

HIGHLIGHTS

- So far this year, 42,300 people in Sudan have been affected by heavy rains and flash floods, which is significantly less compared to the same period last year, when over 216,000 people were affected.
- US\$90,000 is needed to fund AWD response activities over the coming two months in Central Darfur.
- 1,000 people forced to flee inter-tribal conflict in Central Darfur take refuge in North Darfur and receive assistance.
- MSF-E carries out vaccination campaigns for measles, meningitis and polio for new IDPs in El Sireaf, North Darfur.



A home destroyed by heavy rains and floods in North Darfur (IA mission, 2017)

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About 42,300 people affected by heavy rains and flash floods throughout the country

Heavy rains and flash floods had affected about 42,300 people in Khartoum, Al Gezira, Sennar, North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile states as of 13 August 2017, according to the Government of Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). This is significantly lower compared to the same period last year, when over 216,000 people were affected by heavy rains and flash floods. HAC has yet to determine exact needs, response and gaps for people affected in Khartoum and Al Gezira states.

In Khartoum State, 205 homes were destroyed and 845 damaged, affecting an estimated 5,250 people. In Al Gezira State, 678 homes were destroyed and 79 damaged, affecting an estimated 3,785 people.

In South Kordofan, 450 homes were destroyed and 43 damaged, affecting an estimated 2,840 people. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is currently following up with HAC and humanitarian partners to identify needs.

In Central Darfur, 897 homes were destroyed, affecting an estimated 4,485 people, mainly in Hameedia and Hasahisa internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. A joint assessment by humanitarian organisations, including HAC, recommended immediate provision of emergency shelter and household supplies to all affected families in both camps.

In Sennar State, 1,059 homes were destroyed and 765 were damaged, affecting an estimated 9,120 people. In response, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) distributed 200 pieces of plastic sheeting and readymade food, and provided support in evacuating some affected households.

In North Darfur State, 104 homes were destroyed and 128 were damaged, affecting an estimated 1,041 people. In response, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) distributed 150 emergency household sets and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)—through the National NGO Dar El Salam Development Association (DDA)—distributed 144 latrine slabs and soap to 281 flood-affected families. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed an additional 82 emergency household sets and 232 water filters. The World Health Organization (WHO)—through the national NGO Patient Help Fund (PHF)—is running two health facilities in Shangil Tobaya locality.

In South Darfur State, 1,113 homes were destroyed and 727 damaged, affecting an estimated 9,200 people. In response, UNICEF—through the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES)—distributed 200 latrine slabs, chlorine tablets and scaled up hygiene promotion, solid waste management and water quality monitoring activities. The international NGOs OXFAM, CARE International Switzerland (CIS) and American Refugee Committee (ARC) distributed building materials for latrines and 200 sacks of sorghum from the government's charitable institution Zakat Chamber.

FIGURES 2017

# people in need in Sudan (2017 HNO)	4.8 million
# people in need in Darfur (2017 HNO)	3 million
GAM caseload (2017 HNO)	2.2 million
South Sudanese refugees Since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 July 2017	416,829
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2017	167,784

FUNDING

159.3 million

US\$ received in 2017

19.8%

Reported funding (FTS, as of 13 August 2017)

So far this year, about 42,300 people in Sudan have been affected by heavy rains and flash floods, which is significantly less compared to August 2016 when over 216,000 people were affected

In White Nile State, 919 homes were destroyed and 390 were damaged, affecting an estimated 6,545 people. In response, UNHCR distributed 200 pieces of plastic sheeting, 200 kitchen utensils and 200 jerry cans. The Zakat Chamber distributed food, while the Civil Defence distributed 36 tents. In addition, the international NGO Plan Sudan distributed tools to assist in drainage activities, including hoes, shovels, and empty sacks.

Table: Flood damage across Sudan as of August 2017

State	Homes destroyed	Homes damaged	People affected
Khartoum	205	845	5,250
Al Gezira	678	79	3,785
South Kordofan	450	43	2,840
Central Darfur	897	-	4,485
Sennar	1,059	765	9,120
North Darfur	104	128	1,041
South Darfur	1,113	727	9,200
White Nile	919	390	6,545
Total	5,425	2,977	42,266

Source: HAC

Above average rainfall in most cropping areas of Sudan, FEWS NET

Meanwhile, according to the latest [FEWS NET East Africa Seasonal Monitor Report](#) for August 2017, seasonal rainfall in Sudan has continued to be above average during the past few weeks, which has been favourable in most cropping areas of the country. The weekly forecasts indicate continued intensification of seasonal rainfall, with increased likelihood for flooding in flood-prone areas of eastern Sudan. However, there are localised areas in western Darfur where July rains were below average, resulting in drier-than-normal vegetation conditions. In coming weeks, seasonal rains are expected to intensify and may help ease the current dry conditions in parts of western Darfur.

Need for accelerated AWD preparedness and response in Central Darfur

In early August, a joint mission visited Central Darfur's Nertiti and Zalingei areas to report on gaps and challenges in the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) response activities. The mission included representatives from the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Development Agency (UNDP), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and OCHA.

Humanitarian access and insecurity remain major challenges for the implementation of key health and protection interventions in the area. Additionally, Nertiti's hospital faces gaps in medicines, including oral and intravenous rehydration solutions, which are needed in the treatment of AWD. The hospital also lacks an isolation ward, has staffing shortages—with



Health clinic in Nertiti (Central Darfur) (2017, WHO)

US\$90,000 is needed to fund AWD response activities over the coming two months

just two physicians and two nurses currently on board—and lacks proper health administration and hospital management staff.

In Zalingei hospital, there are several sanitation issues, including lack of latrines and evidence of improper solid waste management, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases, including AWD, spreading more quickly.

To respond adequately and swiftly to the growing needs, the mission found that in Central Darfur, which is reporting suspected cases of AWD for the first time, six localities require isolation centres to be established as soon as possible. It also concluded that immediate life-saving interventions are required in the areas of infection control and waste management, community health promotion activities, as well as health care provider refresher trainings. An estimated US\$90,000 is needed to fund these activities over the coming two months, according to the mission's preliminary findings.

Aid reaches 1,000 IDPs who fled to El Sireaf, North Darfur, due to inter-tribal conflict in Central Darfur

1,000 people forced to flee inter-tribal conflict in Central Darfur take refuge in North Darfur and receive assistance

From 1 to 3 August 2017, OCHA, UNICEF and WES carried out a fact finding and monitoring mission to North Darfur's El Sireaf locality to assess the needs of an estimated 1,000 people (215 families) newly displaced from Central Darfur's Salayle village (Umm Dukhun locality) who sought shelter in El Hariga area, approximately 3km southwest of El Sireaf town. These people fled their homes following conflict between the Misseriya and the Salamat tribes which reportedly resulted in the burning of their village and the loss of most of their property and assets (food, livestock and essential household items), according to community leaders and local authorities. The IDPs reported food, water, education, health, nutrition and emergency household supplies as their main needs. According to the IDP leaders, they will remain in El Sireaf and will not return to Central Darfur.

The community were originally from El Sireaf area but had fled to Central Darfur over 50 years ago. They no longer have any connections with relatives in the El Sireaf area and are considered IDPs. More affected families are expected to arrive soon, but difficulties in crossing *wadis* (seasonal riverbeds)—which are flooded due to recent rains—and lack of transportation in Central Darfur, have delayed their arrival.

MSF-E carried out vaccination campaigns for measles, meningitis and polio in El Sireaf



*MSF-E and UNAMID
are trucking in water
for the new IDPs in El
Sireaf*

Nutrition, water, health and sanitation interventions

Aid organisations in the area carried out a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for 256 children aged between six and 59 months, of whom 12 were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 36 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All malnourished children were provided with immediate treatment.

The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E) started a mobile clinic—that works two days a week—with two medical assistants and put in place a referral system to transfer complicated medical cases to hospitals. In addition, MSF-E carried out a vaccination campaign from 8 to 9 July targeting children aged from six to 59 months for measles; 9 months to 15 years for meningitis; and children under the age of one year for polio.

MSF-E also distributed emergency household supplies to the new IDP families. As of 10 August, the NGO had trucked in 15,000 litres of drinking water daily (equivalent to 14 litres per person per day) for both the IDP and host community. MSF-E has started health promotion activities and built 20 latrines (almost one latrine for every 53 people). From 11 August, UNICEF—through WES—started trucking in 15,000 litres of drinking daily to IDPs. The African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) also provided water and healthcare services to the IDPs upon their arrival in the area.

For sanitation assistance, UNICEF and WES—through the national NGO Otash Organisation—distributed about 2,000 jerry cans and a three-month supply of soap to the new IDP families. UNICEF has also distributed 150 latrine slabs and is providing plastic sheeting for latrine fencing needed in order to finish building additional improved latrines to ensure a people to latrine ratio of 20 to 1.

There are four basic and four secondary schools in the area, and UNICEF and WES provided 80 jerry cans to all four primary and two of the secondary schools to be used for collecting drinking water and handwashing. They also distributed three months' supply of soap (6,480 bars) to all students to promote handwashing practices and to prevent AWD in the school environment. In total, about 6,500 primary school children and 1,000 secondary school students were assisted in 24 schools in the area.



New IDP arrivals in El Hariga area, North Darfur (Aug 2017, UN)