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DREF Operation Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRSD014
GLIDE n° FL-2012-000150-SDN
10 September 2012

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

CHF 301,176 has been allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in delivering immediate assistance to 6,649 families. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Heavy rain and consequent flooding in Sudan have led to displacement of at least 24,456 households (146,736 individuals) confirmed by Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) assessments. So far, 35 people have lost their lives in the floods. Some 11,633 households had their houses completely destroyed, and another 12,823 houses were partially damaged. There are reports of additional communities and households affected, however this is yet to be confirmed by assessments.

In order to fit within DREF funding limits, the operation will target 6,649 families that have lost their homes in five affected states: Kassala, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadaref and Khartoum. Other severely affected states such as Blue Nile and South Kordofan will come under the government's responsibility. Using funding from DREF, SRCS will focus on the provision of non-food items (NFIs) including tarpaulins, cooking sets, jerry cans and mosquito nets; health; as well as water and sanitation services to prevent and mitigate possible disease outbreaks. Further assessments are required to determine the needs in terms of early recovery and rehabilitation, as well as potentials for disaster risk reduction after this operation.

This operation is expected to be implemented over a period of four months, and will therefore be completed by 4 January, 2013. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (by April 2013).

[<Click here for the DREF Budget; here for a map of the affected area; or here for contact details>](#)

The situation

Sudan has experienced enhanced rainfall as projected by Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) forecast in June 2012. The amount of rainfall that has been received since the beginning of the rainy season is highest recorded in the last six years. According to SMA and the Civil Defence, this year's rainfall is expected to extend later than the normal rainy season, which would normally conclude in September, continuing later in the year with increasing intensity.

Flooding has so far displaced approximately 146,736 people in all the states of Sudan; with varying degrees of impact. Initial assessment reports by SRCS and government authorities indicate that Kassala State is the worst affected. The assessments¹ and media reports suggests there over 35 people have lost

¹According to Sudan National Council of Civil defense report over 35 people have lost their lives and 35 others injured.

their lives since the beginning of the rains. Authorities in Kassala State have reported that over 26,000 people have been affected. Flood waters have submerged houses and rendered roads impassable. Sudan has vast flat, low-lying terrain, which increase the risk of flooding due to local rains but also due to rain water flowing in from the neighbouring countries. The flat terrain, combined with traditional shelter structures have generally contributed to the increased vulnerability of the population, most of whom have been evacuated to 'higher ground'. Consequently, the damage to infrastructure, especially houses, is significant as traditional structures are made of mud and won't sustain water exposure.

Heavy rainfall in Sudan and the region are expected to continue throughout September 2012 and consequently, the number of people affected and the magnitude of damage is projected to rise. This is due to the effects of the predicted El Niño phenomenon which is usually manifested in heavy rains in East Africa region, therefore, heavy rains in parts of east of Africa induce floods in Sudan regardless of local rain. According to the SRCS' branches rapid assessment for the flood-affected areas, the numbers have been increasing progressively. Current figures of the affected population are as per the table below.

Table 1: State of damage and people affected by the floods

Affected State	Houses damage		Institutions damages		Sanitation facilities damages		Death of Animals	Damage to property crops, livestock	No of people affected
	Completely	partially	Completely	partially	Completely	Partially			
Kassala	2,615	1,878	165	44	641	17	0	0	26,958
Sinnar	2,172	3,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,748
Khartoum	931	1,963	0	0	126	0	0	0	17,364
White Nile	525	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,354
Gadaref	406	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,982
Blue Nile	1,143	2,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,972
Northern	66	302	0	7	0	0	115	115	2,208
Gezira	521	110	0	4	0	0	0	0	3,786
West Darfur	1,600	576	0	0	572	0	0	0	13,056
South Darfur	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
River Nile	54	31	0	0	43	40	0	0	510
South Kordofan	600	533	0	0	669	0	0	0	6,798
Total	11,633	12,823	165	55	2,051	57	115	115	146,736
									(24,456 households)

The affected population are now in need of shelter, food and health services. The government, through HAC and Civil Defence have arrangements to cover food needs and has therefore not been included in this DREF. Safe drinking water is not easily accessible as most water points have been contaminated. As noted from the joint² assessments that have been conducted, 2051 latrines collapsed due to the heavy rains with some actually being submerged thus contributing to contamination of water points. Other health hazards including waterborne diseases may soon emerge, given the high temperatures in the affected areas. Cases of malaria are expected to increase. There is urgent need for actions directed towards disease prevention and to some extent case management.

² Joint assessment was conducted in one of the worst hit States –Kassala by a team of personnel from SRCS, UNICEF, Plan Sudan, UNCSO and Federal State officials. SRCS branch directors in White Nile, Gedaref, Gezira and Khartoum States also conducted assessments.

Coordination and partnerships

SRCS activated the emergency room monitoring and coordination activities to address the floods during the first week of August 2012. All departments take part in bi-weekly meetings to share information on the situation and to chart way forward.

SRCS issued a Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) alert on 5 August 2012 and a flood information bulletin on 14 August 2012.

Meanwhile, SRCS has been coordinating with the lead government authorities responsible for humanitarian assistance and other line ministries. SRCS attends technical meetings organized by the Ministry of Interior Affairs which brings together key government bodies among them, Sudan Meteorological Authority, National Council for Defense, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Civil Defense.

SRCS has also been coordinating bilaterally with other Movement and non movement partners for response and preparedness actions and have been able to receive donations and technical support from the same. Partners include International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Qatar Red Crescent, Water Environmental and Sanitation (WES) and UN agencies - UNHCR, WHO, UNDP and UNICEF. Both SRCS and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and different sub-sector meetings which are used for information sharing amongst the humanitarian actors.

SSRC is just one of the actors in this disaster, and the SSRC is coordinating with the Government of Sudan, who is take responsibility for the majority of the people affected. The local authorities are mobilizing support through the Water Environmental and Sanitation (WES) authorities

ICRC and Movement partners have been contributing bilaterally to the national society's response and have been consulted over this DREF operation. The ICRC, having been working in the conflict prone areas such as Darfur, will provide assistance to those affected in these areas. The UN bodies are providing and will provide support and assistance in their respective areas. The Qatar Red Crescent is working in Darfur, and is providing assistance and support to the affected people in this area.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Taking cognition of the available information from IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA) that forecasted above normal rainfall for Sudan and the Horn of Africa at large, SRCS organized a special workshop in the second week of July 2012 to develop a national contingency plan to manage the floods risk as a preparedness measure. The workshop was facilitated by ICPAC and IFRC. Attendance included officials from Sudan Meteorological Authority, Higher Council Defense, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior Affairs – Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and staff and volunteers from SRCS.

SRCS has a presence and been active in the affected areas which enabled them to engage in an early response and assists the affected by relying on it is capacity in terms of staff and emergency stocks. SRCS conducted assessments through its branches in most affected states. The National Society, undertook the exercise jointly with government officials and non-governmental agencies to ascertain the magnitude of the floods impact and prioritize the needs of the affected population.

Volunteers from SRCS, with support from the civil defense, have been assisting affected population in evacuation to higher grounds where they are being supported with food and non-food items. So far, SRCS has distributed relief to 1,343 households (8,058 people) in two of the worst affect states, Kassala and White Nile state, using its own stocks as well as bilateral and government support. The DREF operation will scale up assistance in the Kassala and White Nile, and will cover a total of five states, namely Kassala, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadaref and Khartoum. Other severely affected states such as Blue Nile and South Kordofan will come under the government's responsibility

In total, 510 volunteer members of the Emergency Action and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) have been actively involved in the operation. The Action Teams have been facilitated with necessary tools including First Aid kits which are being used to assist the injured. Empty sacks have also been provided for use in embankment to control water flow in evacuation centres and shelters that are at risk.

Table 2: Relief distribution - NFI

State	Locality/village	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Mosquito nets	Tents	Tarpaulin	Soaps pieces	Water jerry can	Source	Number of beneficiaries
Kassala	Geriba, Wadalhelih	644	322	500	40	500	2,700	322	UNHC, UNICEF UNDP	1,932
West Darfur	Bandisi, Algenina, Nartit		0	300		521			ICRC QRC	3,126
White Nile	Alrigig	0	0	0	0				IFRC	3,000
Total		644	322	800	40	1021	2,700	322		8,058

The needs

Beneficiary selection: Assistance has been provided based on actual needs of the affected people. SRCS will coordinate closely with local authorities and agencies on the ground to ensure coverage of needs is achieved without duplication or gaps in the providing assistance. The SRCS's priority is given to those who lost their houses completely, that is, those who are mentioned in the first column in table 1. The first five states on this table are the areas targeted by SRCS by this DREF operation.

Immediate needs: Based on assessment reports from all SRCS branches, the five states of Kassala, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadaref, and Khartoum were identified as having been worst hit by the floods. Another factor that was considered in selecting the states is the presence of other agencies that are on the ground and are providing assistance. ICRC is providing support in Darfur, while the government is providing support in Khartoum State. SRCS also used its previous experience of understanding the capacities of various states and identifying those that are most in need.

Affected families have lost their homes together with essential food stocks. Shelter and food is urgently required. Food is being provided by government actors. This operation plans to provide shelter for families that have lost their homes and local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs will be providing local "Sudanese" with sleeping mats. Kitchen sets will be provided to 25% of the most vulnerable families, including woman or child headed households, families with sick or disabled family members, those that have lost their livelihoods etc.

The response in terms of health and water, sanitation and hygiene is based on initial assessments carried out. The response is based on typical flood response, taking into account an increase of malaria and water borne diseases can be expected. At this stage, morbidity rates have not changed however further assessments are required to determine the extent of damage caused as a result of flood waters.

The proposed operation

The purpose of this operation is to provide immediate relief assistance to 6,649 households (HHs) affected by flooding in five states: Kassala (2,615 HH), White Nile (525 HH), Sinnar (2,172 HH), Gadaref (406 HH) and Khartoum (931 HH).

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through more detailed assessment and distribute relief assistance (non-food items) to 6,649 families in Kassala, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadaref and Khartoum States

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6,649 households in Kassala, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadaref and Khartoum receive essential relief items. Coordinated mobilization and distribution of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance Procure and distribute the following relief items:- All of the families that lost their homes in the 5

relief goods	<p>target states will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 tarpaulins - 2 mosquito nets - 2 jerry cans - A quarter of the most vulnerable families will also receive a kitchen set (1,663 kitchen sets in total) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute, monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Provide and mobilize assessment teams of volunteers with necessary support, tools, and equipments in the targeted eight states for various response activities including distribution of relief items, health education and hygiene promotion; • Conduct a further detailed assessment on the needs, existing capacity and propose sustainable interventions • Provide an update after the situation, and revise the operations based on the findings of the assessment
Emergency health	
Outcome: To meet the basic health needs of at least 6,649 households affected	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely basic first aid and pre-hospital health care to returnees. • Improve the overall health situation in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment of health needs of the affected population; • Provide affected communities with First Aid and referral services; • Organize health education and hygiene promotion activities among the affected and high risk population. • Organize health education and hygiene promotion activities among the affected and high risk population. Hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreak and contagion. • Provision of basic essential medicines.
Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency situation for 6,649 targeted households	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water to targeted families • Improved overall sanitation situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support coordination with Movement and non movement actors for delivery of safe drinking water • Provide each family with 6 pieces of soap • 385,700 aqua tabs for one month for water purification, the trained volunteers will demonstrate the use of the tabs to communities before distribution • Vector control – spraying and mosquito nets; the volunteers will assist the local authorities on this activity • Conduct cleaning campaigns & spraying which will be supported by the volunteers in various locations
Logistics	
Outcome: Efficient and effective logistical support and warehousing of stocks	
Outputs	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact local suppliers for apply local procurement procedures i.e. prepare requisitions, prepare tendering process through the SRCS purchasing committees, temporal storage, distribution to local destinations and reporting. Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers in the response sites of the crisis Procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point intended of dispatch to end user.
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Capacity of the National Society

SRCS has a long experience in responding to floods among other reoccurring disasters in the country. The operational and program capacities are sufficient to complete this operation successfully. IFRC Country representation office will provide technical support where is required in shelter, WatSan and coordination. The IFRC East Africa regional representation will also support with media and communication, monitoring, learning and end of operation review.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Sudan country office is currently composed of a country representative, national programme coordinator, a relief coordinator, and are supported by six other staff including a programme assistant, accountant, account assistant, receptionist, driver and messenger. The office receives additional technical support from the IFRC East Africa regional representation and Africa zone office that include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration as well as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

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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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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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.



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.

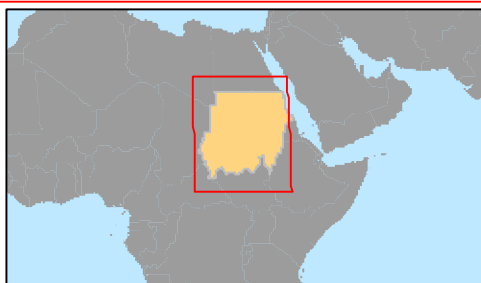
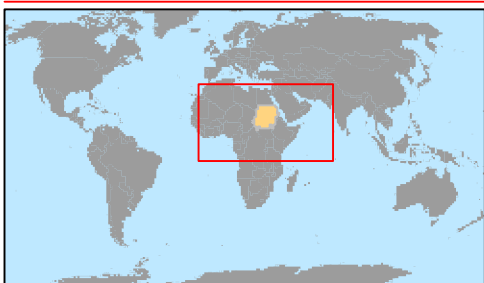
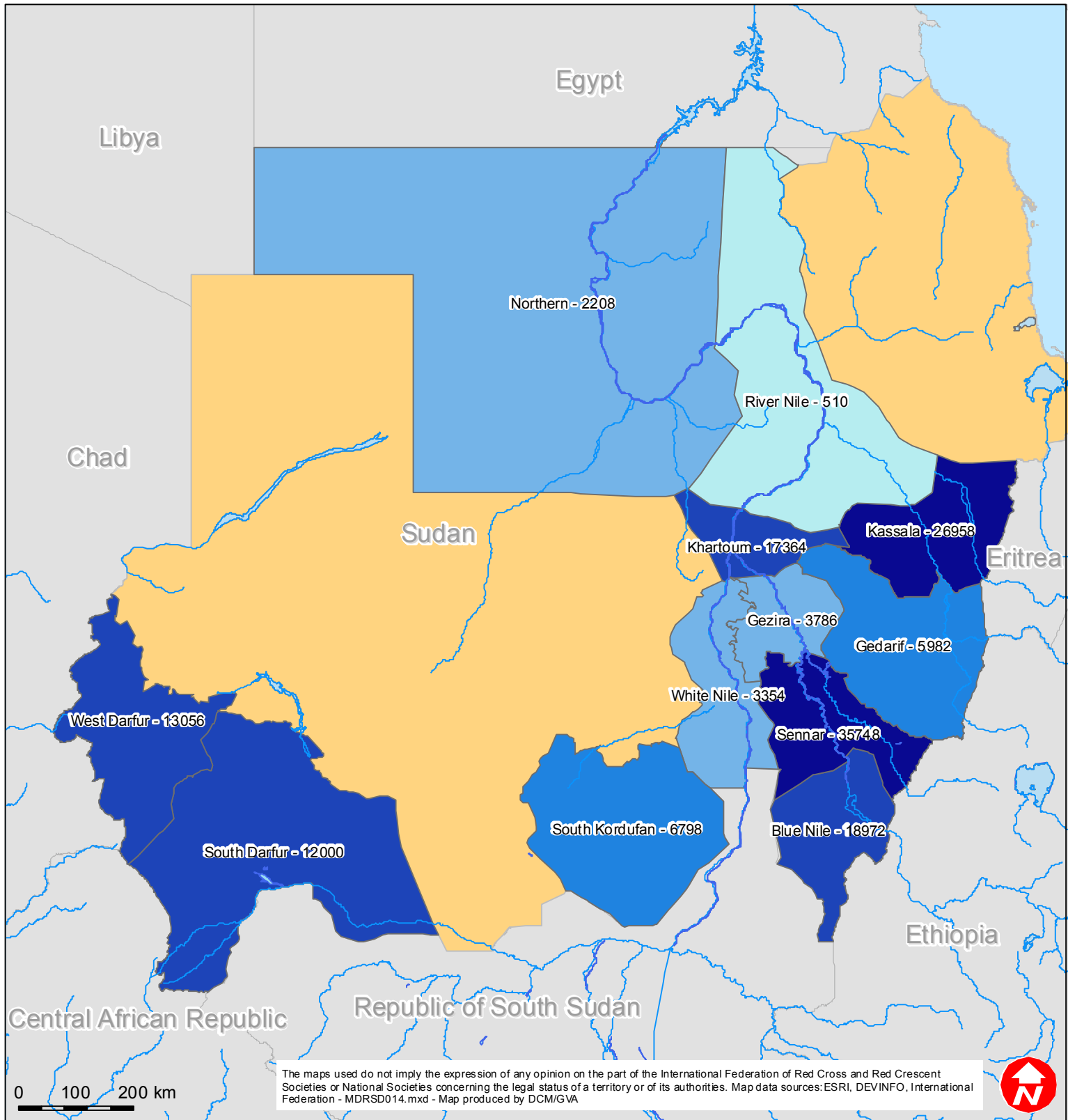
DREF OPERATION
Sudan Floods (MDRSD014)

10-09-12

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	89,097
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	66,490
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	15,428
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	66,501
Other Supplies & Services	22,740
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	260,256
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,000
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,350
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	4,350
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	3,600
Volunteers	13,650
Total PERSONNEL	17,250
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	0
Communications	0
Financial Charges	939
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	939
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	18,382
Total INDIRECT COSTS	18,382
TOTAL BUDGET	301,176



Sudan: Floods



Number of people affected

