

## HIGHLIGHTS (22 minutes ago)

- As of 11th September 2019, three out of seven localities in Blue Nile state reported total 58 suspected cholera cases, with four deaths reported.
- Ministry of Health and partners continue efforts on vector control, disease surveillance, and home visits to raise awareness on disease prevention.
- Teams from FMoH and WHO are currently in Damazine to provide support and technical advice to health workers.
- Flood response continues throughout the country. In White Nile State—the state hardest hit—access to people in areas previously unreachable due to flood waters is improving.

**Number of AWD suspected cases by date of onset and date of admission, Blue Nile** as of 9 September 2019



## KEY FIGURES

**346,300**

Total affected population

**16**

States affected (reported HAC & Partners)

**41,514**

Homes destroyed

**27,742**

Homes damaged

## FUNDING (2019)

**\$1.1B**

Required



**\$376.9M**

Received

FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/670/summary>

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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (17 minutes ago)

### Sudan's Federal Ministry of Health Confirms Cholera in Blue Nile State

Sudan's Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) confirmed four cases of cholera in Blue Nile State. There are total of 58 suspected cholera cases, with four deaths reported. The current case fatality rate (CFR) is 6.9 percent in Blue Nile State. With proper treatment, the case fatality rate for cholera should remain below 1 percent. "Due to suboptimal health conditions and poor safe water and sewage system structures, exacerbated by polluted water sources caused by recent floods, there is a risk of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases spreading if no immediate response interventions take place," [said Dr Naeema Al Gasseer](#), WHO Representative in Sudan.

### AWD and cholera response

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and WHO are working together to strengthen disease surveillance, provide medical treatment for patients, distribute laboratory supplies, monitor water quality and chlorinate public water supplies, and promote health education and hygiene among affected as well as at-risk communities. Two cholera treatment centres are serving patients in Blue Nile, and a dedicated isolation centre has been established for cholera case management. So far, 30 patients have been discharged after receiving treatment.

FMoH, WHO and UNICEF have already provided AWD kits (enough to treat 300 people) with three additional kits in the pipeline. In addition, IV fluids (Ringer lactate) and oral rehydration therapy supplies have already been provided for treatment of the patients. The timely clearance and movement of supplies will be critical to an effective response.

The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in Blue Nile in partnership with UNICEF is supporting the water chlorination activities and hygiene awareness in AWD-affected areas of Blue Nile at household levels. A total of 604 home visits were carried out in the last three days in the Ganis area. All these houses were covered with awareness sessions and disinfected with chlorine. The 604 households received 6,040 bars of soap.

Water chlorination activities are underway at eight water sources connected with urban water network in both Damazine and Roseries towns. In addition, several open water sources have been chlorinated through volunteers who are working actively at the intake area and other open sources. The volunteers managed to chlorinate 1,340 donkey carts, 5200 jerrycans at water sources. OXFAM has installed two water tanks in the Ganis area of El Roseires town, which provide clean drinking water to the affected people.

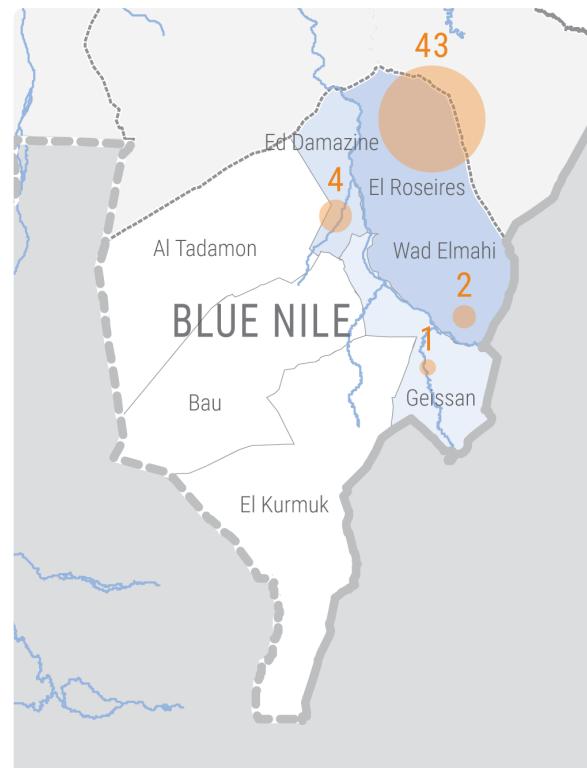
To monitor and contain the outbreak, WHO has surged a team of public health experts to Blue Nile State; other international experts will soon follow.

### Community Engagement and Prevention

Efforts to implement a communication strategy at the national and locality levels to empower the community are being ramped up. The health promotion department in SMoH and humanitarian partners are carrying out advocacy campaigns to raise awareness and promote prevention activities. Two hundred health promotion and community members (i.e., adolescent and youth groups) have been trained and will lead community engagement activities. These activities will focus on house-to-house visits, drama groups and mobile cinema.

In Blue Nile, four mobile cinema shows reaching 370 people were staged, five theatre shows reaching 1,420 people, and 16 health awareness messages were broadcast through radio. The total number of beneficiaries from radio messages represent 75 per cent of the state population (873,750). In addition, 22 public sessions were conducted reaching 465 people and informational materials were distributed to 51,135 people.

WHO commends the new Government of Sudan with regard to transparency and full implementation of the international health security measures and protocols--a critical step to containing the disease.



*Suspected cholera cases in Blue Nile, Sudan*

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (52 minutes ago)

### Floods Overview

The flood response is being coordinated by the Flood Task Force (FTF) Steering Committee which is led by the Sudanese government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Overall response is going well in areas where humanitarian organizations have operations and where preparedness plans were undertaken, mainly in Darfur states and South Kordofan. Government access and administrative procedures were facilitated by HAC with no major challenges faced. Assessments were carried out to identify people in need of assistance in flood-affected areas in Darfur states, Kassala, White Nile, Sennar and for the first time in Khartoum State. As of 2 September 2019, an estimated 346,300 people have been affected by heavy rains and flash floods across 16 states and the Abyei area\*, according to HAC and partners. HAC has reported 78 related deaths, mainly due to collapsed roofs and electrocution. In total 41,514 homes have been destroyed and 27,742 homes damaged.

In Khartoum, the inter-sector coordination group (ISCG) is meeting on a weekly basis to coordinate humanitarian actors around key needs, response and gaps. The ISCG will add the response to AWD/cholera to the agenda. At the state level, OCHA is working with state-level HACs' to coordinate the identification of key needs, response and gaps. In areas where OCHA is not present, agencies were identified as focal points to lead coordination efforts. Due to the scale of needs in White Nile State, OCHA has deployed a team to the state to coordinate response.

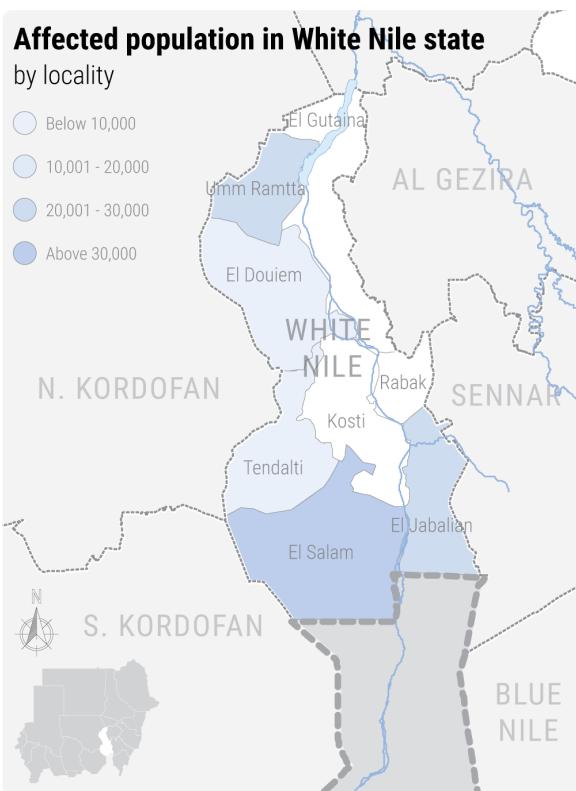
The total number of people affected by floods and in need of assistance is increasing slightly as more areas become accessible—water dries up—mainly in Al Salam and Tandali localities in White Nile State. In areas where humanitarian actors are not present, HAC and national actors are trying to meet needs, but response is hampered by limited relief supplies, funding or staff. The main need of all people affected by floods are emergency shelter and household supplies (ES/NFIs). According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the ES/NFI sector in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is only 0.3 per cent funded as of 12 September 2019. Other assistance needs include food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health services.

### Outstanding gaps

Despite all ongoing response efforts by government authorities, UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGO and regional countries, not all people have received the assistance they need. In White Nile, Sennar, Khartoum, and Gedaref states an estimated 36,000 people still need water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. In White Nile, Sennar, and El Gezira states, 107,000 people still need health assistance. In White Nile, Khartoum, Sennar, and Kassala states, about 45,000 people still need ES/NFIs. There has been limited education assistance provided.

### Forecast

According to the latest Sudan Meteorological Association (SMA) forecast, less rainfall is expected as the rainy season comes to an end across the country. However, slightly above normal rainfall is expected in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and southern parts of the Darfur area. The risk of water-borne disease outbreaks (acute watery diarrhoea (AWD),



cholera) remains high and additional needs may arise in the coming months. Vector control activities need to be strengthened in all states to mitigate this risk.

\*The final status of the Abyei Area is yet to be determined.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (1 hour ago)

### Emergency Shelter/Non-food Items (ES/NFIs) Sector Flood Response

#### *Sector Overview*

As of 3 September 2019, approximately 59,351 households or approximately 281,000 individuals have been affected by the floods across Sudan. Affected households include IDPs, refugees, and communities who are in need of shelter solutions and life-saving non-food items (NFIs) such as plastic sheeting, plastic mats, jerry cans, blankets and cooking sets. These items help restore a minimal sense of dignity and protection against exposure to the elements, mitigate health risks and provide some privacy and security to those in need.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) carried out rainy season preparedness activities between 23 June and 7 August in nine 'open area' settlements in Jebel Aulia, Sharq El Nile, and Umbadda localities, delivering NFI kits to over 13,405 South Sudanese refugee families. An additional 2,142 vulnerable host community families also received NFI kits. The NFI kits included mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, and jerry cans provided by UNICEF.

#### *Response*

To date, the Sector has been able to response to the needs of some 20,078 households or 100,390 individuals (34% of those in need) through 10 Sector partners across 7 of 13 states with NFI needs. Through the NFI Core Pipeline managed by UNHCR, the Sector has responded to the needs of some 7,274 households or 36,370 individuals since the beginning of the flood season in July 2019.

Response per state is as follows: East Darfur 34 HH reached; Kassala 796 HH; Khartoum 16,349; North Darfur 1,924 HH reached; North Kordofan (accessible villages) 1,450 HH reached; Red Sea 1,697 HH; South Darfur 400 HH reached; and in White Nile state, 15,500 HH. Partners also reached affected households in Abyei and Agok.

In White Nile State, HAC has provided emergency household supplies to 1,500 people. Civil Defense, in coordination with UNHCR, air-dropped 1,554 NFI kits to people in areas inaccessible due to flood waters and poor road conditions. The international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) distributed emergency household supplies (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, plastic sheeting, soap, women's sanitation supplies, and water purification tablets) to people affected by floods in Shabasha and Elwihda areas (Ed Douiem locality) and in Guli area (Kosti locality).

In Sennar and River Nile states, Civil Defense provided tents, plastic sheeting and empty sacks to affected households.

In Kassala, UNHCR has dispatched NFI kits and plastic sheeting to support timely NFI response to affected households.

In Khartoum state, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) distributed emergency household supplies in Al Gaili, Wad Ramli and Mayo areas. The international NGO Italian Cooperation distributed 500 plastic sheets in the Mayo area.

#### *Gaps*

The current gap for NFI needs stands at 66% of households affected across 13 states, with key gaps in White Nile and Khartoum states. NFI Core pipeline has allocated additional resources to meet the needs in Khartoum, White Nile, and Red Sea states. In addition to planned responses in the pipeline in West, North and East Darfur, and North Kordofan states.

In South Kordofan, a truck from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) will transport emergency household supplies from Abassiya to Abu Kershola locality, with WHO providing fuel and operational costs.

Shelter gap remains high, as most affected households do not have access to emergency materials for temporary shelter. Some families have taken refuge in buildings such as schools. Given the near end of the rainy season, shelter interventions for vulnerable IDPs, and host communities are a top priority intervention

ES/NFI supplies are also needed in the following states: Sennar, River Nile, Gedaref, Northern and El Gezira States.

In Khartoum State, there are outstanding gaps in shelter and NFI in Sharg Elnile, Jabal Awliya, Al Gaili and Wad Ramli.

In Red Sea and North Kordofan states, there are areas still inaccessible due to flood waters. In Red Sea, ES/NFI assistance for about 80 families is pending and in North Kordofan 12 villages are inaccessible and affected people need NFIs. Additionally, in the Abyei PCA box, some areas remain inaccessible due to flood waters and partners are looking into other options to deliver NFIs to the affected people.

In East Darfur, there are unconfirmed reports of flood-affected families in Muhajiriya in Yassin localities.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 days ago)

### Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Sector Flood Response

#### *Overview*

The World Food Programme (WFP) has pre-positioned and re-allocated food stocks to ensure rapid response to people affected by floods. Additional support from Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is also planned

#### *Response*

In Khartoum State, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) distributed food in Al Gaili, Wad Ramli and Mayo areas. National partners have also distributed food to people affected.

HAC has provided food and emergency household supplies to people in White Nile (1,500 people), Red Sea and Sennar (1,250 people) states.

In North Darfur State, WFP, in cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), provided one-month food and nutrition assistance and distributed food assistance to families affected in El Kuma and Tawilla localities reaching more than 9,000 individuals.

In South Darfur State, the Zakat chamber provided food assistance to those affected in Ed El Fursan locality, HAC provided 250 families with food security and livelihood assistance and WFP provided 2,000 individuals with one-month half food rations.

In El Gezira State, local authorities distributed food to those affected in Almanagil locality.

In Kassala, WFP has provided one-month food and nutrition assistance to 1,120 individuals.

In White Nile, WFP is planning to provide food and nutrition assistance up to 40,000 individuals

### **Gaps**

More food assistance is needed in Khartoum state. In the Abyei PCA box some areas remain inaccessible due to flood waters and partners are looking into other options to deliver food to the affected people.

Restocking of seeds, tools and livestock is required in Kassala, White Nile, North Darfur, Red Sea, Kassala and Blue Nile states.

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## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE (1 hour ago)**

### **Health Sector Flood Response**

#### **Sector Overview**

The coordination of the country health response is coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) Flood Response task force, co-chaired with the World Health Organization (WHO). The FMoH, with WHO support, has activated the daily Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) in all health facilities in areas affected by floods.

WHO supported activation of epidemic-prone diseases alert investigation and response in all affected states. Community mobilization and an integrated vector control campaign were launched, with WHO providing operational costs, equipment, personal protection, 24 trucks, and training. The FMoH and SMoH provided chemicals and follow up. The campaign will benefit about 600,000 people.

Sexual and Reproductive Health assistance is required in all affected states. Out of the total population affected by floods it is estimated that 83,112 are women of reproductive age, of whom 8,276 are currently pregnant. Emergency reproductive health kits, including clean delivery kits, are needed across all affected states to ensure safe deliveries, the provision of emergency obstetric care services, as well as other life-saving sexual reproductive health services.

#### **Response**

Throughout Sudan, WHO distributed 16 Rapid Response Kits - enough to cover the needs of 2 million people.

In Khartoum State, WHO provided medicine and medical supplies to health facilities in areas affected to cover the health needs of 32,000 people for one month. WHO pre-positioned five surgical and trauma kits in five hospitals in Khartoum. WHO also supported 11 mobile clinics in Khartoum and six in White Nile.

The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) established six temporary clinics and the Doctors Committee established an additional six clinics with WHO providing all clinics with medicines and orientation on EWARS and reporting of imminent health threats. WHO provided surgical supplies for 200 major interventions (including cesarean sections) to Al Bashair hospital to ensure affordable referral treatment for people affected by floods. WHO provided 10 Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), five Rapid Response Kits (RRK), and miscellaneous supplies enough for more than 70,000 people.

Vector control campaigns are ongoing in Suba and Elhela areas(Khartoum State) and will last until 3 December 2019. Six days of medical and solid waste cleaning campaign were initiated by WHO, in collaboration with the national NGO NAFEER and Resistance Committee, in major hospitals in Khartoum State including, Ibrahim Malik, Bashair, Bahri, Omdurman Pediatric, Alban Jadeed, and Al Turki. UNICEF dispatched medical and emergency supplies that will cover

the health needs of between 35,000 and 40,000 people affected by floods in the Jebel Awliya area. UNFPA conducted a joint visit with Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to Wad Ramli, El Jaili and Abu Tilaiha in Khartoum State where 1,350 dignity kits were distributed. The visit revealed a lack of sexual reproductive health services in temporary clinics in the affected areas. Midwives reported losing their midwifery kits while fleeing the flooded areas.

UNFPA transported volunteer doctors and medicines to emergency clinics located in floods-affected areas in the state. These doctors will also provide Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and other health services to pregnant women in these areas.

In Kassala State, SMoH distributed 730 long-lasting insecticide nets (LLIN), insecticides and 25 toilet slabs. WHO donated 5 Fogging machines, 10 water testing kits, 2 Hudson Pumps and 3 larva collection kits along with operational costs to initiate vector control and water quality testing in areas where the flood water was drained. WHO provided medical supplies to cover the health needs of 20,000 people for one month, and provided operational support for one temporary health clinic.

In South Darfur State, WHO provided one IEHK, which can serve up to 3,000 for 3 months. In addition, WHO provided health supplies to health facilities in the state and supported the operation costs for water quality monitoring. WHO/SMoH jointly provided health education for 600 people affected by floods in Nyala South.

In North Kordofan State, UNFPA supported SMoH to distribute 225 dignity kits in Gabrat Elshiekh, El Rehad, and Um Rawaba localities. Another 1,775 dignity kits will be distributed soon. In addition, UNFPA supported SMoH to distribute Emergency RH kit 12 (Blood transfusion kit) to El Obeid Hospital. This will allow the health staff to perform safe blood transfusion after testing for HIV, syphilis , hepatitis B and C.

In South Kordofan, the health situation in areas affected by floods is stable with no reports of any related disease outbreaks. WHO and health partners have sufficient relief supplies available and have the capacity to support operational costs. In Talodi locality, three rapid response kits (RRK) have been pre-positioned—each kit has essential drugs and medical supplies to cover 10,000 people for one month. Al Abassiya, Rashad and Abu Kershola localities have all received one RRK each. UNICEF is partnering with SMoH to provided one integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) kits—each kit can cover 3,000 children under five years—in the four affected localities.

In North Darfur, UNFPA supported the distribution of 45 dignity kits in Abu Shouk IDP camp, 40 dignity kits in Gary village in El Fasher, and 131 dignity kits in El Salam IDP camp. UNFPA also supported the distribution of 80 clean delivery kits to Saudi Hospital in El Fasher and 37 clean delivery kits to El Salam and Abu Shouk IDP camps.

In West Darfur State, SMoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, TGH provided vector control interventions.

In East Darfur State, WHO provided medicine and medical supplies, enough for 3,000 people for one month, for refugee response.

In Sennar State, WHO committed to provide medical supplies, enough to support 12,000 people for one month. WHO will send additional staff to support flood response.

In Gedaref State, WHO supported the operational costs for community mobilization and integrated vector control and provided with 10 water testing kits, 5 fogging machines, 2 hudson pumps, and 10 larvae collection kits.

In White Nile, SMoH, with the support of UNFPA, distributed clean delivery kits to pregnant women and distributed emergency reproductive health kits to health facilities in Um Ramata, Alsalam and Aljabalain localities. These kits contain surgical supplies which provide basic emergency obstetric care for pregnant mothers. Clean delivery kits were

also given to 10 midwives in Um Ramata and Alsalam localities and in Alshegaig Hospital. UNFPA supported the national NGO CAFA to provided SRH and Gender-based-violence services in mobile clinics in Alsalam and Aljabalain localities.

In Blue Nile State, health partners are carrying out vector control campaigns in El Roseires locality and the routine health activities are ongoing. UNICEF prepositioned one AWD, Periphery kit, Renewable and one AWD Periphery Drug kit at the SMoH in Blue Nile. This week UNICEF in coordination with WHO and MoH released following items for Blue Nile SMoH: 15 IMCI kit, 10 pack of Zinc 20mg tablets/PAC-100, and 10 cartons of ORS low osm. 20.5g/1L CAR/10x100. In Red Sea State, WHO, FMoH and SMoH trained 40 doctors and nurses on medical case management.

#### **Gaps**

In Khartoum State, more medicine and medical supplies are needed. Support for affordable life-saving referral services for emergency cases in affected areas is also required.

In North Kordofan State, health facilities need emergency supplies. Stocks of clean delivery kits are available but more are needed.

In Blue Nile State, more support for vector control and water safety campaigns; water chlorination and community awareness is needed.

UNFPA reports a gap in the supply of dignity kits as there has been no pre-positioning of supplies due to lack of funding.

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## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 days ago)**

### **Nutrition Sector Flood Response**

#### ***Response***

In White Nile State, there are health and nutrition response plans in place. UNICEF provided nutrition supplies. In the El Duimia locality, there is limited OTP/TSFP service ongoing with RUTF supplies provided by UNICEF.

In North Kordofan State, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening was carried out. In addition, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programmes and a mobile outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) have been established. Nutrition supplies have been pre-positioned will be distributed in areas that are accessible. In Jebrait El Sheik/Alandraya there are mass MUAC screening, IYCF activities and mobile OTP.

Beside financial support provide to partners (SMoH& NGOs) to run flood response related activities, including referral for malnourished cases, the following nutrition supplies were dispatched to the field to mitigate any increase in needs/enrollment of malnourished children: 5,200 cartons of RUTF were dispatched to East and South Darfur, Kasalla, Ghadref, West Kordofan, Blue Nile and Sennar states . 260 cartons of Therapeutic Milk (F100 & F75) and 30 MUAC tapes packs were delivered to Central and North Darfur states.

In El Kuma, North Darfur, WFP is providing emergency blanket feeding for 1,300 children aged 6-59 months and 300 PLW. In Tawilla there is a mass MUAC screening, OTP services with prepositioned supplies of RUTF and infant and young child (IYCF) activities.

#### ***Gaps***

In Kassala State, mass MUAC screening needs to be carried out with ready-to-use therapeutic food and ready-to-use supplementary food interventions in the 22 villages in Naher Atbara, Rural Kassala, and Halfa El Gadida localities, that have been affected.

In White Nile State, WFP is re-allocating stocks for nutrition assistance.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (6 days ago)

### Protection Sector Flood Response

#### Sector Overview

UNFPA is planning to target the following flood affected states:

Khartoum, South, North, West and East Darfur, Kassala, Gadaref, White Nile and North Kordofan. The response will focus on providing life-saving SRH services (Emergency RH kits and dignity kits will be distributed). In addition to basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care, this includes provision of clinical management of rape and referral services for survivors of sexual violence, family planning, STI management.

State	Women & Girls of Reproductive Health Age (Need of Dignity Kits)	Dignity Kits	Gap in Dignity Kits	Estimated number of cases of sexual violence who will seek care	Kit 3 Needed
North Darfur	2,779	216	2,563	56	1
West Darfur	1,400	-	1,400	28	1
South Darfur	1,848	-	1,848	37	1
Abyei PCA	3,581	-	3,581	72	2
N. Kordofan	5,130	225	4,905	103	2
White Nile	15,956	27	15,929	319	6
Sennar	5,243	-	5,243	105	2
Gedaref	3,564	-	3,564	71	2
El Gezira	2,748	-	2,748	55	1
Kassala	5,396	-	5,396	108	2
Red Sea	2,476	-	2,476	50	1
River Nile	906	-	906	18	1
Khartoum	7,694	1,350	6,344	154	3
Northern	240	-	240	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,962</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58,962</b>	<b>1,179</b>	

*Calculations based on the MISP calculator*

There remains a large gap in the supply of dignity kits due to funding limitations. This has resulted in the inability to preposition and delays response which has a negative impact on women and girls. The distribution of dignity kits are also an important element to raise awareness and promote in-depth discussions on Gender-based violence risks with affected people.

Additional areas of concern include protection risks due to lack of privacy and overcrowding of displaced people. Existing gaps in other sectors such as the lack of functioning WASH facilities, lack of shelter materials and unsafe access to services pose a risk especially to women and girls. There is also a noted lack of awareness on GBV risks and services.

#### Response

In Khartoum, UNFPA has conducted a joint visit with Sudanese Red Crescent to the following floods affected areas in Khartoum: Wad Ramli, Aljaili and Abu Tilaiha. 1350 dignity kits were distributed.

In White Nile, UNFPA supported CAFA (a local NGO) to establish mobile clinics providing SRH and GBV services in Alsalam locality. In addition, 27 women of reproductive age received dignity kits.

In North Kordofan, UNFPA supported SMOH to distribute 225 dignity kits to Gabrat elshiekh, Elrahad, and Um Rawaba localities. Another 1775 dignity kits are planned for distribution.

In North Darfur, UNFPA supported the distribution of 45 dignity kits in Abu Shouk Camp, 40 dignity kits in Gary village in Al Fasher and 131 dignity kits in Al Salam camp

#### Gaps

Major gaps include dignity kits for affected women and girls of reproductive health age and mapping of GBV services in the affected localities in order to establish referral mechanisms.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (1 hour ago)

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector Flood Response

#### *Sector Overview*

In Khartoum State UNHCR with Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR) completed rainy season preparedness in July and early August for over 15,000 South Sudanese refugees and host community households in "open area" sites in Umbadda, Sharq El Nile and Jebel Awliya localities.

In White Nile State, UNDP has made tractors and trailers available which can be used to move people to higher ground.

#### *Response*

In Khartoum State, national partners are carrying out environmental health activities. To support integrated vector control activities and access to safe water, WHO provided fogging machines, water reservoirs, water quality testing kits, water filters and personal protective equipment to cover all affected areas. To support integrated vector control activities and access to safe water, UNICEF provided five water reservoirs. WHO supported with 25 water testing kits, 10 fogging machines, two hudson pumps, 100 personal protective equipment, three larvae collection kits and 2,000 water filters to initiate water quality and vector control interventions.

The Ministry of Health in Khartoum released about 2.89 million SDG for the construction of 300 emergency latrines; disinfection and cleaning of latrines (labour costs); chlorination of water sources, including supervision and monitoring; and chlorine tablets.

In South Kordofan WHO activated technical meetings with the SMoH at the start of the floods. Meetings are held every two days to exchange updates. In addition, WHO and the health sector activated reporting from 203 health facilities to strengthen the surveillance system. Water quality monitoring and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are ongoing in all affected areas and vector control campaigns will be carried out soon. The international NGO Goal is carrying out water quality monitoring, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, and vector control campaigns Abu Kershola, while the SMoH—with the support of WHO—is covering Abbassiya, Rashad and Talodi localities. UNICEF also supported SMoH to conduct health promotion activities in the affected areas. UNICEF has provided slabs for emergency latrines to be distributed in Abu Kershola.

In Kassala State, UNICEF dispatched water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies and mosquito nets. WHO provided 10 water testing kits, five fogging machines, two hudson pumps, and three larvae collection kits to initiate water quality and vector control interventions.

In North Darfur, WASH supplies and slabs for latrines were distributed to all affected families. In Tawilla, 38 out of the required 600 latrines have been built so far. Vector control activities are ongoing. The government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) trucked in water for the first five days of flooding, after which UNICEF took over for two weeks. The international NGO COOPI provided a generator and water pump for one of the damaged boreholes. WHO provided 10 water testing kits, one fogging machine, two hudson pumps and three Larvae collection kits to initiate water quality and vector control interventions.

In South Darfur State, latrine disinfection has been carried out. Water quality control is being carried out by UNICEF, WHO, WES, and the Ministry of Health. WHO provided WASH assistance including water supplies for water quality management (water filters etc) and vector control supplies (fogging and spraying machines, and personal protection equipment). WHO supported with operational support and provided 10 water testing Kits, one fogging machine, two hudson pumps and three larvae collection kits to initiate water quality and vector control interventions.

In Sennar State, local authorities rehabilitated drainage systems and opened blocked drains. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) provided empty sacks and water pumps to drain stagnant water. WHO provided WASH assistance including water supplies for water quality management (water filters etc) and vector control supplies (fogging and spraying machines, and personal protection equipment).

In North Kordofan State, WHO provided WASH assistance including water supplies for water quality management (water filters etc) and vector control supplies (fogging and spraying machines, and personal protection equipment).

In El Gezira , Red Sea and River Nile states, WASH supplies were distributed and WHO provided vector control equipment (fogging and spraying machines, personal protection equipment), water testing kits, fogging machines, hudson pumps and larvae collection kits. In addition, draining of stagnant water is ongoing in River Nile State.

In White Nile, UNICEF provided 100 cartons of 33mg chlorine tablets, 2,150 water jerry cans and 50 cartons of soap (180 pcs each).

UNICEF's Communication for Development Section in partnership with the SMoH/ Health Promotion Unit organized a training for 200 youth volunteers form Khartoum state on flood response, who are responding to floods. The volunteers are from three localities in Khartoum state (Jabal Aulia, East Nile and Khartoum North). Those volunteers are part of the community initiatives of Nafeer, Thorat Khartif (Rainy Season Revolution), Community Resistance Groups, Health Promotion Volunteers Network and Youth Forum to support people affected by heavy rains and floods in Khartoum state. They are divided into six groups and are linked with Health Promotion offices in each locality. They receive interactive training to enhance their knowledge on water-borne diseases and prevention methods; interpersonal communication skill and using social media in social mobilization. The trained volunteers will conduct behavior change activities in the affected area for 15 days spread over one month.

#### **Gaps**

In Khartoum State, WASH services including waste collection and draining of stagnant water is needed. In addition, more hygiene promotion campaigns are required in all affected areas.

In Kassala State, the water station in Aroma locality needs to be repaired and vector control activities need to be started as soon as the area becomes accessible. Areas which are currently inaccessible due to flood waters will need WASH and vector control assistance and damaged latrines will need repairing.

In White Nile, Red Sea, North Darfur, El Gezira, River Nile, West Darfur, Gedaref and Northern states, more WASH services are needed. In addition, vector control activities are needed in White Nile and Red Sea states.

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## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 days ago)**

### **Refugee Flood Response**

In Khartoum, flooding in Jebel Aulia locality has affected 250 refugee households in Dar Es Salaam Block 7 "Open Area" and over 400 households in Bantiu "Open Area", based on a recent rapid needs assessment conducted by COR. At least 426 latrines have been destroyed in Bantiu. Roads to Bantiu and the Dar Es Salaam "Open Area" sites are blocked and require sand and repair support to ensure sustained access to refugee households there. Water drainage ditches in Dar Es Salaam Block 7 have collapsed and needs repair. Vector control is urgently needed to mitigate disease outbreaks and risks associated with standing water.

In White Nile, refugee camps on the western bank of the White Nile River in Al Salam locality have been inaccessible for the last week due to washed out roads from recent floods. However, UNHCR and COR teams were able to reach Al Redis I and II, Jouri and Al Kashafa camps on 26 August for a rapid assessment of damages.

The assessments confirmed the following damages to camp infrastructure: to classrooms, distribution waiting areas, police station, clinic waiting areas in Al Redis I; distribution waiting areas and child friendly spaces in Al Redis II; and damages to clinic waiting areas, police station, classrooms and medicines warerhouse in Jouri camp. Over 900 refugee households in camps and an estimated 900 host community households have had their shelters completely collapse or partially damaged and are in urgent need of shelter assistance and rehabilitation support.

UNHCR, Plan, ADRA and CAFOD, Qatar Foundation are supporting on NFI assistance for affected households across the State. NFI distribution in El Salam locality, including to affected refugee camps and hosting areas began this week.

An inter-agency needs assessment indicates a number of affected refugee households in Mayo and Salama neighbourhoods in Sharq El Nile locality, with urgent shelter, NFI, WASH, nutrition and health needs.

UNHCR and COR completed an NFI distributions in the 'Open Areas' refugee sites in Sharq El Nile, Umbadda and Jebel Aulia localities in July/early August, as part of rainy season preparedness, including host communities, ahead of the rains.

In East Darfur, both Kario and Al Nimir refugee camps have been affected, with damage to registration and reception centres reported. About 50 refugee households in Kario have been affected. Heavy rains on 22 August damaged the shelters of nearly 200 refugee households in Al Nimir, and the road to the camp is completely washed away. The road to Kario is also very badly damaged. HAC and WHO are assessing affected localities and host communities in the state.

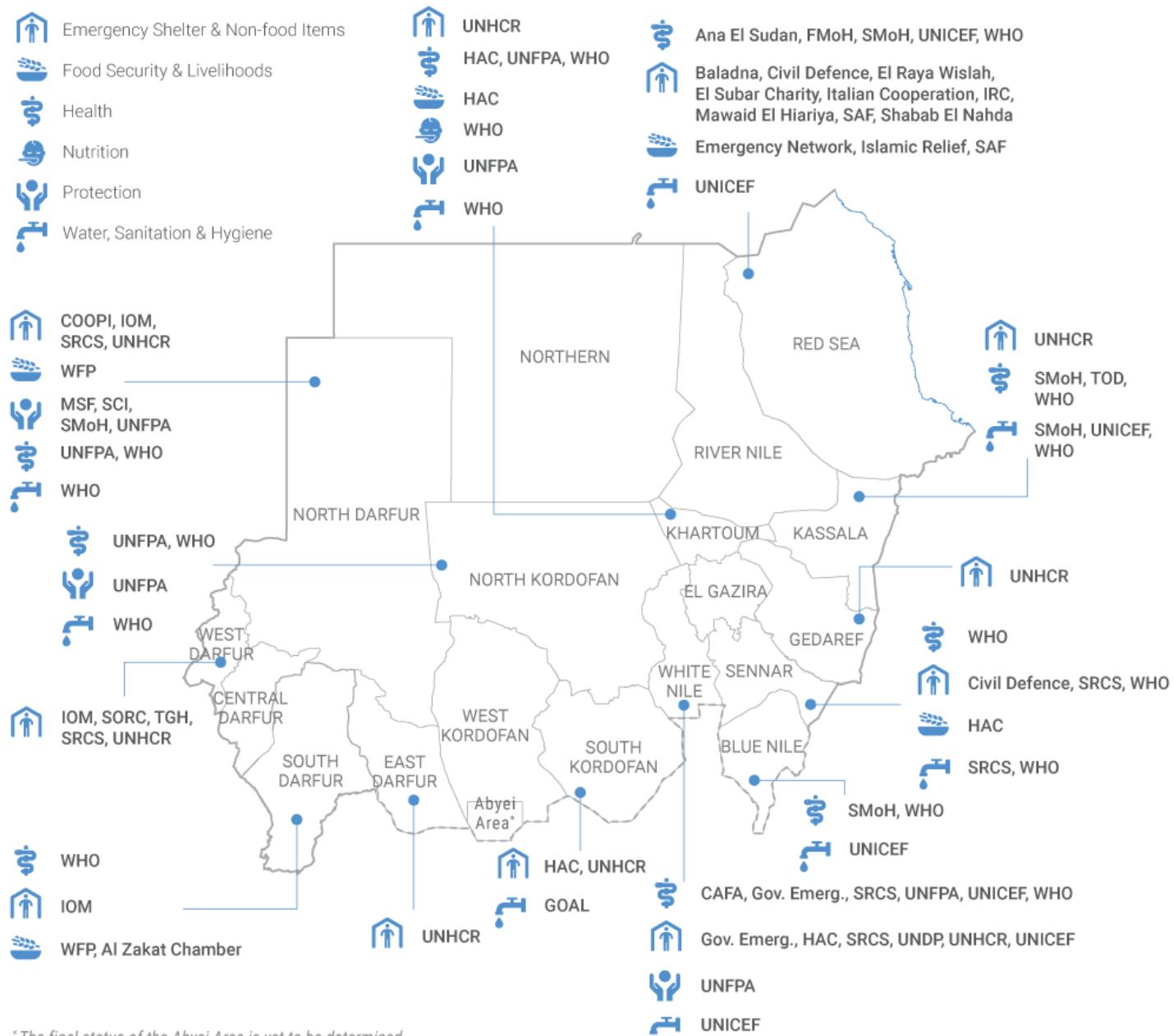
Preparedness in both camps was completed before the rain season, blanket distribution of plastic sheets, in addition to cleaning of drainage and haffirs in both camps. Extensive flood prevention digging and maintenance had been completed in 2018 for Kario and El Ferdous settlements, as both sites are very flood prone.

## RESPONSE

UNHCR will support affected refugee households in refugee locations as needed. UNHCR will also provide NFI assistance to host community households based on assessed needs. All needed repairs to camp infrastructure in White Nile and East Darfur States will also be completed. UNHCR is also support on nutrition, NFI and WASH response for refugee and host communities in Khartoum State.

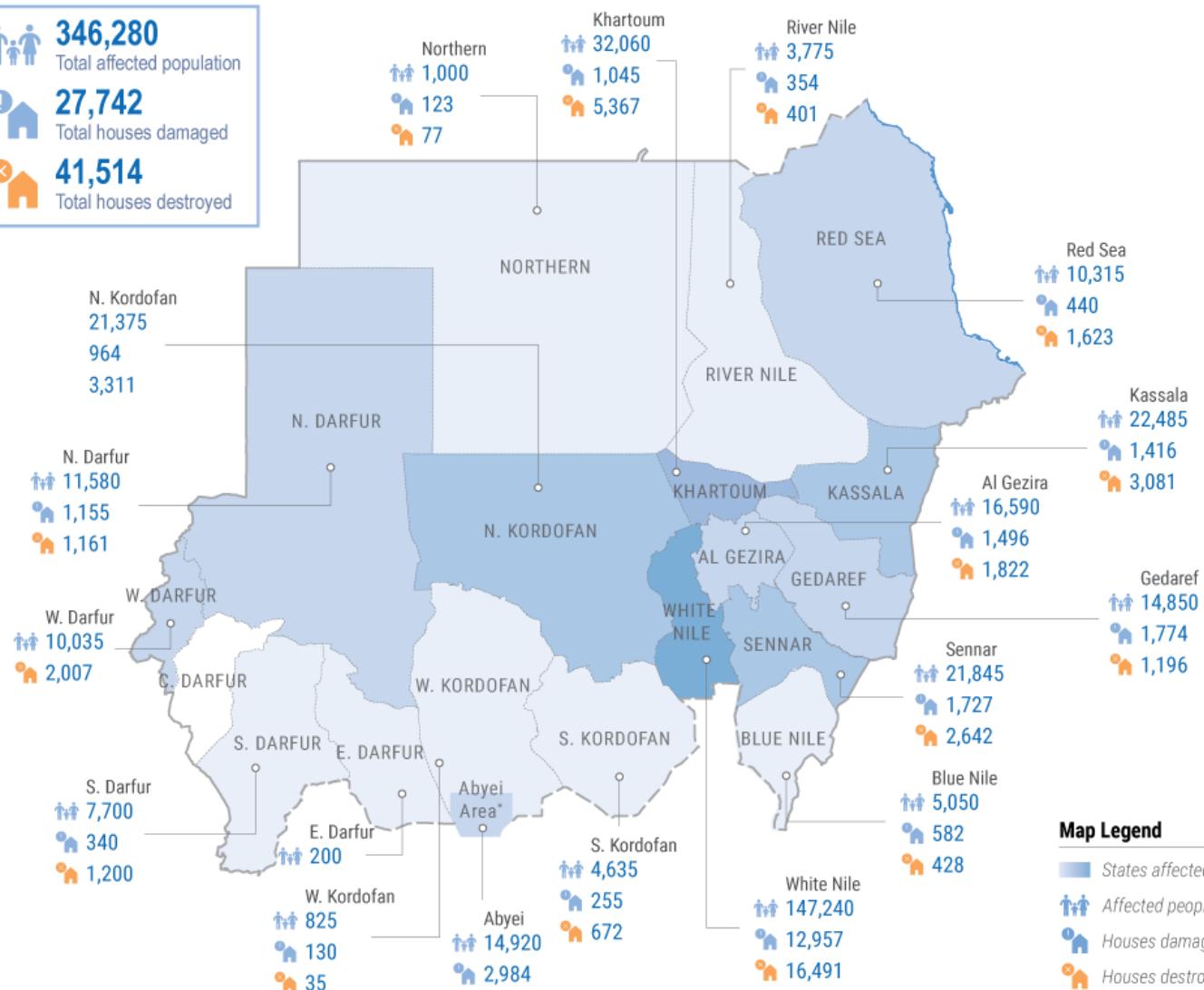
## VISUAL (14 days ago)

### Map of Sectors Responding to Floods by State



**VISUAL** (7 days ago)

### MAP: Floods across Sudan (As of 2 September 2019)



\* The final status of the Abyei Area is yet to be determined.

Source: HAC and partners

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