

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

SUDAN: FLOODS

Appeal no. MDRSD002

13 May 2008

Period covered by this Final Report: 18 August 2006 to 30 April 2007

Final appeal coverage: 77%

Beneficiaries assisted: About 32,000 flood-affected households (some 160,000 people).

Summary:

- This [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 18 August 2006 for CHF 607,487 (USD 491,136 or EUR 384,006) for six months to assist 3,000 households (15,000 people) affected by the flooding.
- On 14 September 2006, in light of the new information gathered through the assessments, a [Revised Plan of Action](#) was published, the appeal budget was revised to CHF 2,017,353 (USD 1,642,528 or EUR 1,280,412) and the beneficiary caseload increased to 4,620 households (some 23,000 people).
- On 13 October 2006, the appeal [Budget](#) was revised to CHF 1,512,497 (USD 1,231,172 or EUR 960,435) to reflect operational realities on the ground. The total number of target beneficiaries was increased to 8,494 households (approximately 43,000 people).
- CHF 225,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) to cover a part of expenses associated with immediate relief distributions and initial assessments.

[<Click here to link directly to the attached Final Financial Report, or here for contact information>](#)

The situation

Torrential rains caused massive flooding across Horn of Africa in 2006. In Sudan, it was estimated that more than 90,000 people were affected, 40 people were killed and more than 11,000 homes were destroyed. Sinnar, River Nile, Northern and Khartoum states were hardest hit.

Rains came later than usual, but the destruction they caused was enormous. Schools, shops and clinics were damaged and large swathes of agricultural land were submerged. An immediate humanitarian intervention was required to ensure the most vulnerable had decent shelter, food, safe water, clean sanitation facilities and access to basic health care.

In Sinnar State alone, 3,622 families were stranded homeless. Damage was largely caused by the river flooding triggered by heavy downpours in neighbouring Ethiopian highlands that swelled and burst Sudan's rivers. River flooding in Sinnar is a usual phenomenon. What was particular about the 2006 season was the scale and spread. Villages, which had not been previously believed to be at risk, were affected. The flooding reached its peak in mid August 2006.

Red Cross and Red Crescent assessment teams found 50 villages totally or partially destroyed in the state. A total of 400,000 hectares of agricultural land was submerged. Traditionally, people live in mud and thatched-roofed houses, but many of those traditional houses were levelled to the ground.

The worst affected was Al Dinder locality with 35 affected villages (1,976 families) on the eastern side of the Blue Nile river. In Sinja locality, on the western side of the river, 15 villages with 1,646 families were affected. Over 51% of the affected were accommodated in temporary camps erected by the local authorities with assistance of Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) volunteers. Fourteen temporary camps were set up in total (refer to the table below for the location and camp population). Some of the displaced people were sheltered by relatives; others put up tents next to their homes. Many of those tents, however, were overcrowded. According to Red Cross and Red Crescent teams two to three families clustered in one tent. The tents were provided by the state's governor and the civil defence. SRCS volunteers helped to set them up and provided basic amenities - water,

sanitation and health services. Sanitation was a major concern due to the absence of proper pit latrines and unsafe hygiene practices. Extreme temperature changes (from 35-40 degrees in daytime to 15-19 degrees at night) made life in displacement even more unbearable. The capital town (Sinja) itself was spared as it was protected by a two-metre high earthy embankment, strengthened daily by volunteers until the critical period was over.

In Khartoum State, all seven localities were affected. Damage was caused by heavy rainfall and flash flooding in the areas where the drainage system functioned poorly.

In Northern State, one locality - El-Dabba – was flooded. El-Dabba is one of the state's four localities and is situated along the banks of the River Nile. It is inhabited by Bederiya farmers and Hwaweer pastoralists. The latter came to the locality in the 1980s, escaping severe drought, and have eventually adopted new trades such as brick making and farming. El-Dabba's population was thus predominantly engaged in farming and the destruction of farmland by the flooding left those already living on tight margins with little or no recourse to restart their livelihoods. The staple food in the state is wheat, sorghum and beans. Medical facilities were chronically understaffed and undersupplied.

In River Nile State, the damage was relatively less compared to other states, but was still significant enough to require humanitarian intervention. The flooding only compounded the already grim humanitarian conditions.

Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), supported by Movement partners, mounted a major relief operation to extend a helping hand to those whose coping capacities had been undermined by years of poverty and recurring climatic shocks. In total, some 32,000 households (160,000 people) affected by the flooding benefited from the National Society's services in 2006. Of these, nearly 13,000 households (65,000 individuals) were supplied with one or more emergency shelter and relief items, mobilized either through the Federation appeal or bilateral donations (see table below). Access often was a challenge with roads and bridges washed away. An extraordinary effort was exerted to reach some of the remote and hardest hit areas.

Table 1: SRCS-led distributions of shelter/relief emergency items/Sudan Floods Operation 2006

Ration per household: 1 tarpaulin, 2 blankets & 1 cooking set.

State	Tarpaulin	Blankets	Cooking set ¹
Khartoum	2,100	4,188	275
Northern State	910	1,824	-
River Nile	2,000	4,000	-
Sinnar	1,510	7,200	-
Total items mobilized and distributed through Federation Appeal	6,520	17,212	275
Bilateral distributions	4,307	9,712	461
Total items distributed by SRCS	10,827	26,924	736
Households served through Federation appeal	6,520	8,606	275
Households served through bilateral distributions	4,307	4,856	461
Total households served by SRCS	10,827	13,462	736

¹ Of 736 kitchen sets distributed in total in 2006, 275 sets were distributed from the SRCS disaster preparedness stocks (one set per household); another 462 sets were bilateral donations from the Swiss and German Red Cross Societies. Procurement of additional kitchen sets was not deemed necessary. Hence, it was not prioritized within by the flood appeal, as most of the flood affected families had managed to salvage their cooking items. Therefore, only limited distributions were carried out from existing stocks to selected beneficiaries.

Distribution of NFI was based on findings of SRCS-led assessments and was tailored to specific needs of the selected communities. In Khartoum and Sinnar states, the SRCS also distributed 2,050 tents, a donation from the Saudi and Kuwait Red Crescent Societies.

More than a thousand SRCS volunteers supported the relief effort. They worked tirelessly evacuating people stranded or hurt by the floods and distributing basic necessities as well as providing first aid, psychological support and home nursing.

When the waters of the River Nile started rising and the low-lying lands were under serious threat, SRCS volunteers mobilized able-bodied men to take action against the torrent. The men filled bags with sand and earth and stacked them on the riverbanks – filling in the gaps caused by the raging waters. Empty sand bags were provided by the SRCS (20,000 bags procured through the Federation appeal). In Sinnar state, SRCS volunteers helped manage temporary camps set up for the displaced. They helped erect tents, dig latrines and registered newcomers to the camps.

For a limited number of households, a local shelter construction project was piloted in one state (Northern State). The project, implemented bilaterally by the SRCS with the Swiss Red Cross, supplied targeted beneficiaries with locally available materials to re-construct traditional African huts.

The floods in Sudan, like in other parts of the world, have both a good side and a bad side. The good side is that the waters bring fertile silt for the fields. The bad side – apart from the damage – is that there are more crocodiles in the river and a marked increase in malaria as well as snake and scorpion bites. The increase in malaria did not come as a surprise. Stagnant water left by the floods is breeding ground for mosquitoes and, with the lack of clean water there were also fears of a cholera/acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak. The SRCS, supported by the International Federation, actively fought this possibility by helping displaced people and others to clean water and maintain clean water points. Nearly 32,000 households were provided with water treatment products, water containers and soap.

Table 2. SRCS-led distribution of water and hygiene items/Sudan Floods Operation 2006

Ration per household: 2 water containers, 3.25 kg of soap (4.7 pce of 80 gm laundry soap) & 5 tablets per day for 30 days.

State	Water container (15 lit)	Laundry soap (pce 80 gm)	Aqua Tablets
Khartoum	-	8,274	1,000,000
Northern State	-	1,000	374,400
River Nile	-	6,000	1,600,000
Sinnar	9,040	10,200	1,650,000
Total items mobilised & distributed through the Federation appeal	9,040	25,474	4,624,400
Bilateral distributions	3,024	14,814	150,000
Total distributed by SRCS	12,064	40,288	4,774,400
Households served through Federation appeal	4,520	5,420	30,829
Households served through bilateral distributions	1,512	3,152	1,000
Total households reached by SRCS	6,032	8,572	31,829

Distributions were accompanied with community training on vector control and personal as well as environmental hygiene. Fifty one SRCS volunteers were trained on a Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) methodology and another 134 volunteers attended refresher training. A total of 11,457 households were provided with insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) in an effort to protect the population from vector-borne diseases. Each household received two ITNs.

Table 3. SRCS-led distributions of mosquito nets in flood affected areas.

Ration per household: 2 mosquito nets.

State	Mosquito Net
Khartoum	4,692
Northern State	400
River Nile	1,000
Sinnar	6,200
Total items mobilised & distributed through the Federation appeal	12,292
Bilateral distributions	10,621
Total distributed by SRCS	22,913
Total households reached by SRCS	11,457

To ensure local health facilities had sufficient supplies of medication during the most critical period, the SRCS supplied them with 30 basic health kits, each sufficient for 1,000 people for three months.

Table 4: Distribution of Basic Health Kits and/or Sudan Floods Operation 2006

State	Basic Health Kits (BHK)
Khartoum	8
Northern State	5
River Nile	10
Sinnar	7
Total	30

The SRCS proved a unique partner to Sudanese people during the time of the disaster. It worked in all flood hit states. In many areas, it was the only organization that had a presence on the ground and its efforts were vital to avert health epidemics and alleviate suffering of thousands in Sudan.

Challenges and lessons learned

Despite significant achievements, the operation holds a number of lessons for the SRCS as well as its national and international partners.

One highlight was active community participation. Community-based committees and emergency response teams played a crucial role in organizing disaster response, particularly in the areas where the SRCS had implemented disaster preparedness and response programmes in preceding years (Sinnar notably).

Some communities had their own coping strategies. They had built up solid knowledge on how to prepare for disasters and deal with them, for example, residents of Tuti Island located in the confluence of the White and Blue Nile rivers. People of Tuti are originally Nubians who came from the North and were given the island to live on. They fought a fierce battle with the Nile in 1964, again in 1988, 1998 and 2001, and knew exactly what to do when rivers started rising in 2006. Every able Tuti man had a specific task – providing tools, filling and emptying sacks, making timetables for the rotating shifts of community volunteers monitoring the river, preparing for the worst. It is important to study, support and enhance indigenous coping strategies, and replicate them elsewhere because such strategies can save lives.

Equally important, is the availability of contingency stocks of emergency relief/shelter items at strategic locations to provide efficient response. The emergency response for the existing affected population was, therefore, implemented in conjunction with contingency stocking for possible further displacement. In each of the flood-affected states, non-food items (NFI) such as tarpaulins, blankets, soap and mosquito nets for 500 households were pre-positioned.

Efficient and effective logistics systems are a key to a successful relief operation. The National Society acknowledges this and is committed to improving its systems to expedite delivery of services to the vulnerable.

The SRCS undertook a commendable work to bring aid to those in need, yet information on its achievements, as well as constraints experienced during the implementation was not always available underlining the importance of investing into strengthening information management and reporting capacities both at the Headquarter and branch levels. Another important element will be to upgrade the National Society's radio/communication system.

Internet and mobile phones are not often reliable, particularly during disasters and are not necessarily a cost-effective solution. Road access to some areas particularly in Sinnar (Dindir) was another challenge. Availability of motor boats will be crucial in similar future operations to reach isolated communities by river.

Rains that pounded the country relentlessly for almost two months left behind a trail of destruction and hundreds of thousands of Sudanese facing formidable challenges to recover their lives. Livelihoods projects, however, were not implemented as planned because of lack of funding. However, proposals were developed and two states – River Nile and Sennar – were prioritized for SRCS intervention.

Donor response to the appeal was, in general, good and the International Federation takes this opportunity to thank all those who responded to its appeal. Most of the funding, however, arrived too late causing delays in implementation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Goal: To provide 8,494 households (approximately 43,000 people) affected by the flooding in Sinnar, Khartoum, Northern and River Nile States.

Sinnar State

In Sinnar State, the SRCS interventions focused largely on assisting the displaced by providing them with shelter in 14 temporary camps.

Objective 1 (Shelter): To minimize exposure to harsh weather and environmental conditions through the provision of construction materials to build tukuls to 1,500 households affected by floods.

Local shelter construction project was not implemented due to the shortages of funds. To cover the emergency shelter needs of the affected population, the SRCS supported by the Movement partners, distributed tarpaulin and essential household communities instead (see the table below for details). The efforts ensured the most vulnerable among those affected had decent shelter to protect themselves against ongoing rains, desert winds, heat and cold.

Summary of SRCS-led distributions in Sinnar State

Items	Tarpaulin	Blankets	Water container (15 lt)	Laundry soap, pce 80 gm	Mosquito Net	Aqua Tablets
Federation appeal	1,510	7,200	9,040	10,200	6,200	1,650,000
Bilateral distributions	2,500	6,000	300	7,200	5,000	150,000
Total	4,010	13,200	9,340	17,400	11,200	1,800,000
Households served	4,010	6,600	4,670	3,702	5,600	12,000

Objective 2 (Health): To improve the health status of 3,500 households in Sinnar State affected by floods for six months.

SRCS branch in Sinnar was part of the state emergency apparatus and was assigned specific responsibilities, in line with which, it established health units in each camp. The health units were supplied with basic health kits (seven kits in total). Some of the camps were located a fair distance from the Singa Hospital (over 20 km away) and the absence of vehicles complicated referrals.

The SRCS volunteers also promoted hygiene through individual and/or group discussions. Volunteers reminded residents of the importance of hand washing with soap to prevent diarrhoea. Spraying against vectors was conducted regularly in all camps. Another important task was to provide psychosocial support to the camps' population. The SRCS volunteers played with children, talked with mothers and listened to their stories and concerns.

Objective 3 (Water): To improve access to safe and adequate water by the affected population of 3,500 households in Sinnar state for six months.

In each camp, the SRCS installed water bladders filled with water in collaboration with the fire fighting units. In total, 1,650,000 aqua tablets were distributed to the households to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. The SRCS branch in Sinnar tested the water quality regularly.

Objective 4 (Sanitation): To provide sanitation facilities and promote their proper use and good personal and household hygiene practices by the affected population.

A joint assessment undertaken by the SRCS in conjunction with the Federation and Partner National Societies identified sanitation as a major concern in the camps. To improve hygiene conditions in the camps, the SRCS, supported by Movement partners, constructed a total of 26 communal latrines (see the table below).

Table: Latrine construction in Sinnar State

Locality	Village/ camp	Total affected families	Number of families accommodated in camp	Number of communal latrines built by SRCS (M&F)	Number of existing family latrines in camps
Singa	Alazaza	280	175	2	100
	Umbenen	324	75	2	30
	Singa-Ingaz	250	200	2	125
	El Sabonabi	152	75	2	25
	Al Ramash	195	65	2	32
	Syro	106	35	2	10
Al Dindir	Al Suki	213	55	2	15
	Muna	120	75	2	22
	Mabroka	125	50	2	12
	Abtiga	200	50	2	17
	Aljazair	158	110	2	74
	Al Halawien	220	147	2	89
	Shashina	97	25	2	8
Total		2,440	1,137	26	559

SRCS provided construction materials – concrete slabs, bricks, metal bars and bricks. Latrine construction was implemented by local residents, with technical guidance of SRCS volunteers.

Each communal latrine was five meters in length, two meters in width and four meters in depth. Each had fences, a covering, a door, a reinforced concrete beam, concrete floor reinforced with a metal bar and a sucking pit dug next to the latrine. Each latrine was also provided with a washing water container, a water barrel, soap and brushing mops. The SRCS volunteers conducted hygiene promotion sessions to encourage the proper latrine use and maintenances.

The project had a direct impact on the well being of the camps' residents. Open defecation ceased. Women had gained privacy. Domestic flies reduced remarkably as well as diarrhea and gastroenteritis cases reported in the camps. Community trust and respect of SRCS increased remarkably.

Security situation in the camps remained stable throughout the operation. By the time the final report was prepared, the camps had been closed. Some villages, deemed at high risk of more flooding, were relocated to a safer ground by the government authorities. Others returned to their homes and started rebuilding.

Khartoum State

Objective 1 (Health): To improve the health status of 2,250 households in Khartoum State affected by floods for six months.

SRCS-run health clinics in the state were supported with additional supplies of medicines and 8,784 mosquito nets were distributed in the state by SRCS volunteers in an effort to protect the flood-affected population from vector-borne diseases. The items were procured either through the Federation or received as a bilateral donation by the SRCS (see the table below).

Objective 2 (Water): To improve access to safe and adequate water to the affected population of 2,250 households.

To ensure those most at risk had clean and safe water, the SRCS distributed one million aqua tablets, 1,702 jerry cans and 12,648 bars of soap.

SRCS-led distributions in Sinnar State

Items	Tarpaulin	Blankets	Water container (15 lt)	Laundry soap, pce 80 gm	Mosquito Net	Aqua Tablets	Cooking set
Federation appeal	2,100	4,188	-	8,274	4,692	1,000,000	275
Bilateral distributions ²	1,671	3,288	1,702	4,374	4,092	-	249
Total	3,771	7,476	1,702	12,648	8,784	1,000,000	524
Households served	3,771	3,738	851	2,691	4,392	6,667	524

Objective 3 (Sanitation): To provide sanitation facilities and promote their proper use and good personal and household hygiene practices by the affected population.

Thirty SRCS volunteers were trained as trainers and another 98 volunteers attended refresher training on health and hygiene promotion. Trained volunteers then engaged with their communities to disseminate messages on malaria and diarrhoea prevention. Every week, SRCS volunteer teams also collected garbage in areas designated by the Ministry of Health and sprayed insecticides. This contributed to averting a health epidemic, the risk of which is usually high with pools of water remaining stagnant for long periods after the flooding recedes.

Northern State

In Northern State, the SRCS formed a floods response task force and teamed up with representatives from the International Federation and Partner National Societies to assess the situation and tailor its response to the needs. The assessment found a varied level of damage. Some houses were affected partially, while others were destroyed completely. With the support of sister National Societies, the SRCS dispatched emergency shelter and relief items for immediate distribution to over 700 households deemed to be most vulnerable as a result of the disaster.

In February 2007, almost six months after the flooding, the SRCS re-assessed the El-Dabba locality and recommended shelter support for some 150 single-headed households, who were subsequently provided with locally available construction materials to erect Rakoobas, African traditional shelters. This was less expensive as well as culturally and climatically more appropriate solution to plastic sheet distribution. The intervention was implemented by SRCS bilaterally with the Swiss Red Cross.

Objective 1 (Health): To improve the health status of 520 households in Northern State affected by floods in six months.

SRCS volunteers distributed ITNs and launched community training on safe hygiene as well as prevention of water and vector-borne diseases in El-Dabba locality. Residual spraying was undertaken by SRCS volunteers regularly to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases; the Swiss Red Cross donated six sprayers. The SRCS-run field clinics were supplied with five basic health kits. The Ministry of Health in El Dabba was provided with malaria testing equipment and supplies sufficient for four months.

² German and Swiss Red Cross Societies; and Kuwait Red Crescent Society.

SRCS-led distributions in Northern State

Item	Tarpaulin	Blankets	Water container (15 lt)	Laundry soap, pce 80 gm	Mosquito Net	Aqua Tablets	Cooking set
Federation appeal	910	1,824	-	1,000	400	374,400	-
Bilateral distributions ³	136	424	1,022	3,240	1,529	-	212
Total	1,046	2,248	1,022	4,240	1,929	374,400	212
Households served	1,046	1,124	511	902	965	2,496	212

Objective 2 (Water): To improve access to safe and adequate water to the affected population of 520 households in Northern State.

To prevent the outbreak of water borne diseases, the SRCS distributed 374,400 aqua tablets to the areas deemed most at risk. Health situation remained stable.

Objective 3 (Sanitation): To provide sanitation facilities and promote their proper use and good personal and household hygiene practices by the affected population of 520 households in Northern State.

Shortage of latrines undermined sanitary conditions and created a risk of health epidemics in the locality. As an emergency intervention, the SRCS supported the construction of 10 communal latrines in El Dabba. The planned construction of household latrines was not implemented because of funding constraints.

Hygiene was promoted through PHASTER methodology. A total of 30 volunteers were trained as trainers and another 153 volunteers trained on health and hygiene promotion. Every week, SRCS volunteers collected and disposed waste from areas designated by the Ministry of Health.

River Nile State

Objective 1 (Shelter): To minimize exposure to harsh weather and environmental conditions through the provision of local materials to 553 households affected by floods.

SRCS assessment teams identified 553 households for local shelter support. However, the project could not be implemented due to financial constraints. The National Society, instead, resorted to distribution of tarpaulin and essential household commodities to assist those whose houses were damaged to get through the rain season.

SRCS-led distribution in River Nile State

Item	Tarpaulin	Blankets	Laundry soap, pce 80 gm	Mosquito Net	Aqua Tablets
Federation appeal ⁴	2,000	4,000	6,000	1,000	1,600,000
Households served	2,000	2,000	1,277	500	10,667

Objective 2 (Health): To improve the health status of 2,224 households in River Nile state affected by floods in six months.

SRCS-run field clinics were supported with 10 basic health kits. The main illnesses included diarrhoea, malaria and upper respiratory diseases. The numbers seen, however, were within the norm as expected during that time of the year.

Objective 3 (Water): To improve access to safe and adequate water to the affected population of 2,224 households of River Nile state.

Those deemed most at risk were supplied with aqua tablets, water containers and soap (see the table above). No outbreak of water-borne diseases was recorded.

³ Swiss Red Cross

⁴ No bilateral distributions undertaken in the state.

Objective 4 (Sanitation): To provide sanitation facilities and promote their proper use and good personal and household hygiene practices by the affected population.

Distribution of bed nets and hygiene items was accompanied with community training on vector control, proper use of sanitation facilities and improved personal as well as environmental hygiene. SRCS volunteers held regular individual and group discussion using the PHAST methodology. Promotion of behavioural change remains a priority for the SRCS, which will be scaled up through its ongoing community based national health programme. For more information, kindly refer to the [Transitional Appeal](#).

Common cross-cutting objectives

Information technology and telecommunications

Objective: To improve the SRCS's information sharing and response capacity through the provision, extension and repair of its communication system.

The SRCS had a clear information strategy, which included regular communication with the local and international media. At the request of the SRCS, local newspapers and radio stations broadcasted flood alert warnings. Regular updates and media stories highlighting the SRCS's work with flood- affected communities were published regularly in local media as well as on the Federation's official web site. SRCS explored all avenues to advocate on the needs of those affected by the disaster. It appealed to the local community to contribute to the emergency operation. Public response was generous. Sudanese people showed an admirable sense of solidarity. Volunteers traveled from all over the country to give a helping hand to their colleagues and countrymen.

Human Resources

Objective: To facilitate the efficient, effective and timely management of the operation through the deployment of additional human resources to the Sudan delegation for six months.

Over a thousand SRCS volunteers were mobilized for the operation and both the Federation and SRCS recruited flood operations managers. SRCS branches from neighboring states were on stand-by until the critical period was over to come to assistance to their colleagues if their assistance became necessary. The teams included people specially trained to deal with floods and health emergencies. SRCS disaster management teams were supported by the Federation's Sudan Delegation, disaster managers from regional societies (the Regional Disaster Response Teams) and a number of sister National Societies operational in the country.

Coordination and partnerships

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the leading indigenous emergency response agency, was actively involved in all coordination at national and state levels. It maintained a regular contact with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and took part in UN-led inter-agency task force meetings. Planning and implementation was coordinated at sectoral level.

The SRCS established an operations room in Khartoum and led floods task force meetings attended by the SRCS, the Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and representatives of sister National Societies working in Sudan. Several Partner National Societies contributed to SRCS-led flood response efforts ([click here to see the list of contributions](#)). ICRC provided three trucks of 10 tonnes capacity and a land-cruiser to support relief distributions. The combined efforts made it possible to ensure those affected by the flooding had a basic minimum to protect their life and dignity during the time of emergency.

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.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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:

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[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSD002 - Sudan - Floods

Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRSD002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		1,512,497				1,512,497
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		18,483				18,483
British Red Cross (from British Government)		464,668				464,668
Canadian Red Cross		55,408				55,408
Danish Red Cross		6,664				6,664
DREF		225,015				225,015
Japanese Red Cross		67,397				67,397
Netherlands Red Cross		63,200				63,200
On Line donations		50				50
Other (from British Government)		39				39
Qatar Red Crescent		24,400				24,400
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		85,286				85,286
United Arab Emirates - Private Dono		589				589
C1. Cash contributions		1,011,198				1,011,198
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
American Red Cross		56,547				56,547
Danish Red Cross		102,519				102,519
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		159,066				159,066
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)		1,170,264				1,170,264
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,170,264				1,170,264
Appeal Coverage		77%				77%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		1,170,264				1,170,264
E. Expenditure		-1,170,264				-1,170,264
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

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Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2008/12
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,512,497					1,512,497	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	54,400		73,269			73,269	-18,869	
Construction Materials			48,615			48,615	-48,615	
Clothing & textiles	221,379		229,193			229,193	-7,814	
Water & Sanitation	323,438		159,147			159,147	164,291	
Medical & First Aid	74,293		9,546			9,546	64,747	
Teaching Materials			2,563			2,563	-2,563	
Utensils & Tools	128,127						128,127	
Other Supplies & Services	68,042		22,836			22,836	45,205	
Total Supplies	869,678		545,168			545,168	324,510	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			85,502			85,502	-85,502	
Computers & Telecom	70,470		9,714			9,714	60,757	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	70,470		95,216			95,216	-24,746	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	32,353		22,083			22,083	10,270	
Distribution & Monitoring			83,583			83,583	-83,583	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	49,412		59,500			59,500	-10,089	
Total Transport & Storage	81,765		165,166			165,166	-83,401	
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits			9,908			9,908	-9,908	
Regionally Deployed Staff			2,670			2,670	-2,670	
National Staff	21,000		111,121			111,121	-90,121	
National Society Staff	219,753		54,146			54,146	165,607	
Consultants	37,600		31,400			31,400	6,200	
Total Personnel	278,353		209,245			209,245	69,108	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	9,917		6,516			6,516	3,401	
Total Workshops & Training	9,917		6,516			6,516	3,401	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,388		13,100			13,100	5,288	
Information & Public Relation	44,825		8,707			8,707	36,118	
Office Costs			4,605			4,605	-4,605	
Communications			6,999			6,999	-6,999	
Professional Fees			49			49	-49	
Financial Charges			2,148			2,148	-2,148	
Other General Expenses	40,789		38,596			38,596	2,193	
Total General Expenditure	104,001		74,204			74,204	29,798	
Programme Support								
Program Support	98,312		74,748			74,748	23,565	
Total Programme Support	98,312		74,748			74,748	23,565	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,512,497		1,170,264			1,170,264	342,234	
VARIANCE (C - D)			342,234			342,234		