

Sudan – where 40% of the country was flooded



SUDAN

FLOODS IMPACT ON HEALTH



52
52 health facilities damaged/destroyed

731,000
people affected

123
localities affected in all 18 states covering 1,568 geographical areas

20,200
latrines destroyed and nearly 200,000 more damaged, leading to water-borne outbreaks

WHO RESPONSE:



Providing lab support, surgical supplies, medical equipment and essential medicines



IDP needs supported in Sinnar, Blue Nile with mobile health clinics, detection, rapid response teams, training, and strengthening of surveillance



WHO presence in 11 states has helped monitor the health situation, health assessments, identification, and prioritization of health needs, supporting the surveillance system, leading with Ministry of Health in all aspects of preparedness and response



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 and life-saving healthcare in areas with no functional health facilities, high concentration of refugees, and vulnerable communities



Essential environmental interventions including quality monitoring and essential sanitation services in flood-affected facilities



Availability of effective care, including pre-hospital referral services in high conflict-affected states and localities

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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, 1 138 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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