








Sudan – where 40% of the country was flooded

SUDAN



FLOODS IMPACT ON HEALTH









 52 52 health facilities damaged/destroyed	 731,046 people directly affected	 206 injuries and 107 deaths	 51,234 houses destroyed and 78,185 more damaged, leading to displacement, poor sanitation and risk of disease
 123 localities affected in all 18 states covering 1,568 geographical areas	 20,242 latrines destroyed and nearly 4000 more damaged, leading to risk of water-borne disease outbreaks	 18,78 animals dead affecting people's livelihoods, nutrition and health	

HEALTH NEEDS:

RESPONSE:

	IDP needs supported in Sinnar, Blue Nile with mobile health clinics, detection, rapid response teams, training, and strengthening of surveillance
	Supporting Ministry of Health at the federal and state levels in conducting Ebola Virus Disease preparedness assessments across all 18 states to finalize the national risk assessment and preparedness plan

	Improve access to essential life-saving healthcare in areas with no functional health facilities, high concentration of IDPs and refugees, and vulnerable host communities		Enhancement of surveillance and laboratory capacities for detection of outbreaks and optimal capacities and facilities for treatment of severe cases of communicable diseases
	Essential environmental health interventions including water quality monitoring and water/sanitation services in health facilities		Availability of facility-based nutrition therapeutic centers for severe acute malnutrition
	Availability of effective trauma care, including pre-hospital and referral services in high-risk conflict-affected states and localities		Availability of emergency health kits

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With 100 localities affected in Sudan's 18 states, 286 400 people directly hit, 16 900 houses destroyed leading to various health vulnerabilities, 43 800 houses damaged, leading to displacement with consequent poor sanitation and risk of disease, 31 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 1138 latrines damaged, leading to risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, 2150 heads of livestock lost and 12 100 feddans (5100 hectares) of agricultural lands affected, impacting livelihoods, nutrition and health, the fragile country's situation is indescribably dire.

WHO rapidly delivered massive amounts of medicines and diagnostic kits, provided mobile clinic services, detection, rapid response team training and strengthening of surveillance. WHO also supported the operation of a stabilization centre for severe acute malnutrition, offered operational support to state Ministries of Health for coordination and implementation of preparedness and response plans, provided technical support and participated in field investigation for monkeypox outbreaks.

To monitor and mitigate the impact of the floods, WHO is supporting 39 vector surveillance sentinel sites to detect vector population and guide interventions, and effect larvae source reduction and health promotion activities for aedes mosquito control in affected states. A total of 225 211 water holding containers in 87 057 houses were inspected and managed, in addition to spraying 125 483 houses in areas with high vector indices and clustered dengue cases.

A total of 696 666 mosquito breeding sites were inspected and treated in response to an increase in the number of malaria cases.

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