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DREF Final Report

Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRSD014 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000150-SDN Final Report 31 May 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 301,176 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 10 September 2012 to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 6,649 families in the flood affected areas in Sudan.

Following a national alert for flooding, SRCS, in coordination with IFRC, activated their contingency plan, and in agreement with other stakeholders, SRCS identified its response strategy. Assessments by various stakeholders indicated that up to 28,621 households were affected across 17 states.

SRCS through this DREF operation managed to assist 6,649 flood affected families in Kasalla, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif and Khartoum states with non-food items, health and water and sanitation services with the support of up to 820 volunteers. These activities were accompanied by health education where volunteers demonstrated practically the use of the various items including the correct use of the aqua tabs and the mosquito nets to the targeted families.



SRCS volunteers distribute NFIs to the flood affected population. Photo: SRCS

All activities planned under this operation have been carried out. A small unspent balance of CHF 54 has been returned to DREF.

The Canadian Red Cross and government, Netherlands Red Cross and government as well as the Directorate General of European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for

International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. Details of DREF contributions are found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf

On behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to sincerely thank all partners for their generous contributions and support to this operation and DREF.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Sudan has a vast flat terrain in most of its parts which increase the risk of flooding due to local rains as well as to flow of rain water from the neighbouring countries. Traditional shelter structures and the flat terrain have generally contributed to the increased vulnerability of the population, most of who have been evacuated to higher ground. In the second half of 2012, as projected by [Sudan Meteorological Authority](#) (SMA) and [ICPAC](#)¹ forecasts, Sudan experienced enhanced rainfall. The amount of rainfall that was received was the highest ever recorded in the last six years. This was due to the effects of the predicted La Niña phenomenon which is usually manifested in heavy rains in East Africa region. Based on the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) joint assessments with several other actors in the country, the flood affected 17 states in Sudan and displaced at least 28,621 households (177,724 individuals) across the country, completely damaging 16,225 houses and partially damaging 18,616 others, as well as resulting in the death of 49 people. The 17 states were affected with varying degrees of impact, with Kasalla state the worst affected based on SRCS and government authorities' assessment reports. Authorities in Kasalla state reported that the flood waters at their peak inundated houses and rendered roads impassable.

Table (1) Assessment result shows the damages per affected states

Affected State	Locality	Houses damage		Institutions		Sanitation		Death of Animals	Damage to property crops, livestock	Wounded	# of Death	No of people affected
		completely	partially	Completely	partially	Completely	partially					
Sinnar	Abohajar/Senja	3,651	4,819	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	34,562
Kasalla	Algrba/Wad helio	4,875	2,047	165	44	641	17	0	0	0	35	28,245
White Nile	Alrgig/Tandti/Alsalam	1,800	1,348	0	0	0	0	0	865	7	7	12,845
Gadarif	Aalgalabat/Almafaza/Alfaw	406	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,068
Khartoum	Khartoum	931	1,963	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	17,364
Algeziara	Um Algora	521	110	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,786
West Darfur	Benddsi/Wadi Salih	1,600	576	0	0	572	0	0	4	0	4	13,056
Blue Nile	Aldamazain/Baw	381	2,785	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	18,996
Northern	Elbrgig/Aldaba	66	302	0	7	0	60	115	0	0	0	2,208
South Darfur	Kubom	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
River Nile	Albawga/Shandi/Aldamir	54	31	0	0	43	40	0	0	0	0	510
North Kordofan ⁰	Shikan/Um Roaba	370	2,511	0	0	669	0	0	0	0	0	17,286
South Kordofan	Aldebb	600	533	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		6,798
Total		16,225	18,616	167	59	1,945	117	115	865	7	49	177,724

¹ IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

SRCS organized a special workshop in the second week of July 2012 to develop a national contingency plan to manage the floods risk as a preparedness measure. The workshop was facilitated by ICPAC and IFRC. Attendance included officials from Sudan Meteorological Authority, Higher Council Defence, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Interior affairs – Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and staff and volunteers from Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS).

SRCS also conducted assessments through its branches and in the most affected states, undertook the exercise jointly with government officials and non-governmental agencies to ascertain the magnitude of the floods impact and prioritise the needs of the affected population. However, the government through HAC and Civil defence covered food needs and has therefore not been included in the flood operation.

SRCS volunteers, with support from the civil defence, assisted the evacuation of affected population to higher grounds where they were supported with food and non-food items. SRCS distributed relief to 50,566 households (303,396 people) in various affected states of Sudan from a combination of its own stocks, DREF, bilateral governmental and nongovernmental support and UN agencies.

This DREF operation was launched to enable the SRCS to continue assisting the most vulnerable people in the flood most affected areas. Through the provision of relief assistance as well as health and water and sanitation services, SRCS helped to mitigate the negative impacts of the flood disaster. Up to 820 SRCS volunteers' members of the Emergency Action Team (EAT) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) were actively involved in the operation.

There was an increase in the cost of volunteers mobilized and deployed, as a result of the related increase in the original 510 to a final total of 820 volunteers mobilized to support this operation, resulting in an overspend of CHF 12,925 on this budget line, as well as a small overspend of CHF 347 on transportation costs. Part of this overspend was countered by reduced warehouse costs as well as some other relief items.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Vulnerability is reduced through more detailed assessment and distributes relief assistance (non-food items) to 6,649 families in Kasalla, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif and Khartoum States.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6,649 households in Kasalla, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif and Khartoum receive essential relief items. Coordinated mobilization and distribution of relief goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance. Procure and distribute the following relief items:- All of the families that lost their homes in the 5 target states will receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 tarpaulins - 2 mosquito nets - 2 jerry cans - A quarter of the most vulnerable families will also receive a kitchen set (1,663 kitchen sets in total) Distribute, monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. Provide and mobilize assessment teams of volunteers with necessary support, tools, and equipment in the targeted eight states for various response activities including distribution of relief items, health education and hygiene promotion. Conduct a further detailed assessment on the needs, existing capacity and propose sustainable interventions. Provide an update after the situation, and revise

Impact

Shortly after the onset of the disaster, SRCS emergency teams conducted rapid assessments to identify the urgent needs in Khartoum states, South Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile. Field visits also took place in

Kasalla jointly with ministry of interior and civil defence, as well field visits conducted in Sinnar and West Darfur.

SRCS, through this DREF, was able to reach 6,649 families in Kasalla, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif and Khartoum States with relief support (non-food items) that included 13,298 jerry cans, 1,663 kitchen sets and 6,649 plastic sheets.

Table 2: shows the distribution of the non-food items under this operation

State	HHS	Tarpaulin	kitchen sets	Jerry Can
Kasalla	2,615	2,615	418	5,230
White Nile	525	525	415	1,050
Sinnar	2,172	2,172	415	4,344
Gadarif	406	406	415	812
Khartoum	931	931	0	1,862
Total	6,649	6,649	1,663	13,298

In addition, through other bilateral support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners, as well as its own stock, SRCS was able to reach and overall total of 43,917 families with non-food items (tarpaulins, jerry cans, kitchen sets, tents, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets) in Kasalla, Sinnar, White Nile, South and North Kordofan, and West Darfur.

Challenges:

The scope of the disaster and the remote distance of the operational sites coupled with the poor communication were the main challenges faced the SRCS branches during the response process.

Emergency health

Outcome: To meet the basic health needs of at least 6,649 households affected	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely basic first aid and pre-hospital health care to returnees. • Improve the overall health situation in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment of health needs of the affected population. • Provide affected communities with First Aid and referral services. • Organize health education and hygiene promotion activities among the affected and high risk population. • Organize health education and hygiene promotion activities among the affected and high risk population. Hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreak and contagion. • Provision of basic essential medicines.

Impact: SRCS volunteers were enabled to pass health promotion messages along with the water and sanitation activities described below. More specifically, SRCS was able to distribute 13,298 mosquito nets for 6,649 families across Kasalla, Sinnar, White Nile, Gadarif and Khartoum states.

Table 3: shows the distribution of water and sanitation items under this operation in five most affected states

State	HHS	Mosquito Net
Kasalla	2,615	5,230
White Nile	525	1,050
Sinnar	2,172	4,344
Gadarif	406	812
Khartoum	931	1,862
Total	6,649	13,298

Furthermore, SRCS was able to distribute additional 4,742 mosquito nets in Kasalla, Sinnar, White Nile, South and North Kordofan, and West Darfur states with support from RC/RC movement partners and non-movement partners.

Through the complex emergency appeal SRCS was also able to continue providing basic health and first aid services in Sinnar and White Nile States.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during emergency situation for 6,649 targeted households	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water to targeted families • Improved overall sanitation situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support coordination with Movement and non-Movement actors for delivery of safe drinking water • Provide each family with 6 pieces of soap. • 385,700 aqua tabs for one month for water purification, the trained volunteers will demonstrate the use of the tabs to communities before distribution • Vector control – spraying and mosquito nets; the volunteers will assist the local authorities on this activity • Conduct cleaning campaigns & spraying which will be supported by the volunteers in various locations.

Impact:

SRCS managed to reduce risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks during the flood emergency for 6,649 targeted households. These activities were accompanied by health education messages passed by SRCS volunteers who practically demonstrated the use of the aqua tabs and the mosquito nets. More specifically, SRCS was able to distribute 385,642 Aqua tabs and 39,894 soap bars for 6,649 families across Kasalla, Sinnar, White Nile, Gadarif and Khartoum states.

Table 3: shows the distribution of water and sanitation items under this operation in five most affected states

State	HHS	Aqua Tab	Soap/Pcs
Kasalla	2,615	151,670	15,690
White Nile	525	30,450	3,150
Sinnar	2,172	125,976	13,032
Gadarif	406	23,548	2,436
Khartoum	931	53,998	5,586
Total	6,649	385,642	39,894

In the final financial report attached, there is an overspend of CHF 44,196 under water, sanitation and hygiene as a result of serious under-budgeting for the related activities. Fortunately, activities were able to be carried out as planned as a result of an underspend on relief as well as gains in the foreign exchange rate which helped cushion the difference. Closer monitoring in future operations will be undertaken to minimize such major gaps in budgeting in the future.

Logistics

Outcome: Efficient and effective logistical support and warehousing of stocks	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact local suppliers for apply local procurement procedures i.e. prepare requisitions, prepare tendering process through the SRCS purchasing committees, temporal storage, distribution to local destinations and reporting. • Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers of the crisis • Procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point intended of dispatch to end user.

Impact:

SRCS was enabled to efficiently and effectively provide logistical support and warehousing of stocks. More specifically, SRCS provided logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers in the response sites, in addition to procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points.

Challenges:

The far distances and bad roads of the affected areas coupled with the limited logistical resources of the National Society were the main factors challenging the transportation process and consequently the

response process.

Review and lessons learnt

IFRC's Africa Zone disaster management unit conducted a four-day mission to review the operation and support a day-long lessons learnt workshop with SRCS branch members. Through discussions with key stakeholders as well as the branches engaged in the floods response, IFRC and SRCS mapped out their progress and key lessons for future operations. While the review was limited, discussions held with the various stakeholders provided the National Society and the IFRC country office with key recommendations for improvement of future response to floods. Some recommendations include the following:

1. advocacy with the government and in-country actors in standardization of assessment tools and relief item packages within the various stakeholders to maximize resource utilization in responding to sudden onset emergencies involving large populations
2. IFRC and SRCS procurement process should be reviewed in terms of timeliness. If possible the procurement process should be aligned with the contingency plan (since it is a similar operation each year) to look at pre-agreements in terms of suppliers of non-food items and transport, etc.
3. On a practical level, to budget for sectoral coordination activities among branches to ensure clear and consistent action in response to a disaster
4. Identify and strengthen partnerships with institutions with early warning systems for better information sharing and improved preparedness and response

Based on the preparation and finalization of this final report, it was identified that challenges remain in strengthening and further familiarizing IFRC and National Society programme and support staff on IFRC financial systems and tools with limited resources. IFRC's Africa zone and regional offices plan to proactively support to the IFRC country office and National Society in future operations, as a result of this experience, to close the gaps and improve their reporting capacity (both narrative and financial) to help increase the timeliness, quality and accountability of these future operations and the organization in general.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC 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 the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRSD014 - Sudan - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 04 sep 12

Appeal Timeframe: 04 sep 12 to 04 jan 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2013/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/1
Appeal	MDRSD014
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	301,176					301,176	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	301,122					301,122	
C4. Other Income	301,122					301,122	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	301,122					301,122	
D. Total Funding = B + C	301,122					301,122	
Coverage = D/A	100%					100%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	301,122					301,122	
E. Expenditure	-301,122					-301,122	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0	

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		301,176					301,176	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	89,097	72,022				72,022	17,074	
Clothing & Textiles	66,490	46,544				46,544	19,946	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	15,428	59,624				59,624	-44,196	
Utensils & Tools	66,501	62,658				62,658	3,843	
Other Supplies & Services	22,740	16,967				16,967	5,772	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	260,256	257,816				257,816	2,440	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,000	253				253	747	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,350	3,697				3,697	-347	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,350	3,950				3,950	400	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	3,600	4,329				4,329	-729	
Volunteers	13,650	26,575				26,575	-12,925	
Total Personnel	17,250	30,903				30,903	-13,653	
General Expenditure								
Financial Charges	939	-9,925				-9,925	10,864	
Total General Expenditure	939	-9,925				-9,925	10,864	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	18,382	18,378				18,378	3	
Total Indirect Costs	18,382	18,378				18,378	3	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	301,176	301,122				301,122	54	
VARIANCE (C - D)		54				54		