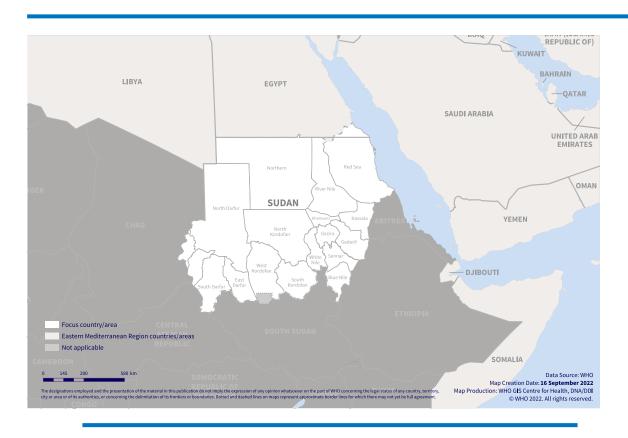


SUDAN FLOODS IMPACT ON HEALTH





52 health facilities

damaged/destroyed

localities affected

in all 18 states

covering 1,568

geographical areas



731,046

people directly affected

20,242

latrines destroyed

and nearly 4000

more damaged.

leading to risk of

water-borne disease outbreaks



206

injuries

and 107 deaths



animals dead affecting people's livelihoods, nutrition and health



houses destroyed and 78,185 more damaged, leading to displacement, poor sanitation and risk of disease

WHO RESPONSE:



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

WHO presence in 11 states has

preparedness and response



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



Essential environmental health sanitation services in health

communities



HEALTH NEEDS:

detection of outbreaks and optimal capacities and facilities for treatment of severe cases of communicable diseases

Enhancement of surveillance

and laboratory capacities for



interventions including water quality monitoring and water/ facilities

Improve access to essential life-

saving healthcare in areas with

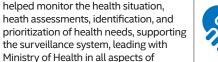
no functional health facilities,

refugees, and vulnerable host

high concentration of IDPs and



Availability of facility-based nutrition therapeutic centers for severe acute malnutrition





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



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



Availability of emergency health kits