

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flooding in Sudan since early August have affected over half a million people in 16 States (plus Abyei), according to the Government.
- Khartoum State is the hardest hit State, with an estimated 36,000 houses either totally destroyed or damaged by the floods.
- Tens of thousands of people of South Sudanese origin in open air departure points in Khartoum have been particularly badly affected by the floods.
- At least 190 people were killed this week following new clashes between the Misseriya and Ma'aliya tribes in East Darfur, according to reports received by the UN.

FIGURES

IDPs registered in Darfur camps (excluding IDPs outside camps)	1.4 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	153,000
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	330,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	224,700

FUNDING

984 million
requested (US\$)

387 million
reported funding (US\$)

39.3%
reported funding



Floods in Sudan have affected thousands of people (UN)

In this issue

- Floods affect half a million in Sudan P.1
- Flood response in Khartoum State P.2
- Foreign aid for flood-affected people P.3
- Inter-tribal fighting in East Darfur P.3

Governments says half a million affected by floods

The number of flood-affected people across Sudan has gradually increased due to continuous rains in some areas and new information being made available. According to the latest figures for all Sudan from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), an estimated 74,000 houses were either totally destroyed or damaged by the floods. HAC estimates that a total of 106,000 families (about 530,000 people) in 16 States across Sudan (plus Abyei) have been "affected". HAC has explained that these are initial estimates and that the figures will be confirmed as more detailed assessments take place.

Following an initial lack of clarity over who was responsible within the Government for coordinating the floods response with international organisations, on 18 August HAC activated a Floods Task Force. HAC called on designated agencies to participate in the Task Force, which will meet daily until further notice and report to the Government's High Council for Civil Defence.

Khartoum is the most severely affected State

Khartoum is the hardest hit State in the country, with HAC figures indicating that an estimated 36,000 houses were either totally destroyed or damaged by the floods. By 15 August, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reported that it had distributed household items to some 33,500 people in Khartoum. Household supplies were mobilised from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society and the SRCS.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), heavy rains and floods may aggravate outbreaks of communicable diseases, especially acute watery diarrhoea, malaria, dengue fever, and Rift Valley fever. Inconsistent chlorination, population movements as well as flooded and destroyed toilets and poor community hygiene practices are considered as risk factors for the potential outbreak and spread of water borne diseases. The Ministry of Health (MoH) – with support from WHO – continues to monitor and report on communicable diseases. So far, the trends of communicable diseases remain within the normal range.



People camped on the side of the road in Sharg El Niel locality, Khartoum State (UN)

The Khartoum State Water Corporation has rehabilitated and disinfected 60 out of 77 affected boreholes providing safe water to 200,000 people in the areas of Sharg El Niel, Karari, Jebel Aulia, Bahri and Umbada localities

To prevent a health crisis the Ministry of Health has identified the following urgent activities needed in Khartoum state: the chlorination of drinking water in 220 wells and 10,000 household water containers; the monitoring of drinking water sources; the disinfection and closing of collapsed sanitation structures; vector control; health education campaigns; and the distribution of mosquito nets.

The Khartoum State Water Corporation (KSWC) – with support from the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector – has rehabilitated and disinfected 60 out of 77 affected boreholes providing safe water to 200,000 people in the areas of Sharg El Niel, Karari, Jebel Aulia, Bahri and Umbada localities. An additional 110,000 people in the State get water trucked to them by the KSWC and the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Water quality monitoring and disinfection/chlorination is being jointly undertaken by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Department – with support from the health and WASH sector members. In El Gezira and Northern states, SRCS supports water chlorination activities.

On 16 August, the international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) – in collaboration with the national NGO Friends for Peace and Development (FPDO) – distributed food to an estimated 2,500 people (500 families) affected by floods in Dar Elsalam in Umbada locality, Omdurman town. IRW has also prepared plastic sheeting, blankets and sleeping mats (1,000 pieces each) that will be distributed to these people pending results of an assessment conducted in the area by Nafeer, a youth volunteer group working to assist people that have been severely affected by the heavy rains and floods.



Homes surrounded by water and mud in Soba Kongor, Khartoum State (UN)

South Sudanese in open areas in Khartoum are badly affected by floods

Tens of thousands of people of South Sudanese origin living in open air “departure points” in Khartoum have also been badly affected by the heavy rains and floods and are living in appalling conditions, according to an inter-agency mission conducted from 11-12 August and another visit by UN staff last week. Some have received household supplies from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) following a joint assessment by the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW), UNHCR, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WHO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to six sites accommodating over 9,000 people in Khartoum State, namely Mayo Andulus, Mayo Mandela, Soba Kongor, Soba Aradi, Jabarona Umbada and Haj Elbaraka. Similar inter-agency assessments will be conducted in the coming weeks at other sites where people of South Sudanese origin are living in Khartoum state.

According to media reports, the South Sudanese Embassy in Khartoum announced that 12 South Sudanese citizens living in Khartoum were killed by recent heavy rains and floods. The Embassy has drawn attention to the poor conditions of South Sudanese stranded in the areas of Shajara, Haj Yousif, Jebel Aulia and Umbada and has requested urgent assistance for these people.

106,000 people affected by floods in Blue Nile State

According to HAC, some 106,000 people have been affected by heavy rains and floods in Blue Nile State. In response, SRCS is distributing household items to some 9,200 people in Damazine and Bau localities. Earlier, SRCS had distributed 1,715 kits of non-food relief items (plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans) to people affected by floods in Ed Damazine and Roseires localities following the heavy rains in early August.

According to the South Sudanese Embassy in Khartoum 12 South Sudanese citizens living in Khartoum were killed by recent heavy rains and floods

IOM is verifying reports of some 30,000 people affected by heavy rains and floods in Kalma and Bielel IDP camps in South Darfur

SMoH will establish nine mobile clinics in Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities. WASH activities, including hygiene promotion, construction of sanitation structures and the training of water chlorinators, have been conducted in the state. People affected by rains and floods have received supplies of soap and chlorine for water treatment.

30,000 displaced people affected in camps in South Darfur

IOM is currently verifying reports of some 30,000 people (6,000 families) affected by heavy rains and floods in Kalma and Bielel IDP camps in Bielel locality, South Darfur. In Kalma IDP camp, an estimated 1,000 people (200 families) have received non-food relief supplies and the international NGO CARE International has disinfected over 500 latrines and provided four water pumps in the camp.

9,000 people affected in South Kordofan

According to HAC, an estimated 9,000 people have been affected by heavy rains and floods over the reporting period in the four South Kordofan localities of Abu Jubaiha, Delling, Gadir and El Leri. In response, non-food items, medicines and water pumps are currently being mobilised by various humanitarian actors, including HAC, SMoH, IOM and the international NGO Concern Worldwide, to Abu Jubaiha where nearly half of the 9,000 flood-affected people are located.

5,000 people affected in North Darfur

According to IOM, an estimated 5,000 people (1,000 families) and six schools have been affected by heavy rains and floods in Tawila, Malha and Kuma localities in North Darfur. Efforts to determine the needs of people in these areas are ongoing. In El Fasher town, IOM had previously identified some 7,900 people (1,477 families) affected by the rains and floods in early August. Out of these people, 1,500 (271 families) had their homes totally destroyed. In response, household items and one-month food rations from UNHCR and WFP respectively were provided to the 1,500 people.

Foreign aid for flood-affected people

On 18 August, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea announced a contribution of US\$ 50,000 to support the MoH and WHO in their efforts to provide health assistance to people affected by heavy rains and floods.

On 15 August, the Kuwait Red Crescent Society announced a donation of \$2.5 million to assist people affected by floods in Sudan. The contribution came at the request of the Crown Prince of Kuwait, Sheikh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, according to the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA).

On 13 August, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal of approximately \$1 million to support SRCS flood response efforts to assist up to 35,000 people in Khartoum, River Nile and Northern states. The assistance will be in household supplies, health and WASH activities for six months until February 2014. So far, IFRC has secured an \$87,000 loan from the IFRC-managed Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), \$50,000 from the US Embassy in Khartoum; \$470,000 from the Italian Embassy in Khartoum; \$153,000 from the Government of Sweden and the Swedish Red Cross and in-service support from the Netherlands Red Cross.

On 12 August, the Government of Japan provided emergency relief supplies such as tents, water purifiers, electric generators, sleeping pads and other relief items worth 16 million yen (equivalent to \$166,000) through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

On 13 August, three airplanes carrying aid for people affected by floods landed in the Khartoum airport. Two of the planes were from Qatar, carrying 10 metric tons (MT) of rooftop covers, 400 tents, nine water drainage pumps, six tons of blankets, and several tons of medicines and first aid material. The third plane from Ethiopia carried 74 tons of tents.

Countries continue to donate funds and in-kind relief aid to people affected by floods in Sudan

According to LogIK (<http://logik.unocha.org>), an online OCHA tool used to track in-kind contributions globally, some 112,00 MT of miscellaneous relief items, including tents, blankets and other items, have been sent to Sudan to meet the needs of flood-affected people. Based on the information provided by donors and other sources, Morocco is the largest contributor of in-kind aid with donations amounting to almost US\$600,000, while Ethiopia is the largest contributor of in-kind aid in terms of tonnage at 74 MT. Saudi Arabia is also reported to have announced a contribution but details of this are not yet available. More details on contributions will be provided as information becomes available.

190 killed in inter-tribal clashes in East Darfur

At least 190 people were killed this week following new clashes between the Misseriya and Ma'aliya tribes in East Darfur, reports received by the UN indicate

On 12 August, the UN received reports of clashes (related to disputes over land) between members of Ma'aliya and Reizegat tribes in Al Moaqarat village, approximately 150km southeast of Ed Daein town in East Darfur. According to the reports, 100 Reizegat tribesmen were killed and another 140 were injured, while on the Ma'aliya side 70 were reportedly killed and 113 were injured. The injured Reizegat tribesmen were reportedly sent for treatment in Ed Daein hospital while the injured Ma'aliya were sent to hospitals in El Fasher and Adila towns. Parts of Al Moaqarat village were reportedly destroyed during the clashes. Also on 12 August, Reizegat and Ma'aliya tribesmen reportedly clashed in the Adola mountains area (east of Muhajerja town), according to reports received by the UN. During the clashes, 20 Reizegat were reportedly killed and 45 injured while an unidentified number of Ma'aliya tribesmen were killed and injured. The injured Reizegat

The situation in Ed Daein town became extremely tense for a few days, when shops, banks and offices closed and many civilians remained in their houses. Some humanitarian staff relocated out of Ed Daein. In recent days, however, shops and banks have been re-opening, with commercial vehicles moving around and no reports of armed men in the town. According to the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the Wali (Governor) of East Darfur requested assistance in evacuating some 300 Ma'aliya tribesmen to Abu Karinka town as they had been staying at the military camp in Ed Daein town for their protection.

Aid operations in East Darfur have been severely curtailed as a result of the fighting and general insecurity. Humanitarian staff continue to work from their homes following an advisory issued by HAC in Ed Daein on 13 August. This advisory is evaluated on a daily basis by HAC. Despite the gradual return to normalcy in the town, security incidents continue to be reported frequently to the UN.

Humanitarian organizations remain deeply concerned about the insecurity in East Darfur, which has delayed the distribution of life-saving food assistance to over 105,000 vulnerable people in Ed Daein and surrounding localities. A WFP crisis support team has been set up in Nyala to provide operational and security support to staff in Ed Daein. WFP's field office in Ed Daein is an important transit point along the route to Nyala and West Darfur for both rail and road transport. WFP has positioned food assistance in El Obeid ready to respond to emergency requirements to newly displaced or affected populations not accessible from Ed Daein. An inter-agency assessment team from Nyala, scheduled to visit Ed Daein on 20 August, was recently postponed by HAC due to the security situation.