



Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs
Humanitarian Aid Commission(HAC)
Early Warning & Emergency Information Center
(EWIC)
Flood Watch Update

2011

Date: 14-July- 2011

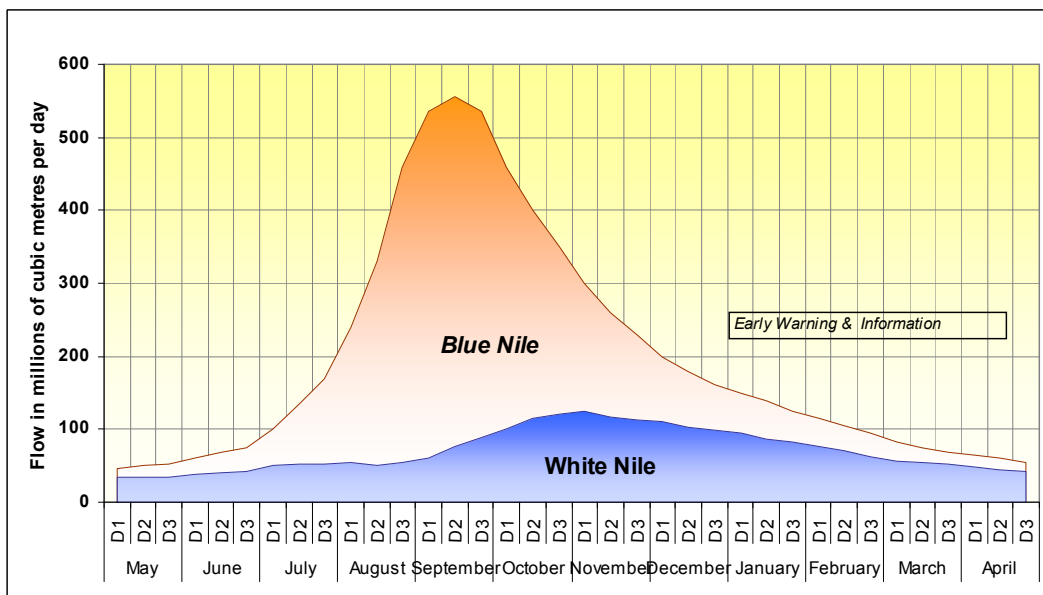
Vol 6#1

Rainfall Outlook for June-September 2011

River flood The Nile River is the main source of the flood hazards in terms of size and frequency and damage, as it is the source of goodness and prosperity. River flooding usually occurs along the Nile and its tributaries the peak takes place during July August and September, torrential rains in the watershed areas on the Ethiopian plateau, feeds the Blue Nile River by a significant share of water during the flooding season.

The Nile's waters started to increase in July due to the heavy rainfall that occurs in the tropical Ethiopian highlands. The river continues to rise until it peaks in mid-August to end of September. After the river has peaked, the levels fall sharply during October.

The Blue Nile is somewhat responsible for the flooding that occurs in Sudan in August and September. Levels start to rise in July, reaching their maximum level in Khartoum in mid August. By August the rivers level averages more than 16 m at Khartoum station. It holds the White Nile back. At this stage the White Nile is responsible for contributing 10%, the Atbara for 20% and the Blue Nile for 70%.



in the last 3 years it was observed that the extent and magnitude of damage and losses were much lower than expected . This may be attributed to the high degree of awareness and precautionary measures which were taken early before flooding as well as the vigilance of the concerned authorities, which contributed much to the containment of the situation.

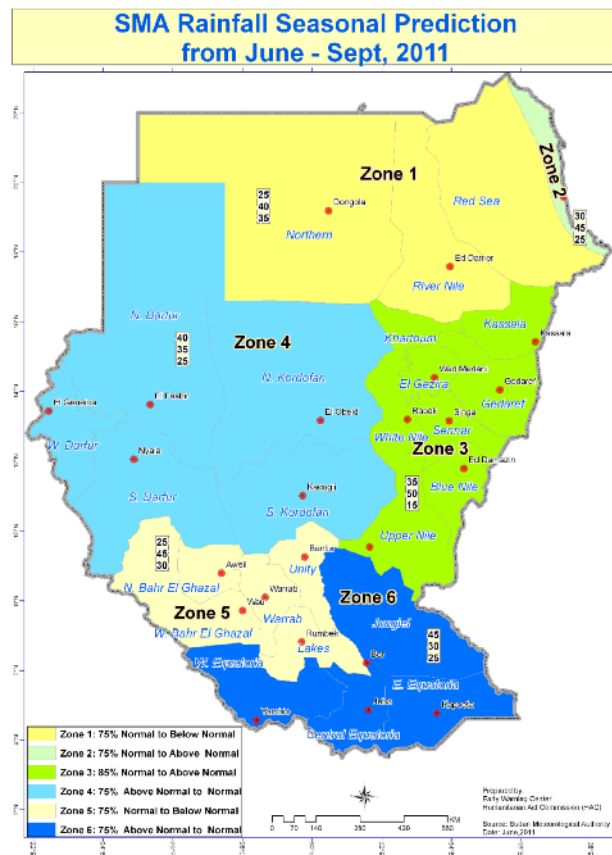
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The Rainfall Outlook for June - September 2011

According to climate forecasts by the Sudan Metrological Authority (SMA), the current rainy season will be analogous to those observed in 1974 & 1999. In which case, the effects on the seasonal rainfall compared with normal conditions would most likely to be above normal rains over almost entire Sudan.

July-August-September (JAS) is the peak of the rainy season in Sudan. Forecasts for JAS rainfall have been prepared in May and June by a variety of sources. Forecasts made at such long time ranges can provide only general guidance and it is possible to find conflicting information.

SMA issued its seasonal forecast for the rainfall for June-July-August-September (JJAS) 2011. According to this forecast, JJAS rainfall is expected to be on average to above average in eastern region (Zone3), with probabilities of 50-35% respectively, western region (Zone 4) is expected to be above average to average with probabilities of 40-35% respectively. In contrast, in Southern Sudan rainfall expectation is varied, southern west part (Zone 5) is expected to be on average to below average with probabilities of (45%-30%). The southern east part (Zone 6) is expected to be above to average with probabilities of (45%-30%). SMA will regularly update it seasonal forecast according to the sea surface temperature situations.



Vulnerability to Flood Hazards

All state of Sudan are prone to flooding according to historical information based population, vulnerability, topography, mean annual rainfall, the potential impacts are expected range from disastrous to no impacts. The table below reflects the states and the expected impacts.

States:	Potential impacts	Flood impacts
Khartoum, Gezera, Kassala	Very High Threat to Life and Property, numerous rescues, evacuations of and damage to homes/and public utilities	Disastrous
White Nile Sinnar	Major Damage :High Threat to Life and Property, several rescues, evacuation of and/or damage to several homes and public utilities	Severe
South Darfur, Gedaref, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, east Equatorial, Red Sea.	(Considerable damage: Some rescues, evacuations, few houses/public utilities flooded	Moderate
West Darfur, South Kordofan, River Nile, North Darfur.	Light Damage: Numerous road closures, numerous creeks and streams flooding	Minor
Northern state	Little or no damage: Few road closures, creeks and streams out of their banks	Little or no impacts

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Flood Task Force (FTF):

FTF has resumed its activities by urging states to update/ upgrade or develop their contingency plans at state levels. The overall objective of the Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines is to assist government and partners in planning how to respond to potential emergencies with appropriate humanitarian assistance and protection. For humanitarian response to be effective, co-coordinated, dependable and timely emergency preparedness is a prerequisite. Within the broader field of preparedness, contingency planning is recognized as an essential management tool.

In general, contingency planning is the process of:

- a. Analyzing potential emergencies and their humanitarian impact
- b. Prioritizing potential emergencies
- c. Developing appropriate plans, including establishing clear goals, setting objectives
- d. Policies and procedures to deal with prioritized potential emergencies; and
- e. Ensuring necessary preparedness measures and follow-up actions are taken

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