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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n°: MDRSD023	GLIDE n° FL-2016-000072-SDN
Date of issue: 08 December 2017	Date of the Disaster: June 2016 and July 2017
Operation start date: September 2, 2016	Operation end date: 30 September 2017
Host National Society Host: Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	Overall Operation Budget: CHF 1,840,403
Total Number of people affected: 96,690HHs	Number of people assisted: 64,500 people (12,900 HHs)
Operations Manager: Abestayehu Haile Tesema, overall responsible for monitoring, reporting and compliances	Contact person: Osman Gaffar Abdalla, Secretary General, SRCS
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Danish, German, Netherlands, Spanish, Swiss, Swedish Red Cross Societies, and Saudi Arabia and Qatar Red Crescent Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Flood Task Force (FTF), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) state authorities, Government Ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, and others), local organizations, UN agencies (UNHCR, OCHA) and others.	

Summary

The Emergency Appeal (EA) MDRSD023 for 3,258,282 Swiss francs was launched to support 12,900 households or 64,500 people affected by flood in shelter and settlement, health and care, WATSAN and national society capacity building. The EA was revised downward to 1,840,403 Swiss francs with four-month extension.



Photo: RC volunteers conducting spraying campaigns in targeted communities- Sennar State

Most of the planned activities attributing to outcomes were accomplished (the infographics provide a snapshot of key accomplishments).

This operation closed with a balance of CHF 174,618. This could not be projected until end of the operation due to delay in reconciliation of expenditures, particularly customs. As stated earlier, controlled exchange rate, and saving from some of the activity lines contributed to this balance. IFRC seeks approval to utilize this balance in 2018 Operational Plan to conduct a final review, support the National Society Development (NSD) initiatives to provide technical support to SRCS in their organizational development processes. These include volunteer development, strengthening of financial management and preparation of disaster preparedness plan.



Sudan - Floods

Numbers are the actuals accomplished from September 2, 2016 - September 30, 2017

 **1,840,404**
 appeal budget (in CHF)

 **86%**
 implementation rate

 **67%**
 funding coverage



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

 **540,000** aqua tabs distributed

 **190** volunteers participated in spraying campaigns

 **10,240** mosquito nets distributed

 **43,636** people benefitted from spraying campaigns

Health and Care

 **25,551** households reached with health education sessions and campaign

 **120** volunteers trained in first aid, epidemic control and social mobilization

Shelter and Settlement

 **12,900** households provided with emergency shelter and NFI

 **1,000** volunteers mobilized to assist flood affected households

The map used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Created by Henrik Hoff (IFRC Africa Regional Office).

Appeal history and background:

- **June 2016:** Rainy season prompts flash floods affecting over 96,960 people across 13 states of 18 states of Sudan. SRCS participates in a damage and needs assessment, conducting the distributions of relief items to 1,600 affected households.
- **June-August 2016:** Water levels in the Nile River are increasing beyond the forecast, surpassing the water level recorded during the 1998 flooding. National Society continues its assistance to the increasing number of affected households across 13 states.
- **August 2016:** 271,700 Swiss francs is allocated from the DREF as a start-up loan to the Emergency Appeal. Water levels remain higher than safety levels in several states.
- **5 September 2016:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for 3,258,282 Swiss francs. SRCS is targeting the five worst affected States for the emergency respond, namely Kassala, Sennar, Gezera, West Kordofan and White Nile, based on the extent of damages and impact of the disaster and the response capacity of the National Society.
- **30 September 2016:** [Operations Update no. 1](#) is published.
- **October 2016:** Water level is reduced in most affected areas. The flood affected population is requiring access to safe water, sanitation facilities and health education. On 11 October 2016, [Operations Update no. 2](#) is published.
- **28 November 2016:** The [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) is launched to address increased health and WASH activities with additional National Capacity building activities (seeking a revised budget of **1,840,404** Swiss francs). The non-food items are revised considering SRCS's bilateral donations received.
- **10 February 2017:** [Operations Update no. 3](#) is published.
- **26 April 2017:** A [six-month Operations Update](#) is published.
- **31 May 2017:** Appeal Extension and [Operations Update no. 4](#) is published to undertake remaining activities which were not implemented due to delayed process of government custom process and activities that are not implemented because of cash transfer challenges the country is facing in the sanction period.
- **5 July 2017:** An early warning alert is issued by SRCS on extensive floods damage in Sinnar, Gezera, Kassala, West Kordofan affecting 3497HsH (17,485 individuals) in July (1-15 July 2017). On 18 July 2017: Operation meeting of SRCS and IFRC Sudan where they have discussed and had to address the new emergency shelter and NFI needs in the existing flood areas under this Emergency Appeal, based on the new situation of July 2017.
- **December 2017** This final report consolidates all the achievements of the response operation over a period of 12 months.

SRCS in partnership with IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (EA) on 2 September 2016, which sought 3,258,282 Swiss francs to support the National Society address emergency health, hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, emergency shelter including basic household items, needs of 64,500 people in the Sinnar, West Kordofan, Kassala and white Nile states.

The major donors and partners of this appeal multilaterally include: Swedish, Canadian, Netherlands and Japanese Red Cross Societies and Italian Cooperation.

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

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Following August 2016 heavy rain 177,035 people were affected in 13 states of the country. Among this 96,960 people were selected to be assisted under this EPOA in five states which are worse affected ones. The operation targeted households in Kassala, Sennar, Geziera, West Kordofan and White Nile. The rationale for selecting and prioritizing the five states was based on the extent of damages and impact of the disaster in the five states and the response capacity of the National Society.

The SRCS mobilized 1,000 volunteers and activated its Emergency Operation Centers at the headquarter and branch level. Humanitarian agencies have responded to meet the needs of the affected population with SRCS having assisted 1,600 households with non-food items (NFIs) in the form of tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and blankets. The immediate response by SRCS was made possible by already existing pre-positioned stocks, supported by ICRC & UNHCR.

The IFRC Country Office in Sudan provides coordination and facilitation with Movement partners with an interest in supporting the humanitarian efforts of the SRCS through bilateral and multilateral meetings. In operational aspects, the IFRC supported the SRCS Directorate of Programmes and Disaster Management Department with coordination, information consolidation, reporting, resource mobilization and other technical support.

Overview of Host National Society and Movement Partners

The SRCS is one of the leading organization in Sudan responding to humanitarian needs in the country. SRCS has a strong network of volunteers and works in coordination with the state authorities and partners. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been actively collaborating with the government and non-governmental organizations from the onset of the emergency to assist the affected households. The National Society (NS) mobilized 1,000 volunteers and activated its Emergency Operation Centres at the headquarter and branch level. SRCS requested international assistance through this Emergency Appeal to complement the ongoing in-country resource mobilization efforts. The NS is actively participating in national and state level coordination meetings on the floods response.

The partner National Societies (PNSs) working with presence in Sudan include Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent. SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs participate in regular movement task force meetings. All issues, including potential bilateral and multilateral actions, are discussed. Information sharing, and coordination is also taking place at a regional level.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The SRCS has been actively participating in national and state level coordination meetings as the Government is coordinating the overall flood response. The SRCS also participated in meetings with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The IFRC Country Office and SRCS has been attending regular United Nations (UN) led coordination meetings. This includes participation in the Humanitarian Coordination Country Team (HCT), security, health and logistics sector meetings.

The HAC and the National Civil Defense Council have been supporting the authorities through the provision of food and NFIs supplies in the most-affected areas. The Government of Sudan also activated the FTF at the start of the rainy season, which monitored the evolving situation across the country in collaboration with respective agencies (the Sudan Meteorological Authority, the Ministry of Water Resources); and informed key stakeholders of forecasts and vulnerabilities of the areas. The Government of Sudan has also responded directly to the flood affected communities in Kassala state (Hameshkoreib), West Kordofan, Blue Nile and South Kordofan with different item mainly food.

Humanitarian actors have extended their support in providing assistance to affected areas. This includes UNHCR, who has distributed NFIs to 1,000 households and UN-WFP which has supported 755 households with food. The coordination was taking place through the FTF (led by HAC and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and respective sector clusters (Health, WASH, Emergency Shelter (ES)/NFI, and others).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The flooding first started in mid - June of 2016, with the situation steadily worsening. The SRCS activated 715 members of its response teams in the form of Emergency Action Teams (EAT), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Dead Body Management (DBM) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) to conduct damage and

needs assessments and assessed the immediate assistance. According to SRCS assessments, a total of 96,960 people has been affected by floods in 13 states with five states being reported as the worst affected. The floods have destroyed houses, latrines and infrastructure including schools, health centres, roads and bridges. Based on assessment and government reports, 32 deaths and 40 injuries have been recorded. The Sudanese Meteorological Authority forecasts had also warned expected more rains worsening the situation of the affected population.

A number of humanitarian agencies have responded to meet the needs of the affected population with SRCS having assisted 1,600 households with Non-Food Items (NFIs) in the form of tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and blankets. The immediate response by SRCS was made possible by already existing pre - positioned stocks, supported by ICRC and UNHCR.

Amongst the needs identified in the assessment report which was targeted in this appeal are:

Health and Care: The health situation of the affected people due to contaminated and damaged water system puts them at immediate risks in Gezer, West Kordofan, White Nile Kassala and Senna states. SRCS focused and supported the affected people accessing health care and prevention of diseases through health and hygiene promotion.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The affected communities were having limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The good hygiene practices and behaviours were lacking due to limited awareness among the communities and cleaning materials.

Shelter and settlements (and household items): The shelter needs of the affected persons largely observed during the initial assessment.

Capacity building of SRCS: There was a need to enhance capacity at branch level as well as to ensure the lessons learnt from this response helped improve the National Society's overall disaster management systems.

Beneficiary selection

SRCS through this emergency appeal targeted 12,900 households in the five worst-affected states of Kassala, Sennar, Geziera, West Kordofan and White Nile. The National Society has received in-kind bilateral contribution of NFIs.

The rationale used for selecting and prioritizing the five states is based on the extent of damages and impact of the disaster as well as the response capacity of the National Society. The table below outlines the extent of damages and impact of the disaster in the five sates prioritized by the National Society:

Table 1: Impact of the disaster

Affected States	Human damages		Houses Damaged		Institutions Damaged	Latrines Damaged	Death of Animals	No of households affected	No of people affected
	Injured	Death	Completely	Partially					
Kassala	1	6	4,052	2,169	4	12	1,200	6,221	31,105
Sennar	3	0	1,852	2,275	2	89	0	4,127	20,635
Geziera	0	6	669	523	22	163	0	1,192	5,960
West Kordofan	0	2	790	1200	8	0	0	1,990	9,950
White Nile	0	0	295	955	0	83	6	1,250	6,250
Total	4	14	7,658	7,122	36	347	1,200	14,780	73,900¹

The operation considered and gave due attention to the most vulnerable individuals, including child headed households, the chronically ill, elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and persons living with disabilities. SRCS emphasized on programmes activities implementation based on its humanitarian assistance implementation code of conduct in addressing the intervention's cultural relevance, appropriateness for women and men of all ages, including the marginalized groups. Furthermore, the National Society committed to the selection and prioritization criteria for participation in all programme activities are informed by gender and diversity analysis to reach the most marginalized.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the operation was to deliver assistance to some 64,500 people in five states to meet their needs in health, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion, shelter and NFIs.

¹ Out of the affected 73,900 people SRCS targeted 64,500 people (12,900 households) based on its capacity.

Key Outcomes of the operational strategies were:

1. The immediate risks to the health of affected populations in Geziera, West Kordofan, White Nile Kassala and Sennar states are reduced
2. Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities of Geziera, West Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala and Sennar states
3. Essential non-food items (NFIs) are provided to target population in Geziera, West Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala and Sennar states
4. Well supported relief operations, ensuring quality delivery of a range of relief items and services in line with the operational priorities.

The Emergency Appeal is adhering to international standards, such as: Principles and Rules of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Disaster Relief, Disaster Response Standard Operating Procedures, the Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief. SRCS strategy and policy are adhered to the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles.

Proposed strategy

The initial appeal was set up to cover a 6 months period however, a revised appeal adjusted with considering the bilateral support received by SRCS for the affected population with additional six-month period to finalize the proposed activities.

Operational support services

Human resources

SRCS mobilized 500 volunteers and (1 Relief/DM Officer, 5 Relief Field Officers, 5 Drivers, 1 Administration and 1 Finance Officer) operation staff for the implementation of this emergency operation in the 5 target states (as described below). SRCS HQ and IFRC staff have been providing support to the SRCS branches and the volunteers.

The IFRC Africa Region DCPRR unit and logistics unit provided technical support to ensure that the operation is implemented in accordance with the Emergency Plan of Action, and agreed conditions of the APPEAL. IFRC has deployed an operations Manager to support the NS in monitoring, revision of the appeal, reporting and facilitation of the capacity building.

Table 2: Mobilization of Volunteers

Affected States	Relief volunteers for ES/NFI distributions	Health volunteers	WASH volunteers
Kassala	50	30	20
Sennar	50	30	20
Gezira	50	30	20
White Nile	50	30	20
West Kordofan	50	30	20
Total	250	150	100

Logistics and supply chain

Local Procurements: With the support of IFRC Country office, SRCS has the technical back up, support and coordination of local and international procurements. SRCS National disaster response team (NDRT), branch disaster response teams (BDRT) in each five branches and the logistic coordinator has facilitated and handled the local procurement and management of the warehouse. Additional technical support from Regional Logistics and Global Logistics Units were provided for consultation, monitoring and coordination. Locally available NFI materials were procured by SRCS/IFRC procurement committee per SRCS procedures and logistics standards.

International procurement: International procurement support provided by IFRC for the procurement of NFIs and shipped to Sudan. Procurement carried out locally are done in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Due to the remoteness of the affected areas, and the rough terrain, budget is allocated for both fuel and rental of vehicles for the duration of the operation.

Warehouse and storage plans: SRCS warehouse in Khartoum and five (5) branches with adequate storage capacity were used in this response to temporarily keep the NFIS till they are distributed. SRCS HQ warehouse major maintenance work plan for the current and future handling of NFIs and other materials was not implemented due to the high maintenance cost as a result of sky rocketed construction materials in the country.

Transport and fleet needs: SRCS has utilized trucks for transportation of NFI and others transportation companies. For the challenge of land cruisers vehicles shortage in the branches and HQ, 4 vehicles are procured through IFRC hub logistic in Dubai in July 27,2017. The donation of the vehicles to SRCS for current and future similar operations will enhance the NS capacity.

Information technologies (IT)

SRCS is using available IT to maintain communication with the branches during the operation. Airtime costs for staff and volunteers was budgeted and utilized.

Communications

IFRC EAIO Nairobi office has supported the IFRC Country office and SRCS in advocacy activities for the emergency operation. SRCS with the help of IFRC is also sharing the appeal with IFRC various communications channels including the IFRC Africa web page, www.ifrc.org/africa

SRCS in collaboration with the IFRC Sudan country representation, and with support from IFRC Africa regional communications, coordinated various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. Further dissemination with partners and donors, including articles and photos were posted on Newswire. Publications also shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com) and [Twitter](https://twitter.com).

Security

All Red Cross Red Crescent personnel involved in this appeal completed the respective IFRC's e-learning programs, particularly Personal security and Security Management. SRCS DM director has involved closely liaising with the respective SRCS branches, HAC, local authorities and other partners in gathering relevant information to monitor the security environment for ensuring effective security management. The DM director has been advising SRCS, IFRC, and PNSs senior management on any developments in the security environment to allow adequate protection of personnel. During this operation no critical security issue reported.

The IFRC Africa Region has a Security Advisor supporting and working closely with the IFRC- Sudan delegation through the monitoring of the security situation and guidance. The IFRC Staff were seeking security clearance from the Security Advisor before undertaking any field missions to Sudan.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Regular monitoring of activities, as well overall situation, is carried out by SRCS and IFRC, in close coordination with HAC, and other partners. Additional technical support was provided by IFRC Country, Regional, and Africa Region offices, which was monitoring implementation of the appeal operations and supporting coordination with Movement partners.

SRCS PMER support in maintaining timely and standard reporting against the set objectives of the response operation is limited due to other interventions of the NS.

IFRC and SRCS have conducted a joint monitoring field visit to provide technical support to the staffs in the field. The operations Manager of IFRC has also extended his technical and management support to the staffs in headquarters and field who are implementing the operations.

Administration and Finance

SRCS administration and finance unit are closely involved supporting the operation. IFRC Sudan Country Office were also supporting administration and financial management. IFRC Africa Regional office provided support to ensure quality and those standards are being adhered to.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the IFRC Sudan Country Office and SRCS, which outlines the parties' responsibilities to implement the activities planned within the Emergency Appeal, and ensure that the appropriate guidelines are complied with in terms of the use of the funding allocations. The SRCS has a permanent administrative and financial department, which has within the operation ensured the proper use of financial resources in accordance with terms of the MoU. Monthly finance reports have been sent to the IFRC

Sudan County Office for verification and booking to ensure that the activities are reported in accordance with the IFRC Standard Financial Management procedures.

C. Detailed Operational Plan Implementations

Summary of response



Shelter and Settlement

Outcome 2: Essential non-food items (NFIs) are provided to target population in Gezira, West Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala and Sennar states		
Output 2.1: 12,900HHs in 5 target states receive essential NFIs and SRCS stocks replenished (1,600 HHs).		
Activities	Target	Actual
2.1.1. Mobilize SRCS volunteers to carry out relief operations	250 volunteers	1,000
2.2.2. Registration and verification of the targeted beneficiaries.	12,900 HHS	12,900
2.2.3. Procurement of basic NFIs (Tarpaulins, Blankets, Sleeping Mats, Kitchen sets etc.) for targeted HHs	1,600 HHs	1,600
2.2.4. Distribution of basic NFIs HH items.	1,600 HHs	1,600
2.2.5. Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reports on relief distribution	5 states	5

Achievements

SRCS branches have mobilized 1,000 volunteers including preparedness and emergency response teams and emergency affiliates, to assist the flood affected households extract and discharge water from their homes, conduct search and rescue and first aid service, as well as conduct the initial rapid assessment for losses and damages.

SRCS volunteers have conducted an assessment to register the affected community members and the damages in their localities (rf. Table 1).

Procurement of NFI items was done and transported to Sudan through IFRC regional logistic unit. Basic NFIs (Tarpaulins, Blankets, Sleeping Mats, Kitchen sets etc.) used for 1,600 HHs from the existing stock was replenished. In addition to this for the July 2017 floods in five states 1,255 HHs have received basic NFIs mobilized through IFRC regional logistics unit and logistic and procurement unit in Dubai.

Non-food items including emergency shelter materials i.e. tarpaulins, clothing (blankets) and household items (kitchen sets, and jerry cans) were distributed among target households.

Table 3: Distribution of non-food items

Affected States	Tarpaulin	Soap	Blanket	Mat	Kitchen Set	Jerry Cans	Empty Sack	HH assisted
Sennar	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	500	
Kassala	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	-	1,000
Gezera	755	-	755	755	755	755		755
West Kordofan	600	-	600	600	600	600		600
Total	5,355	5,000	5,355	5,355	3,355	5,355	500	3,355

Regular monitoring visits to operating five states were made and reports about implementation progress, operational concerns and corrective measures were done.

Challenges

Logistics and Supply Chain: custom clearance of the basic NFIs remains a challenge. Additional immediate need of emergency shelter requirement following the current flash floods in the operation area caused shortage in supply.

Lessons learned

Emergency Response Preparedness: Early warning systems should be strengthened to allow the SRCS to be more prepared by prepositioning more stocks to ensure the immediate needs related to NFI are addressed on time.



Health and CARE

Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations in Gezira, West Kordofan, White Nile Kassala and Sennar states are reduced		
Output 3.1 Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided to 12,900 HHs affected by floods		
Activities	Target	Actual
3.1.1 Mobilize SRCS volunteers for health education campaigns	150 volunteers	250
3.1.2 Health education sessions in the affected communities	12,900 households	25,551
3.1.3 Identification and referral of illnesses to local health facilities.	Cases	21
3.1.4 Conduct 3 training for community committees to respond to emergency	3 training	3
3.1.5 Conduct 3 trainings for community health sub-committees in the management of basic emergency health risks	3 training	3
3.1.6 Conduct continuous health awareness in communities in affected location in Kassala and Sinnar States.	People	5,045
3.1.7 Training of volunteers (first aid, epidemic control, social mobilization) in targeted states	100 volunteers	120
3.1.8 Procurement and distribution of first aid kits for the 5 targeted states	500 kits	325
3.1.9 Preparation, print and distribution of IEC materials for health education	1200 IEC materials	1,800
<p>Achievements:</p> <p>Due to the damage of health services and facilities in the flood affected areas, community health education through trained SRCS volunteers was vital to improve and promote health related behaviors. Though the flooded water level decreased, the amount of accumulated water is a potential for vector borne diseases, such as malaria and diarrhea. As such, SRCS conducted:</p> <p>Two hundred and fifty volunteers were mobilized in 5 states of the operation for health education campaign in the targeted states of the 71 health education sessions and campaigns in Kassala, Sennar, White Nile, Gezera and West Kordofan for 25,551 households. These education sessions and campaign includes training on health (environmental health) for community leaders and volunteers. Health Awareness sessions are sessions using IEC material mobilizing community and volunteers for cleaning.</p> <p>SRCS has identified and made referral of 21 cases of illnesses to local health facilities. Eight community committee trainings in emergency response were conducted in Kassala, Sinnar and West Kordofan from November 2016 through to February 2017. In addition, 3 community health committees were trained in water resource management hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>Under the health awareness sessions reached 5,045 individuals in Sinnar state, 715 individuals in Algezira and 2,031 people in West Kordofan. For awareness sessions, 1,800 IEC materials on hygiene and environmental health were produced and distributed.</p> <p>For preparedness, 325 personal protection equipment (PPE) were purchased to be used by SRCS volunteers in five states.</p>		
Challenges		
High expectation of the community from the NS to tackle the AWD incidents in the states which are not affected by the flood disaster.		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Outcome 4: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities of Gezira, West Kordofan, White Nile Kassala and Sennar states.		
Output 4.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population in the flood affected area		
Activities	Target	Actual
4.1.1 Mobilize 150 SRCS volunteers for hygiene promotion and sanitation campaigns	150 volunteers	150
4.1.2 Production of IEC materials (Prepare, produce, print and distribute IEC Health Education Materials (2,000 in Sinnar, 2000 in Kassala, 2,000 in Gazira, 2,000 White Nile and 2,000 in West Kordofan))	10,000 IEC materials	6,800
4.1.3 Vector control Procure 100 bottle of Deltamathrine 500 ml 2.8 (100 in Sinnar, 100 in Kassala, 100 in Gazira, 100 in White Nile, and 100 in West Kordofan)	100 bottles	100
4.1.4 Community Clean Up Campaigns (Conduct 75 Cleaning Campaign in targeted communities (15 in Sinnar, 15 in Kassala, 15 in Gazira, 15 in White Nile, and 15 in West Kordofan))	75 campaigns	75
4.1.5 Refresher HHWT (Household water treatment) training	-	5
4.1.6 Provision of Aqua Tabs Procure and distribute 540,000 Aqua Tabs 67 mg for targeted communities for 3 Month (15,000 in Sinnar,45000 in Kassala, 45000 in Gazira, 15000 in White Nile, and 15000 West Kordofan)	540,000 Aqua Tabs	540,000
4.1.7 Conduct 50 Health Education Campaigns in targeted localities (10 in Sinnar, 15 in Kassala, 15 in Gazira, 5 in White Nile and 5 in West Kordofan)	50 education campaign	50
4.1.8 Conduct 400 Health Awareness Sessions in Targeted 15 Communities (5 per community) (100 in Sinnar,75 in Kassala, 75 in Gazira,75 in White Nile and 75 in West Kordofan)	400 health awareness campaigns	200
4.1.9 Prepare, produce, print and distribute 5000 IEC Water Storage and Safety Materials (1000 in Sinnar, 1000 in Kassala, 1000 in Gazira, 1000 in White Nile, and 1000 West Kordofan)	5,000 IEC water storage containers	2,500
4.1.10 Conduct 110 Hygiene Education Campaign in targeted communities (50 in Sinnar, 15 in Kassala, 15 in Gazira, 15 in White Nile, and 15 in West Kordofan)	110 hygiene education campaigns	50
4.1.11 Disinfection of 16 Water Sources (8 in Kassala, and 8 in Gazira)	16 water sources	32
4.1.12 Procure 40 Delta Sprayer 10 litres (8 in Sinnar, 8 in Kassala, 8 in Gazira, 8 in White Nile, and 8 in West Kordofan)	40 sprayers	10
4.1.13 Procure of 252 Sets of Cleaning tools (Set of 4 racks, 2 sweepers, and 1 matting container) (100 in Sinnar, 76 in White Nile, and 76 in West Kordofan)	252 sets	100
4.1.14 Conduct Spraying Campaigns in targeted communities (10 in Sinnar, 10 in White Nile, and 10 in West Kordofan)	30 campaigns	53
4.1.15 Establishment of new water system (drilling, elevation tanks, distribution point, generator, generator shed, and fences)	4 new water systems	4
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.		
Activity	Target	Actual
1.3.1 Procure and distribute mosquito nets for targeted households	1600 households	5,120

Achievements

Most of the targets, including hygiene promotion and sanitation, community clean up, health education, hygiene education and spraying campaigns, and health awareness sessions were achieved through SRCS volunteers using IEC materials. In addition, 540,000 Aqua Tabs 67 mg for targeted communities for 3 Month provided to communities (15,000 in Sinnar; 45,000 in Kassala, 45,000 in Gazira, 15,000 in White Nile, and 15,000 West Kordofan). With bilateral support the total 2,223,230 aqua-tabs were distributed among flood affected people. For sustainable water access, 32 water sources were disinfected (16 in Kassala, and 16 in Gazira). For building awareness about safe water and storage 2,500 IEC materials for visibility were prepared and distributed among community people. For community clean-up campaign, 100 sets of cleaning tools were procured (set of 4 racks, 2 sweepers, and 1 matting container) (50 in Sinnar, 20 in White Nile, and 30 in West Kordofan). In addition, 10 Delta Sprayer (10 litres capacity) procured for Gezera state.

Four new water systems were established 2 in Kassala Fato & Akla vilages, 2 Gezeera states Amara Abu & Hilala villages benefiting 12,500 people in total. Motorized borehole, elevation tanks, distribution point, generator, generator shed, and fences were part of the water system. The water system has the following specifications:

- Elevated tank, capacity (50 m3) with tower (H = 6 m)
- Construction of ground reservoir, capacity (50 m3)
- Installation of pump (3 inch – made in India) with Generator (18 HP).
- Construction of water distribution point (WDP) – (0.5x0.7 x2 m) with (8) tabs 1/2 inch
- Installation of water pipeline (800) m (4) inch from the borehole, to the ground reservoir

Under the training component, 5 refresher HHWT (Household water treatment) trainings were conducted in all states for Volunteers and staffs, and communities.

Under the operation 3,200 mosquito nets were distributed to 1600 households. In addition, 7,040 mosquito nets were distributed to another 3,520 households ((3,520 in Kassala, and 3,520 in Gazera) on demand by the community.

Challenges

High expectation of communities in other flood and non-flood affected area is high. The cost for water system establishment is high due to less completion of the contractors and availability.

Lessons learned

Participation from the local community and the government health centers contributed the for completion of the activities as planned



National Society Capacity Building

Outcome 5: Strengthened organizational preparedness and capacities of the branches to respond to future disasters and to the needs of the affected populations.

Output 5.1.: SRCS Branches and HQ are equipped and better prepared to respond to current and future disaster response

Activities	Target	Actual
5.1.1 Procurement and distribution of four land cruiser vehicles to branches and HQ	4 land cruiser	4
5.1.2 SRCS HQ warehouse maintenance	1	0
5.1.3 SRCS trucks major maintenance (7 trucks)	7	0
5.1.4 Trainings of Logistic staff	1	0
5.1.5 Training of Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) in emergency for 5 branch staff	1	0
5.1.6 Documentation of lesson learned	1	0
Achievements		
Under the operation, 4 land cruisers (2 Toyota Land Cruiser SWB and 2 Toyota Prado) in SRCS were procured for SRCS. Rest of the activities could not be prioritized due to inadequate time left of the operation. Had the operation		

been extended by another 2 to 3 months all activities would have been completed. However, some of the activities such as training of humanitarian diplomacy has been included in another project.

Challenges

- Activities under this outcome needs additional time. And these could not be prioritized over direct assistance to affected people.
- Tax exemption procedures in the country for vehicles is took more than a year to finalize.

Lessons learned

The national society capacity building activities are not well coordinated and bill of quantities for maintenances should have to be prepared and read.



Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1: Well supported relief operations, ensuring quality delivery of a range of relief items and services in line with the operational priorities

Output 1.1: Coordinated Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of the Emergency Operation.

Activities	Target	Actual
1.1.1 Monitoring visits by SRCS headquarters members (Target 5)	5	5
1.1.2 Monitoring and evaluation visits of SRCS branches during implementation (target 4)	4	5
1.1.3 Joint monitoring of the operation by SRCS and IFRC (Target 5)	5	3
1.1.4 Operation update (Target 4)	4	6
1.1.5 Final review of the operation (Target 1)	1	Yet to be done

Achievements

Through the plan of action, operational support is provided to all 5 RC branches to cover costs of stationeries, communication and transport. The operation has also supported essential staffing needs including cost of Operation Officer and Finance Officer and other personnel's in the branches. WASH and Health activities at branches are supported by assigned volunteers. SRCS branches work closely with state authorities as well as with cluster partners and actively participate in the state level coordination meetings.

The involvement of volunteers in the operation was high and capacity of the volunteers were improved through provision of trainings and materials support. Overall 1,000 volunteers have participated in various activities implemented by the SRCS branches.

The project monitoring was carried out regularly with SRCS staff and a joint monitoring visit of SRCS and IFRC was done for 10 days in 3 affected states (Kassala, Gezera and Sennar states).

A final review of the operation was not conducted during the operation period. It is being planned for the first quarter of 2018.

Challenges

- Continuous nature of flood in the area is a challenge for communities in five states. Request for support form localities challenged the branch offices capacity and resources. The resettlement request of the community in Acla area of Kassala state was addressed through bilateral support Emeritus Red Crescent for 1200 HHs. More requests of resettlement from disaster prone area is coming to the branch offices.
- Less coordination among partners responding the disaster is also another observed challenge.
- PMER capacities both at National and branch levels needs to be improved.

Lessons learned

More emphases have to be given for the local capacity and resources with consultation while conducting the need assessment and community capacity building for similar disaster has to be addressed.

In the future planning of similar interventions more is needed to focus on SRCS monitoring and evaluation capacity. Fulltime staff in major areas of intervention and coordination has to be considered for better results, reporting and compliances.



D. The budget/ expenditure variance

The Emergency Appeal sought a total amount of CHF 1,840,404 to ensure that the objectives of the operations were met. The funds received however amounted to CHF 1,240,433 which is about 67% of the funds that were required.

In general, the appeal has managed the resources as per IFRC and SRCS financial policies and procedures. The financial report indicates some small variances at individual budget line level but at budget group level, the expenditure is within budget. For instance; logistics, transport and storage budget group, there was an oversight in breaking the budget to various components like distribution and monitoring, vehicle cost and Logistics services. The whole budget line was concentrated on vehicle costs instead of a split. The Shared office and Services Costs (SOSC) budget line is overspent due to the fact that the SOSC rate for Sudan office increased for the last three months of the appeal. This was due to a reduced number of programme headcounts to cover support costs and this was not anticipated during the budget preparation. Nevertheless, the expenditure under the category, "General expenditure" is within the group budget line. The remaining financial balance is a result of delayed process of government custom process and delays in financial transaction as a result of sanction in the country that delays the implementation of some activities in full scale. In addition to these, SRCS had benefited from the government decision on hard currency exchange rate called "incentive", which is higher than the rate used to calculate during the budget preparation. Some of the exchange rate "incentive" has helped the NS to cover the cost inflated as result of the country commodity and service inflation and also keep the remaining balance in action to other factors mentioned above.

This operation closed with a balance of CHF 174,618. This could not be projected until end of the operation due to delay in reconciliation of expenditures, particularly customs. As stated earlier, controlled exchange rate, and saving from some of the activity lines contributed to this balance. IFRC seeks approval to utilize this balance in 2018 Operational Plan to conduct a final review, support the National Society Development (NSD) Initiatives to provide technical support to SRCS in their organizational development processes. These includes volunteer development, strengthen of financial management and preparation of disaster preparedness plan.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSD023 - Sudan - Floods

Timeframe: 19 Aug 16 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 05 Sep 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/8-2017/10	Programme	MDRSD023
Budget Timeframe	2016/7-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			1,840,404			1,840,404	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>			434,788			434,788	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			94,080			94,080	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			16,001			16,001	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			275,486			275,486	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			96,139			96,139	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			323,940			323,940	
C1. Cash contributions			1,240,433			1,240,433	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			1,240,433			1,240,433	
D. Total Funding = B + C			1,240,433			1,240,433	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			1,240,433			1,240,433	
E. Expenditure			-1,065,815			-1,065,815	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			174,618			174,618	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				1,840,404			1,840,404	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	89,600			89,029		89,029	571	
Clothing & Textiles	164,480			95,566		95,566	68,914	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	564,178			344,212		344,212	219,966	
Medical & First Aid	37,500						37,500	
Utensils & Tools	145,600			75,563		75,563	70,037	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,001,358			604,370		604,370	396,988	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	160,000			102,477		102,477	57,523	
Computers & Telecom	0			230		230	-230	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	160,000			102,707		102,707	57,293	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	26,350			18,428		18,428	7,922	
Distribution & Monitoring	0			10,528		10,528	-10,528	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	113,160			24,873		24,873	88,287	
Logistics Services	0			25,094		25,094	-25,094	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	139,510			78,923		78,923	60,587	
Personnel								
International Staff	84,000			91,803		91,803	-7,803	
National Staff				579		579	-579	
National Society Staff	94,000			34,690		34,690	59,310	
Volunteers	50,750			9,433		9,433	41,317	
Total Personnel	228,750			136,505		136,505	92,245	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	49,200			27,120		27,120	22,080	
Total Workshops & Training	49,200			27,120		27,120	22,080	
General Expenditure								
Travel	19,000			11,276		11,276	7,724	
Information & Public Relations	73,500			4,095		4,095	69,405	
Office Costs	8,000			4,071		4,071	3,929	
Communications	15,201			5,872		5,872	9,328	
Financial Charges	2,240			-25,750		-25,750	27,990	
Shared Office and Services Costs	31,320			48,550		48,550	-17,230	
Total General Expenditure	149,261			48,114		48,114	101,146	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	112,325			64,853		64,853	47,472	
Total Indirect Costs	112,325			64,853		64,853	47,472	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	0			2,523		2,523	-2,523	
Pledge Reporting Fees				700		700	-700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	0			3,223		3,223	-3,223	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,840,404			1,065,815		1,065,815	774,589	
VARIANCE (C - D)				774,589		774,589		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	1,840,404		1,240,433	1,240,433	1,065,815	174,618	
Subtotal BL3	1,840,404		1,240,433	1,240,433	1,065,815	174,618	
GRAND TOTAL	1,840,404		1,240,433	1,240,433	1,065,815	174,618	