

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

SUDAN: FLOODS APPEAL REVISION

Emergency Appeal MDRSD004

GLIDE no. FL-2007-00093-SDN

17 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. 3; Period covered: 31 August to 10 September 2007; Appeal coverage: 49.5% (Based on revised budget).

[Click here to go to the revised budget](#) and [here to go to the donor response report on the website](#)

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.
- This Operations Update revises the appeal objectives and increases the budget to CHF 7,498,940 (USD 6,233,533 or EUR 4,561,399) to assist 60,000 more people. Total target beneficiary caseload now stands at 200,000 people (with capacity to serve an additional 25,000 people).
- Total Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 549,000.

Outstanding needs (Adjusted): CHF 3,782,598 (USD 3,144,304 or EUR 2,300,850).

Operational Summary: Flooding in Sudan is on the increase again due to heavy rains in various parts of the country. White Nile and Sennar States have been affected with a particular severity and many neighbourhoods are again under water. According to the latest information from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), since the beginning of this year's rainy season, more than 500,000 people in 14 of Sudan's 26 states have been affected. The caseload increased by 46 per cent since the launch of the Federation's emergency appeal on 8 August 2007.

The latest developments have prompted the SRCS to re-visit its action plan. The objectives of the operation have been adjusted in line with the new situation. This appeal revision seeks additional support to contribute to SRCS-led flood response efforts. The number of target beneficiaries has increased to 200,000 people.

Revised target population at a glance:

- Access to safe water: 177,400 people (increased from the original 20,000).
- Health education and hygiene promotion: 110,000 people (increased from the original 75,000).
- Basic health care through 25 mobile units: 75,000 people (increase from the original 14 mobile units).¹
- Relief/shelter: 75,000 people (same as the original target).
- Contingency planning: Capacity to serve an additional 25,000 people (same as the original target).

¹ SRCS is increasing the number of mobile units. The total catchment population, however, has decreased. After consultations with the Ministry of Health, it has been agreed that the deployment of large units (10,000 people capacity) is no longer necessary. The SRCS is targeting smaller communities that are scattered over vast territories. Each unit will have the capacity to provide basic health care services to 15,000 people (3,000 households) for three months, until the situation stabilizes.

The revised appeal reprioritizes provision of safe drinking water, community training and emergency health care in areas where flood-affected communities do not have access to those services. The major concern is to prevent outbreaks of water and vector borne diseases, and prevent avoidable deaths.

As an immediate measure, the Federation is mobilizing a water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU)² – Module 40 – to supply treated water to some 40,000 people in Kosti town of White Nile State. The town's drinking water sources are contaminated and an emergency intervention is urgently required to avoid the epidemics. This WatSan ERU is made available with funding support of CHF 300,000 released from the Federation's DREF. At the same time, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) expressed an interest in supporting this activity within an existing contract, and the DREF allocation will therefore be reimbursed once the ECHO funding support becomes available.

An additional two water kits are being set up in two other locations – Jabalen in White Nile State and Sodari in North Kordofan State. The two kits will supply safe water to some 20,000 people. The efforts will be complemented with household distribution of water treatment tablets and jerry cans.

Distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets is equally essential as Malaria is expected to be on the rise because of pools of stagnant water in many affected areas. In Kosti town, SRCS and Federation assessment teams witnessed 20 to 50 cm of stagnant floodwater almost in every neighbourhood. White Nile river is already full and soil is not absorbing more water. Only primary tarmac roads are passable while many houses are marooned. The Civil Defence is pumping floodwater to secure passages, albeit with little effect.

Distribution of mosquito nets and hygiene items will be accompanied by community training to create awareness and minimize the risks of epidemics. Community training already commenced in many of the affected areas and will be intensified over the coming weeks.

Access to basic health care services remains constrained in many of the flood-affected areas. Sixteen SRCS mobile units currently operate in three states (four in Kassala, two in Khartoum and 10 teams in White Nile state). After consultations with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the SRCS is deploying additional nine units. Through this appeal, funding is sought to procure additional medicines to supplement the in-country stocks and to cover incentives for SRCS and MoH medical personnel.

The planning figure for non-food item (NFI) distributions remains at 75,000 people (15,000 households). The items requested through the appeal are to complement SRCS-led distributions of bilateral donations from in-country and international partners. Of the targeted 15,000 households, funding for 8,500 households has been secured from ECHO and the American Red Cross; Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners are encouraged to make in-kind or cash contributions to cover the gap. Donors who are willing to contribute are requested to coordinate with the Federation's Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai on outstanding needs. The unit will also provide shipping instructions and consignment tracking numbers.

[<Click here to access the updated mobilization table>.](#)

In the meantime, the SRCS's access to UN-managed common pipeline is ongoing. The SRCS has been a major implementing partner of UN Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) in Sudan. Most recently, requisitions have been submitted for 3,000 households in White Nile State, where flash flooding on 1 September 2007 left at least 70,000 people homeless. Since the start of the emergency operation, SRCS has provided emergency shelter support (from various sources, including its own emergency stocks) to some 200,000 people (37,930 households). The National Society alone has covered 35 per cent of the total affected population in 15 flood-affected states. Distributions are coordinated through regular sectoral meetings with key stakeholders, including the government, UN, Movement partners and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This revised appeal seeks funding to assist the SRCS in replenishing its depleted stocks so as to strengthen its preparedness for this and future potential disasters.

² Emergency Response Units (ERUs) are one of the International Federation's disaster response tools. They are composed of trained and skilled personnel and modules of equipment that can be deployed in a situation that requires a rapid response. For more details refer to: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/erutypes.asp>

Part of the appeal funding will support a technical assessment of livelihood recovery needs. Large territories of farmland in flood-affected areas have been inundated and, although it is difficult to establish the definite number of livestock killed, it is apparent that the damage has been significant. The assessment will identify and recommend sustainable interventions and a possible role of SRCS in the livelihood recovery process.

The changes made to the operational plan are reflected in the revised appeal budget, which has been adjusted to CHF 7,498,940 (USD 6,233,533 or EUR 4,561,399). The coverage against the revised target is 49.5 per cent. The Federation takes this opportunity to thank all its partners who have contributed to the appeal. Gaps, however, remain and the Federation renews its call to the international community to support SRCS response efforts through this revised emergency appeal.

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

Background

Since early July 2007, widespread areas of Sudan have been affected by flash flooding. Floods are not uncommon in this part of the world³. What is notable about the 2007 season was its timing and scale of damage. Rains came a month earlier than were expected and caught many communities unprepared. The level of precipitation was unusually high. Manmade factors exacerbated the impact; road construction techniques, specifically inadequate drainage channels, are said to be partly responsible for the scale of the disaster. The situation was compounded by wet weather conditions in neighbouring countries. Heavy downpours in Eritrea and Ethiopian plateau swelled Sudan's rivers and tributaries to critical levels. In some areas, rivers burst their banks and swept away surrounding territories. Whole communities have been left destitute; thousands of hectares of farming land have been inundated. Reports of flooding have been received from 21 of the country's 26 states. According to information provided by SRCS branches, 58,922 residential houses have been completely destroyed and at least 50,678 homes have been severely damaged in 14 states.

Operational developments

Heavy rains continued falling throughout the country during the reporting period. While in some states their affect has been marginal, in others – notably South Kordofan, Gedaref, Sennar and White Nile – the situation has deteriorated considerably. Sennar and White Nile states have been affected with a particular severity. Since the Federation emergency appeal was launched on 8 August 2007, the number of the affected households has increased by 46 per cent from 59,565 to 109,600.

Below is a summary of some of the latest developments. This summary is based on daily updates received from SRCS branches.

White Nile

Heavy rains (203 mm) started at 3 AM on 1 September 2007 in Kosti (a town adjacent to Rabak, the capital of the state) and battered the town for five hours. The rains were accompanied by strong winds and caused flash flooding in 33 of the town's 82 areas. Destruction was also reported in Jabalen and Rabak localities. Some of the affected communities had already been lashed by heavy downpours earlier in July 2007. 14 people were killed and local residents and authorities say this is the worst flooding in their memory. Thousands of residential houses collapsed or are severely damaged. Many houses that are still standing are saturated with water and if rains continue, they will also collapse. Authorities issued warnings to the population to stay away from their homes to avoid further casualties.

SRCS volunteers have completed assessment in 23 areas of Kosti and Jabalen localities. The data collected by the branch now shows that in the areas visited by SRCS, 12,106 households have been affected (6,528 houses totally collapsed and 5,578 houses are severely damaged). Assessments are still ongoing. Volunteers visit every household to collect data on flood induced damage. Local authorities estimate that the number of those affected will rise to 20,000 households.

³ 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/

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

Many affected families are now living in make-shift shelters erected hastily on patches of dry land near their homes. The make-shift shelters are made from salvaged household items – clothes and blankets – due to absence of any other material. The state government has distributed some non-food items (NFI) from its stocks but these are insufficient to address all needs. After consultations with the State Emergency officials, the White Nile branch of SRCS has committed to take on the caseload of 7,000 households to complement government efforts. To assist the branch to deliver on its commitment, SRCS is redirecting some of the items originally meant for other states as the situation is more critical in White Nile now. Additional supplies, however, are urgently required.

Providing the affected population with emergency shelter is a priority. However, the major concern is to ensure access to safe drinking water and improve hygiene conditions. Technical assessment undertaken on 2-5 September 2007 by Federation and SRCS water and sanitation specialists, reveals that some 84,000 people may be drinking water contaminated with human and animal excreta. In Kosti town alone, some 75,000 people are at risk. The town's piped water network has been damaged and floodwater is leaking into the system, endangering lives of some 35,000 people. Local supplies of water treatment chemicals are insufficient. An additional 40,000 people are outside of the town's network and drink unsafe water from the White Nile River. In many areas visited by the joint Federation and SRCS assessment team, latrines have been washed away. Local environmental health officials report that 5,000 latrines have been destroyed. People practice open defecation and excreta is carried into water sources. Although no epidemic has been reported so far, it is a disaster in the waiting. State authorities are requesting for equipment and chemicals. Federation and SRCS assessment teams have recommended the deployment of a Water and Sanitation ERU (Module 40), to serve people who are outside the town's network. People in areas receiving contaminated water through leaking pipes will be provided with water treatment chemicals while necessary fittings are provided to water authorities to repair the broken pipes. The town's water plant will also be provided with flocculants, aluminium sulphate, poly aluminium sulphate and chlorine to cover one month's requirement.

Prevention of vector-borne diseases is another concern. Malaria cases have been on the rise. Prevalence rate has increased from 20-30 per cent before the flooding to 40 per cent after. Distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets is, therefore, another priority.

In Jabalen locality, flash floods washed away the entire village of Al Hedieb (15 km from Kosti town); SRCS volunteers report 100 per cent damage to residential houses and latrines. Some 7,500 people are now homeless and have moved to a tarmac road that intersects the village. The number is increasing (expected to rise to 9,000 people) as people from nearby areas which have been marooned find their way using wooden boats. Hygiene conditions are alarming; people are practicing open defecation and drinking untreated river water, which may be contaminated. There is a high risk of a waterborne disease outbreak as well as Malaria. The SRCS deployed mobile health units and is distributing water treatment chemicals. Those efforts, however, are insufficient; the branch reports that it is covering only 10 per cent of the needs. Based on recommendations of the SRCS and Federation water and sanitation specialists, the Federation is repositioning a water kit – with the capacity to serve 10,000 people – from Juba. Arrangements are currently ongoing to airlift the kit to Elobaid, the capital of North Kordofan, from where it will be transported by road to the final destination in Al Hedieb. The team from Juba is being deployed to assist in setting up and running the water kit. The team will be reinforced with additional staff from the SRCS headquarters. Funds are urgently needed to replace the Juba kit.

The affected communities will also be provided with shelter materials (plastic sheeting) and technical support to construct emergency communal latrines. Red Crescent volunteers will be trained to promote safe hygiene.

North Kordofan

Lack of clean water remains a major concern in North Kordofan State. Joint SRCS and Federation teams that traveled to the area confirmed that the situation is grave. The entire population of Sodari town (180,000 people) has no access to safe potable water. The town's processing plant is dysfunctional and no other alternative water sources are available. To respond to unfolding humanitarian crises, the SRCS repositioned another water kit from the south. The kit was airlifted to Khartoum and then transported by truck to Sodari. SRCS technical personnel from Khartoum and Juba are setting up the kit; it will provide treated water to some 10,000 people. The kit in Juba has been re-supplied.

Donor support is required to respond to water needs of some 2,400 people in Jabrat El Sheikh, North Kordofan, where floodwater damaged hand-dug wells. The wells were used by the community to cover deficiency in safe

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

water supply (the town's water supply system is producing only 25,000 litres of water per day for the town's 103,000 population; three litres per person per day, which falls short of the Sphere indicator of minimum 15 litres per person per day). Implementation is pending donor funding.

South Kordofan

On 29 August 2007, heavy downpours caused further destruction in Alhamdi, Deling locality. Three villages – Buram, Arika and Humra – are not accessible by road. SRCS teams, however, managed to reach Babanusa, where 10 areas had been affected, with some 1,500 families identified in need of emergency shelter support. More rains were reported in Al Fula and Kadugli as well. Assessment is ongoing.

Sennar state

In Dindir locality, flash floods totally destroyed the entire villages of Alsheikh Alegem, Draba, Ruina Um Daraga and Alogda Wad Alnuir. Up to 13,600 households were evacuated to higher and safer ground. According to the SRCS branch, no assistance has been provided to the displaced population so far. Damage was also reported in 19 more villages, with some 4,600 families affected and 1,627 homes totally destroyed. In Sinja town, three neighbourhoods – Alhay Al Garb, Hai Aldaraya and Hai Almiaa – are marooned. The areas in Alsadra, which were flashed by flooding from Jabal Moya Mountains on 1 September 2007, remain inaccessible.

Gedaref

Heavy rains were reported in Alhawata province on 1 September 2007. A bridge linking Alhawata and Was Alshair was damaged. According to preliminary information, some 15 areas with the population of 15,000 families are affected; a SRCS and Civil Defence joint team is currently assessing the situation. The SRCS headquarters dispatched NFI (donated by the Saudi Red Crescent and Civil Defence); distributions have already been conducted in village 18, village 1, village 2 and village 3.

Three new cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were recorded on 8 September 2007. The total number of confirmed AWD cases throughout the country since April 2007 stands at 1,198, with 65 deaths.⁴ The SRCS, in cooperation with MoH, has been conducting household distribution of aqua tablets and soap combined with community training. The efforts, however, have proved to have little impact. Even after sensitization, use of tablets by community members remains ad hoc and the disease is spreading to new areas. In an effort to contain the situation, the SRCS is redeploying its volunteers to monitor the chlorination process at water sources (200 wells).

Unity state

No rain. However, the SRCS branch reports that health and hygiene conditions have become critical. SRCS volunteers are training local communities in Bentiu, Rub Kona and Guit localities on vector control. Some areas in Mayom country and Ngony in Koch country cannot be accessed by road.

Upper Nile

More rains reported on 30-31 August 2007. The water level in the seasonal river Khor has risen but not flooded. The prevailing concern is the threat of vector borne diseases.

Gezira state

Heavy rains, but no new damage reported. The situation has remained stable.

Kassala state

Heavy rains reported on 31 August 2007, but no new damage reported. The situation, it appears, is under control.

Khartoum state

Sporadic rains across the state but the situation has stabilized.

Red Sea

No rain. The situation has remained stable.

⁴ Source: Federal Ministry of Health of Sudan.

Table 1: Flood-induced damage to residential houses (per state), as of 9 September 2007

State	Damage to residential houses		Total affected households	Remarks
	Totally collapsed	Partially damaged		
North Kordofan	5,632	9,347	14,979	Assessment ongoing in Wad Banda
Khartoum	8,558	6,500	15,058	
Gezira	3,254	1,691	4,945	Assessment ongoing in Al Madina Arab
Kassala	2,613	5,806	8,419	
River Nile	1,201	2,413	3,614	
Sennar	7,912	6,779	14,691	
White Nile	14,154	9,888	24,042	21 flood affected areas visited by SRCS; Assessment ongoing.
South Kordofan	2,029	5,489	7,518	New areas affected; assessment ongoing.
Gedaref	3,376	891	4,267	New areas affected; assessment ongoing.
Blue Nile	1,022	158	1,180	
Red Sea	891	110	1,001	
Northern State	216	236	452	
Unity	5,847		5,847	
Upper Nile	2,217	1,370	3,587	
Total	58,922	50,678	109,600	

[<Click here to access a detailed SRCS report on flood-induced damage>](#)

Red Crescent action to date

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been a unique partner to Sudanese people. It is the leading indigenous humanitarian agency working in all flood-hit areas. In many states, it is the only organization that has presence on the ground. The strength of the SRCS is its experienced and committed staff and volunteers, its country-wide network of branches, and an in-depth local knowledge.

Red Crescent volunteers play a vital role in disaster response operation. They are engaged in assessments, search and rescue, distribution of emergency relief and shelter items, health and hygiene education and monitoring. Following the flooding, thousands of volunteers have been mobilized by the SRCS throughout the country. Sudanese people have shown an admirable sense of solidarity. Red Crescent volunteers are travelling from all over the country to give a helping hand to their colleagues and countrymen.

Since the response began in early July 2007, the National Society has distributed emergency shelter supplies to 37,930 households; the National Society alone has covered 35 per cent of the total affected population in 15 flood-affected states. An extraordinary effort has been exerted to reach some of the remote and hardest hit communities. NFI come from SRCS stocks, bilateral donations from in-country and international partners, and contributions received through the Federation appeal.

Sudanese Red Crescent Society mobile health units have been working in the hardest hit areas since 6 July 2007. Each unit is staffed by SRCS medical assistants and volunteers (mobilized from SRCS clinics and dispensaries as well as Ministry of Health staff). Currently, the SRCS has four teams in Kassala (two teams in Aklaa and one each in Aroma and Togley), two teams in Khartoum (Jabel-Awalea and Om-Dawanpan) and ten teams in White Nile (seven in Kosti and another two in Jabalen).

The National Society is increasing the number of mobile units to 25 to increase reach. Each unit will have the capacity to provide basic health care services to 15,000 people (3,000 households) for three months until the situation stabilizes. Additionally, health education and hygiene promotion is ongoing in all affected states and will be scaled up to address the prevailing health concerns.

Table 2: SRCS distributions (per state) as of 9 September 2007

State	Plastic sheet or tarps	Tents	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Kitchen Sets	Jerry cans	Mosqui to nets	Soap (kg)	Water treatment tablets
Blue Nile	1,068	200	3,036	1,536	768	1,536	3,768		350,000
Gedaref	500	100	1,200					4,105	700,000
Gezira	1,890		320	1,730	1,730	2,050		519	350,000
Kassala	4,092	400	7,284	5,068	1,142	4,284	1,142	2,380	994,000
Khartoum	600	611	2,040			300			560,000
N. Kordofan	10,458	300	22,636	15,236	7,118	16,236	12,672		384,000
Northern State	228		500				3,000		350,000
Red Sea	1,973	476	4,346	2,546	1,273	2,546	4,273		350,000
River Nile	1,040	300	500						
Sennar	3,824	110	7,388	7,048	3,524	7,048	3,524	1,986	350,000
South Darfur	1,000	500	3,000					918	
S. Kordofan	1,310		3,968		1,268	800	1,200		
Unity	2,500		3,500		1,000	2,000	3,000	2,400	
Upper Nile	800		1,600	600	500	1,000	1,500	1,200	
White Nile	3,000	650	4,900	100	1,000	1,300		918	490,000
Total	34,283	3,647	66,218	33,864	19,323	39,100	34,079	14,426	4,878,000
Households	34,283	3,647	33,109	16,932	19,323	19,550	34,079	3,847	32,520

[Click here for a detailed report on SRCS NFI distributions and WatSan distributions in the affected states](#)

Revised plan of action

Goal: To mitigate the effects of flooding and increase resilience of 200,000 flood-affected people in Sudan.

Emergency relief

Objective 1: To provide 75,000 people (15,000 households) with emergency relief and shelter support.

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Procure and distribute tarpaulins to 60,000 people (12,000 households);
- Provide 15,000 most vulnerable flood-affected people (3,000 households) with local building materials, tools and technical support to construct improved emergency shelter;
- Plant 75,000 tree saplings to offset the wood used for the construction of emergency shelter;
- Provide 75,000 people with essential household items (sleeping mats, blankets and kitchen sets);
- Provide 60,000 empty sand bags to communities in high risk areas.

Expected results:

- The vulnerability of 75,000 people to climatic shocks is reduced;
- The tree saplings contribute to minimizing soil erosion and desertification in the communities.

Health and WatSan

Objective 2: To provide safe drinking water to Sphere standards to some 177,400 flood-affected people in hardest hit areas.

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Provide five million water purification tablets for household level water treatment to 55,000 persons in the hardest hit areas (1 tablet per person per day for three months);
- Distribute 20-litre water containers to those targeted with water purification tablet distributions.

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

(Kosti town, White Nile state: target population 100,000 people) New

- Deploy one complete WatSan ERU (module 40) to provide treated water to 40,000 people for three months;
- Support Kosti town's water authorities with fittings to repair damaged pipes;
- Supply the town's water treatment plant with chemicals sufficient to provide treated water to 60,000 people for one month;
- Distribute water treatment tablets (1 tablet per person per day for one month) and 20-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 35,000 people (7,000 households) connected to the water network. (The distributions will be carried out in areas where secondary pipes are damaged so as to prevent outbreak of waterborne diseases while repair works are ongoing).

(Al Hedieb village, Jabalen locality, White Nile state: target population 10,000 people) New

- Provide emergency water supply through a water treatment kit (with the capacity of serving 10,000 people);
- Construct 200 communal emergency latrines.

(North Kordofan: target population 12,400 people)

- Provide emergency water supply through a water treatment kit (with the capacity of serving 10,000 people) in Sodari. (An emergency water kit is being repositioned from Juba to Khartoum for deployment to Sodari. The kit has the capacity to treat, supply and store 40 m³ of water per day);
- Rehabilitate 80 hand pumps in Jabrat El Sheikh, North Kordofan state, to increase the availability of safe drinking water for 2,400 people. (Target remains, pending donor funding).

Note: The originally planned intervention in Renk is no longer necessary as needs have been covered by Medair and Mercy Corps, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Expected results:

- 177,400 flood-affected people have access to safe drinking water, according to Sphere standards, during three months;
- Reduced risk of waterborne diseases in the target areas.

Objective 3: To strengthen resilience of some 110,000 flood-affected people to water and vector borne diseases.

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Retrain 360 SRCS volunteers on water and vector borne disease prevention and control;
- Conduct community training on vector control and prevention of water borne diseases;
- Print and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials;
- Distribute 45,000 long lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (3 nets per family) for 15,000 families;
- Conduct sensitization and training on proper use of water purification chemicals and mosquito nets;
- Distribute 0.25kg of soap per person per month to 110,000 people for three months, according to the Sphere indicator (local procurement);
- Distribute 200,000 sachets of oral re-hydration salts (ORS) to people suffering from diarrhoea;
- Establish ORS preparation and demonstration centres;
- Mobilize volunteers for environmental sanitation (insecticide spraying and waste disposal management);
- Procure cholera and Malaria test kits (paracheck);
- Monitor the prevalence of water and vector borne diseases.

Expected results:

- Increased awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population;
- Improved hygiene practices amongst the target population;
- Increased awareness of water and vector borne disease prevention and control;
- Reduced risk of water and vector borne diseases in the target areas;
- Reduced morbidity and mortality from avoidable diseases.

Objective 4: To provide basic curative care to 75,000 flood-affected people in isolated areas.

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Deploy 25 mobile health units in the hardest hit areas to provide basic health care services to some 75,000 people for three months;
- Supply mobile units with medicines and medical supplies. Each unit to be supplied with three emergency health kits sufficient for 3,000 people for three months (total 75 kits required). 40 kits with 1,000 people capacity for three months have already been mobilized with contributions to the appeal. In addition, SRCS has received a bilateral donation of three new emergency health kits, each with the capacity to serve 10,000 people for three months. Current gaps: 5 health kits with the capacity of 1,000 people each for three months.

Expected results:

- 75,000 flood-affected people have received basic health care services;
- The impact of flooding on human health and avoidable deaths are reduced.

Strengthening SRCS disaster response capacity

Objective 5: To strengthen the Sudanese Red Crescent Society's capacity to respond to this and future potential disasters.

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Train and orient volunteers in key hazard areas, disaster preparedness and response skills through national disaster response team (NDRT) training;
- Train 50 Red Crescent volunteers and staff members on public health in emergencies and conduct 12 sessions on community-based first aid (CBFA);
- Provide uniforms and equipment, including vehicles as well as communication and life saving equipment;
- Pre-position disaster preparedness stocks (tarpaulins, blankets, mats and jerry cans) for 5,000 families;
- Replenish 2,000 tents distributed from SRCS's disaster preparedness stocks;
- Pre-position one inter-agency emergency health kit, 5,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets and IEC materials for response to future potential emergencies.

Expected results:

- Increased capacity of SRCS staff and volunteers to organize disaster responses;
- Availability of in-country stocks of emergency NFI, medicines and medical supplies for 25,000 people to enable timely responses if need for such responses arise.

Livelihoods recovery New

Objective 6: To establish livelihoods recovery needs in the flood affected areas.

Activities to achieve the objective:

- Design livelihoods assessment methodology;
- Carry out the assessment in target areas/communities and livelihoods groups;
- Coordinate assessment with key local, national and international stakeholders;
- Recommend sustainable interventions and SRCS's role in livelihood recovery process.

Expected results:

- Livelihood rehabilitation strategy developed and shared with partners and donors;
- The SRCS's role in livelihood rehabilitation process is defined.

Coordination

Government and UN agencies

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.

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

Government efforts have been complemented by the UN-led inter-agency task force and 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.

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

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.

Several Movement partners have contributed to the SRCS-led flood response efforts. They include the American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgium Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent, Saudi Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Syrian Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent. For details, please refer to the [Donor Response Report](#).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (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.

Logistics

Procurement of shelter materials and some non-food items (soap, plastic mats, sacks and jerry cans) are arranged locally to contribute to the local recovery process. Items that are not available in-country are purchased internationally via the Federation's Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai or regionally via the Federation's Zone Office in Nairobi, Kenya. The Federation and the SRCS in-country teams coordinate customs clearance, warehousing and transportation of all incoming items to the final distribution points.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

SRCS's communication plan which was developed at the beginning of the emergency operation remains valid. Several briefings have been held with local media representatives to update them on the situation in the affected areas as well as on needs of the population, achievements of the National Society and challenges. Promotional materials such as t-shirts, vests and coats for Red Crescent volunteers are being produced to increase the visibility of the National Society. At the end of the operation, a booklet documenting lessons learned will be prepared and published in both Arabic and English.

Monitoring and evaluation

The responsibility for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation is with the SRCS, primarily at branch level but supervised closely by the national headquarters. Emergency rooms have been set up at the National Society's headquarters and in all branches. Thousands of Red Crescent volunteers have been mobilized to conduct door-to-door visits to affected households and collect data on flood induced damage. Branches provide daily updates on their findings and any problems/constraints or outstanding needs to the headquarters. The information is then collated in Khartoum and shared within and outside the National Society. The SRCS is probably the only organization in Sudan with the most accurate, up-to-date and comprehensive data on the flood situation.

The SRCS has a comprehensive structure comprising of 21 branches and 700 units within the affected states; they are staffed by qualified and competent managers and 400,000 volunteers, of whom 30 per cent to 50 per cent are active. The Federation provides technical support; its country delegation has seven international and more than 21 national staff members with expertise in finance, organizational development, health and water and sanitation. The team has been strengthened by two additional international staff members – a reporting delegate an operation coordinator. The reporting delegate is already in Sudan.

Sudan: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRSD004; Operations Update no. 3 (Appeal revision)

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

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

How we work

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

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

The Federation's Global Agenda

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Sudan:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Khartoum; email: srgs_sg@yahoo.com; telephone +249.83.78.48.89
- **In Sudan:** George Gigiberia, Country Representative in Sudan; email: george.gigiberia@ifrc.org; telephone +249.83.77.10.33
- **In Kenya:** Dr Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone, Nairobi; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; telephone: +254.20.283.5124; fax +254.20.271.2777
- **In Dubai (for mobilization of relief items):** Amina Shaikh, Logistics Officer, Regional Logistics Unit; email: amina.shaikh@ifrc.org; telephone: +971.50.458.48.72
- **In Geneva:** Niels Scott, Federation Operations Coordinator for Africa; email: niels.scott@ifrc.org; telephone +41.22.730.4527; fax: +41.22.733.03.95.

[<Revised budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

Sudan Floods**APPEAL MDRSD004**

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	1,570,450	1,780,000	-209,550
Construction Materials			0
Clothing & Textiles	541,856	620,000	-78,144
Food			0
Seeds & Plants	93,750	93,750	0
Water & Sanitation	316,000	954,100	-638,100
Medical & First Aid	56,720	69,970	-13,250
Teaching Materials	55,444	55,444	0
Utensils & Tools	389,642	489,500	-99,858
Other Supplies & Services	333,070	415,000	-81,930
Total Relief Needs	3,356,932	4,477,764	-1,120,832
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings			0
Vehicles Purchase			0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	57,060	129,060	-72,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.			0
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment			0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	21,000	21,000	0
Distribution & Monitoring	241,750	241,750	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	162,500	90,500	72,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	153,000	153,000	0
Regionally Deployed Staff			0
National Staff	10,000	10,000	0
National Society Staff	574,606	628,075	-53,469
Consultants	12,000	133,800	-121,800
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	133,800	133,800	0
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel			0
Information & Public Relations	46,000	26,000	20,000
Office running costs	239,032	791,456	-552,424
Communication Costs	12,000	12,000	0
Professional Fees			0
Financial Charges			0
Other General Expenses	90,000	163,304	-73,304
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	355,218	487,431	-132,213
Total Operational Needs	2,107,966	3,021,176	-913,210
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	5,464,898	7,498,940	-2,034,042
Available Ressources		100	
Net Request	5,464,898	7,498,840	