

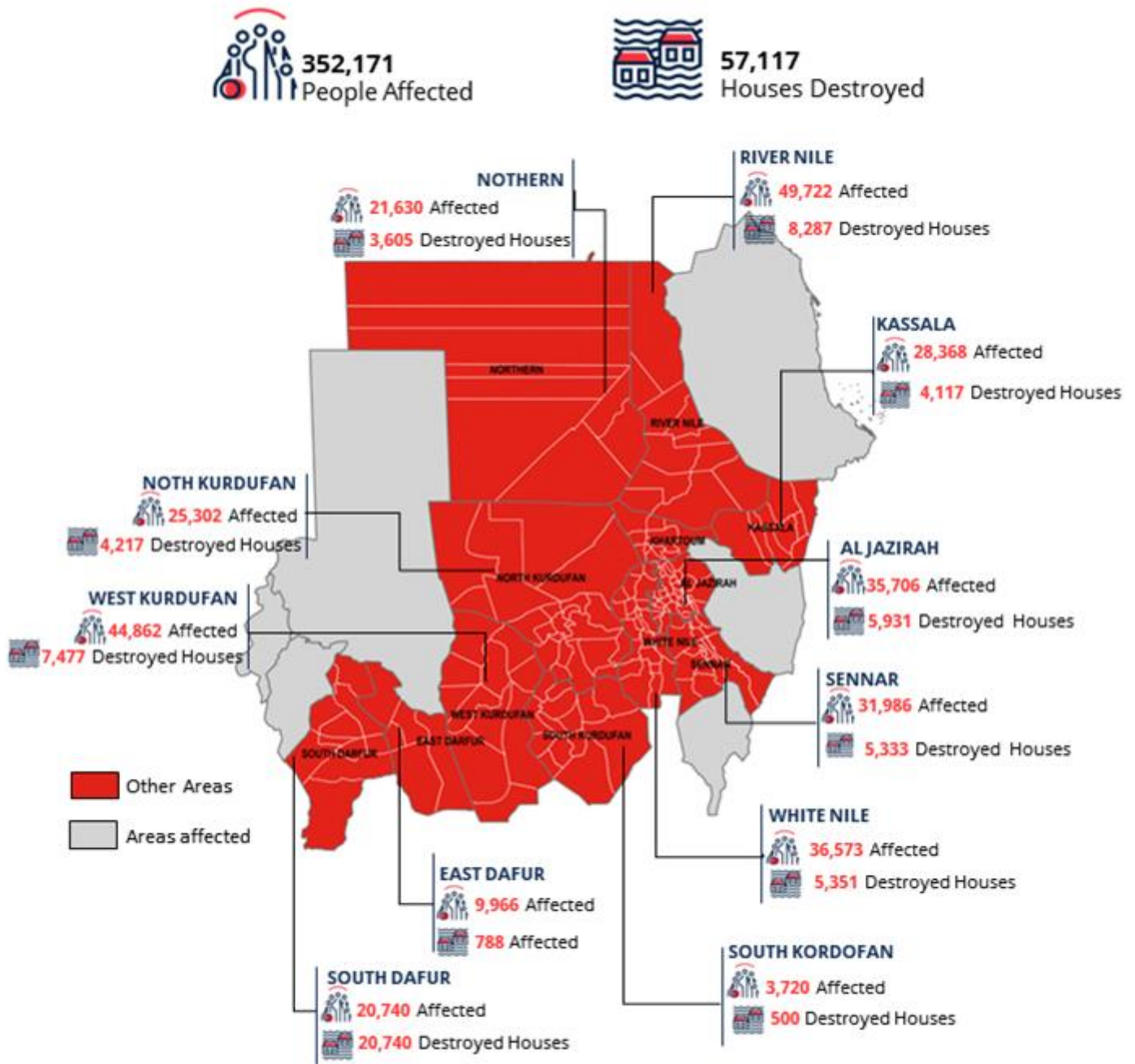


*Sudanese Red Crescent volunteer helping in the rescue of flood affected population ©SRCS*

<p><b>Emergency appeal №: MDRSD028</b>  <b>First launched on: 12/08/2020</b></p>	<p><b>Glide №: <a href="#">L-2020-000176-SDN</a></b></p>
<p><b>Final report issued on: 23/03/2026</b></p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by final report:</b>          From 12/08/2020 to 10/06/2023</p>
<p><b>Number of people targeted: 276,000</b></p>	<p><b>Number of people assisted: 179, 742</b></p>
<p><b>Funding coverage (CHF):</b>          CHF 8 through the IFRC Emergency Appeal          CHF 12 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b>          CHF 750,000</p>

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis



The combination of the heavy rains, flash floods, and swollen rivers in 2020 caused widespread destruction of infrastructure, health facilities, houses, private and public buildings, and agricultural lands and affected close to 900,000 people in 18 states nationwide. The torrential rain and flooding were the worst recorded in the country in 30 years. The most affected states included Blue Nile, Jezira, Khartoum, North Darfur, Red Sea, Sennar, and West Darfur,

and accounted for most of the people affected. Many displaced persons were hosted by family members, neighbours, schools and public facilities or moved to temporary camps.

Between July and October 2021, heavy rains and flooding affected an additional 92,100 people across 12 states, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). More than 13,042 homes were damaged, and over 5,000 homes were destroyed. Most families affected by the heavy rain and flooding were forced to seek shelter with relatives and government-owned buildings.

As a result of the floods, the health situation in Sudan deteriorated following the 2020 and 2021 flooding, as stagnant and contaminated water posed health risks. In many of the flooded locations, access to clean water was limited. The water supply from boreholes was affected by overflow from rivers while latrines were destroyed, thereby increasing the risk of water contamination and water-borne outbreaks. The destruction and flooding of latrines led to open defecation and water contamination. Damage to health clinics, hospitals, and latrines elevated the risk of disease outbreaks and exerted pressure on weakened health systems. Diarrhoea, malaria, and skin infections were the leading causes of mortality among children, while malaria cases were mostly reported among adults.

In 2020, Sudan was confronted with Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHFs), polio outbreak, and Leishmaniasis (Kalazar)<sup>1</sup> in Gedarif state. This was in addition to the annual cycles of endemic cholera, malaria, dengue, and chikungunya. Sudan continued to face the health and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. As of 1 February 2022, 58,208 people had tested positive for COVID-19, with 3,442 deaths. The COVID-19 Case Fatality Rate was among the highest in the world.

The decline in the economy had severely affected the provision of basic services, including health services, with only 15% of essential drugs available in the country.

### **Impact of the Floods in 2022**

In July 2022, heavy and continuous rains were experienced in several states of Sudan. Flash floods led to widespread destruction of houses and infrastructure and the displacement of thousands of people. From 9 July 2022 to the end of August 2022, the worst-hit states were; Kassala, Khartoum, River Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur, East

Darfur, Gezira, Gedarif, Northern State, White Nile, West Kordofan, Sennar, and North Kordofan. According to the Civil Defense, Ministry of Health, and Humanitarian Aid Commission, over 100 people lost their lives as of September 2022. Thousands of acres of non-agricultural and agricultural land were submerged, including the second largest irrigation area in Sudan, Al Managil in Gezira State. As a result, it was expected to lead to food shortages, further aggravating the situation in the food-insecure Sudan.

Sudan Red Crescent (SRCS) State branches reported approximately 352,171 people (57,117 households) were affected. An estimated 65,346 homes were also affected (32,216 destroyed and 33,130 partially destroyed). 2,683 public utilities and 10,271 latrines were destroyed. Out of the total population affected, 96,000 were identified as needing urgent humanitarian assistance, including basic needs, shelter materials and household kits.

In addition, there was an urgent need for food, clean drinking water, health care services, first aid and psychosocial support, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. As of July 2022, heavy and continuous rains were experienced in several states of Sudan. Flash floods led to widespread destruction of houses and infrastructure and the displacement of thousands of people. From 09 July to the end of August 2022, floods affected the states of Kassala, Khartoum, River Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur, East Darfur, Gezira, Gedarif, Northern State, White Nile, West Kordofan, Sennar, and North Kordofan resulting in losses of high magnitude.



*Sudanese Red Crescent Society conducts flood damage assessment. ©SRCS*

## Summary of response



### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

In May 2020, a new transitional steering committee for SRCS was appointed for one year to lead the transformation plan and process; the period was extended for another two years that ended in May 2023. The SRCS is present across the country, with branches in each of the 18 states and a robust local volunteer network. The National Society (NS) has 40,000 registered local volunteers, many active in hard-to-reach communities. Besides the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, the NS partners with the Sudanese Government, United Nations agencies, and other local and international non-governmental organizations.

On 13 August 2020, the SRCS launched a response operation supported by the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) with an allocation of CHF 476,272 to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 17,500 floods-affected people. With the DREF and other partners' support, SRCS distributed food parcels and household items and assisted with search and rescue, first aid, and initial assessments. On 11 September 2020, following a deterioration of the situation, the IFRC launched a Federation-wide (FW) Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal (MDRSD028) seeking 12 million Swiss

francs to increase the geographical reach of its response and deliver assistance and early recovery support to approximately 200,000 people affected by floods for 24 months, with a focus on Shelter, Livelihood and Basic Needs, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

After the 2020 Floods, emergency response focused on 12 States, namely Blue Nile, Gedarif, Al-Jazeera, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern State, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar and West Kordofan. Following the completion of an in-depth assessment in May 2021; the operation moved from emergency response to (early) recovery, as well as strengthening the National Society and targeted communities to prepare and respond to the anticipated floods in June 2021.

On 8 October 2021, SRCS and IFRC issued the revised Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal to expand the immediate emergency response component and support populations affected by 2021 Floods, namely in the Blue Nile, Gedarif, Al-Jazira, Khartoum, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile. This comprised increasing funding allocation to shelter and household items (HHI) sectors and target adjustment (at the activity level). The total number of people to be assisted was reduced from 200,000 to 180,000 based on the development of the detailed budget, the costs, and the implementing capacity of the National Society.



The political crisis that has affected Sudan since October 2021 has had substantial implications for the operations of the SRCS. Due to protests and demonstrations, which were largely concentrated in the capital of Khartoum, the National Society's access to its national headquarters (NHQ) office was restricted, even impacting working hours. This led to disruptions in the support to the branches involved in the operation, impacting the progress of emergency response and early recovery activities. Additionally, the SRCS Khartoum branch was evacuated and destroyed in January 2022, resulting in the loss of financial documents and records, which resulted in implications for making cash advances to this branch and further delays in implementation. Further disruption to SRCS operations was observed when, on 15 April 2023, fierce fighting erupted in the capital, [Khartoum](#), between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF), following months of escalating tensions over security sector reform and power-sharing arrangements. The clashes quickly spread from Khartoum to other regions, including Darfur and Kordofan.

4,217 volunteers deployed to support the 2020 and 2021 Floods operations reached 29,957 families (approximately 179,742 people) with a range of emergency response and early recovery interventions.

**Since 2020, in response to the effects of the heavy rains and flooding, SRCS has attained the following results:**

- 29,460 families were provided Emergency Shelter materials and essential household items, including 2,800 in the 2022 flood response.
- 29,957 families were reached with community sessions on Build Back Safer messaging.
- 2,450 households (14,700 people) benefitted from livelihood support. Of these, 900 farmers received cash support for agricultural production, 1,500 families received in-kind support of seeds, and 50 families received asset replacement of livestock (goats).
- 168 volunteers trained on emergency shelter-building techniques.
- 20,675 people were reached with first aid, mobile health clinics, and health posts during the emergency phase of the operation.

- 450 volunteers participated in providing first aid service to the affected people, rescue and evacuation to the affected population, environmental sanitation campaigns, home visits where there are IDPs and water chlorine.
- 138,720 people were reached through community health promotion activities.
- Two Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) were procured and despatched to the states affected by the 2022 floods.
- 1,065 volunteers were oriented on cholera detection and prevention.
- 29,460 families received mosquito nets as part of a package of essential household items.
- 312 volunteers received psychosocial support (PSS) and psychosocial first aid (PFA) training.
- 124,010 people were reached with WASH services or hygiene promotion.
- Rehabilitation and repair of two water sources were completed and accompanied by establishing water and hygiene committees.
- 84 emergency latrines and 600 VIP latrines were constructed/installed.
- 18,870 people benefited from hygiene kits and soap.
- 900 dignity kits were distributed to individuals with specific vulnerabilities.
- 27 early warning systems (9 per state) were developed, and 4 contingency plans were reviewed and strengthened in each state.
- Initiated and activated the emergency operation rooms at SRCS headquarters and state level.
- SRCS 2022 Floods Contingency Plan developed.

<b>Sudan Red Crescent - distributions</b>									
Target State	Target HHs.	Plastic sheet	Blankets	Sleeping mat	Mosquito net	Kitchen sets	Jerrycans	Hygiene kits	Donor
Northern State	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	500	IFRC
River Nile	1000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1000	2000	1000	IFRC
Kassala	300	600	600	600	600	300	600	300	IFRC
Sinnar	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	500	IFRC
Algeizera	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	500	IFRC
<b>Total</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>2800</b>	IFRC

### **Needs analysis**

Initial assessments were conducted during the emergency phases in 2020 and 2021, which identified priority needs in Shelter, Housing, and Settlements; Livelihoods and Basic Needs; Health and Care; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). An in-depth needs assessment to inform the (early) recovery strategy was conducted in May 2021 in three targeted states (Blue Nile, Khartoum, and Sennar). The findings of these assessments remain relevant to the needs of the affected population. More information can be found in the [Revised EPoA](#).

According to information collected by SRCS, 57,117 households or 352,171 people, were affected. However, as rains persisted and the assessments continued, SRCS estimated that the total number of affected people reached approximately 480,00 or 80,000 households that required humanitarian assistance. Through the response, the Sudanese Red Crescent targeted 16,000 households or 96,000 people among the most affected. The table below details the immediate needs in terms of shelter and NFIs, WASH and basic needs and first aid materials required to cover that population target:

Item	Quantity needed
Tents	4,000
Sleeping mats	32,000
Mosquito nets	32,000
Blankets	32,000

Kitchen set	16,000
Hygiene kits	16,000
Dignity kits	7,500
Food parcel (for 2 months)	32,000
Jerry cans	32,000
Chlorine sachet	1,500,000
Emergency health kits	2
Spray pumps	75
Water sanction pumps	30

## Operational risk assessment

The risks envisaged in the [Revised EPoA](#) remained unchanged, and the operation monitored the risks to adjust and manage if any occurred.

Assumptions	Support Measures
A1. The exchange rate in the parallel market would rise, resulting in inflation rates.	A1.1. Budgets would be revised in line with the currency fluctuation. A1.2. The operation would deploy appropriate procurement strategies to avoid loss in the value of funding.
A2. Improved information sharing at the Branch level	A2.1 Develop and enhance the reporting format and feedback mechanism system. A2.2 Support to Branches with IM and PMER capacity and equipment to improve reporting. PMER staff recruited at each of the 3 branches targeted by IFRC, and procurement of tablets to support data collection using kobo collect.
A3. Sporadic protests and political instability affect movement and workings hours	A3. Monitoring of the situation by Security, pre-empted planning, with remote work options available to the team. A3.1 To compensate for the loss of working days due to continuing demonstration, one of the days of the weekend considered as a working day.
Risk	Mitigation Measures
R1. Extreme weather events impacted negatively on the affected population.	R1.1 Continuous monitoring of weather events R1.2 Establishment of Early Warning systems at branch level R1.3 Contingency plan and stock prepositioning plan in place, as well as support to warehouse capacity.
R2. Disruption of the supply chain, decreased mobility, socio-economic deterioration, increase in crime, and staff and volunteer health are impacted as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.	R2.1 The business continuity plan included the duty of care measures for staff, volunteers, and communities and allowed for risk analysis for all activities. R2.2 Identify national and local suppliers to provide essential humanitarian goods and services.
R3. International wires are blocked or disrupted. Fraud, Corruption, and theft in IFRC or NS	R3.1 Payments were made through Geneva or Nairobi to international suppliers. R3.2 Alternative systems of cash transfers were utilized as an emergency procedure, and donors informed on the same. R3.3 IFRC Fraud and corruption prevention control policy (Triple defence) were disseminated within NS. R3.4 NS and IFRC undertook an annual internal and external audit process.

	<p>R3.5 IFRC operation had a fully dedicated finance team to ensure funds were utilized in line with donor requirements, both working closely with NS.</p> <p>R3.6 IFRC maintained a detailed risk register identifying vulnerabilities, mitigation measures, and risk owners.</p>
<p>R4. Reputational risk: When Fundamental Principles are in danger of being compromised. Loss of trust: Community acceptance is disrupted due to operational hurdles or staff behaviour, and activities eventually halted</p>	<p>R4.1. NS branches suspended all activities until the necessary guarantees were granted to operate entirely in line with its mandate.</p> <p>R4.2. IFRC worked closely with NS to enhance communications capacity. The IFRC Geneva and Regional Office for Africa communications unit was ready to support CVM in communicating NS's humanitarian role and relevant public statements and press releases.</p> <p>R4.3. IFRC and SRCS always applied adequate standards for community participation, considering their concerns, particularly those of the most vulnerable.</p> <p>R4.4. Feedback systems were in place and analysed for rumour tracking in communities.</p>
<p>R.5 Political instability restricted movement</p>	<p>R.5.1 SRCS contingency plan in place</p> <p>R.5.2 IFRC had an up-to-date security plan for all targeted states and a hibernation and evacuation plan.</p> <p>R.5.3 Close monitoring of the security situation at the national and regional levels.</p>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Following the revision of the MDRSD028 Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal to respond to humanitarian needs generated by flooding in 2021; there was also a revision of the accompanying [Revised EPoA](#). There were no major changes or adjustments to the operational strategy contained within the EPoA.

Based on the evolving situation in the target states, SRCS proposed to continue following the approach proposed in the originally approved emergency appeal. However, due to the increased population needing urgent humanitarian assistance (from 180,000 to 276,000), some of the recovery activities originally planned were revisited, and SRCS prioritized repurposing for humanitarian response. The target states rose to 12, including White Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan, Northern state, Gazira, River Nile, Kassala, Sennar, Khartoum and North Kordofan. The timeframe of the appeal was extended from 24 months to 33 months to June 2023. Operational strategy targets were based on the original funding requirement of CHF 12 million and achievements were developed against the actual funding, which resulted in variances in some sectors.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

	<p><b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b></p>	Female>18: <b>98,858</b>	Female<18:
		Male>: <b>80,884</b>	Male <18:
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b></p>		<p><i>Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i></p>	

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of families provided with Emergency Shelter materials and essential household items	29,460	46,000
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of families targeted with Build Back Safer Messages	29,957	46,000
	# of families completing owner-driven house construction or repair through in-kind support	0	1,000
	# of volunteers trained in emergency response, including emergency shelter	168	450
<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance, and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of persons trained in technical BBS sessions	105	200
	# of model houses constructed	0	Activity phased out
	# of HLP assessments conducted	0	Activity phased out



SRCS distributes non-food items to flood affected communities

29,460 families (176,760 people) affected by the floods were supported with emergency shelter and essential household items, which equated to 64% of the revised target. During the 2022 floods, an additional 2,800 households were reached with shelter and NFIs.

Each family received kitchen sets, sleeping mats, and tarpaulins. Community sessions accompanied this on Build Back Safer messaging, reaching 29,957 families (179,742 people). This included families that received support through the Emergency Appeal and families that received support from SRCS through bilateral support from other partner national societies (3,297 families). This was conducted by 105 volunteers who received training on BSS, which equated to 52.5% of the intended target of 200.

A total of 168 volunteers were trained on emergency shelter building techniques, which equated to 56% of the intended target (300), which was not achieved owing financial constraints.

During the reporting period, there was no reported progress on the completion of owner-driven house construction or repair.

allocation to allow this activity to be initiated. In the meantime, the volunteers trained in BBS trained selected communities for owner-driven house construction. Other activities, including the construction of model houses and HLP assessments, were also not completed owing to the effects of the political crisis in Khartoum, Sudan. The timeframe of the appeal extension and repurposing of funding would not allow for the construction of model houses and HLP assessment activities until June 2023.



## Livelihoods

Female > 18: **26,400** Female < 18:

Male > 18: **21,600** Male < 18:

**Outcome 1:** *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people supported with Livelihood support	<b>14,700</b>	<b>100,000</b>

**Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to the target population (off-farm livelihoods).**

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of families supported with stock and asset replacement	<b>50 families (300ppl)</b>	<b>5,000</b>

**Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with food assistance	<b>48,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>

**Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)**

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of families supported to increase/improve household food production with the support of seeds and farming tools	<b>2,450</b>	<b>10,000</b>

48,000 people affected by the floods were reached with in-kind food assistance, which equated to 106% of the intended target (45,000). Kuwait, Qatar, and Turkish Red Crescent Societies supported this activity.

A total of 2,450 households (14,700 people) benefitted from livelihood support. Of this, 900 farmers received cash support for agricultural production, 1,500 families received in-kind support of seeds, and 50 families received asset replacement of livestock (goats). The targets for livelihood support and stock and asset replacement were revised from 150,000 and 10,000 to 100,000 and 5,000, respectively.

The IFRC Regional CVA Cash Coordinator and German Red Cross Society (GRCS) supported SRCS with implementing the CVA programming. The GRCS recruited a CVA delegate who worked closely with the SRCS cash focal point and met with cash service providers.



## Health & Care

Female > 18: **97,218** Female < 18:

Male > 18: **79,542** Male < 18:

**Outcome 1:** *The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people assisted with first aid or mobile clinics	<b>20,675</b>	<b>105,000</b>

**Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.**

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	<b>450</b>	<b>600</b>
	# of IEHK kits procured	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Outcome 2:** *Transmission of diseases in affected population is reduced*

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people reached Health Promotion activities	<b>138,720</b>	<b>276,000</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population.</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people reached with mosquito nets	<b>176,760</b>	<b>276,000</b>
<b>Output 2.2: SRCS is prepared for the management of cholera cases in the community, with referrals established for severe cases</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of volunteers trained in cholera detection and prevention	<b>1,065</b>	<b>120</b>
	# of ORP kits prepositioned	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Outcome 3:</b>	<i>The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people provided with PSS	<b>2,312</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of volunteers trained or oriented in PSS	<b>312</b>	<b>700</b>

A total of 20,675 people were reached with first aid, mobile health clinics, and health posts during the emergency phase of the operation. This equated to 30% of the target (70,000), based on needs presented to SRCS. The target was revised to 105,000 people affected by the 2022 floods.

A total of 450 volunteers received training on Community-Based First Aid (CBFHA), which equated to 75% of the intended target (600) that was not achieved owing to inadequate financial resources. The remaining target was supported under the 2022 flood response. The volunteers were mobilized to conduct health promotion and distribute information, education, and communications (IEC) materials after the training of 138,720 people were reached by health promotion. This revision increases the target to 276,000 to cover activities in the 2022 flood funding.

Two Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) were procured and dispatched to the states affected by the 2022 floods.

The focus was on strengthening the capacity of health focal points in cholera control in all SRCS branches supported by the operation. A total of 1,065 volunteers were oriented on cholera detection and prevention, which was an over achievement against a target of 120. The trained volunteers were deployed to respond to the 2022 floods.

5 ORPs were procured, and two dispatched to states most at risk of cholera outbreaks, with the remaining three pre-positioned and to be mobilized as and when there is an outbreak elsewhere in the country. The Trainer of Trainers (ToT) conducted on the application of Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs), reached 25 staff, which was followed by a step-down training for 75 volunteers. A total of 100 volunteers received training on ORP application.

A total of 29,460 families (176,760 people) received mosquito nets as part of a package of essential household items that were distributed (Refer to "Shelter, Housing, and Settlements" section for more information. This was accompanied by sensitization on their use at the point of distribution.

A total of 312 volunteers received training psychosocial support (PSS) and psychosocial first aid (PFA), which equates to 62% of the original intended target of 500. These volunteers were mobilized during the emergency phase and reached 2,312 people with PSS/PFA support, which was based on needs presented to SRCS.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female>18: <b>62,702</b>	Female<18:
Male>18: <b>51,302</b>	Male<18:

<b>Outcome 1:</b>	<i>Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people reached with WASH services or hygiene promotion	<b>114,004</b>	<b>276,000</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situations is carried out in targeted communities</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of volunteers trained in household water treatment (HHWT)	<b>202</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people reached with safe water solutions	<b>95,134</b>	<b>276,000</b>
	# of water sources repaired/rehabilitated	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people reached with hygiene kits and soap	<b>113,220</b>	<b>166,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2:</b>	<i>Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people reached with access to sanitation	<b>81,479</b>	<b>276,000</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situations is carried out in targeted communities</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of water and hygiene committees supported	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Output 2.2: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. Is provided to the target population</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of Emergency Latrines installed	<b>84</b>	<b>2,000</b>
	# of families reached with HH ventilated improved latrines (VIP) latrines	<b>600</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	affected people reached by hygiene promotion	<b>75,759</b>	<b>276,000</b>



A total of 114,004 people were reached with WASH services or hygiene promotion through the operation, which equated to 41% target achievement against the revised target of 276,000 to cover the 2022 floods.

- 95,134 people were reached with safe water supply through the distribution of aqua tabs and other water treatment solutions.
- 19,375 people were reached with sanitation support.

SRCS Volunteers supported with spraying machines to curb water-borne diseases.  
©SRCS

These activities were supported by 202 volunteers trained on Emergency WASH. Rehabilitation and repair of two water sources were completed and were accompanied by the establishment of water and hygiene committees. The committees were intended to increase from 9 to 12 due to the number of water sources rehabilitated.

84 emergency latrines were constructed during the operation's emergency phase, equating to 7% of the intended target (1,200). However, the target was revised to 2,000 to cater for additional targeted states during the 2022 flooding. A further 600 families (3,000 people) benefitted from VIP latrines, equating to 50% of the target of 1,200.

A total of 18,870 families (113,220 people) benefitted from hygiene kits and soap. The target was revised to 166,000 to support 2022 floods response.



Sudanese Red Crescent Society volunteers repair a borehole. ©SRCS

 <b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>	Female>18: <b>900</b>	<b>Female&lt;18:</b>
	Male>18: <b>NA</b>	<b>Male&lt;18:</b>

<b>Outcome:</b>	<i>Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	# of PGI focal points identified in states where flood response activities are occurring to ensure integration into all activities	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of State branches with PGI action plans	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
	# of dignity kits distributed	<b>900</b>	<b>9,500</b>
	<b>Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.</b>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of Branches with mapping of referral services	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

ToT training on IFRC PGI Minimum Standards in Emergencies was conducted across six branches to ensure all activities implemented were dignified and accessible. Mapping of referral pathways was also completed in three of the six branches (50%). The target was revised to include 2 additional states most affected during the 2022 floods. A total of 25 staff and volunteers were trained on child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).



PGI beneficiaries. © IFRC/SRCS

The operation integrated PGI activities and standards in the six branches, which supported the preparation of PGI action plans with support from the Swedish Red Cross and IFRC secretariat. The target of state branches with PGI action plans has been revised from 6 to 9 branches.

A total of 900 dignity kits were distributed to individuals with specific PGI vulnerabilities, which equates to 45% of the intended target 2,000. The target has been revised significantly to 9,500 to address the increased PGI gaps during the 2022 floods in the 12 target states.



### Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female>18: **140** Female<18:

Male>18: **325** Male<18:

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of branches supported with DRR activities	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of early warning system initiated or reinforced	<b>27</b>	<b>50</b>
	# of people trained for community response teams	<b>465</b>	<b>1,000</b>

A total of 27 early warning systems (9 per state were developed in the targeted three states (the Blue Nile, Khartoum, and Sennar), based on their needs. A further four contingency plans were improved in each of the target states. The target for branches supported with DRR activities was raised from 6 to 8 to reflect the increase in target locations.

A total of 465 volunteers were trained on community response teams, which equates to 46.5% of the 1,000 target. This was based on the capacity needs determined by the branches in the three targeted states. During the 2022 floods operation the remaining target was spread to additional states.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

**Outcome 1:** *National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of volunteers involved in activities insured	100%	100%
<b>Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>			
Key indicators:	# of volunteers provided with PPE	700	1,500
<b>Output 1.2: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>			
Key indicators:	# of branches supported with IT equipment	1	3
	# of systems and IT strengthened at HQ	3	3
<b>Output 1.3: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response, and preparedness is strengthened</b>			
Key indicators:	# PER review completed	1	1

The IFRC secretariat global insurance system insured all active volunteers involved in the operation. A total of 700 volunteers out of the targeted 750 were involved in activities that put them at risk of contracting COVID-19 and were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) comprising face masks and hand sanitiser. An additional 750 volunteers were supported with PPEs during the 2022 flood operation.

After the SRCS Khartoum branch's destruction, the operation provided support to re-equip the Information, Communication, and Technology (ICT) equipment (computers, printers, and tablets) to the SRCS NHQ to support business continuity. From the floods appeal, through the NSD component, IFRC supported the Emergency Operation Centre (EoC), while ICRC supported the procurement of an ERP system for the National Society for use across all state branches.

A Preparedness of Effective Response (PER) assessment was developed to support this flood appeal.



### Coordination and Partnerships

**Outcome 1:** *The IFRC Secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of IFRC Communication support visits conducted	2	4
<b>Output 1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>			
Key indicators:	# of SRCS offices supported with Comms equipment	2	4

**Output 1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization, and programming.**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	% of targeted states with a completed integrated assessment	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
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Field visits were conducted in Karally locality and El Fao to document the distribution of EHIs and the arrival of items from the IFRC Dubai Regional Logistics Hub. Communication products generated from these visits were shared on the IFRC Twitter account and the Euronews International Channel. An IFRC Communications staff supported SRCS in strengthening its visibility and developed a communication plan. This was done in collaboration with ICRC. The communication visits were revised to 4 to support the 2022 emergency operations.

Two laptops were purchased to enhance the SRCS Communications department's capacity to enable the editing of products.

As mentioned, (refer to the "Needs Analysis" section), initial and in-depth assessments were concluded in the affected states during the emergency response phase to determine early recovery needs.

In Sudan, there were weekly coordination meetings between SRCS/PNSs/IFRC/ICRC (RCRCM).



## Secretariat Services

**Outcome 1:** *Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of NS supporting the surge phase	7	NA

**Output 1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of surge staff deployed	<b>10</b>	<b>NA</b>
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**Output 1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of branches assisted with enhanced logistics capacity	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
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**Output 1.3: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics, and information management are provided**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of IM tools used/developed	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
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**Output 1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of country security plans disseminated	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
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At the start of the operation in 2020, the IFRC deployed a surge team, including a Head of Emergency Operations (HEOP) and 9 other profiles. The following member National Societies mobilized to support the response: British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Kenya Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. Below is a summary of profiles deployed to support the operation.

Surge role	Partner
CEA-Officer	German Red Cross
PMER-Officer,	IFRC
Logistics Coordinator-CO,	Finnish Red Cross
Finance Coordinator-CO,	IFRC
NSDCO,	Swedish Red Cross
IM Coordinator (remote),	British Red Cross

WASH-CO, Sudan	Canadian Red Cross Society
Communications Coordinator,	Norwegian Red Cross
Shelter Coordinator,	Canadian Red Cross Society
HEOPS, Sudan	IFRC

The SRCS central warehouse was upgraded, with air-conditioners for the medical store were installed. Plans were underway to enhance the logistics/warehouse capacity for Gedarif state.

Federation Wide Information Management (IM) tools were prepared at the onset of the operation, including 3Ws. An IM officer was recruited and supported to strengthen their capacity by the IFRC Regional Office and as peer-to-peer support from Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Staff at the SRCS branches and volunteers were trained on the Kobo toolbox.

The IFRC Khartoum CCD complied with IFRC Minimum Security Regulations (MSR) and supported SRCS with the recruitment of a security focal point. Technical support was provided by the IFRC Regional Security Unit (RSU).



## Community Engagement and Accountability

**Outcome 1:** *Adopt standardized approaches for community engagement and accountability – including the collection of community feedback to understand their perspectives, as well as promote their participation in decision making, and implementation of the response*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of branches with trained CEA focal points	3	5

### **Output 1.1: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Key indicators:	% of branches with feedback mechanisms available to communities	100%	100%
	# of people participated in Movement Induction Courses	190	190

CEA training was held for the focal points across three branches (the Blue Nile, Khartoum, and Sennar), along with SRCS NHQ staff, board leadership, and member National Societies with presence in Sudan. This covered topics around community participatory approaches in operational design, prioritization criteria and feedback mechanisms.. Further cascading of this training was held in the Blue Nile and Sennar states for 50 volunteers. Subsequently, 80 feedback and complaints systems were established in consultation with the communities. Technical support was provided by the IFRC CEA senior officer, including support for the development of CEA work plans.

A total of 190 people participated in movement Induction courses for all the states.

## D. FINANCIAL REPORT

This emergency appeal, with a funding ask of CHF 12 million, had a total funding coverage of CHF 5,562,256 (45.5%). Given the extraordinary circumstances created by the conflict that broke out in April 2023, the operation faced severe disruptions that resulted in the loss of key documentation and significant constraints on the implementation of this appeal. The loss of documentation resulted in unavoidable gaps in the financial records for the latter part of the operation. Moreover, the complicated context posed by the conflict led to challenging conditions for implementing the EA. SRCS launched a new emergency appeal to respond to the compounding need that rose after the conflict. As a result, and following internal

review, it was agreed to close this Emergency Appeal. Following the reconciliation of unvouched amounts, a balance of CHF 245,291 was confirmed and agreed to be reallocated to the Sudan Country Unified Plan 2026.

IFRC conducted a formal reconciliation of the unearmarked balance, while also launching a process to account for the unvouched amounts in this EA (taking into account the loss of document experiences in Khartoum). This work led to the final closure of the EA and its respective budget codes. Following closure, the remaining balance of CHF 245,291 is to be transferred to the Sudan Country Unified Plan 2026 to support ongoing humanitarian needs. It is noted that the DREF loan allocated to the Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal was fully repaid to the DREF. This approach taken by the IFRC to process the reconciliation and to close the EA, ensures responsible stewardship of the remaining unspent funds while enabling continued support to the Sudan operation under the current country plan. More detailed information on the financials of the EA can be found in the attached financial report.

## Contact information

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

### In the Sudanese Red Crescent Society

- **Secretary General:** Ahmed Al-Tayeb Suleiman, [ahmed.suliman@rc-srccs.org](mailto:ahmed.suliman@rc-srccs.org)
- **Operational coordination:** Rahama Ibrahim, Disaster Management Director, [rahama@srccs.sd](mailto:rahama@srccs.sd), +249 91 261 3410

### In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Thierry Balloy, Head of Delegation, [thierry.balloy@ifrc.org](mailto:thierry.balloy@ifrc.org), +249 90 090 8916
- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager Preparedness & Response, [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org), +254 780 422 276

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org), +254 110 843 978

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Logistics Services:** Nikola Jovanovic, Coordinator, Partnerships and Innovation (SCM), [nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org), +41 78 305 53 27

### For IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting support:

- Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER and Quality Assurance; email: [Beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:Beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org), +254 732 404 022

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Revised Appeals](#)
- [Operation update](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

# Emergency Appeal

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2025/12	Operation	MDRSD028
Budget Timeframe	2020-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 11 Mars 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSD028 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 12 août 2020 to 10 juin 2023; appeal launch date: 11 sept. 2020

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	476 000
AOF2 - Shelter	4 706 000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1 020 000
AOF4 - Health	2 327 000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1 949 000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	75 000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	720 000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	355 600
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	92 000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	279 400
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>12 000 000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 11 mars 2026</b>	<b>5 462 256</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>45,52%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	352 324	123 335	228 990
AOF2 - Shelter	3 012 654	2 481 121	531 533
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	287 495	182 587	104 908
AOF4 - Health	499 149	416 424	82 725
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	367 031	352 898	14 133
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	29 784	32 183	-2 399
AOF7 - Migration	0	7 928	-7 928
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	265 641	680 132	-414 491
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	345 381	354 882	-9 501
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	195 869	151 974	43 896
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	325 668	413 986	-88 318
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5 680 998</b>	<b>5 197 450</b>	<b>483 548</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	5 214 098
Expenditure	-5 197 450
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>16 649</b>
Deferred Income	228 642
Funds Available	245 291

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	749 272	Reimbursed :	749 272	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2025/12	Operation	MDRSD028
Budget Timeframe	2020-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 11 Mars 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSD028 - Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 12 août 2020 to 10 juin 2023; appeal launch date: 11 sept. 2020

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	226 583				226 583		
Australia - Private Donors	6 430				6 430		
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	214 982				214 982		
British Red Cross	178 993	46 016			225 009		
Canadian Government	2 495				2 495		
Czech Government	195 908				195 908		
European Commission - DG ECHO	108 174				108 174		
Finnish Red Cross	106 051				106 051		
Irish Government	216 439				216 439		
Irish Red Cross Society	3 906				3 906		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	241 463				241 463		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43 788				43 788		
Johnson & Johnson foundation	88 745				88 745		
On Line donations	1 964				1 964		
Other	1 319				1 319		
Qatar Red Crescent	46 288				46 288		
Red Cross of Monaco	32 374				32 374		
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors	4 448				4 448		
Swedish Red Cross	460 443				460 443		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	108 979				108 979		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	27 014				27 014		
The Netherlands Red Cross			26 600		26 600		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1 062 009				1 062 009		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat	217 595				217 595		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	276 277				276 277		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	10 000				10 000		
United States Government - USAID	1 337 199				1 337 199	228 642	
Write off & provisions				-78 384	-78 384		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>5 219 866</b>	<b>46 016</b>	<b>26 600</b>	<b>-78 384</b>	<b>5 214 098</b>	<b>228 642</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>5 214 098</b>	<b>228 642</b>	