

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004

GLIDE no. FL-2007-00093-SDN

8 August 2007

SUDAN: FLOODS

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

THIS REVISED APPEAL SEEKS CHF 5.5 MILLION (USD 4.5 MILLION OR EUR 3.3 MILLION) IN CASH, KIND OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 140,000 PEOPLE FOR 6 MONTHS.

[<Click here to link directly to the attached appeal budget>](#)

Target population:

- Relief/shelter: 75,000 people.
- 14 mobile health units: 140,000 people (1 mobile health unit for 10,000 people for 3 months)
- Health education and hygiene promotion: 75,000 people.
- Access to safe water: 20,000 people.
- Contingency planning: Capacity to serve an additional 5,000 families if conditions deteriorate.

Geographic coverage: The operation is targeting flood-affected households in 14 of Sudan's 26 states: Khartoum, North Kordofan, Kassala, White Nile, Blue Nile, Sennar, Red Sea, Gezira, River Nile, Northern State, Gedaref, Unity, Upper Nile and Warab.



Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers constructing an emergency shelter in Gezira State.

CHF 248,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the immediate response. A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was later launched on 18 July 2007.

This appeal revision is being launched based on findings of a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) that was deployed to conduct rapid assessments.

For longer-term programmes please refer to the Federation's Sudan Transitional Programme appeal.

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The situation

More than 300,000 people have been affected and nearly 100 killed nationwide by the worst flooding to hit Sudan in the last two decades. Sixteen of the country's 26 states have been inundated by the unprecedented rainfall and floodwaters that caused Sudan's vast rivers to overflow. According to Sudanese Red Crescent assessments, flooding and torrential rainfall have destroyed or damaged nearly 60,000 homes throughout the country. North Kordofan State in central Sudan has suffered the most – with more than 60,000 people affected – followed by Kassala and Khartoum. Some 67,500 people have been left homeless in southern Sudan alone. With heavy rains predicted to continue, the worry is that the worst is still to come. The central government in Khartoum has declared a state of alert in the regions hardest hit by the floods. The Government of South Sudan issued a 'disaster alert' for six states (Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes) but so far only three states (Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei) are affected; the other three are being closely monitored.

Table 1: Floods induced damages per state (as of 5 August 2007)

State	Areas affected	Residential houses damaged		
		Totally	Partially	Total
White Nile	Rabak, Kosti, Tendalti and Gitaina	1,875	1,300	3,175
River Nile	Atbara, Shendi, Berber Abu Hamad, Gfazi, Ibka , Um Shadida and Almatama	659	543	1,202
Sennar	Sinnar town, Suok, Eldinder and Dindir	3,078	1,651	4,729
Northern State	Marawi, Daba, Dongola, Karima and West Dongola	50	472	522
Red Sea	Port Sudan, Haya, Tokar and Khor Baraka	550	2,385	2,935
Kassala	Kassala, Aroma and Wesr Gash	2,917	5,499	8,416
Al Geziera	Medani, Wesr Gezira, Managil, South Gezira (some 30 villages) and Hisahisa	1,649	81	1,730
Khartoum	East Khartoum, Umdawban, Umduman, Salha, Tuti, Jebelawlia, Essailat and Shegla	4,733	2,318	7,051
North Kordofan	Nuhood, Jabra, Umrawaba and Rahad	4,943	7,137	12,080
South Kordofan	Dalang, Rashad, Hamadi and Tagmala	285	300	585
Blue Nile	Aseel, Safa, Boot, Sala, Droop ,Salam, Damazine and Rusairis	854	1,385	2,239
Al Gedaref	Galabat, Doka, E-Galabat, Butana, Fashaga, Fau and Village no 18	575	70	645
West Darfur	Wadi Salih and Newsi	406	-	406
Unity	Bentiu, Mayom, Leer, Ruweng, Mandak and Gawait	253	1,722	1,975
Upper Nile	Renk, Malakal, Khor Sheer and Makoom	6,400	4,530	10,930
Warab	Tong (295) and Gogrieel (350)	645	0	645*
Total		29,872	29,693	59,265

Source: Sudanese Red Crescent Society

*SRCS estimates

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The floods were triggered by a combination of meteorological and manmade factors. Seasonal rains, which had unusually high levels of precipitation, came a month earlier than expected and caught many communities unprepared. The situation was exacerbated by weather conditions in neighbouring countries; heavy downpours in Eritrea and the Ethiopian plateau, which feed Sudan's rivers, further increased the water levels. Rivers burst their embankments, sweeping away surrounding territories and inundating farming land and settlements. In areas of the south, road construction, specifically inadequate drainage channels, is said to be partly responsible for changed water movement.

Though floods are common in Sudan¹, a disaster of such a scale, however, has not been seen for twenty years. Whole communities have been left destitute with farms and livestock as well as roads, bridges, latrines, hospitals and schools have been damaged or swept away. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 191 schools have been damaged countrywide affecting over 43,000 children. Some communities in North Kordofan, Kassala and Upper Nile have been marooned for weeks. In the Red Sea State in north-eastern Sudan, the Port Sudan-Tokar road was damaged, isolating Tokar from the rest of the country. The main highway linking Khartoum and Kosti was also closed briefly, and the road from Kosti to Um Ruwaba in central Sudan was disabled for five days. Most roads connecting Sudan and Egypt have also been closed.

Heavy rains, swelling rivers and soaring temperatures are expected to continue until the end of the rainy season in September, threatening some of Sudan's poorest areas. According to Sudan's Early Warning and Emergency Information Centre, the coming weeks might see continued flash floods in Blue Nile, White Nile, North Darfur (Fasher), South Darfur (Nyala and Buram), West Darfur, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Kassala (Gash), Gedaref, Red Sea (Tokar), Khartoum and Butana plains. Ongoing heavy rainfall in Ethiopian and Eritrean highlands will further increase the volume of water in the River Nile and its tributaries, and inhabitants of surrounding villages might face more floods. The level of the Blue Nile at Khartoum, the capital, is already far above the record levels seen at this time of year in 1988. Additionally, the level of water in Gash River has reached critical levels. The trend has been similar to that seen in 2003, when floods had a devastating effect on Kassala town. The National Civil Defence Council has called on all relevant government agencies and civil society organizations to be prepared. Warnings have also been issued to people living on flood plains and island dwellers to move to safer areas. The government of Sudan estimates that one million people are at risk.²

Floods may result in lower death tolls than earthquakes, wars or tsunamis, and therefore gain less international attention, but they can cause similar devastation. In Sudan, their arrival has aggravated the already grim local conditions. For most of its 49 years of independence, Sudan has suffered internal conflict. In the western region of Darfur about 2 million people (one third of the population) have been displaced by a conflict that broke out in 2003. Meanwhile, South Sudan is struggling to rebuild and recover from more than two decades of civil war which left about two million people dead, four million displaced and more than 600,000 living as refugees outside the country. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in January 2005 and the establishment of a Government of National Unity by October 2005 brought hope to the population of South Sudan. There are, however, still huge humanitarian issues to be addressed, including the reintegration of the nearly 800,000 people expected to return to their homes in the South and the three areas in 2007. Supported organized returns have now been halted to areas affected by floods. In the east chronic food insecurity, underdevelopment and sporadic conflict are major concerns.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is closely monitoring the situation and has set up emergency rooms in all branches. Red Crescent volunteers have been recording new developments and providing daily updates to the SRCS headquarters. The office in Khartoum has been collating branch assessment findings that have been shared regularly within and outside the National Society.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the beginning of the disaster, Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers have been working around the clock to bring life-saving aid to the affected people. They played a vital role in monitoring the situation and communicating first-

¹ The most devastating floods occur on the Blue Nile as a result of deforestation and overgrazing in the river's upper catchment, according to UNEP: http://sudanreport.unep.ch/sudan_website/

² Source: Flood Watch Update No 25, Early Warning and Information Centre, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs of Sudan.

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hand information on the developments at the ground to prompt timely and adequate response. The volunteers worked side-by-side with local authorities in evacuating people (at times entire communities) trapped by treacherous waters, distributing emergency relief items, attending to injuries and offering psychological support.

The SRCS headquarters in Khartoum dispatched five multi-sector assessment teams to support the teams in Gezira, Kassala, Sinnar, North Kordofan and White Nile states. The scale of the disaster, however, overwhelmed the National Society's capacities and the SRCS requested the Federation to facilitate international support. The International Federation released CHF 248,000 (USD 207,000 or EUR 49,000) from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to meet initial emergency relief needs. A preliminary emergency appeal for almost CHF 2.1 million (USD 1.65 million or EUR 1.2 million) was issued to assist 40,000 people in eight states.



The Red Crescent has conducted assessments, including in isolated communities outside of Medani, Gezira State.

In an effort to provide emergency shelter, the SRCS has so far distributed more than 1,610 tents, 10,605 plastic sheets, 21,848 blankets. The National Society has also distributed approximately 2 million chlorine tablets, plastic jugs, water pumps and soap in an effort to reduce the impact of rising water on access to clean water and appropriate hygiene ([See the table at annex 2 for details of SRCS distributions to date](#)). The bulk of the relief items distributed by the SRCS came from the National Society's contingency stocks. Some were bilateral donations from in-country and international donors.

At the request of the SRCS, the Federation deployed a three member field assessment coordination team (FACT). The team arrived on 29 July 2007 to identify gaps in response and recommend on Red Cross and Red Crescent action. This emergency appeal revision is based on most recent findings

of the FACT and SRCS and addresses the most pressing needs.

With many hospitals and health clinics destroyed or inaccessible, the Sudanese Red Crescent has deployed 14 mobile health units (MHUs) in hardest hit areas with a big number of displaced population: four in Kassala (two in Aklu, one in Aroma and one in Tugly), four in Khartoum (Jebel Awlia, Amdouben, Asamta and Alhotra) and other six in White Nile (Rabak). The clinics are staffed by SRCS medical assistants mobilized from SRCS clinics and dispensaries. In the period of 9-26 July 2007, the teams attended to over 6,000 patients. The main morbidly trends have been respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea. Cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have been registered in some areas; the floods have exacerbated a pre-existing outbreak of AWD in Gedaref State. The MHUs are warning that immediate action is necessary to curtail the spread of the disease. With rains continuing unabated, the risk of the spread remains high.

While SRCS medical assistants have been attending to people with injuries and other ailments, Red Crescent volunteers have engaged with their communities to spread basic but essential messages designed to help the population maintain good health. Over 49,000 people have been reached so far in Khartoum, Kassala and White Nile states.

The needs

Those affected by the floods face daunting challenges and need immediate help to regain control over their lives. Floods are not uncommon in Sudan, but the striking feature of this year's disaster is its intensity and spread. The number of affected people has doubled in a span of four weeks and is likely to increase as more downpours and floods are expected and some areas remain inaccessible.

Shelter: Shelter has been identified as one of the critical needs. Thousands of traditional homes, built with mud brick walls and mud roofs, have been destroyed or severely damaged due to the saturation of straw and mud roofs with water and dissolving of mud-brick walls.

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Some families have been accommodated by friends and relatives, or have been relocated to tent camps, while others have built makeshift shelters close to their destroyed homes. While tents and tarpaulins distributed by SRCS volunteers have provided immediate relief from the floods, follow-up assessments and feedback from beneficiaries indicate that tents are not an ideal solution, as they offer minimum protection from daily heat and cannot be transformed into more durable accommodation.

There are those who have begun rebuilding their homes using locally available materials such as straw mats, bamboo and wooden poles. These materials are being salvaged from flooded houses or purchased in the local markets. Where tarpaulins and plastic sheeting have been provided, they are being used to cover the shelters to protect them from the rain.

Many families, however, are still living in substandard lean-tos, which should be strengthened with additional tarpaulins to protect from rain. Another concern is that many of the *lean-tos* are overcrowded. The living space falls short of the SPHERE standards and is not sufficient to provide dignified accommodation. Construction of additional sheltered space is necessary for these families.

Non-food items: Many families lost most of their household commodities such as kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and hygiene supplies. While some have managed to recover at least a part of their belongings, many are still badly in need of the items, which are essential to their health and well being.

Access to basic health care: The heavy rains have aggravated many chronic problems, including persisting gaps in basic health care provision. As a consequence, thousands of people have been exposed to health risks, which might have irreversible consequences if immediate action is not taken. With more rains forecast in the coming weeks, the number of those seeking basic health care is expected to increase. In this situation, the SRCS mobile health units play an important role in reaching out to communities that have no other recourse. Thousands of lives have thus been saved and many more can be rescued, if additional funds are raised to enable the SRCS MHUs to continue operating in the hardest hit areas until the situation stabilizes. The funds will go to procuring additional medicines and medical supplies, as well supporting transportation costs, incentives for SRCS volunteers and medical personnel (doctors and nurses) seconded by the Ministry of Health.

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation: Amidst the risk of waterborne epidemics, the lack of clean water has been a primary concern. There are fears that water sources may have been contaminated as reports from SRCS branches show that latrines and shallow wells in many of the affected regions collapsed or are covered with flood waters. Joint SRCS and Federation/FACT teams travelled to Upper Nile, one of the worst affected states, to assess the availability of drinking water there. Their findings show the recent floods have affected some 10,000 families (50,000 people) in Renk country. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is identified as a major problem. Although water is being provided to the population, the quality raises concerns; water is visibly muddy and brown. Water points are far from the displaced people living in the camps and approximately 1,000 families are collecting water directly from a nearby canal for consumption and other use. According to a camp manager, the number of camp inhabitants has been increasing. Sanitation is poor, with three latrines available for the entire east camp and the south camp having no latrines at all.

In North Kordofan, water and sanitation was also identified as a priority. The entire population of Sodari town (180,000 people) has no access to safe potable water nor are there wells or ground water available. The town's processing plant has been marooned by water and is dysfunctional. The reservoir, which feeds the plant, is unprotected and contains muddy and contaminated water. Overfilled latrines are spewing human waste from within the locality and donkey excreta are mixing with the water. There is a need to immediately install a water treatment kit to meet the population's need.



Many displaced flood-affected families are living in shelter constructed from tarpaulins distributed by the SRCS and materials recovered from flooded homes.

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In Hamrat El Sheikh, also in North Kordofan, flood water damaged hand-dug wells which had been used by the community to cover deficiency in safe water supply (the town's water supply system is producing only 25,000 litres of water per day for the town's 103,000 population i.e., 3 litres per person per day, which falls short of the SPHERE indicator of minimum 15 litres per person per day). The wells, however, have been washed away by the floods and there is an urgent need to rehabilitate hand-pumps (up to 80 pumps that can serve up to 2,400 people).

Prevention of water and vector borne diseases: With the water creating stagnant pools which are perfect breeding grounds for mosquitoes, the floods sparked fears over the spread of water and vector borne diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), a cholera-like disease that spreads rapidly in floods, have already been registered in Gedaref, Halfa Algedida, Kassala state and White Nile state. Although some of these cases had been recorded before the start of the current rainy season, floods have worsened the local conditions as access to safe water in many flood-affected areas was disrupted. Women, children under five and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. According to WHO, four cases of Yellow Fever have been confirmed in South Kordofan. To respond swiftly to any outbreaks or emergency situations, drug and medical supplies buffer stocks at national and state levels need to be maintained during this emergency.

In an effort to contain the situation, the Ministry of Health has pre-positioned cholera treatment kits and the government has been trucking water to some of the affected areas. The SRCS has also been distributing water treatment tablets and insecticide treated mosquito nets. Local capacities, however, have been exhausted and additional resources are necessary to ensure the situation does not get out of control. The SRCS, through its country-wide network of branches and community-based first aid (CBFA)-trained volunteers, has an important role to play in raising community awareness on preventive measures. Support is thus needed to strengthen the capacity of the Sudanese Red Crescent, which, with its extensive network of branches and volunteers, is already active in dealing with many of the needs associated with the current floods.

Economic impact

The impact of the floods extends far. In the areas which derived much of its income from agriculture, the destruction of farmland and crops, small businesses and the death of farm animals left those already living on tight margins with little or no recourse to restart their livelihoods. Large territories of farmland have been inundated and although it is difficult to establish a definite number of livestock killed, it is apparent that the damage has been significant. In the south, the flooding – in addition to displacement – can be expected to have the following consequences:

- A potential extension of the May to August hunger season;
- Crop losses and subsequent yield reductions;
- Reduced milk productivity by livestock due to immediate lack of access to suitable pasture attributed to excessive and prolonged wet conditions; and
- Delayed commencement of fishing and other livelihood activities.

A more in-depth assessment, however, is necessary to determine the exact needs.

The proposed operation

The proposed operation is based on recent findings of Red Cross and Red Crescent assessment teams and addresses the identified gaps in areas where the capacities of the National Society permit. The SRCS is targeting the most vulnerable people who have not been assisted by other humanitarian actors and who do not have the capacity to rebuild independently. In light of the scale of the catastrophe, the SRCS is increasing the caseload of the target beneficiaries from 40,000 (in the preliminary emergency appeal) to 140,000 people. This new figure corresponds to approximately 46 per cent of the total affected population in 14 flood-affected states.

Where possible, the emergency intervention will incorporate disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures in programme design and implementation. This operation also builds on the experience of previous operations.

Target population:

- Relief/shelter: 75,000 people.

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- 14 mobile health units: 140,000 people (1 unit for 10,000 people for 3 months).
- Health education and hygiene promotion: 75,000 people.
- Access to safe water: 20,000 people (Renk, Upper Nile and Sodari, North Kordofan).
- Contingency planning: Capacity to serve an additional 5,000 families if conditions deteriorate.

15,000 households (75,000 people) whose houses have been destroyed or partially damaged by the floods will be supported with emergency shelter. This corresponds to approximately 25 per cent of the total relief/shelter needs. Priority will be given to families with inadequate living space, including those in makeshift shelters, tents and those living with host families. Within these groups, priority will be given to female-headed households, people with disabilities, the elderly, and otherwise disadvantaged.

The SRCS response strategy will focus on two approaches for provision of shelter:

- The first approach is to provide improved emergency shelters to 3,000 families without adequate living space. These improved shelters will be built by the communities themselves using plastic sheeting and locally-available materials such as sticks, bamboos and bundles of straw. The materials will be formed into strong, fairly durable shelters that are easy to construct and are culturally acceptable. A 5x3 shelter skeleton, erected from wooden sticks and bamboo, will be then covered with straw matting on the walls and roof to provide insulation and privacy. Plastic sheeting will be used to cover the roofs and two of the walls (south and west facing) to protect the interior from rains. Additional bamboo poles will be used to fix the sheeting to the roof and walls. As needed, plastic sheeting on the walls can be removed to facilitate ventilation.
- The second approach is distribution of tarpaulins to families who have constructed *lean-tos* with adequate space but do not have plastic sheeting or tarpaulins to protect the inhabitant from the rain. Each of these families will be provided with two tarpaulins.

Beneficiaries of both approaches will receive tool kits for use in constructing the shelters, and for improving drainage around the shelters. Tool kits will be provided to communities, rather than individuals, to economize costs and to encourage community support mechanisms. Each kit will include a shovel, a pick and a digging tool and will be provided one per 10 families. Distribution of the tools and materials will be done in a phased manner to provide incentives to communities to fully construct shelters. Monitoring of construction by SRCS volunteers will ensure that shelters are appropriately constructed and materials are properly utilized.

All families receiving shelter supplies will also receive non-food items as needed, including blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans and soap for a period of three months. These items will be provided as soon as they are available, likely prior to the construction of the actual shelters. In addition, SRCS proposes to include an environmental offset element by planting tree saplings to compensate for the cutting of wood which this programme would require. This approach, which does not add significantly to the budget (approximately CHF 13 per shelter), adds significant disaster risk reduction elements to the response in addition to being environmentally responsible. The targeted communities will be also supported with seeds and seedlings to increase communal resources.

The cornerstone of this operation will be to minimize public health risks and threats from communicable diseases. Water, sanitation and health related items, including insecticide treated mosquito nets, soap and jerry cans, will be distributed in coordination with household visits by 360 SRCS volunteers. The volunteers will visit the households to conduct health and hygiene education awareness training. Additional volunteers will be mobilized for environmental sanitation (insecticide spraying and waste disposal management).

In the areas where flood-affected communities do not have access to medical care, SRCS mobile health units will be supported to continue their services. The units will be reinforced with doctors and nurses from the Sudanese Ministry of Health. Each of the 14 SRCS mobile health units will have one doctor, one nurse and five trained SRCS volunteers.

The SRCS is also repositioning an emergency water and sanitation kit sufficient for 10,000 persons from Juba to Renk to respond to water needs of displaced populations. Another kit will be deployed to North Kordofan, to the city of Sodari, where access to safe drinking water has been identified as a major concern. The kits provide the maximum capacity to treat, supply and store 40 m³ litres of water per day.

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If current flooding patterns continue unabated, the situation will deteriorate considerably. Therefore, the emergency response will be implemented in conjunction with contingency stocking for possible further displacement. The SRCS will pre-position disaster preparedness stocks – tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, water treatment tablets and mosquito nets – for 5,000 families. The National Society will also be provided with communications equipment, training and transportation support. To boost the SRCS's capacity to respond to possible health epidemics, a portion of the funds raised through this appeal will go to stockpiling of ten interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), 5,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets and education materials.

Objectives and activities planned

Overall objective: To mitigate the effects of flooding and increase resilience of 140,000 flood-affected people in Sudan.

Relief, recovery and livelihoods

Objective 1: To provide 3,000 of the most vulnerable flood-affected families (approximately 15,000 people) with local materials, tools and support to construct improved emergency shelters within two months.

Activities

- In coordination with other NGOs and the government, select communities that have not yet been served.
- Explain selection criteria to communities.
- Through house-to-house surveys, identify the most vulnerable families in each affected community.
- Prepare beneficiary lists and distribution cards.
- Sensitize communities on programme objectives and requirements.
- Distribute tools (shovels, picks and digging tools), one toolkit per 10 families.
- First-round distribution of building materials (wooden poles and recycled rubber string for fastening) for construction of shelter frames/skeleton.
- Provide technical support and monitoring by volunteers to ensure proper construction of frames prior to second distribution.
- Second-round distribution of building materials (straw mats, bamboo poles and tarpaulins).
- Provide technical support and monitoring by volunteers to ensure proper covering of frames and completion of improved emergency shelter prior to distribution of household items.
- Continued assessments, targeting, distribution and monitoring.

Expected results

- 3,000 of the most vulnerable flood-affected families are targeted for assistance.
- 3,000 of the most vulnerable families are able to construct emergency shelters.
- Vulnerability of the targeted population to climatic shocks is reduced.

Objective 2: To provide 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 people) with shelter materials and tools to complement community coping mechanisms.

Activities

- In coordination with other NGOs and the government, select communities that have not yet been served.
- Explain selection criteria to communities.
- Through house-to-house surveys, identify vulnerable families in each affected community.
- Prepare beneficiary lists and distribution cards.
- Sensitize communities on programme objectives and requirements.
- Distribute tools (shovels, picks and digging tools) to communities, one toolkit per 10 families.
- Distribute tarpaulins (two per family).
- Continued assessments, targeting, distribution and monitoring.

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Expected results

- 12,000 vulnerable flood-affected families are targeted for assistance.
- 12,000 vulnerable families are able to improve their existing household emergency shelters.
- Vulnerability of the targeted population to climatic shocks is reduced.

Objective 3: To provide 15,000 families (approximately 75,000 people) with the necessary non-food items to restore domestic stability and reinforce their capacity to initiate early recovery.

Activities

- Procure, transport and store non-food items such as kitchen sets.
- Distribute the non-food items (targeting of beneficiaries and preparation of beneficiary lists and distribution cards will be done under objectives 2 and 3).
- Monitor/assess impact of distributions.

Expected results

- The capacity of 15,000 flood-affected families to recover is enhanced.
- Vulnerability of the targeted population to climatic shocks is reduced.

Objective 4: To plant 75,000 tree saplings to offset the use of wood for emergency shelter construction, and provide a future source of shade, wood and fruit.

Activities

- Sensitize communities on programme objectives.
- Assess and select planned planting sites.
- Procure and transport seedlings to communities.
- Plant seedlings.
- Monitor the progress of the tree planting exercise.

Expected results

- 75,000 trees have been successfully planted.
- Communal resources are increased (fruit and wood).

Objective 5: To enhance the operational capacity of Sudanese Red Crescent Society to respond to potential future disasters throughout Sudan.

Activities

- Train and orient volunteers in key hazard areas, disaster preparedness and response skills through national disaster response team (NDRT) training.
- Provide uniforms and equipment, including vehicles, communication equipment and life saving equipment.
- Pre-positioning disaster preparedness stocks (tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans and tents) for 5,000 families.

Expected results

- Increased capacity of the SRCS staff and volunteers to respond effectively to disasters.
- Availability of in-country stocks of emergency non-food items to enable the SRCS to respond timely to future needs.

Health and WatSan

Objective 6: To contribute towards reducing morbidity and mortality through provision of basic curative care to 140,000 flood-affected people.

Activities

- Provide logistical support, medicines and medical supplies to 14 mobile health units.
- Establish oral rehydration salt (ORS) preparation and demonstration centres.

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- Distribute ORS sachets to people suffering from diarrhoea.
- Conduct awareness sessions on advantages of ORS and demonstrations on ORS preparation.

Expected results

- 140,000 flood-affected people have improved access to basic health care.

Objective 7: To provide safe drinking water for at least 20,000 flood-affected people in Renk (Upper Nile state) and Sodari and Hamrat El Sheikh (North Kordofan state) for three months.

Activities

- Provide emergency water supply (to SPHERE standards) through two water treatment kits, each with a capacity to serve 10,000 people.
- Train volunteers from the targeted communities on the maintenance of water kits.
- Distribute 20-litre water containers.
- Provide 5 million water purification tablets to 55,000 persons, for household level water treatment (1 tablet per person per day for three months).
- Rehabilitate up to 80 hand pumps in Hamrat El Sheikh, North Kordofan state, to increase the availability of safe drinking water for the affected population.

Expected results

- 20,000 flood-affected people have access to safe drinking water, according to SPHERE standards, for three months.
- Reduced risks of water born disease outbreaks in the target areas.

Objective 8: To provide preventive health and hygiene education to 15,000 families (75,000 people) flood-affected population.

Activities

- Mobilize and retrain 360 SRCS volunteers on water and vector borne disease prevention and control.
- Print and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials during education sessions.
- Distribute 45,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets (3 nets per family for 15,000 families).
- Distribute 450 grammes of soap per person per month to 75,000 people according to the SPHERE indicator (local procurement).
- Conduct sensitization and training on proper use of water purification chemicals and mosquito nets.
- Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on disease prevention as well as safe use of water and sanitation facilities in the target communities.
- Mobilize volunteers for environmental sanitation (insecticide spraying and waste disposal management).
- Monitor the prevalence of water and vector borne diseases.

Expected results

- Increased awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population.
- Improved hygiene practices amongst the targeted population.
- 75,000 flood-affected people have increased awareness of water and vector borne disease prevention and control.
- Reduced risk of water and vector born diseases in the target areas.

Objective 9: To strengthen the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's capacity to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies.

Activities

- Train 50 Red Crescent volunteers and staff members on public health in emergencies (2 workshops with 25 participants each).
- Conduct 12 training sessions on community-based first aid (CBFA).

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- Pre-position 10 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK), 5,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets and IEC materials for future emergencies.

Expected results

- Increased capacity of the SRCS staff and volunteers in the provision of first aid, basic health, epidemic preparedness and response.
- Availability of in-country stock of medicines and medical supplies to enable timely response to epidemics.

Coordination

Coordination has been a crucial element of this operation to identify gaps and to ensure limited resources are utilized in the most efficient and effective way. In Khartoum, the Sudanese Red Crescent has been leading daily Floods Task Force meetings which are attended by SRCS staff members, the Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and representatives of sister National Societies working in Sudan.

At the government level, the lead role rests with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. The commission holds bi-weekly coordination meetings with the non-governmental organizations (NGO) community. In some states, joint emergency committees were set up with representatives of all government ministries and departments. Technical working groups (engineering, health, agriculture, food and water) have been meeting regularly. A number of other government agencies have been contributing to the coordinated disaster response. They include Sudan's meteorological department, which has been issuing daily weather reports and the Ministry of Irrigation, which has been providing information on water level variations in rivers across the country.

Government efforts have been complemented by the UN-led interagency task force and sectoral weekly meetings attended by in-country based international and national humanitarian actors. Apart from SRCS, several other NGOs – ADRA, FAR, CARE, Oxfam, IRC and Goal – have been distributing emergency non-food items that were procured bilaterally or made available by the UN Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) from the common pipeline³. With combined efforts, some 40,000 households (200,000 people) have already been reached, of these, 12,000 households (60,000 people or 20 per cent of the total affected population) have been assisted by the SRCS. Relief agencies have been sharing distribution plans at weekly interagency sectoral coordination meetings to ensure gaps are covered.

Food needs are addressed by the UN World Food Programme (WFP), which has so far distributed food to 40,000 people; in Kassala, the SRCS has been its implementing agency. The Ministry of Health and WHO have propositioned cholera treatment kits where cases of AWD were reported.

Partner National Societies

- The German Red Cross made available three interagency health emergency kits, worth EUR 34,000, to be positioned in North Kordofan and White Nile.
- The Netherlands Red Cross WatSan and health delegates took part in Kassala flood assessments and contributed to the appeal revision process. The Kassala-based WatSan delegate has been seconded to support the SRCS floods intervention for a three-week period. The Netherlands Red Cross also donated EUR 40,000.
- The Syrian, Qatar and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent societies donated some food and non-food items bilaterally to the SRCS for distribution in the flood-affected states.
- The Norwegian Red Cross contributed CHF 28,000 for Tokar district in Red Sea State.
- The Swiss Red Cross made an in-kind contribution of 2,500 kitchen sets to the appeal.
- The British Red Cross contributed CHF 74,000 (GBP 30,000).
- The Austrian Red Cross has indicated that it will provide bilateral support to SRCS by contributing to health and hygiene education efforts in Omda Wban area in Khartoum State.

³ The common pipeline system is a joint supply operation managed by the UNJLC with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and CARE to boost the local capability to respond to the disaster.

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International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC is mobilizing additional non-food items to complement the Movement-supported relief efforts. ICRC relief stocks available for SRCS-led distributions in flood-affected areas include the following:

- 2,000 tarpaulins; 7,000 foldable jerry cans;
- 13,000 blankets; 11 tonnes of soap (bars of 0.8 kg);
- 2,000 insecticide treated mosquito nets;
- One emergency household items kit for 2,000 families (expected to arrive in Sudan in 6-8 weeks). In addition, another kit (sufficient for 500 families), is available in Malakal, Upper Nile State. Each emergency household kit has one tarpaulin, four blankets, two jerry cans, three bars of soap (2.4 kg), one kitchen set, one bucket and two sleeping mats.

The ICRC also donated three Scania trucks and trailers, which are being used in the operation. ICRC has also indicated that it is prepared to support the SRCS floods response with WatSan equipment and expertise if required.

Logistics

Procurement of shelter materials and some non-food items (soap, plastic mats, sacks and jerry cans) will be arranged locally to contribute to the local recovery process. Items that are not available in-country will be purchased internationally via the Federation's regional logistics unit in Dubai or regionally via the Federation's zone office in Nairobi, Kenya. Procurement of insecticide mosquito nets will be done internationally as fears of malaria epidemic have seen an increase in local prices, which have doubled.

Donors who are willing to contribute are kindly requested to coordinate with the Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai on outstanding needs (see contact details on the front page). The Unit will also provide shipping instructions and consignment tracking numbers. [<Click here to link to the mobilization table>](#).

Given the scope and the spread of the disaster, organizing the logistics of the operation will be a major endeavor. Sudan is the largest country on the African continent. The operation is targeting 14 of the country's 26 states: Khartoum, North Kordofan, Kassala, White Nile, Blue Nile, Sennar, Red Sea, Gezira, River Nile, Northern State, Gedaref, Unity, Upper Nile and Warab. During the emergency phase, items will be received via two entry points: Khartoum airport or sea port in Sudan Port, where the National Society has warehouse capacities. The Federation and the SRCS reinforced in-country logistics teams will coordinate customs clearance, warehousing and transportation of relief and medical items to the final distribution points. Large trucks will be used to transport the items to hubs where access permits.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The SRCS has devised a comprehensive plan to encourage the media to continue publishing information that will generate further support from the public and corporate sector. A number of interviews have already taken place between local and international media houses and key contact persons within the National Society. Two stories and press release on the floods have already been published on the Federation's website (www.ifrc.org).

To ensure that SRCS is featured in local and international media, the National Society will organize a monthly briefing for local media representatives to update them on the situation in the affected areas as well as on needs of the population and the achievements and challenges. The National Society will also publish stories featuring the floods response operation in its monthly bulletin, which will be distributed to SRCS branches, volunteers, local communities, government agencies and other national partners. The SRCS stories will also be published on the National Society's website, in both Arabic and English.

Additionally, promotional materials such as t-shirts, vests and coats for Red Crescent volunteers will be produced to increase the visibility of the National Society. At the end of the operation, a booklet documenting lessons learned will be prepared; it will be published both Arabic and English.

Capacity of the National Society

The SRCS has a comprehensive structure comprising of 21 branches. Some 700 units within states are manned by 400,000 volunteers of whom 30 to 50 per cent are active. The National Society has a number of very powerful and

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competent branches with qualified and competent managers, among them Khartoum State, Red Sea State and Kassala. The structure of the Society is decentralized, with operations managed at branch level.

In its role as an independent humanitarian organization, the SRCS enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with long experience in disaster management. The National Society is one of the most effective in terms of disaster service delivery in Africa. It also has considerable health activities and technical capacity to run WatSan projects (a joint German and Austrian emergency response unit was deployed with SRCS staff in 2003. SRCS staff members were then retrained in May 2004 and in 2006 the SRCS had its own training). The SRCS has CBFA-trained volunteers in all affected states. Recently, CBFA training was completed in Kassala while another one is ongoing in Kosti.

The SRCS Secretariat for South Sudan came into existence in September 2006 as a result of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Its role is to coordinate the humanitarian activities of SRCS in South Sudan. It also has the responsibility for branch creation in states where SRCS has no presence. It currently has five staff comprising a Director General (responsible for programmes and cooperation) and coordinators for WatSan, health and communications. The secretariat coordinates the Movement's response to the returnee and internally displaced persons programme in conjunction with the Federation. The secretariat has organized training workshops in 'water and sanitation in emergencies', emergency health, cholera control and HIV/AIDS. In cooperation with ICRC, training workshops are ongoing in dissemination and communications. Other programmes include borehole rehabilitation, distribution of taps, health education and clean up programmes. Longer term recovery programmes include a paleo-channel water supply project to Juba town.

Capacity of the Federation

The Federation has had a continuous presence in Sudan since 1971. The country delegation currently employs seven international and more than 21 national staff members with expertise in finance, organisational development, health, water and sanitation. One health delegate is based in Khartoum while another supports the ongoing SRCS health programmes in the south. A WatSan delegate is based in Juba and works with SRCS branches in the south on ongoing water and sanitation projects. The Federation's logistics department is staffed by experienced logistics and disaster management officers. The delegation has two finance and administration delegates, one based in Khartoum and another providing finance support to programmes in the south. The Federation's in-country team will be strengthened by two additional international staff members, operations coordinator and a reporting delegate.

Monitoring and evaluation

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with the SRCS, primarily at branch level but supervised closely by the national headquarters. The strengthened Federation country delegation will provide additional support and advice to the SRCS throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. In case of any additional needs, support will be provided by the Federation's Zone Office in Nairobi, Kenya.

The affected states will be visited regularly by the joint National Society headquarters/Federation monitoring teams. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems. The situation in the field will be reported on through regular Federation operations updates. Regular and ad hoc reports will provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problems/constraint or outstanding needs.

Final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the operation to determine the appropriateness and effectiveness of the floods response undertaken by SRCS. The evaluation will be performed by a consultant or team of consultants with relevant professional background and experience. Lessons learned will be documented and incorporated into future planning processes.

An external audit of financial controls and procedures will be also conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Auditors will assess the adequacy of the accounting and internal control systems as a basis for the preparation of the financial statements and to establish whether proper accounting records have been maintained by the National Society and the Federation.

Revised budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Acting Director
Programs and Coordination Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief* and is committed to the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)* 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>

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Sudan:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Khartoum; email: srcs_sg@yahoo.com; telephone +249.83.78.48.89
- **In Sudan:** George Gigiberia, Ag Head of Delegation in Sudan; email: george.gigiberia@ifrc.org; telephone +249.83.77.10.33
- **In Kenya:** Dr Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone, Nairobi; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; telephone: +254.20.283.5124; fax +254.20.271.2777 and Youcef Ait Chellouche, Ag Disaster Management Coordinator, Nairobi; email: youcef.aitchellouche@ifrc.org; telephone +254.20.283.5117
- **In Dubai (for mobilization of relief items):** Amina Shaikh, Logistics Officer, RLU; email: amina.shaikh@ifrc.org; telephone: +971.50.458.48.72
- **In Geneva:** Niels Scott, Federation Operations Coordinator (Africa); email: niels.scott@ifrc.org; telephone +41.22.730.4527

[Budget and distributions table below](#)
<[Click here to return to the title page](#)>

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

Floods in Sudan

APPEAL MDRSD004

TOTAL

RELIEF NEEDS

Shelter	1,570,450
Construction Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	541,856
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	93,750
Water & Sanitation	316,000
Medical & First Aid	56,720
Teaching Materials	55,444
Utensils & Tools	389,642
Other Supplies & Services	333,070

Total Relief Needs **3,356,932**

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	57,060
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0

TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	21,000
Distribution & Monitoring	241,750
Transport & Vehicles Costs	162,500

PERSONNEL

International Staff	153,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	0
National Staff	10,000
National Society Staff	574,606
Consultants	12,000

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	133,800
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	46,000
Office running costs	0
Communication Costs	12,000
Professional Fees	0
Financial Charges	0
Other General Expenses	329,032

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	355,218
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Total Operational Needs **5,464,899**

Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind) **5,464,899**

Available Resources **0**

Net Request **5,464,899**

SRCS relief distributions in flood-affected areas (as of 4 August 2007)

State	Mats	Pick axes	Soap cartons	Aqua tabs	Plastic jugs	Jerry cans	Shovels	Kitchen sets	Pumps	Blankets	Plastic sheets	Tents
White Nile	0	0										300
Gezira	1,730	0	5,190			1,890		1,730		3,460	1330	0
North Kordofan	1,000					2,000				4,500	2,500	100
Kassala	500	100	900	1,000,000	500	2,000	100		4	5,000	2,950	400
Sinnar	3,425	100	10,675			3,524	100	804		6,948	2225	110
Red Sea										300	300	50
Khartoum				565,000						1,500		150
River Nile				350,000								
Upper Nile	600									600	300	
South Darfur			200						15	3,000	1,000	500
Total	7,255	200	16,965	1,915,000	500	9,414	200	2,534	19	21,848	10,605	1,610