

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Sudan: Khartoum State Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRSD007

GLIDE n° FL-2009-000166-SDN

17 September 2009

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,950,241 (USD 1,893,438 or EUR 1,291,550) in cash, kind or services to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to assist 50,000 beneficiaries for 5 months, and will be completed by the 15 February 2010. A Final Report will be made available by 15 May 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 244,663 (USD 235,684 or EUR 161,808) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Entire communities in Khartoum State have been displaced following heavy rainfall. Over 20,000 homes have been affected leaving over 50,000 people vulnerable. Based on the situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors; relief, emergency health, and water and sanitation.



Homes and property destroyed by floods in Sudan

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Khartoum State is comprised of 3 main cities (Khartoum, Khartoum Bahri and Omdurman), and administratively divided into 7 localities with a total population of over 5 million people. Khartoum State experienced a heavy downpour of rain lasting for 6 hours during the earlier morning hours of 26 August averaging between 42 to 85mm and resulted in extensive flooding. Heavy rains continued to pound the region for five consecutive days. As a consequence, many informal settlements, and public buildings were devastated by the down pour and flooding. The death toll and loss of properties is widespread and has affected many communities. Accumulation of rain water submerged roads, open grounds and homes. Most of the affected areas are informal settlements around Khartoum. While the death toll stands at 20 persons

due to houses collapsing, electrical shocks and drowning, the authorities have confirmed that a total of 22,291 households have been affected by the rains.

The National Meteorological Corporation of Sudan predicts continued rainfall in the State and other parts of the country. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society has warned in press statements that the capital might face a catastrophe if humanitarian aid is not delivered in the soonest time possible. Health officials have noted the possible outbreak of diseases as a result of pools of stagnant water as well as the risk of collapsed latrines. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO) has established a special task force to co-ordinate the response. Access to health services remains a concern to the health sector, and is expected to be aggravated by any additional rains.

The SRCS emergency response teams immediately started assessing all affected areas along side with community committees and volunteers. The SRCS is in constant contact with its branches and authorities to generate updated information and respond in accordance with available resources and in coordination with other key respondents.

The SRCS also is collaborating with other agencies to carry out more assessments in the affected areas. A multi-agency assessment took place from 27 to 29 August. All 7 localities were affected by the rain and floods. After the assessment it was agreed to divide the intervention areas among the agencies able to respond. The SRCS was allocated the following areas: Alsalama and Suba Aradi in Jewel Awlia locality, Ed Babiker in Sharj Alnil locality and Alfateh in Kerrari locality. The findings of the assessment are presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Affected Localities in Khartoum State as of 5 September 2009**

Locality	Floods Areas	Homes Affected	Residential Houses	
			Destroyed	Damaged
<b>Khartoum</b>	Allamab, Suba Hila and Suba laaota	670	221	449
<b>Khartoum North</b>	Druoshab, Um Algurra and Algeref	424	114	310
<b>Kerrari</b>	Alfateh 1 sections 41, 38 and 40, Alfateh 2 Alyrmok sections 75, 76, 77, 78, 86 and 88, Alfateh 3 sections 59, 51, 52, 34, 43 and 38, Alfateh 2 section 61, Harat sections 62, 98, 54, 2, 46, 53, 57, 59 and 37	4,606	4,606	0
<b>Omdurman</b>	Sallha	133	69	64
<b>Ombada</b>	Hara 14	43	10	33
<b>Jabal Awlia</b>	Suba Aradi sections 1 to 12, Alsalama/Janob sections 1,2,4 and 5, Mayo/Mandella, Mayo, Terreah, Alkalakla Alguba	14,602	8,052	6,550
<b>Sharj Alnil</b>	Haj Yousif section 2, Ed Babiker/Hay Alnur, Tawidat, Abaoga, Alkiriab, Ram Allah, Albashir	1,813	762	1,051
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,291</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>8,457</b>

Source: Inter-agency assessment

## Coordination and partnerships

The SRCS's headquarters in Khartoum is working closely with the Ministry of Irrigation, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Meteorological Department, Civil Defence and other stakeholders in monitoring the weather conditions in the country. The Government of Sudan has established a coordination mechanism known as the Flood Task Force. The SRCS is a member of various emergency working groups at the state level.

The SRCS headquarters is coordinating the response at the national level; implementation in Khartoum itself is largely taking place through Khartoum State branch and its extensive network of volunteers.

Khartoum branch is also working closely with State Government, humanitarian agencies and local communities on mobilization, logistics and relief assistance.

The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) has released 6,000 family kits to SRCS, that are targeted for 6,000 of the most affected households in Suba Aradi (squ.1 to 12), Alsalama/janob squ 1,2,4,5 in Jabal Awlia locality. One family Kit comprises of: 1 plastic sheeting, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats and 1 jerry can (20 litres). All necessary arrangements for the distribution were finalized with Khartoum State branch and the branch commenced the distribution on 10 September 2009.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The SRCS has updated its Floods Contingency Plan 2009 and produced a related Plan of Action to deal with immediate needs. The SRCS has formed a Movement Floods Task Force (MFTF) to monitor the situation, mobilize resources and coordinate response activities. The MFTF consists of key National Society staff and representatives of the Federation's office. The SRCS has deployed its emergency response teams to conduct flood damage assessment in the affected areas in Khartoum.

CHF 244,000 has been released from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund to kick start the relief efforts by the SRCS. Initially with rapid assessments to determine the extent and magnitude of the damage, as well as identify and procure relief support required in the affected communities.

The SRCS and its partners have started addressing emergency needs with the support of different partners. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has provided 3,000 family relief kits to the SRCS which were distributed in Ed Babiker, Alkiriab, Ram Allah, Albashir in Sharg Alnil locality and Suba Aradi (squ.1 to 12) in Jabal Awlia locality, targeting 3,000 households.



Beneficiaries receive cooking sets and other non-food items

In addition, the Swiss Red Cross has contributed CHF 90,000 for provision of environmental sanitation, hygiene promotion and health education targeting 4,000 households in the flood affected Alfateh area, Kerrari locality in Omdurman.

With many health clinics and dispensaries destroyed or inaccessible, three mobile emergency health clinics have been set up by Khartoum State branch in the hardest hit areas with the largest number of displaced populations (Suba Aradi, Alsalama janob and Jabal Awli). This was done in close coordination with State Ministry of Health. First Aid, temporary shelters and psychosocial support activities were conducted by the volunteers.

The SRCS volunteers in the affected localities worked side-by-side with local authorities advising communities trapped by waters, conducting rapid assessments, registering, distributing emergency relief items, attending to injuries and offering psychological support to the affected people. Furthermore, more than 25 volunteers currently are participating in water and sanitation (WatSan) intervention (spraying stagnant water drainage) in Omdurman and Umbadda localities.

## The needs

### Immediate needs

**Relief:** Thousands of households have been displaced with a majority of the displaced losing basic household items. These items were either damaged or destroyed when homes collapsed, or lost while fleeing the flooding. As a result, an estimated 12,000 households are in need of emergency non food items (NFIs) distribution. As of 17 September 2009 nearly 9,000 have received family kits containing basic NFIs such as plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans. A further 3,000 families have been identified for relief distribution.



Thousands of homes either damaged or destroyed

**Shelter:** The affected population resided in traditionally built homes using mud brick walls and roofs which have been destroyed or severely damaged due to rains saturating straw and mud roofs, and floodwaters dissolving mud-brick walls. Most households have been accommodated by their friends and relatives while others have built makeshift shelters adjacent to their destroyed homes. Another 400 households have received tents provided by the Government of Sudan. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society intends to procure and distribute tarpaulins to augment current shelter arrangements and provide relief from further exposure to the weather in the most affected areas in Khartoum State.

**Health:** The cornerstone of this operation will be mobilizing volunteers to sensitize the affected communities in order to minimize the public health risks and threats from communicable diseases. Water, sanitation and health related items including insecticide treated mosquito nets, soap and jerry cans will be distributed in coordination with household visits to conduct health and hygiene education awareness training. In the areas where floods affected communities do not have access to medical care; the SRCS will deploy mobile health clinics. As the assessments are being conducted, the need to provide resources to support the process has been emphasized.

**Water:** The flooding has severely impacted the existing drinking water supply and sanitation systems. Water distribution networks, wells and hand pumps were either washed away or damaged. Due to the damages caused to the water supply systems, including existing wells and hand pumps, portions of the population do not have access to clean drinking water. In some areas, women and children are walking long distance in order to fetch water. With most drinking water filtration systems destroyed, there is an urgent need to provide potable water in Mayo and Suba Aradi areas as the water distribution systems, including wells and hand pumps, are restored or rehabilitated. Such an intervention will ensure that people have access to safe drinking water which will in turn reduce the risk of water related disease outbreaks.

**Sanitation:** Household latrines, sewerage systems and other WatSan infrastructure suffered considerable damage. In addition, sanitation systems have been contaminated with debris and carcasses of dead animals. The absence of latrines in most of the affected areas means that people are relieving themselves in the open. For this reason, provision of sanitation facilities, such as communal latrines, needs to be prioritized and supported with hygiene promotion campaigns. Such facilities will contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities as well as the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks in the affected area through safe disposal of faecal matter.



Pools of open contaminated water.

## The proposed operation

The proposed operation is based on recent findings of the joint inter-agency assessment as well as the SRCS assessments and addresses the identified gaps in the areas where the capacities of the National Society permit. The SRCS plans to provide humanitarian assistance to a total of 12,000 households affected by the floods in seven localities in Khartoum State for 5 months, concentrating on the immediate needs of the affected population.

The main focus will be on the distribution of non-food items for an additional 3,000 households, while ensuring health care, health education, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion for 10,000 households through the proposed activities below.

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Objective: To distribute non-food items to an additional 3,000 affected households (15,000 beneficiaries) in Suba Aradi and Alfateh to meet immediate emergency needs.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 households receive essential household items for immediate needs.</li> <li>• Vulnerability of the targeted population is reduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and transport relief items to affected communities that have not received relief intervention.</li> <li>• Mobilize SRCS volunteers and distribute 3,000 plastic sheets, 9,000 blankets, 6,000 jerry cans, 6,000 sleeping mats and 3,000 cooking sets to the target beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Assist the SRCS branch to further improve its procurement practices, management of warehouses and distribution structure with technical support from the national headquarters.</li> </ul>

### Emergency health and care

<b>Objective 2: To contribute to improvement of health situation for 10,000 affected households by providing preventive and curative services in affected areas of Suba Aradi and Alfateh.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted 10,000 affected households have access to and benefit from basic health care services.</li> <li>• Threat of potential epidemic diseases among affected households reduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and support 5 mobile health clinics in affected areas of Khartoum State.</li> <li>• Mobilize 40 volunteers to conduct health promotion sessions on prevention, risk reduction and control of common diseases of epidemic potential such as malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and dermatitis.</li> <li>• Provide information, education and communication materials to enable the SRCS volunteers to conduct effective health education and promotion.</li> <li>• Procure 10 emergency health kits for mobile clinics.</li> <li>• Procure and provide logistics support and essential equipments (medical equipments) for the mobile clinics.</li> <li>• Mobilize and second 15 medical personnel from MoH for mobile clinics.</li> <li>• Establish 5 oral rehydration salt (ORS) preparation and demonstration centers.</li> <li>• Distribute 10,000 ORS sachets to people suffering from diarrhoea.</li> <li>• Conduct 60 (4 per month for each ORS center) awareness sessions on advantages of ORS and demonstrations on ORS preparation (home made).</li> </ul>

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Objective 3: To improve and provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and its proper use by the affected population.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to safe drinking water is increased and secured for 7,500 households.</li> <li>• The threat of vector and water borne diseases reduced.</li> <li>• Increased awareness of safe hygiene and sanitation practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and mobilize 80 volunteers on water hygiene, and vector control in affected areas of Khartoum State and involve them in various hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>• Distribute 20,000 kgs of soap for the most affected households.</li> <li>• Conduct 40 health awareness sessions in affected communities and promote safe hygiene and sanitation practices.</li> <li>• Distribute 7,500,000 aqua tablets for safe household water treatment.</li> <li>• Organize 12 regular garbage clean-up efforts in the affected areas by the community and volunteers.</li> <li>• Provision of safe drinking water through 3 bladders in Suba Aradi and rehabilitation of 36 hand pump in Mayo.</li> <li>• Procure spraying equipment and tools (4 fogging machines).</li> <li>• Provide and use information, education and communication (IEC) materials for education sessions (posters and leaflets).</li> <li>• Conduct 4 emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) sessions (25 participants each) on disease prevention as well as safe use of water and sanitation facilities in the target communities.</li> <li>• Mobilize 240 volunteers for 12 environmental sanitation campaigns (insecticide spraying and waste disposal management) in the affected areas.</li> <li>• Monitor the prevalence of water and vector borne diseases.</li> <li>• Construction of 20 communal latrines in affected areas of Mayo and Alfateh.</li> </ul>

## Enhancing the capacity of the National Society

### Objective 4. To enhance the operational capacity of SRCS to respond to potential future disasters throughout Sudan.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of volunteers and staff well trained in health in emergencies and ready to reduce the risks and respond to any health emergencies.</li> <li>• Volunteers are well trained in community-based first aid (CBFA) and ready to carry out First Aid activities</li> <li>• First Aid kits available to be used during health emergencies</li> <li>• The capacity of the SRCS staff and volunteers to organise disaster response increased.</li> <li>• In-country, stocks of emergency non-food items to enable the SRCS to respond timely to future needs pre-positioned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 50 Sudanese Red Crescent Society volunteers and staff members on public health in emergencies.</li> <li>• Conduct 12 training workshops (comprising 25 participants each) on community-based First Aid.</li> <li>• Procure vital response resources, including two emergency vehicles, VHF radio communications equipment, and First Aid kits.</li> <li>• Pre-position disaster preparedness stocks – tents, tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, cooking sets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and soap for 2,000 households.</li> </ul>

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The SRCS has devised a comprehensive plan to continue engaging the media in publishing information on disaster and relief operation to garner support from the public and corporate sector. A number of interviews have already taken place between local and international media houses and key contact persons within the National Society. To ensure that the SRCS is featured in local and international media, the National Society organizes a daily briefing for local media representatives to update them on the situation in the affected areas as well as on needs of the population and the achievements and challenges. The National Society will also publish stories featuring the floods response operation in its monthly bulletin, which will be distributed to the SRCS branches, volunteers, local communities, government agencies and other national partners. The SRCS updates are being published on the National Society's website, in both Arabic and English.

## Capacity of the National Society

The SRCS has a comprehensive structure comprising of 25 branches. Some 720 units within the branches are manned by 400,000 volunteers of whom 30 to 50 percent are active. The structure of the National Society is decentralized, with operations managed at branch level. In its role as an independent humanitarian organization, the SRCS enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with long experience in disaster management.

The SRCS has a well trained National Disaster Response Team which is comprised of members from the state branch. It also has considerable health activities and technical capacity to run WatSan projects (a joint German and Austrian emergency response unit was deployed with SRCS staff in 2003).

## Capacity of the Federation

The Federation maintains a country delegation in Sudan and will provide support to the SRCS throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate implementation, transparency and financial management of the operation. The Eastern Africa Zone Office's Disaster Management department is also providing technical support and has activated its Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) roster for surge capacity.

## Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Yasemin Aysan  
Under Secretary General  
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## How we work

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

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

**Global Agenda Goals:**

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

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

- **In Sudan:** Sudanese Red Crescent Society (Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General), phone: +249 8 378 48 89 email: [srcs\\_sg@yahoo.com](mailto:srcs_sg@yahoo.com)
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[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

<b>APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY</b>		<b>Annex 1</b>
<b>APPEAL NAME</b> Sudan: Khartoum State Floods		Appeal Number MDRSD007
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>		
500	Shelter	479,000
505	Construction Materials	0
510	Clothing and Textiles	170,000
520	Food	0
523	Seeds and Plants	0
530	Water and Sanitation	486,900
540	Medical and First Aid	32,200
550	Teaching Materials	0
560	Utensils and Tools	125,000
570	Other Supplies and Services	0
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>		<b>1,293,100</b>
<b>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>		
580	Land and Buildings	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	72,500
582	Computers and Telecom Equipment	17,625
584	Office/Household Furniture and Equipment	5,000
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machinery and Equipment	0
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND VEHICLES</b>		
590	Storage - Warehouse	10,000
592	Distribution and Monitoring	17,000
593	Transport and Vehicles Costs	46,000
<b>PERSONNEL</b>		
600	International Staff	0
640	Regionally Deployed Staff	2,500
661	National Staff	49,600
662	National Society Staff	222,750
670	Consultants	0
<b>WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING</b>		
680	Workshops and Training	44,400
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>		
700	Travel	0
710	Information and Public Relations	23,000
730	Office running costs	5,000
740	Communication Costs	15,000
750	Professional Fees	0
760	Financial Charges	0

790	Other General Expenses	0
	<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>	
599	Programme Support - PSR	126,766
	<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>657,141</b>
	<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash and Kind)</b>	<b>1,950,241</b>
	<b>Net Request</b>	<b>1,950,241</b>



# Sudan: Floods

