

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

Emergency Appeal MDRSD004

SUDAN: FLOODS

GLIDE no. FL-2007-00093-SDN

7 September 2007

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

In Brief

Operations Update no. 2; Period covered: 8 to 30 August 2007; Appeal coverage: 61.3%.

[<Click here to go to the attached interim financial report>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 18 July, 2007 for CHF 2,077,530 (USD 1,646,690 or EUR 1,194,969) for five months to assist 40,000 people.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) issued on 8 August 2007 for CHF 5.46 million (USD 4.5 million or EUR 3.3 million) to assist 140,000 people for six months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 249,000.

Outstanding needs: CHF 2,111,393 (USD 1,755,106 or EUR 1,284,302).

Operational Summary: Recent weeks have seen fresh floods in a number of states, affecting new areas and re-affecting same communities. The number of those who lost their homes increased by 40 per cent to 41,704 households. According to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the total caseload of the affected population is now 76,727 households (at least 400,000 people) in 14 states.¹

SRCS is the leading indigenous humanitarian agency working in all flood-hit areas. In many states, the National Society is the only organization that has presence on the ground and plays a vital role in providing emergency aid to those in need. Through the Federation-launched emergency appeal, up to CHF 4.04 million funding has been secured from international partners to support SRCS's relief, health, water and sanitation projects. This includes funding of EUR 1.1 million from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) as well as cash and in-kind contributions from Partner National Societies.



Thousands have been displaced by flooding in 14 states of Sudan; the SRCS has distributed, and continues to distribute, emergency non-food items to thousands of flood-affected people.

¹ Note: UN estimates that 410,785 people (82,157 people) in 21 states have been directly affected by the floods. Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs cites a figure of 71,841 households in 16 states (source: Flood Watch Update no 44; available online at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/EMAE-76JLDN?OpenDocument>). SRCS figures were compiled based on assessments undertaken by SRCS branches in 14 states.

The SRCS also receives bilateral donations of non-food items (NFI) from in-country and international donors. The National Society is a major implementing partner of the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC); 38 per cent of the household items dispatched by UNJLC from the common pipeline were distributed by SRCS to 15,555 families. An additional 11,768 families were supported with SRCS contingency stocks. Bilateral donations from International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners made it possible to reach an additional 3,415 families. In total, the SRCS has managed to assist some 30,738 families (40 per cent of the total caseload in 15 of the 21 flood-affected states of Sudan).

Gaps, however, remain. SRCS estimates that some 20,000 families have not yet been reached and the situation continues to evolve. Heavy rains and fresh floods are being reported regularly, most recently in South Kordofan. The rainy season is expected to continue until the end of September. The period between 15 August and 10 September is the most critical. The Government of Sudan estimates that one million people are at risk. The United Nations predicts that 53,000 more households (265,000 people) may be directly affected by new flooding and related destruction over the coming weeks. The SRCS is closely monitoring the situation and responding as needs emerge.

By mid September 2007, SRCS, in coordination with government, UN and other agencies, will re-evaluate needs and in-country stocks, and will present a revised plan of action. In the meantime preparations are ongoing to procure relief items (with ECHO funds) for 8,000 families. This will cover 38 per cent of the outstanding household caseload.

Replenishment of depleted SRCS contingency stocks remains a priority. The SRCS planning figure stays at 5,000 families. If the situation deteriorates, availability of emergency relief items such as tarpaulins and blankets as well insecticide treated mosquito nets will be essential to ensure that affected populations have immediate access to adequate shelter, and to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases. The situation is particularly critical in Gedaref, Gezira and Kassala states, where cases of Malaria and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have been on the rise. The numbers are feared to increase further (currently 890 confirmed cases of AWD since April 2007; 58 deaths, with 7 per cent mortality rate.)

The SRCS launched health and hygiene education campaigns throughout the country. It mobilized thousands of volunteers to engage with local communities and raise awareness on measures that can significantly improve the health of those at risk. In many areas, sanitation conditions are appalling as drainage systems are not functioning properly. The possibility of an outbreak of AWD and Malaria is high, especially when the rains decrease and water remains stagnant over long periods of time.

To provide basic health care services to isolated communities, SRCS deployed 10 mobile health units. Since the start of the operation the units have treated some 16,000 patients. With funds raised through the appeal, the Federation procured medicines and medical supplies that were distributed by SRCS medical assistants and nurses. More cash, however, is required to pay incentives to Red Crescent volunteers who have been working around the clock in harsh climatic conditions since the beginning of the emergency in early July 2007.

Additionally, un-earmarked cash contributions are needed to support procurement and distribution of local shelter. Outstanding needs currently stand at CHF 2,111,393 (USD 1,755,106 or EUR 1,284,302).

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

Background

At least 400,000 people (76,747 households) have been affected by the ongoing floods in Sudan. According to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), 41,704 homes in 14 states are completely destroyed and at least 34,968 more homes have been seriously damaged. The floods were triggered by a combination of meteorological and manmade factors. Seasonal rains, which had unusually high levels of precipitation, came a month earlier than expected and caught many communities unprepared. The situation was exacerbated by weather conditions in neighbouring countries; heavy downpours in Eritrea and the Ethiopian highlands, which feed Sudan's rivers, further increased the water levels. Rivers burst their embankments, swept away surrounding territories and inundated farming land and settlements. Road construction, specifically inadequate drainage channels, is said to be partly responsible for changed water movement.

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Floods are not uncommon in Sudan², a disaster of such a scale, however, has not been seen for twenty years. Whole communities have been left destitute. Reports of flooding have been received from 21 of the country's 26 states.

Operational developments

Since the Federation revised emergency appeal was launched on 8 August 2007, the number of the affected households has increased by 29 per cent from 59,565 to 76,726. The situation update per state as of 30 August 2007 is as follows:

Khartoum

The capital, Khartoum, where the White and Blue Nile meet, is one of the worst hit areas. Some 15,000 families lost their homes in Khartoum state. The last few days have seen heavy rains in the Garry, Allamab, Um Oshar and Algiaa areas north of the capital.

North Kordofan

Fresh heavy rains in the past week caused further destruction in a number of new areas. In Gabrat Elsheikh locality, a classroom collapsed and injured 17 students, all of whom were hospitalized; one girl was killed. In Gebeish, 50 residential houses were totally destroyed and four public utilities damaged. In Abuzabad locality, 10 homes were totally destroyed and 16 others partially damaged.



SRCS volunteers have assisted in the evacuation of flood-affected communities to safer areas.

The last few days (28 to 30 August 2007) have seen flash floods in 22 villages in eight localities, affecting 600 households. Four people are reported to have been killed. This brings the total number of the households whose houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged to 14,979. Flash floods were also reported in Wad Banda and Elobied; figures, however, are not yet available. Assessment is ongoing.

South Kordofan

Heavy rains continue to batter the state. The last few days have seen some 154 houses totally destroyed in Dilling (Haisafa, Alguzmustafa, and Haianasr). One person was killed and casualties were reported in Babanusa. Additional 700 houses were totally destroyed in Buram, Rika and Hamra, 60 km from Kadugli, the capital of the state.

In Kadugli, two new areas – Hajir Alnur and Algardud – were affected, damaging 286 more houses. According to SRCS, the total number of affected households in the state, for the time of reporting, stands at 3,762. The SRCS state branch has flagged emergency shelter as a top priority.

In Al Fula, SRCS distributed non-food items (NFI), donated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to 400 families. After recent flash floods, however, the affected communities will need further assistance. A joint SRCS and ICRC assessment is currently ongoing.

Cases of Yellow Fever have been recorded in the state, with three deaths. The last case was reported on 18 July in Taludi. Active surveillance is ongoing, especially among returnees from Khartoum. A vaccination campaign took place in mid-July 2007 in South Kordofan, for 265 people who had not been covered by previous campaigns.

Gedaref

The death toll from AWD outbreak has risen to 58, with a total of 890 cases identified. Most of the people who died are children and the elderly. Although the first cases were recorded before the onset of the current rainy season, the floods exacerbated the situation as the disease spread to new localities. The rainfall destroyed latrines and carried faeces and human waste into wells, contaminating sources of drinking water. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers the fatality rate of beyond 2 to 3 per cent as high. In Gedaref, a rate of 7 per cent has been recorded. According to WHO, during the last month alone, 30 people have died from AWD.

² The most devastating floods occur on the Blue Nile as a result of deforestation and overgrazing in the river's upper catchment, according to UNEP: http://sudanreport.unep.ch/sudan_website/

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WHO has established 17 treatment centres, while SRCS volunteers are providing health and hygiene education (at household and community levels), distributing water treatment tablets to sterilize water and spraying insecticides to curb the spread of the waterborne disease as well as mosquito-borne malaria, which has also been on the rise. SRCS volunteers have so far distributed 700,000 aqua tablets from SRCS stocks.

A total of 1,500 volunteers have been mobilized for health and hygiene education work which is ongoing in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The Red Crescent volunteers visit affected households, distribute education materials and hold individual talks with families on measures that can help prevent water and vector borne diseases. The volunteers also organize environmental campaigns such as garbage collection, grass cutting and insecticide spraying. Water chlorination is done at water sources (not at household level). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided additional supplies of water treatment products; the supplies were donated to the Ministry of Health.

Concerns, however, have been raised over implementation. At the UN-led coordination meeting of 30 August 2007, SRCS was approached by UNICEF to assist in training water chlorinators and monitoring the water chlorination process. The SRCS assessment team from Khartoum is to visit the state during week 35 to discuss a joint SRCS and UNICEF plan of action with SRCS branch.

Flood-induced damage to residential houses has been relatively low. SRCS distributed emergency relief and shelter items. Some 515 families have been assisted by the National Society to date through 271 volunteers who are engaged in distributions.

River Nile

Heavy rains started in early July 2007 and caused devastating flash floods in a number of localities, particularly on the River Nile islands and areas along the Atbara River, many of which – according to preliminary reports from the state – had been isolated and inaccessible for several weeks. A joint SRCS and Federation team visited the state on 22-23 August to assess the situation, to identify immediate needs and to recommend on immediate actions. The assessment team observed that the water level in River Nile and Atbara (a seasonal river feeding into River Nile) is high but not flooded.

According to the local authorities, the total number of affected households in the state was 1,759; 903 houses totally collapsed and 856 houses were partially damaged (the numbers were established through assessments undertaken by Civil Defence in conjunction with State Emergency Rooms and SRCS). This figure, however, does not include the River Nile Islands. SRCS assessment data shows that 3,614 families were affected; 1,201 houses totally collapsed and 2,413 houses were partially damaged. According to the authorities, flooding also damaged 30 schools, one mosque, 33 shops and 4 public buildings. Damage is particularly severe in southern and eastern localities. Road construction, specifically inadequate drainage channels, is said to be partly responsible for the scale of the disaster.

The village of Umshadida in Sidon Administration Unit of Aldamar locality has been inaccessible by road for the last 10 days. Aid is being delivered by helicopter, with distributions carried out by SRCS in partnership with the Civil Defence. The total population of the village is 2,000 households. Amongst other hard hit areas are Gangari and Alabakar in Sidon (Aldamar locality) and Tayba Alahamda, Altunduba and Mahatat Banaga villages in Shendi locality. Most of those affected have been accommodated by their relatives. Local authorities estimate the total damage to residential houses at SDP 24 million. Damage to agriculture is estimated at SDP 3 million as large territories of agricultural land are inundated; 338 hectares of fodder were washed away.

Authorities have identified 5,000 families living on 31 islands as most vulnerable. These islands have either already been affected by flooding or are at risk because of the ongoing heavy rains. SRCS assessments show flooding occurred in 29 islands in Abu Hamad locality. Many of the islands have been inaccessible for several weeks now. Boats are not available with a couple having sunk during the flooding. At Alabakar, the SRCS/Federation assessment team failed to cross because the only boat available in the area had sunk. Those islands that were reached have received very little assistance.

Authorities issued warnings to move island dwellers to the mainland. The plan is to relocate people permanently to safer grounds. Resettlement areas have been identified, but essential services such as water supply and electricity are lacking. Authorities acknowledge that without these services in place, it will be difficult to convince people to leave their homes and livelihoods and are seeking external support to complete preparation work that has already

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started in some areas. For instance, in Artul area, water tank has been installed; however, the pump and distribution schemes are missing. Evacuation plans have existed for some time now. In 2006, the government managed to resettle two areas with a population of 350 families. Others refused to move because of a lack of basic services.

Families whose homes have totally collapsed were provided with tents from government stocks. Observations and feedback from beneficiaries, however, reveal that tents are not an ideal solution as they offer minimum protection from heat and cannot be transformed into more durable accommodation. In Gangari village, visited by the SRCS/Federation assessment team, the affected communities did not use tents at all and resorted to family networks or rebuilding using whatever material they managed to salvage. Those who did move into tents, as observed on Mugrat island, are overcrowded in shelters of 7 to 9 people each; far below the SPHERE indicators and are insufficient to provide dignified accommodation. Moreover, it is apparent that many of the tents distributed could not stand up to subsequent rainfall, either because of quality or because they were badly erected. This was particularly noticeable in Gangari. Discussions with the local population reveal that durable shelters that can withstand moderate to heavy rains are a top priority. Mosquito nets are another priority in all areas affected by flooding. Most communities expressed a preference for nets of other types of assistance.

Gezira state

No fresh rains recorded. However, many of the affected communities remain in need of emergency shelter and relief assistance. Based on information provided by SRCS, it is estimated that only 39 per cent of the affected population in the state has so far been reached. Another priority is to intensify community training on vector control, amid fears of a Malaria outbreak.

Kassala state

Flooding has been particularly severe in Kassala state. Up to 2,613 families have lost their homes since the start of the rainy season. Most of the displaced people are living in makeshift shelters along the highway. SRCS is distributing World Food Programme (WFP) emergency food to 20,000 flood-affected people in Aroma locality, a rural area which is between Aroma town and Tugli. Each person is to receive two rations, each sufficient for 15 days. Heavy rains accompanied by strong winds continue re-affecting same areas. Recent floods inundated an internally displaced people (IDP) camp in Matatib.

White Nile

White Nile was amongst the first states affected by the flooding this year. Over 2,000 households in three localities – Rabak, Tendalti and Kosti – lost their homes. The total number of affected population is 5,074. Only 50 per cent of current NFI needs are covered, according to information provided by SRCS. Rains continue in Rabak, the capital of the state re-affecting the same areas.

Sennar state

Heavy rains were recorded in Sinja, affecting four new neighbourhoods (Alushra, Hai (14), Hai Barnu and Hai Almaia). The road between Sennar and Sinja was cut off for several days, but has now been re-opened. SRCS distributed food donated by the local authorities and NFIs from its own and UNJLC stocks. Some 250 volunteers are involved in the operation. Based on the information provided by SRCS, it is estimated that 71 per cent of NFI needs are covered.

Five cases of AWD were reported. The situation, however, seems to be under control now. The last case was recorded on 18 August 2007; nevertheless, risks remain. Sanitation conditions are very poor and water chlorination is not adequate, according to UNICEF.

Blue Nile

Fresh heavy rains were reported during the last week. The total number of affected households now stands at 1,180. All were assisted with emergency relief items such as tarpaulin and blankets (from the UNJLC pipeline and a donation from the Qatar Red Crescent Society) as well as WFP food. Twenty five SRCS volunteers were engaged in disaster response efforts.

Red Sea state

In Tokar, SRCS reports that some 1,000 households have been affected by the recent floods; 891 families lost their homes and were moved to higher grounds. All were provided with emergency shelter items and basic household commodities.

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Unity state

Further flooding was reported in the counties of Mayom, Guit, Pariang and Rub Kona, affecting almost 6,000 households. The situation is especially grave in Guit and Mayom; Guit remains inaccessible by road. Riak, Wangkal and Buoth payams south of Mayom are amongst the worst hit. Kadet payam is almost deserted, with the majority of the population – especially cattle herders – relocating to Nhialdiu and Boaw. Faninjiar and Abiamnam have been cut off by the floodwaters since 18 July 2007. Large areas of agricultural land are inundated and irrigation schemes have been destroyed; many families lost their crops.

Floods and displacement have also been reported in Leer County. The county is in the low-lying areas of Unity State. According to SRCS, the recent flooding affected 578 households. The most affected are the low-lying payams of Padeah, Thonyor, Nyandiar and Palieny. In Thornyor payam, only Leer town is accessible, with six affected villages not accessible by road. There is no access by road to Juong and Guat payams. The displaced population is living with relatives or friends in Leer town, Pilieny, Thidol or Pilieny South. The SRCS branch reports that the only assistance provided so far is 150 blankets and 150 plastic sheeting, which are inadequate. In Padeah, approximately 70 per cent of the farms are flooded while in Buow 40 per cent of the farms are reportedly flooded (source: ACF food security team).



An aerial view of Mayom, in Unity State, which is one of the flood-affected areas.

Flooding caused many animal diseases and outbreaks have been witnessed in some locations. There are reports of deaths of cattle because of stagnant water around homesteads. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland warns that cases of malnutrition might be observed earlier than usual because crops have been destroyed by the floods. People are using river water for drinking and in some payams there are no boreholes. Therefore, the risk of water contamination is high. Sanitation conditions are deteriorating as most residents of Leer town have no access to latrines while those who have such facilities do not maintain them properly. The possibility of an outbreak of AWD is high, especially when the rains decrease and water remains stagnant over a long period³.

SRCS distributed a complete package of NFIs, including mosquito nets, tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets and soap donated by ICRC to 1,000 families in Mayom and Leer. According to ICRC, current needs have been covered.

In Bentiu, three new villages were affected by fresh flesh floods and the displaced people are sheltered in camps. 200 SRCS volunteers helped in the evacuation and distributed emergency shelter materials; 500 blankets and 500 plastic sheeting from SRCS stocks distributed so far, but these are insufficient to address all needs. SRCS reports that only 15 per cent of the NFI needs are covered. The drainage system is ill-functioning throughout the state and pools of stagnant water have raised fears of the spread of water and vector borne diseases. In an effort to prevent epidemics, 70 SRCS volunteers have trained communities on vector control and spraying insecticides in areas at risk. Sufficient stocks of insecticides are available, with chemicals provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. In partnership with SRCS local branch, the Ministry of Animal Resources dispatched 11 mobile clinics to treat and vaccinate livestock.

In Mayandit County, the SRCS branch reports that 462 households are affected in Mal, Dablual, Tharjathbor and Luom payams. The displaced population moved with their livestock to their better-off relatives who live on higher grounds. Others moved their livestock to higher grounds but are still living close to their homes. Recent assessments reveal that sanitation and hygiene conditions are poor as few families have latrines. The assessment team reports that the health clinic in Mayandit town is in deplorable condition. Though qualified community health workers are available, there has been hardly any support from external sources. Supplies of drugs and equipment are limited⁴.

³ Source: Joint SRCS/UNDP/IOM/WFP/ACF rapid assessment report

⁴ Source: ACF rapid assessment report

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In Koch County, the exact number of the affected population is difficult to establish as some areas remain inaccessible. SRCS however estimates that some 800 households are in need of assistance. The whole Unity state is a flat land and swampy dissected by number of rivers and seasonal streams that flow into River Nile or River Bahr el Ghazal. Accessibility is a major concern since many roads have been cut or washed away and it is feared that more roads will be affected and many of the flood-affected communities will be isolated. There are also serious environmental concerns which might have grave implications for thousands of people if preventive measures are not put in place. Additionally, many communities do not have access to basic health care services.

Upper Nile

In Malakal, heavy rains and flash floods in the beginning of August caused further damage in the town, affecting 1,676 families. Three hundred and six homes were totally destroyed and another 1,370 houses were partially damaged. SRCS volunteers counted 838 latrines which were swept away by the floodwaters. Hygiene conditions are, thus, poor.

According to the latest statistics from SRCS, the total number of affected households in the state now stands at 3,587. Malakal and Renk are two worst hit localities. SRCS distributed NFIs (plastic sheeting, blankets and sleeping mats) from its stocks to 300 households. Twenty one volunteers were engaged in the operation. Distributions have also been conducted by WFP (food) and other local agencies. Gaps, however, remain since according to information provided by SRCS, only 8 per cent of NFI needs have so far been addressed.

Jonglei state

Heavy rains were reported in Jonglei state on 26 August. There are reports of damage to residential houses and farmland. Local authorities requested assistance from administrations in Khartoum and Juba. Figures, however, are not yet available as access to some areas is constrained.

Table 1: Flood-induced damages to residential houses (per state), as of 30 August 2007

State	Damage to residential houses		Total affected households
	Totally collapsed	Partially damaged	
North Kordofan	5,632	9,347	14,979
Khartoum	8,503	6,500	15,003
Gezira	3,196	1,691	4,887
Kassala	2,613	5,806	8,419
River Nile	1,201	2,413	3,614
Sennar	4,299	2,320	6,619
White Nile	2,169	2,905	5,074
South Kordofan	1,750	2,012	3,762
Gedaref	2,156	100	2,256
Blue Nile	1,022	158	1,180
Red Sea	891	110	1,001
Northern State	216	236	452
Unity	5,839	-	5,839
Upper Nile	2,217	1,370	3,587
Total	41,704	34,968	76,672

For a detailed update please refer to annex 1 [<Click here to go directly to the table>](#)

Possible evolution of the situation

Meteorologists forecast more rains in the region, with the period between 15 August and 10 September being most critical. The government of Sudan estimates that up to one million people are at risk. The UN predicts that 53,000 more households (265,000 people) may be directly affected by new flooding and related destruction over the coming weeks. The SRCS is closely monitoring the situation and responding as needs emerge.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action – objectives and progress

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



SRCS mobile health units have been working in the hardest hit areas since 6 July 2007. The teams in Khartoum, Kassala and White Nile have treated some 16,000 patients.

Through its network of 21 branches, the SRCS is engaged in ongoing disaster assessment, search and rescue. Distribution of emergency relief items is ongoing in 15 of the flood-affected states. The SRCS targets the most vulnerable people who have not been assisted by other humanitarian actors. Seven weeks after torrential rains started to devastate many parts of the country, the SRCS – supported by the Movement partners as well as other national and international partners – has provided emergency shelter and relief to 30,738 families (at least 153,690 people). Details on SRCS distributions (per item) in each of the flood-affected state are summarised in the table at the end of this report. [<Click here for the table>](#)

Gaps, however, remain. According to information provided by SRCS and other in-country based agencies, it is estimated that some 20,872 families have not yet been reached (the table at the end of the report attempts to

explain the basis of the estimates). [<Click here to go directly to the table>](#)

Relief, recovery and livelihoods

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

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. 3,000 of the most flood affected families are targeted for assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with other NGOs and the government, select communities that have not yet been served and identify most vulnerable families through house-to-house surveys. • Explain selection criteria to communities. • Prepare beneficiary lists and distribution cards. • Sensitize communities on programme objectives and requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary selection criteria defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities that have been hardest hit (level of damage compared to total number of houses). • Flood-affected families living in sub-standard shelters that fall short of SPHERE indicators i.e., have inadequate living space and/or are constructed from inappropriate materials. • Priority will be given to female-headed households, people with disabilities, the elderly, and the disadvantaged. • Pilot project area for 500 families identified (North Kordofan) and detailed plan of action developed. • SRCS pilot project manager identified and job description developed. The job description shared with Federation shelter department in Geneva for technical feedback.

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<p>2. 3,000 of the most vulnerable families are able to construct emergency shelter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute tools (shovels, picks and digging tools), one toolkit per 10 families. • First-round distribution of building material (wooden poles and recycled rubber string) for construction of shelter frames/skeleton. • Provide technical support and monitoring by volunteers to ensure proper covering of frames and completion of improved emergency shelter to distribution of household items. • Second-round distribution of building materials (straw mats, bamboo poles and tarpaulins). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor for pilot project identified and funding agreed for 500 families. Implementation foreseen to commence in week 35.
<p>3. Vulnerability of the targeted population to climatic shocks is reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued assessments, targeting, distribution and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring plan to be further developed. • Terms of reference for the final evaluation to be developed in conjunction with SRCS.

Objective 2: To provide 12,000 families (64,000 people) with shelter materials and tools to complement coping mechanisms.

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
<p>1. 12,000 vulnerable flood-affected families are targeted for assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with other NGOs and the government, select communities that have not yet been served and identify most vulnerable families through house-to-house surveys. • Explain selection criteria to communities. • Prepare beneficiary lists and distribution cards. • Sensitize communities on programme objectives and requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level distribution planning complete. • Revised distribution planning for ECHO submitted and agreed with local representative. • Distribution of ICRC-donated items agreed and implemented. • SRCS access to UNJLC common pipeline ongoing. Items requested according to evolving circumstances.
<p>2. 12,000 vulnerable families are able to improve their existing household emergency shelters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute tools (shovels, picks and digging tools) to communities and tarpaulins. • Continued assessment, targeting, distribution and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the beginning of the emergency, SRCS has distributed 28,293 tarpaulins to 28,293 families in 15 states. • SRCS stocks of tarpaulin have now been depleted and the Federation is assisting the National Society to replenish them and to build additional supplies. • The Federation's logistics departments placed requisitions for international procurement of 16,000 tarpaulins (4,000 tarpaulins airlifted to meet immediate needs; an additional 12,000 will be shipped).

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

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. Capacity of 15,000 flood-affected families to recover is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure, transport, storage and distribute non-food items such as kitchen sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency relief items distributed from the National Society contingency stocks and bilateral PNS donations, ICRC and UNJLC. Preparations underway to procure additional relief items with appeal funds. Kitchen sets and tarpaulin are prioritized for airlifting as local supplies are limited; Blankets to be shipped by sea; jerry cans and sleeping mats and empty sand bags to be procured locally.
2. Vulnerability of the targeted population to climatic shocks is reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor/assess impact of distributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,738 families have already been reached. According to information provided by SRCS, it is estimated that the NFI needs of some 20,000 households remain uncovered.

Table 2: SRCS emergency relief/shelter support beneficiaries per state

State	Affected households	Households assisted by SRCS			Total by SRCS	Coverage by SRCS %
		UNJLC Common Pipeline	SRCS stocks	Bilateral donations		
North Kordofan	14,979	7,118	2,600		9,718	65
Khartoum	15,003		560		560	4
Gezira	4,887	1,730	160		1,890	39
Kassala	8,419	1,142	3,350		4,492	53
River Nile	3,614		510		510	14
Sennar	6,619	3,524	410		3,934	59
White Nile	5,074		300		300	6
South Kordofan	3,762			400	400	11
Gedaref	2,256			515	515	23
Blue Nile	1,180	768		500	1,268	107
Red Sea	1,001	1,273	350	500	2,123	212
Northern State	452		228		228	50
Unity	5,839		1,500	1,000	2,500	43
Upper Nile	3,587		300	500	800	22
South Darfur	-		1,500		1,500	-
Total	76,672	15,555	11,768	3,415	30,738	40

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

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 2

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. 75,000 tree saplings have been successfully planted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize communities on programme objectives. • Assess and select planned planting sites. • Procure and transport seedling, and plant seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact made with the forestry department and initial discussions planned to map out project details. • Donor for the pilot project identified and funding agreed for 2,500 people.
2. Communal resources are increased (wood and fruit).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the progress of the tree planting exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring plan to be defined by SRCS shelter project manager.

Objective 5: To enhance the operational capacity of the SRCS to respond to potential future disasters throughout Sudan.

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. Increased capacity of the SRCS staff and volunteers to respond effectively to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and orient volunteers in key hazard areas, disaster preparedness and response skills through national disaster response team (NDRT) training. • Provide uniforms and equipment, including vehicles, communication equipment and life saving equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRT training dates to be defined in consultation with SRCS and the regional delegation. • Requisitions of uniforms (boots, raincoats and gloves) for SRCS volunteers have been submitted.
2. Availability of in-country stocks of emergency non-food items to enable the SRCS to respond timely to future needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-position disaster preparedness stocks (tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans and tents) for 5,000 families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency stock: planning figure of 5,000 families remains.

Health and WatSan

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

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. 140,000 flood-affected people have improved access to basic health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistical support, medicines and medical supplies to 14 mobile health units. • Establish oral rehydration salt (ORS) preparation and demonstration centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRCS mobile health units have been working in the hardest hit areas since 6 July 2007. Each unit can serve 10,000 people and is staffed by SRCS medical assistants and volunteers mobilized from SRCS clinics and dispensaries as well as Ministry of Health staff. • In the period of 9 July and 18 August 2007, the teams attended to over 16,000 patients. • Currently, the SRCS has 4 teams in Kassala (two teams in Aklaa and one each in Aroma and Togly) and 2 teams each in Khartoum (Jabel-Awalea and Om-Dawanpan) and White Nile (Rabak and Tandalti).

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SRCS is planning to increase the number of units to 14 (one each in White Nile, River Nile, Sinnar, Gezira, Al Gedaref and North Kordofan; two in Blue Nile and three each in Kassala and Khartoum).
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Objective 7: To provide safe drinking water for at least 20,000 flood-affected people in Renk (Upper Nile state) and Sodari and Hamrat El Sheikh (North Kordofan state) for 3 months.

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
<p>1. 20,000 flood-affected people have access to safe drinking water, according to SPHERE standards, for 3 months and risk of water born disease outbreaks is reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency water supply through two water treatment kits, each with a capacity to serve 10,000 people. Train volunteers on the maintenance of water kits. Distribute 20-litre water containers. Provide 5 million water purification tablets to 55,000 persons for household level treatment (1 tablet per person per day for 3 months). Rehabilitate up to 80 hand pumps in Hamrat El Sheik, North Kordofan state, to increase the availability of safe drinking water for the affection population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency water kit repositioned from Juba to Khartoum and being deployed to Sodari in Northern Kordofan in order to respond to water needs of some 10,000 displaced population. The kit provides the maximum capacity to treat, supply and store 40 m³ litres of water per day. SRCS is sending a team composed of SRCS staff members from Kassala and Gezira to assist in setting up the kit. The original intervention in Renk is no longer necessary as the needs have been covered by Medair and Mercy Corps supported by UNICEF. 2.7 million water purification tablets distributed in Gezira, Kassala, Sinnar, Khartoum, River Nile and Gedaref states. SRCS is distributing supplies from its DP stock; possibilities to tap into locally available sources are explored. SRCS action in Hamrat El Sheik as planned pending donor funding.

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

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
<p>1. Increased awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population and improved hygiene practices amongst the targeted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print and distribute information, education and communication materials during education sessions. Distribute 450 grammes of soap per person per month to 75,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 5,000 SRCS volunteers mobilized in all flood-affected areas to conduct health and hygiene education. Some 400 volunteers mobilized

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population.	<p>according to SPHERE indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitization and training on proper use of water purification chemicals and mosquito nets. • Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on disease prevention as well as safe use of water and sanitation facilities. • Mobilize volunteers for environmental sanitation (insecticide spraying and waste disposal management). 	<p>through SRCS meningitis programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the beginning of the disaster, some 330,337 people in nine states have been reached (see table 3 below for details). Data from other states is being compiled and will be incorporated in the next operations update. • 4,054 IEC materials distributed. • Environmental sanitation (insecticide spraying and waste disposal) ongoing in all floods affected states.
2. 75,000 flood-affected people have increased awareness of water and vector borne disease prevention and control and risk of water and vector born disease outbreak in the targeted areas is reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and retrain 360 SRCS volunteers on water and vector borne disease prevention and control. • Distribute 45,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRCS branches report an increase in diarrhoeal cases, upper respiratory diseases and Malaria. • 33,543 mosquito nets distributed from SRCS contingency stocks. • 20,000 nets borrowed from SRCS ongoing health programme (NCHVP). • Additional 10,000 nets received as an in-kind contribution from the American Red Cross.

Table 3: SRCS health and hygiene education work in the flood-affected areas

State	No of volunteers mobilized	Population served		
		Health education	Hygiene education	Distribution of education materials
Khartoum	1,282	6,011	16,240	1,540
Kassala	320	N/A	129,856	1,000
White Nile	90	N/A	250	N/A
Blue Nile	120	1,000	1,570	N/A
Sinnar	236	N/A	22,200	514
Gedaref	1,363	550	132,550	1,000
Gezira	235	4,500	3,000	N/A
North Kordofan	638	1460	10,400	N/A
River Nile	200	750	N/A	N/A
Total	4,484	14,271	316,066	4,054

Note: Data from other states to be incorporated in next operations update.

Objective 9: To strengthen the SRCS capacity to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies.

Progress:

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results	Progress against planned activities
1. Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers in the provision of first aid, basic health, epidemic preparedness and response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 Red Crescent volunteers and staff members on public health in emergencies and conduct 12 sessions on community-based first aid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training date to be set.

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2. Availability of in-country stock of medicines and medical supplies to enable timely response to epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-positioning one inter-agency emergency health kit, 5,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets and IEC materials for future emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target remains, pending donor funding.
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Coordination

At the government level, the lead role rests with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. The commission holds bi-weekly coordination meetings with non-governmental organizations. In some states, joint emergency committees were set up with representatives of all government ministries and departments. Technical working groups, among them engineering, health, agriculture, food and water, have been meeting regularly.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

In Khartoum, the SRCS has been leading the bi-weekly Floods Task Force meetings which are attended by the Federation, ICRC and representatives of Partner National Societies working in Sudan. Movement partners have contributed in several ways towards the intervention, as follows:

- The American Red Cross provided USD 102,886 to support provision of local shelter for 500 families. It has also donated 10,000 insecticide treated mosquito nets; the nets were airlifted to Khartoum, with transportation costs covered by the American Red Cross.
- The Austrian Red Cross provides bilateral support to SRCS by contributing to health and hygiene education efforts in Omda Wban area in Khartoum State.
- The Bahrain Red Crescent has contributed USD 20,000 towards the appeal.
- The German Red Cross made available three inter-agency health emergency kits (worth EUR 34,000) to be positioned in North Kordofan and White Nile.
- ICRC made available NFI – plastic sheeting, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and soap – for 1,900 families in Upper Nile, Unity and South Kordofan states to complement the Movement-supported relief efforts. It also donated three Scania trucks and trailers, which are being used in the operation.
- The Italian Red Cross has contributed EUR 100,000.
- The Japanese Red Cross has contributed USD 148,500.
- The Netherlands Red Cross also donated EUR 40,000 towards the appeal. Its WatSan and health delegates took part in Kassala flood assessments and contributed to the appeal revision process. The Kassala-based WatSan delegate was seconded to support the SRCS floods intervention for a three-week period.
- The Norwegian Red Cross has contributed CHF 28,000 for Tokar district in Red Sea State.
- The Qatari, Syrian and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent societies donated some food and non-food items bilaterally to the SRCS for distribution in the flood-affected states.
- The Swedish Red Cross has contributed SEK 2.4 million (CHF 420,480) towards the appeal
- The Swiss Red Cross has made an in-kind contribution of 2,340 kitchen sets to the appeal.

The SRCS, as the leading indigenous emergency response agency throughout Sudan, is actively involved in all coordination forums at national and state levels. Coordination with UN and partners has been particularly strong in planning and implementation. The contents of the UN and Federation appeals have been coordinated at the sectoral level.

Action by other humanitarian agencies

Government efforts have been complemented by the UN-led interagency task force through sectoral weekly meetings which are attended by Sudan based international and national humanitarian actors. The UN launched an international appeal for USD 20.2 million to continue responding to the unfolding situation. USD 8.68 million was approved from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for immediate activities. An additional USD 4.8 million was allocated from the locally-managed Common Humanitarian Fund.

UNJLC reports that it has dispatched NFI for 41,000 households for distribution in flood-affected areas. The SRCS, with its network of 21 branches, is UN's major partner and has distributed the items to 38 per cent of the total households targeted by the UNJLC pipeline. Other agencies distributing UNJLC supplies include Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Fellowship for African Relief (FAR), CARE, Oxfam, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Goal.

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WFP is currently providing food to 38,500 people in northern Sudan; 20,000 in rural Kassala, 7,000 in Rabak town (White Nile State), 1,500 in El Damazin town (Blue Nile State), and 10,000 in Um Rawaba and Bara (Northern Kordofan). In Kassala, the SRCS has been WFP's implementing agency.

In Southern Sudan, WFP has delivered rations to 5,464 people in Renk County (Upper Nile State), one of the most affected areas in Southern Sudan, and to 3,385 in Mayom County (Unity State). In Renk County, WFP together with the local authorities has launched a food-for-recovery project. Through the project, WFP is providing food to beneficiaries in exchange for digging ditches in some parts of Renk town. Preliminary estimates suggest that the number of people in need of food assistance may swiftly increase.

In response to increased concerns of animal diseases resulting from flooding in the states of Jonglei and Unity, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided 2,000 vials of vaccine to support vaccination activities for 200,000 livestock against the most prevalent animal diseases.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), has pre-positioned insecticides in all flood-affected areas.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the National Society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Interim financial report and statistics tables below>](#)

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSD004 - SUDAN - FLOODS 2007

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Appeal	MDRSD004
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		5,464,898				5,464,898
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		3,550				3,550
British Red Cross		73,200				73,200
ECHO		1,436,436				1,436,436
Italian DREF		165,000				165,000
Netherlands Red Cross		66,000				66,000
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		2,000				2,000
C1. Cash contributions		1,746,186				1,746,186
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
American Red Cross		120,300				120,300
Bahrain Red Crescent		24,060				24,060
ECHO		346,486				346,486
Japanese Red Cross		178,646				178,646
Norwegian Red Cross		31,050				31,050
Swedish Red Cross		420,480				420,480
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		1,121,021				1,121,021
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Other		237,298				237,298
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		237,298				237,298
<u>Other Income</u>						
DREF Allocations		249,000				249,000
C6. Other Income		249,000				249,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		3,353,505				3,353,505
D. Total Funding = B + C		3,353,505				3,353,505

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		3,353,505				3,353,505
E. Expenditure		-303,565				-303,565
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,049,939				3,049,939

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSD004 - SUDAN - FLOODS 2007

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Appeal	MDRSD004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		5,464,898					5,464,898	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,566,799		57,741				57,741	1,509,058
Clothing & textiles	541,856		80,173				80,173	461,683
Seeds,Plants	93,750							93,750
Water & Sanitation	316,000							316,000
Medical & First Aid	56,720		16,147				16,147	40,573
Teaching Materials	55,444							55,444
Utensils & Tools	389,642		99,384				99,384	290,258
Other Supplies & Services	336,729							336,729
Total Supplies	3,356,941		253,445				253,445	3,103,497
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	72,000							72,000
Computers & Telecom	57,060							57,060
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	129,060							129,060
Transport & Storage								
Storage	31,698							31,698
Distribution & Monitoring	241,750		7,154				7,154	234,596
Transport & Vehicle Costs	79,802		1,474				1,474	78,328
Total Transport & Storage	353,250		8,628				8,628	344,622
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	66,000		3,276				3,276	62,724
Delegate Benefits	87,000							87,000
National Staff	10,000		1,806				1,806	8,194
National Society Staff	574,606							574,606
Consultants	12,000							12,000
Total Personnel Expenditures	749,606		5,083				5,083	744,523
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	133,800							133,800
Total Workshops & Training	133,800							133,800
General Expenditure								
Travel			20,603				20,603	-20,603
Information & Public Relation	46,000							46,000
Communications	12,000		607				607	11,393
Professional Fees	73,304							73,304
Financial Charges			8				8	-8
Other General Expenses	255,719							255,719
Total General Expenditure	387,023		21,219				21,219	365,804
Program Support								
Program Support	355,218		15,191				15,191	340,028
Total Program Support	355,218		15,191				15,191	340,028
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,464,898		303,565				303,565	5,161,333
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,161,333				5,161,333	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSD004 - SUDAN - FLOODS 2007

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/1
Appeal	MDRSD004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Disaster Management							
PSD023	Sudan Floods 2007	0	1,387,897	-120,880	1,267,018	3,678,705	3,557,825
PSD024	Sudan-Floods	0	0		0		0
PSD025	Floods 2007 ECHO	0	1,965,607	-182,686	1,782,922	1,786,194	1,603,508
Sub-Total Disaster Management		0	3,353,505	-303,565	3,049,939	5,464,898	5,161,333
Total	SUDAN - FLOODS 2007	0	3,353,505	-303,565	3,049,939	5,464,898	5,161,333

1 Annex

Damages to residential houses (per state, locality and administrative unit) as of 28 August 2007

Locality	Admin Unit/village or town	Damage to residential houses			Source
		Totally collapsed	Partially damaged	Total affected	
North Kordofan State					
Shikan		2,463	5,684	8,147	
Um Rawaba		961	260	1,221	
Sudri		430	345	775	
Al Nihood		116	24	140	
Bara		510	1,730	2,240	
Gabrab Alsheikh		1,092	1,288	2,380	
Wad Banda				-	Flash floods and damage reported. Details not available; assessment ongoing.
Gebeish		50	-	50	
Abu Zabad		10	16	26	
Total		5,632	9,347	14,979	
Khartoum State					
Sharg Anil	Aleilafon	178	223	401	SRCS assessment
Sharg Anil	Umdawnban	3,875	150	4,025	SRCS assessment
Sharg Anil	Garry	36	48	84	SRCS assessment
Gabal Awlia	Goz Alsheikh	60	64	124	SRCS assessment
Gabal Awlia	Algish	110	45	155	SRCS assessment
Gabal Awlia	Bantiu	1,200	2,000	3,200	Government
Gabal Awlia	Dar Asalam	45	15	60	SRCS assessment
Gabal Awlia	Um Oshar	45	91	136	SRCS assessment
Umdurman	Salha	215	411	626	SRCS assessment
Umdurman	Alshigla	76	98	174	SRCS assessment
Umdurman	Albank Alagari	170	31	201	SRCS assessment
Umdurman	Algiaa	18	8	26	SRCS assessment
Umdurman	Wad Albashir			55	
Khartoum	Suba	2,300	2,700	5,000	Government
Khartoum	Allamab	35	16	51	SRCS assessment
Khartoum	Mayo	140	600	740	SRCS assessment

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Total		8,503	6,500	15,058	
Gezira State					
Medani Alkubra	Medani	108	66	174	SRCS assessment
Alhsahisa		1,179	423	1,602	SRCS assessment & CD
Alkamlean	Almaseed	35	145	180	SRCS assessment
Ganop Algezira	Alhadad/Alhaj-abdalla	823	999	1,822	SRCS assessment
Almanagil	Algamous	1,051	58	1,109	SRCS assessment
Total		3,196	1,691	4,887	
Kassala State					
Kassala town		952	3,329	4,281	SRCS assessment
Algash	Aroma	712	482	1,194	SRCS assessment
Nahr Atbara		949	1,995	2,944	SRCS assessment
Total		2,613	5,806	8,419	
River Nile State					
Aldamar	Sidon/Gangari	55	64	119	SRCS assessment
Aldamar	Sidon/Alabaka	126	42	168	SRCS assessment
Aldamar	Sidon/Umshedida		2,000	2,000	SRCS branch
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Algaba	54	62	116	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Algreib	24	36	60	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Bager	7	0	7	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Abadi	7	55	62	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Esri	31		31	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Spens	75		75	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Gendisi	60		60	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Artenso	25		25	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Umhajer	20		20	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Kagarat	20		20	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Dabaka	15		15	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Engiri	50		50	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Artil	5		5	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Embe	15		15	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Alsherat	15		15	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Maru	17		17	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Meri	75		75	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Bitkol	60		60	SRCS assessment

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Abu Hamad	Shrek/Alayadia	10		10	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Umsugra	10		10	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Gewi	10		10	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Kurguz	100		100	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Shrek/Gaddanat	22		22	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Kitchi	82		82	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Kigingeli	36		36	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Falkol	14		14	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Hadadia	38		38	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Galagati	20		20	SRCS assessment
Abu Hamad	Abu Hamad/Argat	7		7	SRCS assessment
Shendi	Tayba Alahamda	60	57	117	SRCS assessment
Shendi	Altunduba	36	37	73	SRCS assessment
Shendi	Mahatat Banaga	0	60	60	SRCS assessment
Total		1,201	2,413	3,614	
Sennar State					
Sinnar	West Reef	3199	1521	4,720	SRCS assessment
Sinja	Sinja	200	213	413	SRCS assessment
Alsuki	Alsuki	400	250	650	SRCS assessment
East Sinnar	Wadtaktook	375	236	611	SRCS assessment
Aldinder	Dindir & Widian	125	100	225	SRCS assessment
Total		4,299	2,320	6,619	
White Nile State					
Tendalti	Aljehad	30	31	61	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alquds	16	17	33	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alsalam	27	10	37	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alwahda	20	35	55	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alsafa & Imtidad	70	90	160	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alshati & Masalama	43	54	97	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Almanara	8	7	15	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alebesab	12	10	22	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alwifaq	7	2	9	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alfaga	20		20	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Umkiterat	28		28	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Almiheh	8		8	SRCS assessment

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Tendalti	Aldambu	10		10	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Bubneis	7		7	SRCS assessment
Tendalti	Alebidab	114	-	114	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 30	48	69	117	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Abutileh	8	13	21	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 45	154	467	621	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 27	305	512	817	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 29	431	229	660	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 11	25	98	123	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 16	98	179	277	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Square 36	9	88	97	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Al Rawashda	167	46	213	SRCS assessment
Rabak	Alljazeera Aba	180	407	587	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Alradeif	19	14	33	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Kadugli	13	1	14	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Abusherief	15	10	25	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Alaiden	67	117	184	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Alhila Algadida	32	18	50	SRCS assessment
Kosti	Al Rabaa	3	2	5	SRCS assessment
Aldewim	Aldewim	45	70	115	SRCS assessment
Algetina	Neima (rural area)	130	309	439	SRCS assessment
Algetina	Alsheikh Alsediq			-	Assessment ongoing
Total		2,169	2,905	5,074	
South Kordofan State					
Alfula	Awihda	14	82	96	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Althwra	10	115	125	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Alrayan	13	101	114	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Alfirdous	13	43	56	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Adrag	13	-	13	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Alhadiqa	6	34	40	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Alaman	24	171	195	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Awaha	18	134	152	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Yathrib	19	75	94	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Alsalam	14	240	254	SRCS assessment
Alfula	Albustan	9	139	148	SRCS assessment

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Alfula	Alshwai	26		26	SRCS assessment
Taludi		100		100	SRCS assessment
Deling	Alhamadi	86		86	SRCS assessment
Deling	Nabag S	52		52	SRCS assessment
Deling	Nabag N	50		50	SRCS assessment
Deling	Rafih	77		77	SRCS assessment
Deling	UmJareh	42		42	SRCS assessment
Deling	Alhamriab	34		34	SRCS assessment
Deling	Alidia	26		26	SRCS assessment
Deling	Awlad Musa	51		51	SRCS assessment
Deling	Mohamed Nur	67		67	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Hai Almahlaj	6	11	17	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Jabarona	15	3	18	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Aldoshka	17	19	36	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Almadaris	7	29	36	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Hai Sambo	21	65	86	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Hai Almasalih	15	50	65	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Alsiba	11	35	46	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Maiwan	7	20	27	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Um Hashima	15		15	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Gadid	314		314	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Gabal Aldud	90		90	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Um Driha	83		83	SRCS assessment
Abu Jebiha	Um Sholia	6		6	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Tajmola	20	40	60	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Um Fakarin	24	41	65	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Um Brembita	4	96	100	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Um Abdalah	52	100	152	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Khordelieb	32	55	87	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Mantoraba	51	49	100	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Toteen	29	39	68	SRCS assessment
Rashad	Algabona	49	58	107	SRCS assessment
Kadugli	Hajir Alnur	28	41	69	SRCS assessment
Kadugli	Algardud	90	127	217	SRCS assessment
Total		1,750	2,012	3,762	

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Gedaref State					
Gedarif	Umgulja	49		49	SRCS assessment
Gedarif	Hai Octoba	25	30	55	SRCS assessment
Gedarif	Altdamun	13	14	27	SRCS assessment
Gedarif	Hai Albugaa	27	0	27	SRCS assessment
Gedarif	Alkradis	27	28	55	SRCS assessment
Alfashaga	Karkura	17	0	17	SRCS assessment
Alfashaga	Alkrida	5	17	22	SRCS assessment
Alfashaga	Umtuigia	11	11	22	SRCS assessment
Alfashaga	Albahker	35	-	35	SRCS assessment
Galabat Shargia		45	0	45	SRCS assessment
Galabat Shargia	Doka	8	0	8	SRCS assessment
Galabat Shargia	Gureip	29	0	29	SRCS assessment
Alfow	Algaria 3	116	0	116	SRCS assessment
Alfow	Algaria 2	81	0	81	SRCS assessment
Alfow	Algaria 1	17	0	17	SRCS assessment
Alfow	Algaria 18	101	0	101	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Hilat Hashem	173		173	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Alhino Alazraq	197		197	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Aljamam	63		63	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Hino Alshetieb	55		55	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Um Alkheir	37		37	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Nur Almadina	39		39	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Um Karkar	22		22	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Ain-Aljamal	22		22	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Umtalala	12		12	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Alkhirab	26		26	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Ali Babikr	205		205	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Wad Jamam	100		100	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Alrimila	40		40	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Gadura Gareb	40		40	SRCS assessment
Alrahad	Villages: Barbara, Altob Lahmar, Um Tarbush. Abu Nahal, Wadmiskeen, Wadhamed, Umadara, Babon, Twakalna	387		387	SRCS assessment

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Galabt Algarbia	Kjra, Umbalila, Was Madida	86		86	SRCS assessment
Gala Alnahal	Wadi Alnaeim	46		46	SRCS assessment
Total		2,156	100	2,256	
Blue Nile State					
Damazin	Rufa'a	45	21	66	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Alawsat	38	46	84	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Asal	47		47	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Durob	75		75	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Alsalam	35	25	60	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Alsafa	21	13	34	SRCS assessment
Damazin	Sika Hadid	11	53	64	SRCS assessment
Bot		750		750	SRCS assessment
Total		1,022	158	1,180	
Red Sea State					
Haya	Haya	102	110	212	SRCS assessment
Haya	Western area	25		25	SRCS assessment
Haya	Alkmuieb	15		15	SRCS assessment
Haya	Northern area	60		60	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Akrimab	35		35	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Alandwab	20		20	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Benab	15		15	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Kediab	30		30	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Tagegy	15		15	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Artega	25		25	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Sitry	15		15	SRCS assessment
Toker	^	15		15	SRCS assessment
Toker	Khjali Dwair/Mwalid	10		10	SRCS assessment
Toker	Dulabye/South sector	30		30	SRCS assessment
Toker	Dulabye/Western sector	25		25	SRCS assessment
Toker	Dulabye/Central sector	15		15	SRCS assessment
Toker	Dulabye/Southern sector	39		39	SRCS assessment
Adwan & Furksaleb		400		400	SRCS assessment
Total		891	110	1,001	
Northern State					

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Dongla	Town	9	32	41	SRCS assessment
Dongla	Um Alqura	20	63	83	SRCS assessment
Dongla	Kabtud		6	6	SRCS assessment
Dongla	Aldem	12	45	57	SRCS assessment
Aldaba	Um Hegieb	150		150	SRCS assessment
Merwe	Karima, Labab	25	90	115	SRCS assessment
Total		216	236	452	
Unity State					
Leer	Thornyor (6 villages)	578		578	SRCS assessment
Koch		800		800	SRCS assessment
Mayandit	Mal	135		135	SRCS assessment
Mayandit	Dablual	135		135	SRCS assessment
Mayandit	Tharjathbor	144		144	SRCS assessment
Mayandit	Luom	48		48	SRCS assessment
Guit		2,117		2,117	SRCS assessment
Rubkona		620		620	SRCS assessment
Mayom		720		720	SRCS assessment
Paryang		542		542	SRCS assessment
Total		5,839	-	5,839	
Upper Nile State					
Renk	Jabarona	570	-	570	SRCS assessment
Renk	Alswari	90	0	90	SRCS assessment
Renk	Alimtidad	450	0	450	SRCS assessment
Renk	Alma'sar	129	-	129	SRCS assessment
Renk	Alsalam	100	0	100	SRCS assessment
Renk	Dongly	72	-	72	SRCS assessment
Renk	Jalhak & Gaigar	500	0	500	SRCS assessment
Malakal	Malakal	306	1,370	1,676	SRCS assessment
Total		2,217	1,370	3,587	
Grand total		41,704	34,968	76,727	

9 Annex

Summary of SRCS-led NFI distributions (per state/per item) as of 28 August 2007

State	HHs received	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Plastic Jugs	Mosquito nets	Tents	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	plastic sheets/tarps	Source
Blue Nile	768	1,536	1,536		768		768	1,536	768	UNJLC
Blue Nile	500	1,500				200			300	Qatar Red Crescent
Gedaref	515	1,200				100			500	Qatar Red Crescent
Gezira	160	320						160	160	SRCS stock
Gezira	1,730	3,460	1,730			-	1,730	1,890	1,330	UNJLC
Kassala	3,350	5,000	500	500	5,000	400		2,000	2,950	SRCS stock
Kassala	1,142	2,284	4,568		1,142		1,142	2,284	1,142	UNJLC
Khartoum	560	2,000				160		300	400	SRCS stock
North Kordofan	7,118	14,236	14,236		7,118		7,118	14,236	7,118	UNJLC
North Kordofan	2,600	4,500	1,000		7,018	100		2,000	2,500	SRCS stock
Northern	228	500							228	SRCS stock
Red Sea	500	1,500				200			300	Qatar Red Crescent
Red Sea	350	300				50			300	SRCS stock
Red Sea	1,273	2,546	2,546		1,273		1,273	2,546	1,273	UNJLC
River Nile	510	50			2,000	10		334	500	SRCS stock
Sennar	410	340				110			300	SRCS stock
Sennar	3,524	7,048	7,048		3,524		3,524	7,048	3,524	UNJLC
South Darfur	1,500	3,000				500			1,000	SRCS stock
South Kordofan	400	800			1,200		400	800	400	ICRC
Unity	1,500	1,500							1,500	SRCS stock
Unity	1,000	2,000			3,000		1,000	2,000	1,000	ICRC
Upper Nile	300	600	600						300	SRCS stock
Upper Nile	500	1,000			1,500		500	1,000	500	ICRC
White Nile	300	200	100			300				SRCS stock
Total	30,738	53,960	33,864	500	33,543	2,130	17,455	38,134	28,293	

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Summary of SRCS water treatment and hygiene items distributions (per state/per item) as of 28 August 2007

State	Soap (kg)	Water treatment tablet	Water pump	Sprayers	Digging tools	Source
Blue Nile						UNJLC
Blue Nile						SRCS stock
Gedaref		700,000				Qatar Red Crescent
Gedaref	20					SRCS stock
Gezira		28,000				SRCS stock
Gezira	519					UNJLC
Kassala	90	1,000,000	4		100	SRCS stock
Kassala						UNJLC
Khartoum		565,000			300	SRCS stock
North Kordofan						UNJLC
North Kordofan						SRCS stock
Northern			2		100	SRCS stock
Red Sea						Qatar Red Crescent
Red Sea						SRCS stock
Red Sea						UNJLC
River Nile		364,000	4			SRCS stock
Sinnar		2,345			300	SRCS stock
Sinnar	1,068				100	UNJLC
South Darfur	20		15			SRCS stock
South Kordofan						ICRC
Unity				10		SRCS stock
Unity	2,400					ICRC
Upper Nile						SRCS stock
Upper Nile	1,200					ICRC
White Nile						SRCS stock
White Nile						UNJLC
Total	5,317	2,659,345	25	10	900	

11 Annex

Estimates of uncovered needs (as of 28 August 2007)

State	Affected Households	Households assisted by SRCS			Total by SRCS	Coverage by SRCS %	Households assisted by others/UNJLC	Total households assisted	Coverage %	Outstanding Households
		UNJLC Common Pipeline	SRCS stock	Bilateral donations						
North Kordofan	14,979	7,118	2,600		9,718	65	4,882	14,600	97	379
Khartoum	15,058		560		560	4	11,155	11,715	78	3,343
Gezira	4,887	1,730	160		1,890	39		1,890	39	2,997
Kassala	8,419	1,142	3,350		4,492	53	1,396	5,888	70	2,531
River Nile	3,614		510		510	14		510	14	3,104
Sennar	6,619	3,524	410		3,934	59	742	4,676	71	1,943
White Nile	5,074		300		300	6	2,230	2,530	50	2,544
South Kordofan	3,762			400	400	11	1,066	1,466	39	2,296
Gedaref	2,256			515	515	23	-	515	23	1,741
Blue Nile	1,180	768		500	1,268	107	85	1,353	115	- 173
Red Sea	1,001	1,273	350	500	2,123	212	3,561	5,684	568	- 4,683
Northern State	452		228		228	50	-	228	50	224
Unity	5,839		1,500	1,000	2,500	43		2,500	43	3,339
Upper Nile	3,587		300	500	800	22		800	22	2,787
South Darfur			1,500		1,500	-		1,500	-	- 1,500
Total	76,727	15,555	11,768	3,415	30,738	40	25,117	55,855	73	20,872

Assumptions:

- All complete needs of the targeted households have been addressed.

Note: The figures do not include distributions by the Government.