

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sudan: Floods Appeal Revision

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD004
GLIDE no. FL-2007-00093-SDN
Operations update n° 6
15 February 2008

Period covered by this Ops Update: 15 December, 2007 to 29 January

Appeal target (current): 7,384,145 (USD 6,837,171 or EUR 4,586,425);

Appeal coverage : [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched (on a preliminary basis) 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.
- CHF 549,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) initial response efforts.
- The full emergency appeal was published on 8 August 2007 for CHF 5,464,899 (USD 4.5 million or EUR 3.3 million) to assist 140,000 flood-affected people for six months.
- By September 2007, however, the situation dramatically deteriorated. The caseload of flood affected households increased by 46 per cent. In response to the new situation, the SRCS revised the plan of action and the Federation, on behalf of its member National Society, published a revised appeal on 17 September 2007 to seek additional support for SRCS-led disaster response operation. The appeal budget increased to CHF 7,498,940 (USD 6,233,533 or EUR 4,561,399). The number of target beneficiaries was raised to 200,000 people.
- This update extends the operation timeframe for three months (to close on 18 April 2008) and revises the appeal budget to CHF 7,384,145 (USD 6,837,171 or EUR 4,586,425). The extra time is deemed necessary to enable the SRCS to complete some outstanding activities that suffered delays due to security (inter-tribal clashes) and logistical constraints (roads waterlogged and impassable during several months). Extension will also give an opportunity to ensure there are sustainable systems in place when SRCS withdraws, and a viable contingency plan to be better prepared for the 2008 rain season.

Summary: The consequences of extreme weather conditions in 2007 were tragic for many in Sudan. Over 500,000 people were affected. Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) staff and volunteers demonstrated an incredible stamina. They worked in enormously hard conditions to extend a helping hand to their fellow country people who had lost family members, homes and livelihoods to floodwaters and contagious diseases. Scores were killed by severe outbreaks of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and the Rift Valley Fever (RVF).

The SRCS did commendable work. Some 1.5 million people were assisted by the National Society alone with emergency relief, health care, water and sanitation. Of these, some 260,000 individuals (nearly 40 per cent of the flood-affected population) were supplied with one or more emergency shelter and relief item (depending on their needs), mobilized either through the Federation appeal or bilateral donations. A total of 1.3 million people were provided with clean drinking water and 240,000 patients were seen by SRCS outreach teams of doctors and nurses. Heavy rains that lashed the country for nearly four months, aggravated many chronic problems, including persisting gaps in basic health care provision. As a consequence, thousands of people had become exposed to health risks, which could have had irreversible consequences if no action had been taken. SRCS efforts ensured those affected had a basic minimum to protect their lives, health and dignity. Massive health education campaigns that were rolled out across the county contributed to averting major health epidemics.

The operation is drawing to its close. Emergency teams are returning to their base. The focus now is on consolidating achievements, reflecting on lessons learned and developing a viable contingency plan to mitigate impact of future disasters.

A three-month extension is necessary to ensure sustainable systems are in place when SRCS withdraws. Thus, the water kits in Sodari town (North Kordofan state) and El Hedieb village of White Nile state will continue treating water until the end of March 2008 by which time the local authorities have pledged that reconstruction of damaged pipes will have been completed.

Besides, the activities that had suffered delays due to security and logistical constraints need to be finalized. The extra time will enable the SRCS to complete NFI distributions for previously cut-off populations in the south and to resume the local shelter construction project (in White Nile state). The project was put on hold because of protracted disputes between the local authorities and the village population over land-related issues. The disagreement has now been resolved and implementation is ready to recommence.

Challenges were many, aggravated by both internal and external factors. For example, difficult terrain and lack of infrastructure posed enormous constraints to organizing logistics; recurring inter-tribal clashes (particularly in the south) restricted access to some flood-affected communities. Internally, an insufficient logistics capacity (warehouse, transportation and communication systems) of SRCS was one stumbling block. The SRCS has to improve on a number of fronts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness. Its branch staff and volunteers voiced several concerns during a two-day workshop in January 2008 held to highlight the lessons learned. A number of recommendations were made, which have been fed into the current appeal revision (under objective 5). Activity areas prioritized include: develop a contingency plan for the 2008 wet season, retrain volunteers, upgrade the SRCS warehouse, fleet and communication systems, and strengthen SRCS logistic management, as well as reporting capacities. The appeal budget has consequently been adjusted to reflect the changes to the plan.

The disaster

Torrential rains caused massive flooding across the Horn of Africa in 2007. As a result, over 500,000 people have been affected in Sudan. Rains started in July 2007, one month earlier than usual, and caught many unprepared. The level of precipitation was unusually high. Twenty two of Sudan's 26 states were inundated. Man-made factors exacerbated the impact. Various assessments highlighted road construction techniques, specifically inadequate drainage channels, were partly responsible for the scale of the disaster. The situation was compounded by weather conditions in neighbouring countries. Heavy downpours in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Uganda burst Sudan's rivers and tributaries. Nearly 60,000 residential houses were completely destroyed and at least 50,700 homes were severely damaged. Severe outbreaks of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and the Rift Valley Fever (RVF) killed scores.

The flooding, described by many Sudanese as the worst in their living memory, compounded the already grim humanitarian conditions in the country. Poverty is widespread. Very few have access to basic services such as safe water and health facilities. Among Sudan's 36 million people, life expectancy at birth is 58 years for women and 55 for men. More than half of the women are illiterate, as are three out of ten men. About 17 percent of children under the age of five are underweight. Health care spending is the lowest in sub Saharan Africa at 14 dollars per capita, per annum (source: Human Development Report).

Coordination and partnerships

SRCS, as the leading indigenous emergency response agency throughout Sudan has been actively involved in all coordination meetings at national and state levels. It maintains a regular contact with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, the agency that has led the disaster response on behalf of the Government of Sudan, and took part in UN-led interagency task force weekly meetings. Planning and implementation was coordinated at sectoral level. The task force has dissolved itself by now.

Several partner National Societies have contributed to SRCS-led flood response efforts either bilaterally or through the Federation appeal ([click here to see the list of contributions](#)). With the joint efforts, lives were saved and the dignity of those affected was protected.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

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

Achievements in brief

- Hundreds of thousands of floods-affected people were evacuated to safer grounds;
- Door-to-door assessments were undertaken in all flood affected states. Findings were communicated to Khartoum through emergency operations rooms, set up in all SRCS branches. The office in Khartoum collated and shared information within and outside the Movement. During subsequent monitoring visits to the states, government officials stressed the distinguished role of SRCS volunteers. The SRCS was probably the only organisation in Sudan that had the most comprehensive and accurate data on flood induced damages. The data served as a reliable source of information for the authorities including the HAC, UN and NGOs to design a relevant response strategy.
- Some 260,000 individuals (nearly 40 per cent of the flood affected population) were assisted with one or more emergency shelter and relief items mobilized either through the Federation appeal or bilateral donations ([click here to see distribution list](#)).
- 31,000 people in White Nile and North Kordofan states were provided with safe water treated daily (over the period of four months/September 2007 to January 2008) by SRCS and its international partners who supported the deployment of water emergency response unit (ERU)¹ and two water kits (of 10,000 capacity each).
- The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera epidemic was averted. The achievement is largely attributed to the titanic efforts of SRCS volunteers who had chlorinated water at household and source levels every day during the two most critical months in Kassala and Gedaref states which have been the worst affected. Some 1.3 million people were reached. Nearly 1,500 volunteers were engaged in this life-saving operation during the peak of the disaster; the number of volunteers engaged decreased gradually as the situation improved.
- Some 100,000 households were visited by some 400 SRCS trained volunteers in Gezira and River Nile states to educate the population on measures that could prevent the spread of another deadly disease - Rift Valley Fever (RVF).² The outbreak started at the end of October 2007 and killed nearly 200 people in central and eastern Sudan. The situation has now stabilized.
- 42,063 households were provided with insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Distribution was combined with training to ensure that residents used the nets properly and fully understood the benefits.
- 240,000 patients were seen by SRCS field clinicians. All field clinics have now been called back to the base and thus the role of Federation and SRCS in this work is effectively concluded.

Lessons learned - summary of recommendations³

A two-day workshop was organised in January 2008 to provide a forum for the SRCS staff and volunteers within the branches to voice their opinions on SRCS-undertaken work and lessons learned. These are some key messages/recommendations made by the branches to strengthen the organisation's preparedness for future disasters:

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

- Diversify SRCS assessment teams to include people with diverse expertise - relief/shelter, health, water, sanitation and livelihoods.
- Engage more female volunteers in assessments to ensure needs of both men and women are duly recognised when designing response strategies.
- Strengthen monitoring capacities at all levels: i.e., develop monitoring tools/guidelines; establish multi-sector monitoring and evaluation teams.

¹ 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. ERUs provide specific support or a direct service when local facilities are either destroyed, overwhelmed by needs or do not exist. They are used in emergency situations to fill a gap until the function is no longer required. The units are fully self-sufficient for one month and can be deployed for up to four months. Source: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/erutypes.asp>

² RVF is a viral zoonosis (affects primarily domestic livestock, but can be passed to humans) causing fever. The deadly virus can be transmitted to humans by handling of animal tissue during slaughtering or butchering, helping with animal births and in veterinary procedures. Human infections can also result from mosquito bites.

³ Full report on the outcomes of the January 2008 workshop on the lessons learnt is being developed and will be available shortly.

Communication, coordination

- Strengthen ties with state authorities, particularly with Civil Defence and HAC.
- Advocate for more effective coordination mechanisms.
- Systematize information collection and documentation (standardize disaster reporting formats and train staff on effective report writing).
- Upgrade SRCS communication system at all levels.
- Improve SRCS staff skills in communication and coordination via advanced training.
- Engage more volunteers in the work of communication department.

Relief and logistics

- Develop a contingency plan based on the past experiences and lessons learned;
- Establish contingency stock of the emergency relief/shelter items sufficient for at least 10,000 households: tarpaulin, tents, blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, empty sacks and digging tools;
- Establish eight warehouse hubs (build or rent premises) at strategic locations shown in the table below:

Table 1: Warehouse Support Centres in Eight Strategic Locations

Warehouse Location	Functions
Khartoum	• Serving the northern sector (Northern and River Nile States)
Medani	• Serving the central sector (White Nile, Sinnar, Blue Nile and Gezira states)
Kassala	• Serving the eastern sector (Red Sea, Gedaref and Kassala states).
Darfur sector	• Serving North Darfur and West Darfur states (Base to be determined).
El Obaid	• Serving Kordofan sector (North Kordofan and South Kordofan states).
South Juba	• Three hubs (at Juba, Wau and Malakal).

- Restructure the SRCS logistics department; recruit more staff to beef up the National Society's logistics management capacity;
- Formalize agreements with authorities (customs, civil aviation, sea ports, HAC) to facilitate speedy customs clearance;
- Map Sudan's logistical capacity including airports, in-country stocks, labour force, warehouses and transport companies;
- Organise training in relief and logistics management, including warehousing.
- Establish minimum quality standards for locally procured items (abide by Federation and ICRC standards);
- Establish well-trained disaster management teams at branch level;
- Develop a unified volunteer management system.

Staff and volunteer skills development

- Identify training needs of staff and volunteers at all levels
- Establish a training unit to address training needs of SRCS staff and volunteers at all levels
- Promote participation of SRCS staff and volunteers from branches in international training/workshops.

Health

- Focus on health education;
- Strengthen water and sanitation unit of the SRCS. Build on this year's experience to establish professional emergency water and sanitation teams; develop SOPs and volunteer mobilisation and retraining plans;
- Scale up community training on water borne diseases & environmental health;
- Improve coordination with other stakeholders to prevent epidemics;
- Scale-up STD (including HIV/AIDS) prevention (increase focus during emergencies);
- Strengthen SRCS branch capacity in disease surveillance pre, during and post-disaster.

Food security and livelihoods

Relief (food distribution):

- Strengthen partnerships with traditional and new stakeholders;
- Invest into vulnerability and capacity assessment & studies;

- Improve capacities of SRCS staff and volunteers in relief management (distribution, reporting and logistics).

Recovery:

- Support studies to identify vulnerable communities and their needs;
- Advocate on livelihoods recovery needs of disaster affected communities;
- Improve coordination between SRCS ongoing programmes (health, water and sanitation) in order to contribute to food security objectives;
- Finalize SRCS food security and livelihoods strategy.

Consultations continue. Another workshop is planned in February 2008 with participation of other key in-country based partners – HAC (Sudan's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs); Civil Defence, Ministry of Health and UN agencies (notably UN Joint Logistics Coordination (UNJLC), WHO and UNICEF) and Movement partners (Federation, ICRC and sister National Societies working internationally). The recommendations will feed into an emerging contingency plan, the objective of which is to assist the SRCS, in coordination with other stakeholders, to be better prepared for future disasters. An external audit and final evaluation are also planned in March-April 2008.

Some of these recommendations have been prioritized for immediate implementation and are incorporated into the current appeal revision (under objective 5, which aims at strengthening the SRCS disaster response capacities). The appeal budget has consequently been adjusted to reflect the changes to the plan.

Progress towards objectives

Emergency relief

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

Progress

Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) has been completed in all northern states. In the south, where access has been a major constraint, one more distribution round is planned in February 2008. Although rains had ceased by mid October, the NFIs will be indispensable for the affected population. SRCS assessment teams observed how beneficiary families use tarpaulins provided to reinforce their damaged homes to offer them protection from weather conditions. The risk of vector-borne diseases has been high on the agenda since the beginning of the emergency. The distribution of mosquito nets, however, as well as hygiene items, was more relevant during the post emergency period. Pools of stagnant water, which are a perfect breeding ground for malaria-carrying mosquitoes, stayed behind for a long period of time. With the onset of winter, blankets are another essential commodity to protect people stranded homeless against the low temperatures at night.

The protracted dispute between the local authorities and residents of El Hedieb village has now been resolved and the project is ready to re-start. The village accepted the government terms and agreed to resettle. The SRCS had committed to contribute with locally available materials for the reconstruction of shelters. Shelters will be built by the members of the communities themselves. The SRCS will provide sticks, bamboos and bundles of straw, which can be formed into strong, durable, shelters that are culturally acceptable. Registration of families has begun; 700 families registered. The land demarcation has been completed and procurement of local shelter construction materials is being finalised. Tool kits for the construction are provided by the SRCS to each community. Monitoring of construction will be done by SRCS volunteers.

Outstanding activities (to be completed by 18 April 2008):

- Complete local shelter construction project;
- Procure and plant tree saplings to offset the use of wood;
- Complete NFI distributions in the South (one distribution round planned for 1,000 households in Terekeka in Central Equatoria State).

Table 1: Distribution of Emergency Relief and Shelter Support by SRCS

State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap (kg)	Sand sacks	ORS sachets
Blue Nile	1,868	200	2,336	4,236	1,168	1,536	4,568	350,000	2,250	2,000	12,500
Gedaref	2,020	100	1,200	4,220	600	-	3,030	700,000	4,565	-	6,250
Gezira	2,090	-	1,730	4,380	1,930	2,450	750	350,000	3,894	3,000	27,500
Kassala	4,692	400	3,984	8,284	1,742	4,284	3,342	994,000	3,965	12,000	22,500
Khartoum	3,400	611	3,000	5,440	1,700	300	3,600	560,000	2,100	8,000	47,500
North Kordofan	11,588	300	17,236	23,236	1,000	16,236	19,118	384,000	7,500	-	25,000
Northern	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	-	4,000	350,000	563	7,000	3,750
Red Sea	3,433	476	3,346	6,206	2,153	2,546	6,513	-	1,500	-	10,000
River Nile	2,800	300	1,000	3,500	1,300	800	3,400	350,000	375	5,000	2,500
Sennar	6,624	110	12,248	10,648	4,024	9,148	4,524	350,000	3,318	9,000	15,000
South Darfur	1,000	500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	918	-	-
South Kordofan	2,330	-	-	4,988	910	800	1,930	-	-	-	-
Unity	3,000	-	-	5,000	1,500	3,000	4,500	-	2,400	-	-
Upper Nile	1,300	-	600	3,100	1,000	2,000	16,500	-	1,200	-	-
White Nile	9,050	650	10,000	15,120	4,450	5,700	8,350	490,000	5,662	4,000	27,500
Total	56,195	3,647	57,680	102,858	23,977	48,800	84,125	4,878,000	40,210	50,000	200,000
HHs served	28,098	3,647	28,840	51,429	23,977	24,400	42,063	32,520	10,723	N/A	N/A

Emergency health, water & sanitation

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

Progress

Water ERU in Kosti has discontinued treating water as of 31 January 2008. Water treatment products (sufficient for two months) and fittings procured will be handed over to the town's water authorities to repair the damaged pipeline. The role of Federation and SRCS in this work is effectively concluded. The ERU will be dismantled and stored at SRCS branch warehouse. Federation WatSan Coordinator (Juba) will provide technical support/advice.

Water kits in Sodari town in Kordofan state and El Hedieb village of White Nile state will continue treating water until the end of March 2008 to ensure that sustainable water supply system is in place when the National Society withdraws. Local authorities have pledged that by March 2008, the reconstruction of damaged pipes will have been completed.

Outstanding activities:

- Organize transportation of fittings and water treatment chemicals to Kosti.
- Support running costs of water kits in Sodari (North Kordofan) and El Hadieb (White Nile) till the end of March 2008.
- Dismantle and store the Watsan ERU in Kosti (scheduled from 10 to 13 February).
- Dismantle and store water units in Sodari and El Hedieb (scheduled for the first week of April).

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

Progress

A total of 4.9 million water purification tablets, 46,750 jerry cans and 40,210 kg of soap have been distributed by SRCS since the launch of the emergency operation. Some 1.3 million people in Kassala and Gedaref have been provided with safe water through mass water chlorination during the two most critical months. 1,500 volunteers were engaged in the operation during the peak of the emergency. The AWD/Cholera outbreak has been contained. No new cases have been registered since the end of November 2007. Mass water chlorination discontinued. Cholera test kits have been procured and handed over to the Ministry of Health.

Some 100,000 households were visited by 400 SRCS trained volunteers in Gezira and River Nile states to educate them on measures that can prevent the spread of Rift Valley Fever (RVF). The outbreak started at the

end of October 2007 and killed 214 people in central and eastern Sudan. The last case registered on 23 January 2008 in Gezira state bringing the total number of cases with the outbreak to 674. The high tide has receded now. The task force that was convened in response to the outbreak has dissolved itself.

42,063 households were provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets to prevent the spread of Malaria. Distribution was combined with training to ensure residents were familiar with proper use of the net and fully understood its benefits. Extra funding was secured to procure and distribute additional 8,000 mosquito nets and more education materials in RVF affected areas; distribution is expected to be completed by end of March 2008.

Outstanding activities:

- Procure and distribute additional 8,000 mosquito nets in the areas affected by RVF (ECHO).
- Reprint education materials on health epidemics prevention (ECHO).
- Procure household latrine slabs and PVC ventilation pipes for 700 households in El Hedieb (White Nile state), where local shelter construction project is being implemented (after consultations with local residents, the original plan to build communal latrines, will be replaced with the construction of household ones).
- Train three volunteers each from Juba, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau, Bor, Torrit, Rumbek (Yirol), Awil and Warrab (total 27 volunteers; all southern states) as trainers on PHASTER methodology; incorporate in the training a session on proper use of mosquito nets.
- Train 10 volunteers each in Juba, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau, Bor, Torrit, Rumbek (Yirol), Awil and Warrab (total 90 volunteers; all southern states) on PHASTER methodology; incorporate in the training a session on proper use of mosquito nets.

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

Note: all activities completed; objective achieved.

Progress

The first eight SRCS field clinics were deployed on 6 July 2007. Initially, the focus was on Kassala State (two teams in Aklaa and one each in Aroma and Togly) and two teams each in Khartoum (Jabel-Awalea and Om-Dawanpan) and White Nile (Rabak and Tandalti). By end of August 2007, the number had increased 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). After subsequent consultations with Ministry of Health, it was agreed that the deployment of large units (10,000 people capacity) was no longer necessary. As of early September 2007, the SRCS, has therefore, been targeting smaller isolated communities. Each unit had the capacity to provide basic health care to 15,000 people (3,000 households) for three months. As flood waters dried up and roads reopened, clinics run by the Ministry of Health resumed their services. With the situation improving, the SRCS has gradually decreased the number of its field clinics. By the end of January 2008, all field clinics have been called back to their base.

The SRCS clinics were staffed by doctors and nurses deployed from SRCS stationary clinics and dispensaries as well as Ministry of Health personnel seconded to the National Society. Medicines were provided by the SRCS (procured internationally through to the Federation appeal). The number of patients seen by the clinical personnel varied depending on the size of the community; on average 20 to 30 patients a day. The number was higher during the early stage of the operation (50 to 60 patients a day). However, as the clinics started serving smaller isolated communities, the number of patients treated reduced respectively. The total number of patients seen by the SRCS clinics since the beginning of the operation is estimated at 240,000 people.

Strengthening SRCS disaster response capacity

Objective 5: To strengthen the SRCS capacity to respond to this and future disasters.

Progress

In consultation with SRCS branches, needs were re-evaluated and incorporated into the revised plan of action (see table below). The areas prioritised include development of a viable contingency plan, retraining of volunteers, upgrading SRCS warehouse and communication systems, and strengthening of logistic management capacities. Pre-positioning of emergency relief/shelter items remains a priority. Partners are encouraged to contribute with cash or in-kind donations to ensure better preparedness for this year's rain season.

Planned activities (Revised)

- Develop a contingency plan through further consultation with key stakeholders within and outside the SRCS.
- Organise a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training (scheduled for 17-27 February 2008; training to be held in Elobaid, Northern Kordofan state).
- Establish a Local Disaster Response Team (LDRT) for Southern States: i.e., train three volunteers each from Juba, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau, Bor, Torrit, Rumbek (Yirol), Awil and Warrab (total 27 volunteers) on main disciplines of disaster management (focus on emergency response); the training to incorporate a session on early warning system.
- Train SRCS branch staff and volunteers on logistics management (two training sessions planned; one each for Northern and Southern states); an objective is to introduce a standard practice (rules and procedures on purchase, expenditure approvals, warehousing, documentation, etc).
- Provide branches with standard logistics formats (stock cards, bin cards, etc.)
- Organise a workshop (with assistance of Federation Watsan coordinator) for SRCS Watsan volunteers deployed in Kosti, El Hedieb and Sodari on proper maintenance of water units.
- Develop a concept paper & a plan on how to strengthen and maintain SRCS emergency Watsan response capacities.
- Train 50 Red Crescent volunteers and staff members on public health in emergencies.
- Train SRCS volunteers on community-based first aid (CBFA).
- Upgrade SRCS warehousing capacities in Khartoum, South Kordofan and South Sudan (focus on Bor, Warrab & Awil where SRCS does not have formal structures yet the areas prone to frequent disasters).
- Provide volunteers with basic kits (gumboots, raincoats and shovels).
- Conduct assessment of IT/communication capacities and needs; procure necessary IT/Telecom equipment, based on assessment recommendations to upgrade the SRCS's telecommunication capacities (focus on South Kordofan and southern states).
- Strengthen SRCS fleet capacities via procurement of two additional four-wheel vehicles and motor boats, which are often the only means of transportation for branches to reach water trapped communities.
- Pre-position one interagency emergency health kit (10,000 people capacity) as a contingency stock.
- Pre-positioning emergency relief/shelter items - tarpaulins, blankets and jerry cans - for 5,000 families nearer to disaster prone areas.

Livelihoods recovery

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

Progress

Livelihoods assessment completed in five states of River Nile, White Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and Sennar. The states had been selected according to the following criteria: the level of damage to residential houses, agricultural land and property (loss of boats, fishing equipment and/or cattle according to preliminary reports). Final report is being prepared and findings will be made available shortly. SRCS will advocate the needs of the affected community to government authorities and other stakeholders and will contribute to food security objectives through an integrated approach to its ongoing health, water and sanitation programmes.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Several briefings have been held with local media representatives to update on the needs of the flood-affected population and progress made by the SRCS as well as to share concerns about the challenges encountered. In many states, the SRCS continues to be the only organisation that has a presence on the ground and first hand information on the situation. Promotional materials such as t-shirts, vests and coats for Red Crescent volunteers produced and distributed to volunteers in targeted areas 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 languages. Since the launch of the emergency appeal, the Federation issued three press-releases and published three stories on its public web page.

How we work

- *All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*
- The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".
 - **Global Agenda Goals:**
 - Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
 - Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
 - Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
 - Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Sudan Floods 2007

MDRSD004

	ORIGINAL	REVISED1	REVISED2	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>				R1-R2
Shelter	1,570,450	1,780,000	898,480	881,520
Construction Materials	0		0	0
Clothing & Textiles	541,856	620,000	823,200	-203,200
Food	0		0	0
Seeds & Plants	93,750	93,750	46,875	46,875
Water & Sanitation	316,000	954,100	654,550	299,550
Medical & First Aid	56,720	69,970	69,677	293
Teaching Materials	55,444	55,444	30,928	24,516
Utensils & Tools	389,642	489,500	459,500	30,000
Other Supplies & Services	333,070	415,000	793,000	-378,000
Total Relief Needs	3,356,932	4,477,764	3,776,210	701,554
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>				
Land & Buildings	0		0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0		280,500	-280,500
Computers & Telecom Equipment	57,060	129,060	184,260	-55,200
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	0		0	0
Medical Equipment	0		0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0		0	0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>				
Storage - Warehouse	21,000	21,000	232,000	-211,000
Distribution & Monitoring	241,750	241,750	229,500	12,250
Transport & Vehicles Costs	162,500	90,500	108,500	-18,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>				
International Staff	153,000	153,000	270,000	-117,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	0		0	0
National Staff	10,000	10,000	20,000	-10,000
National Society Staff	574,606	628,075	645,126	-17,051
Consultants	12,000	133,800	28,000	105,800
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>				
Workshops & Training	133,800	133,800	148,500	-14,700
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>				
Travel	0		0	0
Information & Public Relations	46,000	26,000	27,000	-1,000
Office running costs	0		0	0
Communication Costs	12,000	12,000	12,000	0
Professional Fees	0		73,304	-73,304
Financial Charges	0		0	0
Other General Expenses	329,032	954,760	869,276	85,484
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>				
Programme Support - PSR	355,218	487,431	479,969	7,462
Total Operational Needs	2,107,967	3,021,176	3,607,935	-586,759
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	5,464,899	7,498,940	7,384,145	114,795
Available Ressources				
Net Request	5,464,899	7,498,940	7,384,145	114,795

Annex 1. SRCS-led distributions per state per donor

State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap	Empty sand sacks	ORS sachets	Source
Blue Nile							3,000					American Red Cross/IFRC appeal
	800		800	1,200	400		800		2,250	2,000	12,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	300	200		1,500								Qatar Red Crescent
	768		1,536	1,536	768	1,536	768	350,000				UNJLC
	1,868	200	2,336	4,236	1,168	1,536	4,568	350,000	2,250	2,000	12,500	Total

Gedaref									2,295			Austrian RC/bilateral
	320			1,220			1,830					Belgium RC/IFRC appeal
	1,200		1,200	1,800	600		1,200		2,250	-	6,250	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	500	100		1,200				700,000				Qatar Red Crescent/bilateral
									20			SRCS stock
	2,020	100	1,200	4,220	600	-	3,030	700,000	4,565	-	6,250	Total

Gezira	1,730	-	1,730	3,460	1,730	1,890	-	-	519	-	-	UNJLC/bilateral
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,375	3,000	27,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	Kuwait Red Crescent
	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	Belgium RC/IFRC appeal
	160	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	SRCS stock
	2,090	-	1,730	4,380	1,930	2,450	750	350,000	3,894	3,000	27,500	Total

Kassala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	Austrian RC/bilateral
	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	Belgium RC/IFRC appeal
	1,200	-	1,200	1,800	600	-	1,200	-	3,375	12,000	22,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	-	400	-	1,200	-	2,000	-	994,000	90	-	-	SRCS stock
	2,350	-	500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UAE Red Crescent/bilateral
	1,142	-	2,284	2,284	1,142	2,284	1,142	-	-	-	-	UNJLC/bilateral
	4,692	400	3,984	8,284	1,742	4,284	3,342	994,000	3,965	12,000	22,500	Total
State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap	Empty sand sacks	ORS sachets	Source

Khartoum		150				300		560,000				SRCS stock
		461		540								Saudi Government/bilateral
	3,000	-	3,000	4,500	1,500	-	3,000	-	2,100	8,000	47,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	400	-	-	400	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	Belgium RC/IFRC appeal
	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swiss RC/IFRC appeal
	3,400	611	3,000	5,440	1,700	300	3,600	560,000	2,100	8,000	47,500	Total
North Kordofan	2,000	-	2,000	3,000	1,000	-	2,000	-	7,500	-	25,000	ECHO/IFRC appeal
	-	150	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kuwait Red Crescent/bilateral
	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saudi Government/bilateral
	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRCS stock
	2,000	-	1,000	4,000	-	2,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	UAE Red Crescent/bilateral
	7,118	-	14,236	14,236	-	14,236	7,118	384,000	-	-	-	UNJLC/bilateral
	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	Islamic Development Bank
11,588	300	17,236	23,236	1,000	16,236	19,118	384,000	7,500	-	25,000	Total	

Northern							3,000					American Red Cross/IFRC appeal	
	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	-	1,000	-	563	7,000	3,750	ECHO/IFRC appeal	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	SRCS stock	
	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	-	4,000	350,000	563	7,000	3,750	Total	
State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap	Empty sand sacks	ORS sachets	Source	
Red Sea	300	200	-	1,500								Qatar Red Crescent/bilateral	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	American Red Cross/IFRC appeal	
	100	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saudi Government/bilateral	
	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRCS stock	
	1,273	-	2,546	2,546	1,273	2,546	1,273	-	-	-	-	UNJLC/bilateral	
	800	-	800	1,200	400	-	800	-	1,500	-	10,000	ECHO/IFRC appeal	
	960	-	-	960	-	-	1,440	-	-	-	-	Belgium RC/IFRC appeal	
	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swiss RC/IFRC appeal	
3,433	476	3,346	6,206	2,153	2,546	6,513	-	1,500	-	10,000	Total		
River Nile	800	-	-	800	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	Belgium RC/IFRC appeal	
	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	-	1,000	-	375	5,000	2,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal	
	400	-	-	1,200	400	800	1,200	-	-	-	-	Hajar company/bilateral	
	600	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saudi Government/bilateral	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	SRCS stock	
	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swiss RC/IFRC appeal
	2,800	300	1,000	3,500	1,300	800	3,400	350,000	375	5,000	2,500	Total	
Sennar	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	-	1,000	-	2,250	9,000	15,000	ECHO/IFRC appeal	
	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	SRCS stock	
	5,624	-	11,248	9,148	3,524	9,148	3,524	-	1,068	-	-	UNJLC/bilateral	
	6,624	110	12,248	10,648	4,024	9,148	4,524	350,000	3,318	9,000	15,000	Total	
State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap	Empty sand sacks	ORS sachets	Source	
South Darfur	1,000	500		3,000								SRCS stock	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	918	-	-	IFRC appeal	
	1,000	500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	918	-	-	Total	
South Kordofan	400			800	400	800	400					ICRC/bilateral	
	910											Saudi Government/bilateral	
	1,020			1,020			1,530					Belgium RC/IFRC appeal	
				3,168								Kuwait Red Crescent/bilateral	
					510							Swiss RC/IFRC appeal	
	2,330	-	-	4,988	910	800	1,930	-	-	-	-	Total	
Unity	500			1,500	500	1,000	1,500					Hajar company/bilateral	
	1,000			2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000					ICRC/bilateral	
	1,500			1,500					2,400			SRCS stock	
	3,000	-	-	5,000	1,500	3,000	4,500	-	2,400	-	-	Total	
Upper Nile	500			1,000	500	1,000	15,000		1,200			ICRC/bilateral	
	500			1,500	500	1,000	1,500					Hajar company/bilateral	

	300		600	600								SRCS stock	
	1,300	-	600	3,100	1,000	2,000	16,500	-	1,200	-	-	Total	
State	plastic sheets/tarps	Tents	Sleeping mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito nets	Aqua tablet	Soap	Empty sand sacks	ORS sachets	Source	
White Nile									1,200			Austrian RC/bilateral	
	1,500			1,500			2,250					Belgium RC/IFRC appeal	
	4,000	-	4,000	6,000	2,000	-	4,000	-	4,462	4,000	27,500	ECHO/IFRC appeal	
	700			2,100	700	1,400	2,100					Hajar company/bilateral	
				3,500	1,000								Kuwait Red Crescent/bilateral
	650	350											Saudi Government/bilateral
	-	300	-	1,700	-	1,300	-	490,000	-	-	-	-	SRCS stock
						750							Swiss RC/IFRC appeal
	2,200		6,000	320		3,000						UNJLC/bilateral	
	9,050	650	10,000	15,120	4,450	5,700	8,350	490,000	5,662	4,000	27,500	Total	
Grand total	56,195	3,647	57,680	102,858	23,977	48,800	84,125	4,878,000	40,210	50,000	200,000		