The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises.

We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

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This report has been prepared by the Sudan Floods Task Force (FTF) with contributions from the humanitarian sectors.

A planning figure of **750,000 people affected** is used. This figure is based on projections and analysis of previous years’ data and forecasts showing that heavy rain will continue to fall across Ethiopia and parts of Sudan causing the Blue Nile water levels to rise another 30cm over the coming three days. Today, assessments by HAC, supported by the FTF and humanitarian community show there are 557,000 people affected.

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Situation Overview

Heavy rains and floods affect more people: Torrential rains and flooding are affecting an increasing number of people and causing more destruction across Sudan, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

On 8 September, HAC reported that more than 557,000 people were affected in 17 out of Sudan’s 18 states. More than 111,000 houses were either destroyed or damaged. The floods also damaged 1,700 ha of agricultural land, 179 public facilities (schools, health centres, and government offices), and 359 shops and warehouses, and killed 5,500 head of livestock.

The most affected states are Khartoum, North Darfur and Sennar, which account for 43 per cent of all people affected. HAC warned that more flood-related damages are anticipated in the coming few days in River Nile and Northern states.

The most urgent needs are shelter, non-food items, and WASH services. Readiness to respond to health situation as a result of floods and vector borne diseases is urgent. Another plane arrived in Khartoum from UAE with relief supplies. More than 170,000 flood-affected Sudanese people and refugees are receiving non-food supplies in Darfur.
Coordination and Humanitarian Financing

Coordination

The Government of Sudan’s Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has overall responsibility for the flood crisis. The international aid community plays a key role in supporting the coordination of the assessment of emergency needs and the response. Several structures operate at both the national and state level to ensure an effective and coordinated response.

A Flood Task Force has been activated. This is chaired by HAC and includes OCHA and humanitarian sector coordinators.

A State flood focal points meeting is chaired by OCHA and includes flood focal points from the 18 states. The focal points support coordination at the state level. The feed into the Flood Task Force and ensure that needs and response information flows in both directions.

There is regular engagement with HAC at both the federal and state level and with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD).

Financing

Sudan Humanitarian Fund

OCHA manages the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a country-based pooled fund to which donors contribute resources to ensure a timely, effective and coordinated response.

- $3.2M - half funded emergency shelter and NFIs, health and WASH pipelines that were prepositioned across the country ahead of the floods. The balance supports other humanitarian projects and programs responding to the crisis.

International Organisation for Migration

- $2.05M will be committed by September to support the Rapid Response Mechanism by September 2020.
Sectors

Overview of sector figures

The following pages contain details from sectors responding to the flood emergency.

Overview of the sector figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Reached*</th>
<th>Gap (People that need to be reached)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non-Food Items</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>636,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Livelihoods</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>27,224</td>
<td>722,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>186,973</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based Violence</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>212,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>748,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The People Reached information is still being collected and aggregated the sectors. One key challenge is avoiding double counting when information is collected from the multiple organisation working to deliver aid. A more comprehensive and complete picture will be available once more information has been cross-checked and shared with the Floods Task Force.
Stock mapping

Stocks have been pre-positioned to facilitate aid delivery. The following shows the current situation using the best available data.

Stocks were prepositioned for the full range of humanitarian response activities - not just for a potential flood response.

This information dates from before the heavy rains started at the beginning of July. Many sectors are reporting that stocks are running low or are depleted. International aid is arriving, and sectors are working to update the data with the latest information.

The following bar chart shows the availability of stocks to cover needs arising from sudden onset emergencies including floods. The original planning figure (anticipated number of people that could be affected by floods) was 250,000 people. This has now been revised to 750,000 because of the forecast for more rain and the ever-increasing numbers of people being affected - today there are 557,000.

Availability of stocks to cover the current needs
Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>GAP (people still to be reached)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82K</td>
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Needs
Flooding has resulted in hundreds of schools being damaged or destroyed (including equipment, furniture and learning materials) as well as dozens of schools hosting displaced persons seeking shelter. Tens of thousands of children are now at risk of not being able to return to school; school is scheduled to start on 27 September. Children’s education has already faced serious disruption due to COVID19-related school closures, which has resulted in significant learning losses, and is now at risk of further interruption due to floods.

Response
The education sector is currently assessing school damage and identifying schools hosting displaced persons. With schools due to reopen on 27 September, urgent support is needed to ensure all children will be able to return to school on schedule.

Schools Damaged/Destroyed: The education sector will be supporting flood-affected schools by providing Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) as alternative learning sites for schools that have been damaged or destroyed. Learning materials, furniture, and equipment will also need to be replaced in many schools.

Schools hosting displaced people: For schools currently being used as shelter, the education sector will support the identification of alternative, longer-term and more suitable shelter options. While being used as shelter, schooling should not take place in these schools unless there is a clear separation of spaces used for shelter and for education purposes. The education sector will be involved in monitoring the use of schools for shelter when no alternative shelter can be found to ensure that schools are returned to the educational community in a reasonable state and as quickly as possible.

Gaps/Challenges
The key gaps/challenges are (1) physical access to affected schools; (2) funding shortfalls; (3) competing needs in the context of COVID19; (4) few operational partners in the affected areas; (5) information flows between school, state, and federal level (5) data availability and management (no Education Management Information System)
Shelter and Non-Food Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>GAP (people still to be reached)</th>
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<tr>
<td>750K</td>
<td>114K</td>
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**Needs**

Heavy rains have affected an estimated 10,000 families across Sudan, with an estimated 38,594 houses destroyed, and 38,283 houses damaged across 17 states affecting all strata of the population. Families are residing with family and friends, in schools and in basic emergency shelter or tents with little or no non-food items. Affected people lack physical protection and are at a higher health risk of COVID-19. With Khartoum, North Darfur, Kassala, Gedarif, Sennar, and West Kordofan states having the highest need for NFI items. The sector aims to meet the needs of estimated 70,000 families with basic emergency shelter and NFI across Sudan. In addition, it plans to support 38,000 vulnerable families whose homes have been damaged or destroyed through improved sustainable shelter solutions, provision of shelter kits and in-kind grants to support shelter constructions across key locations in Sudan.

**Response**

Partners have assisted 114,000 families across Sudan. NFIs were distributed in anticipation of flooding in key locations such as White Nile, East Darfur and North Kordofan for refugees and host communities. The sector has an on-going response in nine states – Khartoum, Sennar, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, North, and West Kordofan, North Darfur and South Darfur. Assistance includes shelter and NFI kits – blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets, and plastic sheets. Mosquito nets are provided on request and as part of the sector’s Disaster Risk Reduction work, sandbags have been distributed in Khartoum through operational partners. The sector is exploring future shelter solutions such as shelter kits and in-kind grants and tools to support shelter rebuilding.

**Gaps/Challenges**

1. gaps in information sharing with state actors and community organizations;
2. Land allocation for relocated families;
3. Physical access to affected people;
4. Fuel shortages for transportation of NFI items and human resources;
5. Local and international procurement of NFI items (exchange rate, procurement, tax exemptions);
6. Distributions and shelter intervention cost for Sector’s operational partners;
7. Competing needs across Sudan in other emergencies.
Food Security and Livelihoods

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
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**Needs**

Heavy rains have affected an estimated 37,462 households in White Nile, East Darfur, North Darfur, West Darfur, Sennar, Kassala and Khartoum. Families are residing with family and friends, in schools and in basic emergency shelter or tents with limited or no food items. The heavy rains also caused damage to houses, service facilities, destruction of property and loss of food items and livestock in many villages. Currently, some villages are isolated and inaccessible due to heavy flooding and destruction of the roads.

**Response**

WFP has provided one-month food and nutrition assistance to 1,289 people in White Nile and 2,210 people in North Darfur. In the coming days, WFP is planning to support the most affected people in Khartoum, 16,265 people in East Darfur as well as an additional 7,100 people in White Nile with general food distribution and emergency blanket supplementary feeding. WFP is also deploying the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter to conduct assessments in hard to reach areas of Sennar state. FSL partners response includes:

- Cash distribution to 650 households (300 South Darfur, 200 Khartoum, 150 North Darfur).
- Planned distribution food baskets that include two items (beans and sugar) to 3,491 households.

**Gaps/Challenges**

Overall gaps identified are: a) physical accessibility to affected areas and population because of heavy rainfall cutting roads access to affected areas, b) in accessing information from the affected areas because of communications problems (Weak and/or no network), c) limited partners in Sennar state, d) fuel shortages for transportation and lastly, most importantly competing needs across Sudan while other on-going emergencies like desert locust and COVID-19.
Health

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<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
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Needs

Access to basic and lifesaving health activities should be ensured for the affected 550,000 people through supporting health facilities with medical supplies and providing mobile clinics for hard to reach areas. The 550,000 affected people are at risk of developing water and vector-borne diseases due to unavailability of clean drinking water, sanitation, and vector control measures.

Response

Since April 2020, health partners have distributed medical supplies that cover the needs of a million people.

- 25 health assessments conducted (interagency or joint with SMoH) and around 128 alert investigations on diseases.
- 10 mobile clinics currently supported in Blue Nile, North Darfur, Central Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala. Four additional clinics will start in Khartoum.
- Health partners are supporting through 40 mobile clinics.
- WHO is supporting 13 states to carry out rainy season interventions, this includes capacity building, water quality monitoring, vector surveillance and vector control measures.
- Water quality monitoring is done regularly, a total of 25,502 samples were collected and analysed for simple water quality (chlorination coverage). 54% of samples failed to meet the minimum residual chlorine target. Additionally; 804 water samples were analyzed for bacteriological quality and 411 of them were found contaminated (51%).
- Vector control measures were conducted in 58,286 mosquito breeding sites and additional adult control measures covered 2,334 km2 and 78,214 HHs.
- 382 public health officers and sanitary overseers were trained on water quality monitoring = 53 and Vector control strategies = 329).
- WHO conducted a Cholera Hotspot Analysis with the surveillance department in FMOH based on 2019 data. A total of 29 Cholera modules were prepositioned in different states and 20 are in the pipeline.

Gaps/Challenges

The available stock has rapidly declined with most agencies reporting lack of essential medicines in their storage facilities (WHO and UNICEF have supplies in the pipeline but not yet in the country).

- Need for further support of disease surveillance and rapid response teams.
- Gaps is vector control and water safety monitoring.
Protection

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<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
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<td>50K</td>
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**Needs**

There is a lack of shelter for families whose houses have been completely washed out and do not possess land elsewhere to build houses for settlement and lack financial means.

Land should be identified to enable the relocation of affected people. At present there are not agreements with landowners for temporary settlement (example Kabkabiya) in some areas.

There is a lack of or limited settlement options for at-risk women, separated children, unaccompanied elderly, people, children with disabilities, chronically ill, pregnant and lactating women.

There is limited or a lack of security forces, including in the areas of relocation to provide necessary protection to affected families, those at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in particular in the affected areas and there are reported cases of GBV among affected women and children.

The crisis has caused financial difficulties for families who have lost their livelihoods and negative coping strategies are being reported (including an increase in child labour).

Extensive damage to public facilities such as schools, sexual and reproductive health care facilities and hospitals, latrines has been reported and there is a limited capacity of the government, UN agencies and INGOs to rehabilitate these facilities. This is an extra burden on affected families and can also hinder GBV survivors to access services.

These needs, if not addressed, can increase the dependency on humanitarian assistance.

**Response**

Sharing of protection mainstreaming guidance with all humanitarian actors;

Conducting advocacy efforts at the local level to a) establish police posts and or deploy police in the relocation areas to ensure physical safety of the affected population and their remaining household assets; and b) to secure agreement of the landowners prior to the relocation and settlement of affected population;

Conducting and participating in the needs assessment activities to identify the main protection concerns, issues and cases for follow up and assistance;
Increasing community engagement and awareness raising activities, such as prevention from separation, prevention from exploitation and abuse, referrals, IEC materials for awareness raising (MRE, referral pathways, PSEA, GBV), family tracing and reunification and provision of alternative care.

**Gaps/Challenges**

Limited presence of operational partners in the affected areas; 2) Physical accessibility to affected populations in some areas; 3) Land allocation for relocated families; 4) Lack of community-based protection structures in some affected areas; 5) Competing needs in the context of COVID19.

**Child Protection**

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<thead>
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<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>GAP (people still to be reached)</th>
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<tr>
<td>212K</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>176K</td>
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**Needs**

Destruction of homes and displacement leading to further disruption and breakdown protective environments and access to social services for children/adolescents and their caregivers. The floods are further deepening existing vulnerabilities due to disease outbreaks, conflict and poverty leaving them exposed to different forms of abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect such as psychosocial distress, child labour, death and injury especially from drowning, UXO’s and ERW’s washed away and destruction of homes, exploitation and abuse including sexual exploitation. Children with disability may experience increased vulnerability due to lack of access to health and social services; safety of displacement areas is not guaranteed.

**Response**

The sector plan estimated 100,000 children as a worst-case scenario, however the floods this year are unprecedented, already affecting 50% more children than anticipated. So far partners have delivered 120 psychosocial kits to Sennar, Jazeera, Khartoum and East Darfur and deployed six teams to support core child protection services reaching 36,000 children.

In 17 states already affected by floods, there are 18 child protection partners with existing operations who can scale up their interventions in case of increased need. These partners have trained staff and mobile teams ready to be deployed to provide immediate lifesaving services, strengthen community protection structures/systems and enhance coping and risk mitigation. There are 300 community based child protection networks out of 1650 required to respond through with mobile services as well 200 trained child protection workers out of 600. Stocks and supplies are already depleted including tents meant for child friendly spaces now being used as family shelters.
**Gaps/Challenges**

The main gaps are in Red Sea, Sennar, Gezira, Northern, River Nile, North Kordofan and West Kordofan states, due to limited presence of operational partners as well as overstretched child protection services, these states were hardest hit by COVID. Partners anticipate that access due to road damages and inadequate stocks, COVID-19 as major challenges. Response will be through a community-based approach with mobile teams who will train and work with community-based child protection actors. In addition, child protection services will also integrate other services including risk communication and community engagement due to COVID, prevention of diarrhoea related diseases, vaccination, and malaria prevention.
## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>GAP (people still to be reached)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750K</td>
<td>1.9K</td>
<td>748.1K</td>
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### Response
- Water treatment using chlorine agents in flood affected areas both at household and water source/supply level (mechanized bore holes and hand pumps).
- Distribution of WASH NFIs like jerry can, buckets, soap, Ibrig (jug).
- Awareness raising activities to flood affected communities of the importance of handwashing. This needs to be further enhanced and is a cross cutting theme (helps in COVID19, as well as AWD/Cholera occurrences).
- Emergency latrines suitable for flood (high raised platform).
- Partners are encouraged to engage the community to construct latrines.

### Gaps/Challenges
- Government capacity to organize high power pumping equipment to flush out water and waste from low lying areas.
- Water treatment system needs overhauling especially for urban areas (Khartoum). Water quality monitoring needs support in most parts.
- Poor environmental sanitation and waste management (in urban areas)
- In dense urban set up, construction of latrines in low lying areas/flood prone areas takes longer and is costly, community engagement is important.
- Partners capacity – stretched due to COVID19 and other responses
- There is a funding gap in North Kordofan of about US $ 85,741 (this includes water supply + sanitation and hygiene)