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Emergency Appeal

Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRSD018 GLIDE n° FF-2013-000091-SDN 10 October, 2013

This revised Appeal seeks CHF 7,384,813 in cash, kind or services to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to assist at least 15,000 flood-affected families (approximately 75,000 people) for a total of 18 months. This operation will be completed by February 2015, and a Final Report will be made available by 30 May 2015 (three months after the end of the operation).

Appeal target (current): CHF 7,384,813; [click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget](#)

Appeal coverage: 83% (of the initial budget) [click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 13 August 2013 for CHF 918,554 for six months to assist up to 7,000 households (35,000 beneficiaries).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 80,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support this operation.
- The appeal has received CHF 825,053 to-date in support of the proposed response operation.
- [Operation update n° 1](#) was published on 30 August 2013 and the budget adjusted to CHF 993,715 to reflect NFI price variations.
- [Operation update n° 2](#) was published on 3 October 2013.



Joint needs assessment in Blue Nile State. Photo/SRCS

This revision is based on the detailed joint needs assessment carried out by the RC / RC Movement (SRCS-Federation-PNS-ICRC). The revision incorporates important elements of the RC/RC response and links emergency response to disaster risk reduction, building more resilient communities as well as institutional development of the SRCS. The proposed life span of the flash floods operation will also cover three rainy seasons allowing sufficient time for adequate preparedness planning and action merged with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy.

Summary: Continued heavy rains and consequent flash floods from early August 2013 across Sudan caused extensive damage and loss of life in fifteen states, with Khartoum, Gezira, Blue Nile, River Nile, White Nile and Northern state being the most affected states to date. The Humanitarian Aid Commission of the Government of Sudan estimates that 114,000 households have been affected by floods with at least 110 people injured and 76

people dead. A total of 50,000 houses have been completely destroyed, displacing a large part of the affected population. Weather forecasts indicate that rainfall will continue in the coming days, up to the end of October.

The [Sudanese Red Crescent Society](#) volunteers and staff continue to provide emergency assistance to the affected families through distribution of non-food items (NFI) and provision of health services. To date, the National Society has reached out to at least 41,200 households (206,000 people) with non-food items, and has also been providing First Aid, emergency health services, and health education through its mobile and temporary clinics in Khartoum, Gezira, Blue Nile, River Nile, White Nile and Northern states.

The National Society volunteers continue to conduct house-to-house visits in affected areas on a daily basis to assess the extent of the damage, register those affected, and to identify the emerging needs. A Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement team carried out detailed assessments in the most-affected states in order to identify the gaps and to generate an in-depth analysis of immediate and longer-term needs of the affected population. The assessment indicates rapidly increasing needs and a growing number of vulnerable people. Consequently, in recognition of the increased needs of the flood-affected people, SRCS intends to increase its assistance to support additional families under this appeal.

The IFRC country team in Sudan is supporting the SRCS floods response operation and an operations manager has been deployed to support this operation. Acknowledging the limited nature of detailed information available to date on distributions and number of beneficiaries reached, a major focus will be on supporting the National Society to compile, analyze, and report on all activities carried out to date via the next operations update.

To date through multi-lateral contribution, Canadian (and Canadian Government), Bulgarian, Danish, Japanese, the Netherlands, Swedish (and Swedish Government) Red Cross as well as the Italian Government, USAID/US Government, and the VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief have made cash pledges to this Appeal. SRCS has also received CHF 417,239 cash pledges through bi-lateral arrangements from the Chinese Red Cross, Libyan Red Crescent, Saudi Red Crescent, United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, ICRC, Albaraka Sudanese Bank and Ahmed Salim Alkurabi (private sector).

The Sudanese Red Crescent has received in-kind donations (food and non-food items) of approximately CHF 3,578,947 from UNHCR, Civil Defense and HAC, Saudi Red Crescent, Kuwait Red Crescent, ICRC and the general public through bi-lateral arrangements. ICRC additionally supported SRCS with logistical and HR capacity.

IFRC, on behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to the Emergency Appeal.

The situation

Human development outcomes remain weak in Sudan. The road to sustainable broad-based development in Sudan has been hampered by a number of country-specific challenges that render Sudan's experience unique from other post-conflict countries in the region. Conflicts have led to huge loss of life and have severely debilitated the country's capacity for development. The past and ongoing conflicts pose human and governance challenges in Sudan. The incidence of poverty in North Sudan stands at 46.5 percent. The poverty gap ratio and the poverty severity index stands at 16.2 and 7.8 percent respectively. The incidence of poverty ranges from a little over a quarter of the population in the capital (Khartoum) to more than two thirds of the population in Northern Darfur. The employment-to-population rate stands at 31.06 percent and the unemployment rate stands at 17 percent. Unemployment rate among the Youth aged between 15 and 24 stands at 25.4 percent. The nutrition situation in Sudan is poor, characterized by high levels of underweight and chronic malnutrition, as well as persistently elevated levels of acute malnutrition. Nationally, one third (32.2 percent) of children under the age of five years in Sudan is moderately or severely underweight. Sudan has been experiencing severe socio-economic hardship for decades as a general operating context for any humanitarian agency.

The flash floods have exacerbated the overall situation with a significant cumulative impact on those affected. The extent of the damage caused by floods in the fifteen states of Sudan continues to rise, with an estimated 114,000 families having been affected as of 25 August 2013 according to the Government of Sudan. Based on a door-to-door assessment in all the affected states, the SRCS estimates that at least 90,200 families have been affected as of 23 September 2013. Most of the affected families have lost their houses, assets, livestock and crops due to heavy rains and flash floods. The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reports that 50,000 houses have been completely damaged and an additional 50,000 partially damaged. The Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and

Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) authorities indicate that more than 3,500 water sources have been affected by floods and at least 51,597 latrine units demolished. In addition, SRCS reports indicate that at least 377 education institutions have been severely damaged, while 103 have been reported as partially damaged.



Temporary shelter for affected families in White Nile. Photo/SRCS

The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement led by SRCS carried out a joint needs assessment from 7 to 14 September 2013, in 14 localities of six worst hit States; Khartoum, Gezira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and Northern States, which confirmed that the rains are still negatively affecting the states. The report indicates that at least 34,032 houses have collapsed and another 35,564 houses have been partially damaged in these states. At the time of the assessment some villages were completely submerged with some families still sleeping in the open and others hosted in nearby communities. Crops have been swept away and at least 1,659 animals are lost and/or dead.

Vital health infrastructures were found to be either collapsed, not fully functioning or completely absent. The majority of the functioning health facilities were missing major components of the primary health services such as maternal health care, immunization and provision of essential drugs. There is a shortage of staff, absence of laboratory services, shortage in basic medical supplies and. Most common illnesses reported include diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections, malaria, and skin diseases. Various health threats as a result of lack of clean water, collapsed latrines and spread of mosquitoes and flies were identified.

No deaths were reported in the under 5 years of age group as a direct results of the flood. However, about 76 deaths among adults group were reported by SRCS.

The assessment team reported that most water sources had been destroyed and affected families have difficulties in accessing safe water for drinking and cooking purposes. Hand pumps and boreholes have broken down, and at least 20,133 latrines were reported to be completely collapsed in a situation where there is already poor disposal of waste, posing other increased health risks to the affected families.

The National Education Sector conducted a joint assessment of 200 flood-affected schools in five flood-affected localities (Sharg Elneil, Karari, Jebel Aulia, Umbada and Bahri) of Khartoum State. The most urgent priorities identified in all areas were the provision of gender-sensitive latrines and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools; restoration of access through temporary learning spaces and repair/rehabilitation to damaged classrooms.

Table 1: damage resulting from floods in various states of Sudan in the period of 30 July – 31 August 2013

State	Affected HH	Collapse of houses		Institutions		Sewage	Other damage		Persons	
		Completely	Partially	Totally	Partially	Totally	Crops (ha)	Deceased Animals	Injured	Deceased
Khartoum	27,076	19,786	7,290	5	15	19,786	0	0	23	29
River Nile	3,990	897	3039	0	12	897	3	75	0	18
Gazira	1180	5,946	5198	29	2	5,946	0	991	28	20
Northern	2,726	1,319	1407	12	31	1,319	0	0	69	6
Sinnar	2,754	1,159	1595	1	0	1,159	200	0	3	0
Red Sea	1,551	1,264	287	0	0	1,264	0	465	0	0
Blue Nile	28,503	14,961	13542	11	17	14,961	0	0	10	3
South Darfur	694	379	315	0	0	379	0	0	0	0
White Nile	4,018	3,218	700	5	0	3,218	0	3	0	0
North Darfur	934	559	375	0	0	559	0	0	0	0
Kassala	1,517	575	942	126	26	575	0	125	0	0
West Kordofan	2,021	374	1,647	1	4	374	0	0	0	0
North Kordofan	1,248	766	737	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
South Kordofan	587	89	498	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
Gedarif	1,377	280	1,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	80,176	51,572	38,669	190	107	50,561	203	1,659	133	76

Coordination and partnerships

Coordination and cooperation efforts have been expanding within the humanitarian community operational in the country. The assigned government agencies including the Ministry of Interior/Civil Defense, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Ministry of Health are coordinating the flood response efforts of the involved actors. Additionally, these agencies are coordinating the assessment of the evolving needs as well as mobilizing resources from the international governments and other donors to enable the assistance to the affected states. The National Council of Civil Defense under the Ministry of Interior is coordinating relief efforts in the sector of emergency shelter and non-food items, while the HAC is overseeing provision of food to the affected. The Federal Ministry of Health is coordinating provision of health services, while Water and Environmental Sanitation WES, supported by UNICEF, is coordinating the WASH sector services. Response efforts of the Government and local organizations are being supported by the in-country international organizations, UN agencies, and international government contributions.

The HAC and Partners Floods Task Force (HPFTF) committee has been active since 18 August 2013, with daily coordination meetings taking place in Khartoum. SRCS and IFRC have been participating in the meetings at national level, with SRCS also coordinating with respective Government authorities at Federal and State levels.

An additional important forum for coordination and information sharing is the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and different sub-sector meetings (WASH, Health, NFIs and emergency shelter, besides inter-agency meetings) convened amongst the humanitarian actors, and in which IFRC and SRCS have been participating.

Currently the following PNSs have a presence in Sudan and are supporting various programmes and activities of the SRCS: German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish, and Swiss Red Cross, and the Qatar and Saudi Red Crescent. SRCS/IFRC continues to coordinate with them through joint or bilateral meetings.

A series of operations level meetings have also been initiated between SRCS, the IFRC, UNOCHA and UNICEF in reconstruction, rehabilitation related areas linked to advanced knowledge transfer on field assessments, mapping and data collection.

SRCS/IFRC continue to make presentations and briefing sessions on the situation and emerging needs in various forums jointly or bilaterally including in the HCT and Floods Task force meetings, with key partners (GoS, UN Agencies, Foreign Missions and Red Cross Red Crescent members in country) who are supporting the SRCS floods response efforts.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The joint SRCS and IFRC response under this Emergency Appeal is guided in particular by the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance, Post-disaster community infrastructure construction and reconstruction guidelines, Disaster Response Standard Operating Procedures, Integrating Relief Rehabilitation and Development Policy and The Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response under the overall umbrella of the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief.



SRCS volunteers assist beneficiaries in White Nile. Photo/SRCS

Through the network of its branches, SRCS conducted initial rapid assessments in the most affected states to ascertain the scale and impact of the floods, as well as starting to prioritize the needs of the affected population from the initial stages of the floods. The SRCS has continued to use its mobilized staff and volunteers in emergency response activities to assist the affected families. At least 2,000 volunteers were mobilized in all the affected states and have continued to provide services to the affected families including registration, distribution of food and NFIs, provision of health services, awareness raising and hygiene promotion, psychosocial support and First Aid services, among other services.

In close cooperation with the Civil Defense and other stakeholders, the SRCS has assisted in distributing relief items to 42,153 households in all the affected states from its own stocks and from other donors. In total, 2,886 volunteers of the Emergency Action and National Disaster Response Teams have been involved in this exercise.

Summary of actions taken by the SRCS to date:

- SRCS immediately activated the emergency operation rooms at national and state levels with 1,500 volunteers put on alert for an emergency response as needed.
- Held a series of meetings with various stakeholders at national and state levels to discuss a response plan and issued a [DMIS alert](#) and information bulletin.
- SRCS Khartoum Branch deployed 700 volunteers to evacuate, provide psycho-social support and First Aid services to the affected population.
- Food and NFIs provided to 1000 households that were evacuated.

- Initial rapid assessments done by SRCS (headquarters and branches) with support from IFRC. The findings of these assessments including aerial photos of the situation were shared with various stakeholders.
- RCRC joint needs rapid assessment carried out in six most affected states.
- Deployed Watsan National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) in Gezira State.
- Supporting medical outreach activities in collaboration with MoH, WHO, UNFPA.
- Provision of first aid medical services in eight districts with the direct engagement of 1000 volunteers.
- Four mobile clinic units were deployments for the first month of the flood operation. 4 mobile health clinics in Khartoum became permanent providing first aid services to the affected population.
- In addition there have been 5 mobile clinic deployments to other affected districts.
- Field hospital deployment in El Jazeera (40 bed) operational in the safety zone.
- First aid training for 50 persons of the community was organized.
- In addition 4 mobile clinic deployments in El Jazeera have taken place.
- Within the mobile medical clinic deployment: providing first aid services to the community, general health education, distribution of the medicines based on prescriptions of the doctor.
- Environmental Sanitation Campaign launched jointly with the Ministry of Health (garbage collection, rubbish cleaning, chemical treatment of the area against mosquitos).
- 20 medical evacuation and referral to the secondary level medical treatment facilities.
- Volunteers of the SRCS Health Department engaged in health promotion all over the affected area.

IFRC has provided support through launching the preliminary Emergency Appeal, including arranging for a DREF start-up loan in order to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of affected families. IFRC is continuing to provide support for coordination within the RC/RC Movement, as well as monitoring and evaluating the operation. An Operations Manager has been appointed to support and coordinate the operation, as well as act as an advisor to the SRCS disaster management and coordination structure. The IFRC is also supporting SRCS with a communications delegate. The ICRC has provided logistical, NFI, watsan, and human resource support.

IFRC is further supporting SRCS in developing and improving its resilience approaches and programming by combining the humanitarian concern for imminent threats with the sustainable and longer-term approaches and institutional strengthening traditionally associated with development.

The needs

A ten-day long Red Cross Red Crescent joint rapid needs assessment was carried out in the six most affected states that include Khartoum, Gazira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and the Northern State. Reports by the assessment teams indicate that the states in question have been affected by the flash floods in different ways and at different levels but water, sanitation, hygiene and health remain the main challenges for most of the affected people with some of them living in unhealthy areas and/or in temporary camps including schools, military buildings, and even under trees.

According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reports as of 22 August 2013, more than 114,000 households have been affected by the floods country-wide with at least 133 people injured, 76 dead, more than 50,000 houses completely damaged and 55,000 latrines collapsed. This is largely attributed to the material used for construction of houses with at least 98 percent of the houses in the affected having been made of clay and the remaining 2 percent of cement and baked bricks.

Currently, some of the affected families have no shelter and are living in the open where they use stagnant water for drinking and domestic purposes, which pose serious health risks, associated with waterborne diseases and contamination of water.

The food security of the affected families that depend on agriculture has also been impacted, with farms remaining waterlogged and seasonal crops swept away. Further, there are reports of livestock, an important resource for livelihoods, having been swept away. Vegetation and fodder in some areas have also been badly impacted upon.

The education sector has not been spared and reports indicate that the learning of more than 140,000 primary school children across Sudan have been affected by the floods with classrooms collapsing, teaching and learning materials being destroyed and latrines also collapsing.

Beneficiary selection: Immediate assistance is being provided to families directly affected and displaced by the floods. The IFRC and SRCS, guided by the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, will continue to provide services under this operation to the disaster-affected populations based on the needs and targeting the most vulnerable families.

Recognizing disaster victims as dignified human beings, the organizations will ensure community participation in beneficiary selection and in identifying their own needs and options to meet these. Guided by the IFRCs Gender Policy and pledge on Non-discrimination and respect for diversity, the operation's beneficiary selection process will be sensitive to socially or economically-disadvantaged and excluded groups and will consider the issues of disability, gender, age, and minority. The Federation is also committed to ensuring that the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards are met.

Within the scope of building more resilient communities, the SRCS, supported by the Federation, will initiate and lead dialogue and campaign for community based river bank reinforcement; and will manage implementation of projects in the selected and most hardly hit areas. An additional component will be the institutional strengthening of the SRCS external coordination mechanisms.

The current Emergency Appeal foresees a strong capacity building, knowledge sharing, on-job training, coaching and institutional development component aiming to strengthen the SCRS operations, response and human capacities, as well as project/programme planning and implementation.

Advocacy, early warning: as an auxiliary to the Sudanese Government on natural disasters and response, the SRCS engages in national dialogue and initiatives aiming to strengthen the water resource management system between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. The coordinated and planned water management between the three countries may substantially reduce the occurrence and chance of major floods in the future. Engaging in a humanitarian diplomacy campaign SRCS fulfills its mandate and substantially contributes to disaster risk reduction of the Nile River and adjacent areas.

As a preventive measure SRCS will engage in dialogue with the district authorities and communities to encourage resettlement initiatives of relatively mobile communities on a voluntary base, where possible, to the safe zone. According to the past experience the Nile in seasonal overflow damages adjacent areas between 5-15 km. Accommodating communities in the safe zone beyond the regularly flooded high probability zone will contribute to a stable life, reduce vulnerability, risk and loss of life and assets.

Non-food items (NFIs) and Emergency Shelter: As part of the immediate response, emergency shelter/relief will be provided for all affected households that are yet to receive any. In Blue Nile, the most affected areas are inhabited by war-affected displaced families. These families will be assisted with basic non-food items and temporary shelter, and shelter rehabilitation. In some areas, the affected population may need to be relocated to higher grounds in safe zone, pending agreement from the community and/or individuals. In these cases the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness, (PASSA) will be applied.

In White Nile state the flash floods caused wide-spread damage to farms, thus support will be provided with seeds (wheat, watermelon, onion, tomato and other winter crops) to allow the farmers to plant using the flood water and that can incorporate with socio-economic.

The affected communities are currently facing difficulties in rebuilding their houses due to the rain, but it is anticipated that when the rain stops food for work activities can be initiated to encourage people to stay and build instead of moving to look for alternative income activities. Support with roofing material (corrugated iron sheet and iron bars) or shelter specialists provide advice for using other local alternative materials can adapt with the environmental conditions.

More specifically, the following activities are planned:

- Reconstruction of housing will include adequate attention to site planning, as well as innovative disaster risk reduction approaches to advance socially/culturally acceptable, flood-resistant, and environmentally sound shelters.
- Transitional houses will be reconstructed utilizing locally accessible materials and techniques and support local approaches (provision of roof materials and food for work projects) to encourage people to rebuild. This will both reduce cost and enable households to add to the structures.

- Support the local communities through training in the field of disaster risk reduction and disaster management, raising awareness on the climate change and related issues focusing on River Nile and Northern State.
- Support immediate and long-term actions to address drainage system erection to minimize the risk of flooding
- Implement the PASSA project in the most vulnerable communities.

Health: Health remains a major challenge due to poor water, sanitation and shelter conditions. Floods have hampered accessibility of health services by most of the affected families with some health centers having been completely damaged. The health care that is available at some assessed sites and the required user fees represent a major barrier to accessing available services due to poverty among other factors.

Communicable diseases are likely to be a major cause of mortality and morbidity in affected flood affected areas in the short and medium term, where populations are displaced, health services disrupted and there is a potential for increase in water-borne and vector-borne diseases, including diarrhoea diseases (cholera, dysentery), respiratory tract infections and malaria. Malnutrition and trauma are two additional important causes of illness and death that must be considered.

SRCS anticipate up to 10 mobile clinic deployments, upgrading the first aid emergency kits by quality and quantity, procurement of health education material, and providing enhanced volunteer training on emergency health.

Water and Sanitation: Activities planned include;

- Conduct 36 cleaning campaigns.
- Distribution of 1,500 hygiene kits.
- Treatment of houses and surrounded areas against mosquitos.
- De-contamination of wells in the affected areas: detailed on site assessment of the damaged wells. Cleaning and decontamination of wells.
- Water piping installation at water stations.
- Chlorine distribution for water purification.
- Rehabilitation of 10 water pumps.
- Rehabilitation of 5 water sources.
- Rehabilitation of 12,950 latrines.
- Rehabilitation of selected 50 public educational and health communal and latrine facilities.
- Distribution of 15,000 dignity kits.
- Cleaning campaign including related tools.

The Proposed Operation

The revised appeal is based on the initial outcomes of the joint RC/RC needs assessment, ongoing SRCS assessments and analysis of the available information provided by other organizations, and supports the scale-up the SRCS' relief operation considering the evolving needs of the affected population. The appeal aims to mobilize support to contribute towards the SRCS overall floods response operation which intends to assist at least 45,000 affected families, of which this appeal intends to cover 15,000 households in the states of Khartoum, Gezira, Blue Nile, River Nile, White Nile, South Kordofan, Sennar and Northern states.

The operation will prioritize the urgent needs of the most vulnerable from the affected population including the needs in emergency shelter and relief items (NFIs), emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. The operation will also carry out disaster preparedness and risk reduction assessments for planning of floods risk reduction mechanisms and increased preparedness. Further assessments are underway for a refined and revised plan of action.

Overview of operational strategy and revised objectives:

Detailed and in-depth needs assessments: to provide information for a refined plan of action that will expand on the sector activities in shelter and relief, emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene, preparedness and risk reduction, recovery and livelihoods. *This objective has been revised to reflect the joint RC/RC assessment which resulted in the revised appeal.*

Emergency shelter (7,000 households) and relief (15,000 NFIs): distributions through providing the 15,000 targeted households with a basic non-food item kits that contain 2 tarpaulins, shelter fixings and tools, 2 mosquito nets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 blanket, 1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 bucket, and 1 jerry can. This includes replenishment of 2,000 kits that have already been distributed in Khartoum state, and the provision of emergency shelter to 7,000 households, including tarpaulins, ropes, tools (the communities will contribute with poles and some local materials for shelter construction as is common practice in the areas). *This objective has been revised to increase the number of families targeted for NFI distributions from 7,000 to 15,000. The target area has been extended from the original three targeted states to the eight states targeted for the operation.*

Emergency health care: the emergency health response will include 1) Rapid assessment - identification of communicable disease threats faced in flood affected areas, including those with epidemic potential, and to define the health status of the population; 2) Disease Prevention - prevention of communicable disease through vector control efforts, including spraying and distribution of mosquito nets and working with other sectors to ensure safe and secure water supply and sanitation and living conditions; 3) Disease Surveillance - to support community-based disease surveillance and ensure early reporting of cases, and prompt detection and response to outbreaks; 4) Outbreak Control preparedness - ensure outbreaks are rapidly detected and controlled through adequate preparedness (including prepositioning of IFRC community ORP kits), treatment protocols and staff training) and 5) Disease Management - to support community based health and first aid (CBHFA) and provision of Ministry of Health clinical services to diagnose and treat cases effectively. *This objective has been revised from support of basic health services to 7,000 households in three states to provision of the above mentioned services to 15,000 most vulnerable households in the eight targeted states.*

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The activities will include enabling safe water through provision of Chlorine tabs (water purifier in powder form, suitable for purifying water in flood situations) for the 15,000 targeted households (along with training of households), distribution of one kit per family (300 gms bathing soaps per family per month, 250 gms detergent per family per month, 6 toothbrushes per month per family, toothpaste, 1 nail clipper and 2 combs), distribution of dignity kits for women (1 top cloth, 2 underwear, sanitary towels, 1 pair of slippers per woman for one month) and sanitation, hygiene and community cleaning campaigns and vector control. The appeal will cover the costs for the SRCS for the deployment of its NDRT and their water treatment plants in the White Nile and is looking for additional safe water production. Additional water treatment plant deployments are anticipated under this Emergency Appeal. It is envisaged that specific interventions in terms of latrines will be designed with the detailed assessment outcomes available. The Emergency Appeal seeks to address beneficiary targeted latrine re-construction with Hygiene promotion activities that includes monitoring of latrine rehabilitation activities. Under this programme SRCS will contribute identified construction material to the beneficiary population. *This objective has been revised from provision of safe drinking water for 7,000 families in three states and further assessments to provision of the above mentioned services for 15,000 families in the eight targeted states.*

Rehabilitation of selected public educational and health communal and latrine facilities (WASH): SRCS supported by the Federation Representation will conduct profile specific engineering assessment to identify the hardest hit facilities and identify sites to be assisted in rehabilitation. The sub-project will be identified as school, polyclinic communal facility and latrine rehabilitation targeting densely populated areas. *This component was not included in the emergency appeal published in August and was included based on needs identified through the joint assessment mission.*

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction: assessments and capacity building - 7 high risk communities for floods will be targeted with Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) that will inform development of risk reduction, early warning and preparedness activities. The SRCS contingency plan for floods will also be reviewed.

Resilience and DRR: Taking the lead role the SRCS supported by the Federation Representation will widely propose cooperation to National and International Humanitarian Agencies aiming to engage in river bank reinforcement action plan. Due to the volume of the anticipated civil works cannot be done by a single agency, therefore a harmonised cooperation is foreseen under this initiative. The current Emergency Appeal foresees building more resilient communities to natural disasters with particular attention to floods, which has a reoccurring seasonal nature in Sudan. SRCS supported by the Federation Country Representation will engage in community based resilience building measures with the particular focus on the hardest hit regions alongside the Nile river bank, implementing reinforcement civil works by the mobilized communities. The project foreseen a purely community based mobilisation of adjacent region incentive based active labour force for own resilience building.

Contributing to the prevention and risk reduction: through a media campaign to raise public awareness of the affected areas and risks the SCRS launches media campaign to raise awareness of the risk sensitising the community on the probability of floods. The communication strategy will be based on awareness-raising focused on the prevention of floods, as well as the promotion of good hygiene and sanitation in the affected areas and neighbouring populations.

Assessment

Outcome: Emergency needs of affected families in the worst-affected states are identified and gaps documented leading to refinement of the operation's plan of action.

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed assessment is carried out across all sectors and the operation plan of action is revised appropriately to address outstanding needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint RC/RC rapid assessment. Identify outstanding needs and gaps in consultation with local authorities and other stakeholders. Revise plan of action and budget. Continuous assessment of needs.

Progress: The operations manager has been deployed to Sudan to support the SCRS to implement the emergency operation, following the end of the mission of the temporary operations manager who was deployed for two weeks with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross.

An RC/RC Movement assessment team, led by SCRS, carried out a joint rapid assessment on 22 September 2013 in the six worst hit states of Khartoum, Gezira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and Northern states. The assessment confirmed a difficult situation for the flood affected population in these areas and reported that at least 34,032 houses had collapsed and another 35,564 houses had been partially damaged. Some villages were completely submerged with some families still sleeping in the open and others hosted in nearby communities. Further, several acres of farmland had been submerged and at least 1,069 animals were lost and/or dead. Also, the household items of the affected families had been damaged or lost. Vital health infrastructures were found to be either collapsed, not fully functioning or completely absent. Further, the majority of the functioning health facilities were missing major components of the primary health services such as maternal health care, immunization and provision of essential drugs. In addition to shortage of staff, absence of laboratory services, shortage in basic medical supplies and equipment were also noted. Most illnesses noted include diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections, malaria, and skin diseases. Various health threats including lack of clean water, collapse of latrines and spread of mosquitoes and flies were identified. The assessment team reported that most water sources had been destroyed and affected families had difficulties in accessing safe water for drinking and cooking purposes. Hand pumps and boreholes were also reported broken down, and at least 20,133 latrines were completely collapsed in a situation where there is poor disposal of waste, posing other increased health risks to the affected families. The report confirmed that the rains are still affecting the six states. The findings from the assessment form the basis for this current revised Appeal.

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

Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through distribution of relief assistance (non-food items) to 15,000 households and emergency shelter to 7,000 households in the target states.

Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 15,000 households receive essential relief items. At least 7,000 households receive emergency shelter kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance. Mobilize 200 volunteers for the emergency operation, of which 150 volunteers will be involved in distribution of relief items and assessments Train 150 volunteers in needs assessment, relief distribution, emergency shelter construction, etc. Deploy short-term technical shelter assistance for detailed planning and a 3 months shelter delegate for emergency shelter implementation. Conduct continuous assessment on the needs, existing capacity and propose sustainable interventions. Procure and distribute NFIs for 15,000 families and emergency shelter kits for 7,000 families. Out of these, 2,000 NFI kits have already been distributed and this appeal will replenish these. SCRS volunteers and staff to provide technical assistance to the families

	<p>to construct the emergency shelter and put up the mosquito nets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Provide an update of the situation based on the findings of the assessment and revise the operation as appropriate. • Training 60 SRCS staff and volunteer on PASSA.
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Progress: In cooperation with other actors, SRCS has distributed NFI to flood- affected persons. The IFRC standard NFI/shelter kit in this operation consists of 2 tarpaulins, shelter fixings and tools, 2 mosquito nets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 blanket, 1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 bucket, 1 jerry can, with distribution carried out in the affected states of Khartoum, River Nile and Northern state. . The National Society utilized its prepositioned stocks of NFIs for 2,000 families in support of the affected families in Khartoum State, to be replenished through this Emergency Appeal. The procurement of relief items is underway with a provisional plan to carry this activity out within the next 6 depending on mobilization time and considering PASSA training.

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome: Basic health needs of at least affected 15,000 households (75,000 persons) are met in the target states.

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

Progress: SRCS has been providing First Aid, emergency health services and health education through its mobile and temporary clinics in Khartoum, Gezira, Blue Nile, River Nile, White Nile and Northern states

Table 2: summary of the overall humanitarian assistance and health services provided by the SRCS to intended beneficiaries during the initial flood response operation. (Source: SRCS)

State	NFI	Sanitation campaigns, distribution of chlorine tabs, and health education	Health services	Evacuation of house holds	No. of participating volunteers
Khartoum	21,175	Spraying campaign in Sharg Alneel Locality. 9 cleaning campaigns.	2,762 patients received health services. 2 Mobile clinics in Sharg Alneel Locality. First Aid services.	0	950
Northern State	1,000	Environment sanitation campaign. Distribution of 20,000 chlorine tabs.	Provision of First Aid (13 cases).	0	173

River Nile	700	Water courses. 20,000 chlorine tabs. Implementation of 2 spraying campaigns.	Provision of First Aid.	0	110
Red Sea Gazira	1,000 3,335	0 20,000 chlorine tablets. 2 cleaning campaign. 1 spray campaign.	Provision of First Aid	450 families	555 814
North Darfur	171	1 cleaning campaign.	Provision of First Aid.	0	0
Blue Nile	5,284	0	Ambulance services (8 cases). Provision of First Aid.	0	0
Kassala	0	1 cleaning campaign. Distribution of 28,000 chlorine tabs.	Provision of First Aid.	0	0
Sennar	55	4 Cleaning campaign	Provision of First Aid.	0	0
North Kordfan	5,451	6 cleaning campaign and environment sanitation.			750
White Nile	2,711	1 Spraying campaign.			18
Gedarif	40	23,400 chlorine tabs.			
Total	41,142	0	547	450	2,886

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion

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

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of identified public facilities' (schools and health clinics) sanitation units including latrines, providing safe water supply. The target is set on the level of 50 schools, clinics and other public facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers will be trained for hygiene promotion around sanitation including monitoring of latrine rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Trained volunteers will conduct hygiene promotion and WatSan software activities around latrine construction. Implement rehabilitation of public sector focused school and clinic sanitation facilities (50 schools, clinics and other public facilities) and provide adequate water supply.
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Progress: The water and sanitation teams continue providing needed services in the target states to increase the access to safe water and sanitation services. Deployed WatSan National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) are supporting the delivery of assistance in Gezira State.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

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

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

Progress: SRCS has evacuated at-risk individuals and households to higher grounds. Rapid assessments have been done to determine the situation and needs of affected communities. Risk reduction activities with the communities are being developed for the revised appeal.

Logistics

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

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. Procurements done in line with IFRC procurement guidelines. National Society capacity support to enable the organization deliver needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up efficient logistics and identify best supply chain to support the operation. Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers across the response sites of the crisis Procure and mobilize relief stocks locally and control supply movements to distribution points. Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point intended of dispatch to end-user.

services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient support to structures of the National Society that are involved in operation implementation to enable the NS deliver services.
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The SRCS logistics department is supporting the emergency operation with technical assistance and will issue a mobilization table for the revised appeal shortly. While the operation foresees procurement of needed items locally, in-kind international procurement support is also encouraged among partners. An up-to-date mobilization (Mob) table will be published on the Federations Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and will be updated regularly. More information is available at the IFRC Sudan and Zone Logistics Unit, Nairobi.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The SRCS in collaboration with the IFRC communications teams in Sudan have continued to share information regarding the flooding situation, action being taken by the RC/RC and other stakeholders, and the emerging gaps. This information is based on human interest-related interviews carried out with the affected families, volunteers, opinion leaders and authorities operating in the affected areas, and through own observation.

Stories and photographs that depict the situation, response, assessment, partners in the field and access challenges continue to be shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including [Facebook](#) and [twitter](#), the SRCS website both in English and Arabic and the SRCS/IFRC Sudan Round Up electronic bulletin, among others. Further, information is continuously being shared with the IFRC Zonal office with several articles posted on the FedNet, Newswire and the IFRC Eastern & Indian Ocean Islands Round up.

In addition, the communication team has facilitated several media houses to accompany SRCS/IFRC guests and foreign missions including Canadian, Italian and German missions to the affected areas for media coverage of the situation and response. The same was done for other RCRC Movement partners such as Saudi Red Crescent and Kuwait Red crescent, who also took part in distribution of relief items. The team has also organized for the appearance of SRCS focal people on the International and local communications platforms to update audience on the situation, response and emerging needs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

IFRC global tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) will be used and adhered to for this emergency appeal. This will include review of documentation such as monthly and quarterly detailed narrative reports from the field to the branches and headquarters. It will also involve assessments to monitor progress and adjusts approaches and response accordingly. The reports will reflect the numbers of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.

Additionally, meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities will be done on a regular basis. These monitoring tasks will be carried out by SRCS and IFRC staff at branches and headquarters level.

IFRC regional, Zone and global structures will also support with programme monitoring and evaluation. To ensure participation, ownership and sustainability SRCS field staff at local level and local community members (men and women) will also be involved in monitoring the implementation of project activities and outcomes. Furthermore, the beneficiaries in the targeted areas will be surveyed to find out about their satisfaction towards the services received by them from this appeal. A final evaluation, including a beneficiary satisfaction survey, will be done in line with the IFRC standards and with support from the IFRC PMER unit at the region and Zone offices. In addition, real-time evaluation mission is considered for this operation, subject to funding and interest from partners.

Capacity of the National Society

As floods are a recurrent phenomenon in Sudan, SRCS has a long-standing experience in responding to these types of disasters. SRCS has well-trained and experienced staff to coordinate and implement emergency operations, and has developed an impressive pool of trained and dedicated volunteers. In Khartoum, 700 volunteers were mobilized for first aid and evacuation activities, and 1,500 more volunteers have been mobilized for further interventions. For this intervention 400 volunteers will be mobilized to carry out the activities under the Emergency Appeal. When the floods occurred, SRCS immediately activated their emergency operation system in

all affected states, coordinated from the headquarters in Khartoum. SRCS has a presence and access to all affected areas through their network of local branches.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Sudan Country office is currently composed of a Country Representative, Floods Operations Manager, Programme Coordinator, Communications Delegate, Finance Development Delegate, Programme Assistant, Logistics/Admin Officer, Accountant, Account Assistant, a 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). Besides the Floods Operations Manager, a 3 months shelter delegate will be recruited to support the implementation of this operation. The Country representation will ensure that adequate technical support for trainings and implementation is available within the IFRC, NS and movement partners.

The IFRC Country Representation office will provide technical support where required during the emergency response and RC/RC Movement coordination. The IFRC East Africa Regional Representation and Africa Zone office will provide technical support throughout the operation.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Coordinator, phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

10/10/2013

SUDAN FLOODS 2013 : MDRSD018

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	420,000			420,000
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	437,400			437,400
Food				0
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,170,295			3,170,295
Medical & First Aid	1,091,460			1,091,460
Teaching Materials	30,000			30,000
Utensils & Tools	362,700			362,700
Other Supplies & Services				0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	5,511,855	0	0	5,511,855
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	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	71,300			71,300
Distribution & Monitoring				0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	202,016			202,016
Logistics Services	13,015			13,015
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	286,331	0	0	286,331
International Staff	228,500			228,500
National Staff				0
National Society Staff	356,820			356,820
Volunteers	249,680			249,680
Total PERSONNEL	835,000	0	0	835,000
Consultants	20,000			20,000
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	20,000	0	0	20,000
Workshops & Training	103,778			103,778
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	103,778	0	0	103,778
Travel	52,200			52,200
Information & Public Relations	39,208			39,208
Office Costs	19,800			19,800
Communications	1,500			1,500
Financial Charges	4,000			4,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	60,425			60,425
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	177,133	0	0	177,133
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	450,716	0		450,716
Total INDIRECT COSTS	450,716	0	0	450,716
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	7,384,813	0	0	7,384,813
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	7,384,813	0	0	7,384,813