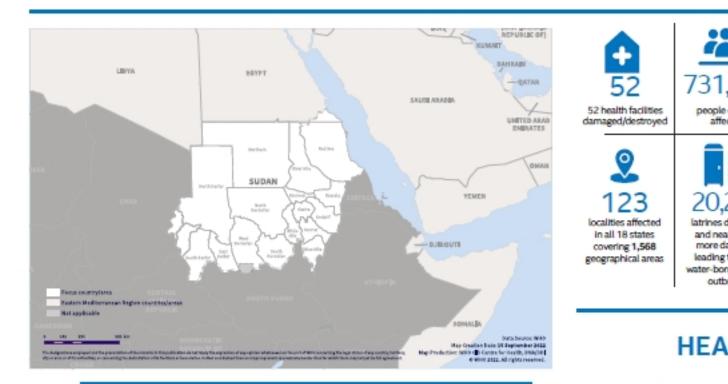
Sudan – where 40% of the country was flooded



SUDAN FLOODS IMPACT ON HE

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean



WHO RESPONSE:



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

WHO presence in 11 states has

helped monitor the health situation.

heath assessments, identification, and

the surveillance system, leading with

Ministry of Health in all aspects of

preparedness and response

prioritization of health needs, supporting



Supporting Ministry of Health at the



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

IDP needs supported in Sinnar, Blue Nile

with mobile health clinics, detection,



Improve access to ess saving healthcare in a no functional health fa high concentration of refugees, and vulneral communities



Essential environment interventions includin quality monitoring an sanitation services in i facilities



Availability of effectiv care, including pre-ho referral services in hig conflict-affected state localities

Click to enlarge

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.

Related link

Photos

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