunteers to respond in this operation. Furthermore, transport costs have increased with a view of implementing activities outlined in the new plan of action. Consequently, the Appeal budget has been adjusted upwards from **CHF 607,407** to **CHF 2,017,353**.

In line with the revised plan, the immediate assistance will include provision of tarpaulins, blankets, mats, jerry cans, soap, aqua tabs (for purifying drinking water) and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). The SRC volunteers will continue to promote good hygiene and provide psychological support to the affected. Some of the tents that are currently in place will be reinforced as many of them did not withstand the winds and rains. Health and sanitation activities, as well as the capacity building of the national society will also be carried out. The SRC will further revise the appeal, when the findings of the Northern State assessment team are known, to include a comprehensive sector-by-sector plan of action. These elements will be communicated by way of a revised Emergency Appeal.

Recognising the magnitude of the flooding disaster affecting both the Sudan and Ethiopia and the possibility of it spreading to other countries of the Horn of Africa, the Federation has established an emergency coordination system to ensure that a holistic and overarching management of the operations undertaken in support of national societies will ensure the most effective delivery of Red Cross/Red Crescent assistance to the affected communities. Though Sudan remains a complex humanitarian environment, the Federation is reinforcing its efforts to work with the SRC and PNSs to strengthen the national society's overall position and delivery of assistance. To scale up the Red Cross/Red Crescent response to the flooding situation in Sudan and the Horn of Africa in general, the Federation has appointed an emergency coordinator for the Horn of Africa. Whilst the Preliminary Emergency Appeal addresses the immediate and early needs of the affected population, through this update, it seeks to also establish a platform for activities in risk reduction and community and national society capacity-building to prepare for the possibility of the common cycle of drought and further flooding next year. Specific projects for this aspect of the appeal will be addressed through the revised Emergency Appeal and subsequent Operations Updates.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Background

Since the beginning of August, torrential rainfall across the Horn of Africa region has caused extensive flooding. In particular, rainfall in the Ethiopian and Eritrean highlands has caused flooding in those countries as well as in Sudan as the levels of the Nile, Algash and Atbara rivers reached critical thresholds. Authorities have reported that the water level is exceeding the 1988 rates which led to an unprecedented disaster in Sudan. This year's flooding in Sudan has killed at least 40 people and destroyed more than 11,000 homes in the Sinnar, River Nile, Northern and Red Sea states, according to the Sudanese government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). According to HAC flood watch update dated 27 August, satellite images indicate that many portions of Eastern Sudan, Central Sudan, Darfur and Kordofan have been receiving heavy rainfall, making further flash flooding likely. Sinnar State, south of Khartoum towards the Ethiopian border, has been worst hit by the flooding – with the homes of 3,620 families totally destroyed. Khartoum is also at risk as the waters are expected to peak in the course of September. Suburbs of Khartoum on the White Nile, including Omdurman Tutti Island, Kalakala and Lamab, may be inundated.



Rivers burst their banks and floodwaters destroyed agricultural land as well as property, including many houses.

The impact of the floods has been widespread. Schools, shops and clinics have been damaged and large swathes of agricultural land have been flooded. Supplies of food and fresh water are dwindling and the floods are now destroying crops. There is growing fear, as has proved to be the case in Ethiopia (see Emergency Appeal no. [MDRET003](#)) that further flooding before the end of the wet season in mid-September could result in an outbreak of diseases such as Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), followed by cholera and increased cases of malaria. The flooding is exacerbating an already bad situation as this period also marks the peak malaria season. Lack of access to clean drinking water will become a major concern. As the rain water moves northwards, it is predicted that the flooded areas of the Northern State will increase. In anticipation of the growing needs for response, the Sudanese Red Crescent, the International Federation and partner national societies in Khartoum have dispatched another assessment

team to that region.

Table 1: Population affected by floods

State	No. of families affected	Injuries	Deaths	Damage to public utilities	Partially damaged houses	Totally damaged houses
Sinnar	3,622	-	3	All fruit gardens on both sides of the Blue Nile in Singa and Aldinder localities as well as 3 schools.	-	3,622
River Nile	27	-	-	-	8	19
Khartoum	1,410	-	-	-	937	473
North Kordofan	1,741	-	-	-	-	1,741
North Darfur	125	-	-	-	125	-
Red Sea	5,884	-	-	-	-	-
Gezira	179	-	-	-	179	-
Kassala (Khasm el Girba region)	Assessment is underway			All agricultural lands submerged by		

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				water.		
White Nile	512	-	-	Schools, 450 feddans, 12 shops, and a clinic.	17	493
Algadaref	382	227	37	-		382
Northern state	1,143 (under review)	-	3	Offices and shops.	781	362
Total	15,025	227	43		2,047	7,092

Operational developments

At present, the flood situation in Khartoum has been responded to by a number of stakeholders and the role the Sudanese Red Crescent is playing within this area is to liaise with other agencies and to respond to gaps identified in current plans of action of these agencies.

According to the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), more than 15,000 families have been affected country-wide. Cases of diarrhoea have been reported in Khashim el Gerba in Kassala State, Sinnar State and Tokar in Red Sea State; 70 SRC volunteers are responding to the situation in Khashim el Girba. The response of the Sinnar branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent was notably fast and comprehensive, no doubt because of disaster preparedness training provided earlier by the Spanish Red Cross. The SRC's National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members who have been present in Sinnar State since 16 August are assisting the Sinnar branch in streamlining and developing information gathering and reporting systems. Plans for the deployment of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members to assist in introducing standardized relief distribution plans and procedures at state level are in progress.

It is worth noting that the SRC has been proactive in exploring all avenues of financial support in-country as well as through the Emergency Appeal. An example of their endeavours is the launching of a public appeal to support floods-affected people. Part of the basic non-food needs have already been covered using existing Sudanese Red Crescent disaster preparedness stocks. However, these items will need to be replenished in order to maintain the disaster response capacity of the national society.

A joint SRC, Federation and PNS assessment team left Khartoum for Sinnar on 24 August to provide technical support to the local branch and to further assess the situation. The assessment team established that 50 villages had been totally or partly destroyed and almost 40,000 hectares of cultivated land had been covered by floodwaters, wiping out crops and vegetables, displacing people from their homes and threatening livelihoods. The assessment team found that sanitation was becoming a major concern due to the absence of proper pit latrines. SRC volunteers are reminding residents of the importance treating drinking water wherever possible through chlorination, washing hands with soap to prevent the spread of diarrhoeal diseases; community awareness and participation through health and hygiene promotion will be a major strategy in decreasing the potential for waterborne disease outbreaks.



A SRC team distributes relief items.

Table 2: Non-Food Items Distributed Using Disaster Relief Emergency Funds

State	No. of beneficiary families	Mosquito nets	Soap (bars)	Plastic sheeting	Blankets	Empty sacks
Sinnar	600	1,200	3,000	850	1,200	-
Khartoum	300	600	1,500	450	600	4,000
Northern state (Addeba)	200	400	1,000	350	400	-
Red Sea	200	400	1,000	200	400	-
North Kordufan	200	400	1,000	350	400	
Kassala	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	6,000
Total	1,500	4,000	7,500	2,200	4,000	10,000

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The SRC has also established health units in each of the 14 identified camps in cooperation with the state's Department of Health and Health Insurance. It has brought in and installed water bladders filled with water, in collaboration with fire fighting units. SRC volunteers will also start raising health awareness and promoting good hygiene in the camps. As the volunteers continue providing essential services, the SRC disaster management staff – augmented by the Federation's Sudan delegation, the NDRT, RDRT-trained personnel and a number of PNS operational in the country – continue assessing the situation and preparing for stepping up the Red Cross/Red Crescent response to the growing emergency.

Prior to the flooding, the Red Cross/Red Crescent had been implementing an operation in response to an outbreak of cholera in Southern Sudan. In early August, the geographical area of the cholera operation was expanded after cholera and AWD cases were reported in some states of the north (for details, refer to [Operations Update no. 2](#) of the cholera emergency operation). With the onset of the wet season and the flooding, the potential for a growing number of outbreak sites is higher, especially in the flood areas where it may not yet be present. This situation will need to be monitored closely.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In addition to the relief operation for the 3,000 households, during the period 24 to 27 August 2006, the Sudanese Red Crescent jointly with the Federation and PNSs sent an assessment team to Singa Region, Sinnar State which has been most affected by the flooding. The cross-sectoral team covered health, relief, water and sanitation, logistics, livelihood and branch development. The joint assessment team identified the main needs as non-food items, shelter, sanitation, water supply and health interventions in hygiene-related infections. An overview of observations and recommendations of the assessment team as well as the changes to the original plan are reflected under respective underlined sub-headings below.

Immediate to short-term needs

Shelter and non-food item support

During the assessment, it became apparent that among the immediate needs of the displaced population was improved shelter. Many families who were evacuated from flooded areas had either not been provided with alternative shelter arrangements or received substandard tents and will need further materials to improve protection against the elements of weather. Distribution of shelter material needs to be supported with beddings to limit the effects of extreme temperature changes which vary from 35 – 40 degrees centigrade during the day, to 15 – 19 degrees centigrade during the night.

Health

The Singa assessment team concluded that the health situation in most of the camps was stable at this point. There was however a slight increase in the frequency of diarrhoeal, respiratory tract, eye and malarial infections. Of concern is the limited tenting provided for camp clinics, affecting the running of clinics. The current interim camp communities are at risk of disease outbreaks and common infections due to a lack of health and hygiene awareness. The SRC plans to undertake community health and hygiene training based on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology to increase awareness of health risks and their potential reduction.

Water and sanitation

The assessment team concluded that water was readily available in most areas and that its quality was good at this stage due to the use of ground feed water sources. A few smaller villages visited use river water. The main area of need is water storage facilities at the family level, and the need to implement a chlorination programme as most households do not chlorinate their water. The government has allocated 400 barrels and tools for the building of latrines in the camps. The camp communities are waiting for holes to be mechanically dug for latrines. However, there is no clear timeline for this activity. The SRC strategy is to activate communities themselves to dig pits and build latrines with tools already provided by the government and where tools and materials are limited, to provide them.

Information technology and telecommunications

Over the recent past, the radio communication system of the SRC has come into disrepair and urgently requires maintenance and upgrading. The situation in Singa region and the recent flood assessment highlighted the need to address this issue as over 100 volunteers are working in areas where more flooding is still a risk, whilst remaining out of contact because they do not have radio access to the branch.

Medium to longer-term needs

Livelihood

Singa region in Sinnar State is traditionally an exporter of food produce and recently increased its market for bananas to include the Middle East. The total agricultural land damaged in the floods in the region is 16,800 hectares of crop – estimated at SDD 2,500,000 – including bananas, mangoes and vegetables. Though mango trees are not seriously affected, the majority of banana and vegetable crops are completely destroyed, and hardly any produce will be recovered. This has placed many farmers at risk as they have now lost their banana crops for the coming season. Moreover, many of the pumps used for irrigation are damaged and require a huge cash input for recovery, which is beyond the capacity of the families. The gravity of this dire situation is worsened by the fact that 60 per cent of the affected population were employed in the agricultural sector as casual labourers.

Future interventions may include appropriate livelihood recovery strategies such as:

- Provision of seedlings of the main cash crops;
- Engaging the affected population (workers) in various income generating activities;
- Reviewing food/nutritional needs for the coming three-month food rations;
- Micro-loans for maintaining water pumps.

Shelter

Some of the people interviewed during the Singa assessment indicated preference for the construction of local/traditional shelter in the form of tukuls. Unfortunately, the materials needed for such an extensive construction project are not available at this time of the year. The SRC will advocate on behalf of those affected by the floods for materials to support the transition from emergency to longer term shelter, when the materials are readily available. The progress will be monitored by the SRC and if it becomes apparent that the ability of affected communities to rebuild their villages with traditional material does not develop, it may decide to appeal for financial support to undertake such a venture.

The revised plan of action

The plan outlined in the Preliminary Emergency Appeal was to provide relief assistance to 3,000 households in four regions – Khartoum, Sinnar, Kassala and Hamadab. The focus of the revised plan of action remains to meet the immediate needs of floods affected people and has been expanded to accommodate the immediate needs of identified most vulnerable households affected by the floods in Singa region. As a result the targeted households have been increased to 4,620.

Due to the increase in beneficiary numbers, and the anticipated further increase of the same, more volunteer management capacity will be required to enable additional volunteers to respond in this operation. Furthermore, transport costs have increased with a view of implementing activities outlined in the new plan of action.

In line with the revised plan, the immediate assistance will include provision of tarpaulins, blankets, mats, jerry cans, soap, aqua tabs (for purifying drinking water) and insecticide-treated mosquito nets. In addition, SRC volunteers will continue to promote good hygiene and provide psychological support to the affected. Some of the tents that are currently in place will be reinforced as many of them did not withstand the winds and rains. Health and sanitation activities, as well as the capacity building of the national society will be carried out within the activities of this plan of action.

Goal: To provide relief assistance to 4,620 households affected by floods in Northern, Khartoum, North Kordofan and Sinnar states.

Emergency non-food items

Objective 1: To minimize exposure to harsh weather and environmental conditions through the provision of shelter materials to 4,620 floods-affected households.

Expected result:

- 4,620 families affected by the floods have adequate emergency shelter.

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Activities:

- Procure 4,620 tents, 4,620 tarpaulins and 9,240 blankets;
- Distribute the tents, tarpaulins and blankets to 4,620 affected households;
- Provide extra tarpaulins to upgrade existing substandard tents;
- Train and mobilize volunteers to provide information and support in proper tent erection.

Health

Objective 2: To improve the health situation of 4,620 floods-affected households, including 14 temporary flood response camps in Singa region, and to closely monitor on the ongoing health status of the affected population for 6 months.

Expected results:

- The affected households are empowered and their coping mechanisms to deal with likely and potential diseases and infections as a result of the floods are enhanced. These include waterborne, water washed, water related and other communicable diseases;
- The risk of vaccine-preventable disease infections to under fives as well as maternal mortalities as a result of unsafe deliveries are reduced;
- 4,620 affected households are protected from hygiene related infections and malaria;
- Improved health and hygiene awareness and practice.

Activities:

- Procure 22,500 bars of soap and 9,240 ITNs;
- Distribute the soap and ITNs to the affected households;
- Conduct a 2-3 day sensitization for SRC volunteers on key health education and promotion messages based on the priority health needs on the ground;
- Conduct community sensitization and mobilization on key interventions such as immunization, nutrition promotion and utilization of the health units by the affected population;
- Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials for health education and promotion as well as African Red Cross Health Initiative (ARCHI) toolkits to enable SRC volunteers to conduct effective health education and promotion;
- Procure and distribute delivery kits for pregnant women;
- Mobilize community volunteers to provide health education in the 14 camps in Singa region;
- Provide additional tents to support the limited number of health clinics operating in the Singa camps;
- Provide psychological support to the affected households;
- Establish and support, in consultation and coordination with government, UN and other agencies, a health monitoring system within the affected population.

Water and sanitation

Objective 3: To improve access to clean water in 14 camps identified in Singa Region through the provision of chlorine, safe water storage facilities and hygiene awareness for 6 months.

Expected results:

- Inhabitants in 14 camps in Singa region have better access to clean water and have improved hygiene practices to sustain their health status;
- Improved communication of health and hygiene awareness messaging and practice.

Activities:

- Mobilize SRC volunteers to assist in water chlorination and distribution of water treatment powder/tablets in the camps;
- Provide household level water storage containers (jerry cans);
- Advocate to local authorities to provide fuel and electricity to ensure water pumps remain operational;
- Improve water transport facilities in 5 camps on the eastern bank of the river;
- Provide training of trainers (ToT) for SRC volunteers in emergency PHAST;
- Develop IEC materials with simple hygiene messages;

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- Adapt PHAST toolkits and form PHAST groups at camp level;
- Disseminate hygiene messages based on the critical hygiene behaviours to the affected population;
- Develop simple monitoring checklists to track hygiene behaviour change.

Objective 4: To increase the amount and use of available sanitation facilities in 14 camps in Singa Region through the provision of latrines and information on safer sanitation practices for 6 months.

Expected results:

- Inhabitants of the camps have better knowledge and skills to manage their sanitation needs;
- Community leaders assist the community to define toilet areas in camps without latrines;
- Safe and adequate latrines or toilet areas are established in all camps;
- Safe domestic and environmental hygiene practices are sustained.

Activities:

- Mobilize SRC volunteers to train camp volunteers to activate community participation in camp sanitation management;
- Conduct clean up campaigns and awareness sessions on safe domestic and environmental hygiene;
- Construct 175 public latrines;
- Procure 6 spraying pumps (Hudson) for indoor residual spraying (IRS), 6 buckets, 2 jerry cans, 2 barrels (100 litres);
- Procure chemicals for spraying (150 litres of Incothriene and 100 litres of Abate);
- Procure protective wear for volunteers doing spraying – 12 pairs of gloves, 12 masks, 20 goggles, 12 pairs of boots, 12 pairs of overalls;
- Monitor and evaluate the longer term needs for sanitation in the camps and prepare timely response as sanitation issues arise.

Information technology and telecommunications

Objective 5: To improve the Sudanese Red Crescent's information sharing and response mechanisms through the provision, extension and repair of its communication systems for 6 months.

Expected results:

- Communication between the SRC headquarters, branches and volunteers in the field is improved;
- Reports are received from the field and branches in a timelier manner.

Activities:

- Repair the radio repeater station in Singa;
- Provide radio handsets to Singa branch;
- Provide 1 computer for SRC volunteers for data and information management;
- Repair/replace the HF base in Singa;
- Provide basic IT training support for the above.

Human resources

Objective 6: To facilitate the efficient, effective and timely management of the operation through the deployment of additional human resources to the Sudan delegation, and inclusively to the SRC management, for an initial period of one month.

Expected results:

- More timely response to the needs of vulnerable flood affected people;
- Reporting is managed in a consistent manner and media are kept up to date with the activities of the SRC, the Federation, PNSs and other Movement partners;
- The management, operations and communications systems of the SRC are improved.

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Activities:

- Recruit an operations manager to oversee the management of the response;
- Facilitate IT/telecommunications technical support from the regional delegation to maintain and repair the SRC radio system.

Federation coordination

The Federation and the SRC have been proactive in advocating for coordination meetings at all levels and internally with Movement partners in Sudan, including all PNS present (Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Saudi Red Crescent and the Swiss Red Cross). The SRC has been proactive within the national response system at the national, state and local levels supported by the Federation in actively advocating for information sharing and coordination between international actors in Sudan. Organizations included in the SRC and Federation information and coordination network include the National Civil Defence Department, the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Water and Irrigation Department as well as their respective state level departments and local offices.

International actors include the European Union (EU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), CARE, and Save the Children. The SRC submitted a floods response proposal to UNICEF who have expressed their willingness to work with the national society in responding to needs of the floods-affected people, particularly in the provision of non-food items and production of IEC materials. UNICEF's initial response will include the supply of 5,000 mosquito nets and three primary health care kits. In addition, they are considering providing jerry cans, buckets, soap, water testing equipment and bladder tanks.

Communications -- Advocacy and Public Information

The SRC and the Federation initiated an emergency operations room on 11 August in preparation for the predicted floods. The operations team has implemented an information sharing process which clearly identifies the roles, responsibilities and timeframes for ensuring effective and timely sharing of information with both the actors mentioned above as well as the local media. Proactively, the team's information strategy allowed for the local media – especially radio stations – to be informed of the latest events and who responded by broadcasting flood alert warnings allowing for preparedness activities and evacuation. The roles that both the SRC and the Federation have played in information sharing has been recognized and appreciated by partners. Regular information and operations updates on the operation's progress will continue to be issued.

[Revised budget below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY**Sudan Floods 2006**

TYPE	VALUE
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF
Shelter & constructions	1,334,406
Clothing & textiles	202,602
Food & seeds	
Water & sanitation	91,833
Medical & first aid	
Teaching materials	
Utensils & tools	41,546
Other relief supplies	
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	1,670,387
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	
Computers & telecom. equipment	29,984
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	131,128
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Distribution & storage & clearance	7,089
Transport & vehicle costs - Other	72,353
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
Expatriate staff	12,000
National staff	45,882
Workshops & training	2,941
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	
Information expenses	1,765
Administrative & general expenses	43,824
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	346,966
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	2,017,353
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	0
NET REQUEST	2,017,353