UNICEF SUDAN
Update on Floods Response
22 August 2013

Overview

- An estimated 150,000 people have been affected by heavy rains across Sudan; the most affected areas are in Khartoum State, with over 128,000 people affected, according to Government sources. Flooding in Blue Nile state has affected some 11,000 households in Bau locality alone.

- The government is leading and coordinating the emergency response. The National Flood Task Force was activated on 19 August under the leadership of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

- UNICEF, in coordination with government counterparts, partners and other agencies, is closely monitoring and assessing the situation in the affected areas to ensure that needs are identified and immediately addressed.

UNICEF Sector Support – Khartoum

WASH

- **Water supply:** Provision of improved water for people in flood affected areas has been continued by the WASH Sector through rehabilitation and disinfection of an additional 41 boreholes which are providing water for about 25,000 beneficiaries. UNICEF has provided chlorine to SWC and WES to facilitate disinfection of water and boreholes. Water trucking continues as one of the main interventions. No less than 92.9% of water sources in Khartoum have been chlorinated by the Government (WES, SWC and SMoH) with UNICEF’s support.

- **Sanitation:** Lack of access to flooded latrines and collapse of latrines have been the main consequences of the flood according to local partners. Latrine disinfection for collapsed latrines has been conducted by the health sector (MoH) with technical support of the WASH sector (WES). UNICEF has assigned a total of 2400 latrine slabs and 1,600 plastic sheets to cover the sanitation needs of 24,000 affected people.

- **Hygiene:** training of trainers on hygiene promotion at locality level and training of 140 hygiene volunteers began on 22 August. Messages for hygiene promoters at community level have been identified for home visits and hygiene group discussions in coordination with HPD (SMOH) and C4D Section.

- UNICEF has released the required supplies for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions for flood affected population to WES in Khartoum state.

- A civil society movement of volunteers increased to 5,000 members that are involved in several areas of interventions, including in the WASH sector. The WASH sector is planning to involve the organization in latrine rehabilitation and hygiene promotion campaigns.

- A meeting of all implementing partners and civil society organizations has been conducted. The gap has been identified and sector partners’ response coordinated.
Child Protection sub-sector

- The child protection emergency response team comprised of Plan International, Save the Children Sweden, World Vision, NIDAA and UNICEF was activated and has discussed the response by the sub-sector. Activities agreed on by the sub-sector are in line with the strategy of the National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW) which focuses on three key activities: main-streaming child protection interventions into other sectors, providing recreation and psychosocial support to displaced children and disseminating awareness messages through volunteers about flood related risks. UNICEF and NCCW are finalizing a concept note which will be shared with partners. NCCW will convene an inter-sectoral meeting this week to discuss ways of mainstreaming child protection into other sectors.

Nutrition

- UNICEF, in coordination with partners, will be supporting a training of 50 volunteers on infant feeding and MUAC screening during emergencies in five affected localities. Two mobile clinics are currently operational for providing therapeutic feeding services in two affected localities in Umudurman together with seven planned ones to cover Karari and Eastern Nile localities. Emergency food ration stocks have been prepositioned in all affected states which should be sufficient to cover 1,200 children under five for two weeks. Three mobile outpatient care units were supported in South Darfur to treat affected children in three IDPs camps (Kalma, Ottash and Serif) and floods assessment was conducted in Kalma camp. In North Darfur, two rapid MUAC assessments were conducted in two affected localities (El Fashir and Al Koma) and three more assessments in three localities have been planned for the immediate future. In Blue Nile state, rapid MUAC assessment in Damazine locality is planned and baby friendly tents have been established near the primary health care emergency clinics started in the areas where IDPs have gathered. In South Kordofan, breast feeding counseling is offered to affected mothers.
**Education**

- On 20 August, the Federal Ministry of Education provided data for flood affected schools in five states (Khartoum, Northern State, River Nile, Gedarif, and Gezira). This data is currently being translated, but figures show that Khartoum state has been the most heavily affected with over 85,013 students and 267 schools affected by the flooding. It is estimated that 530 classrooms have been completely destroyed across the five states, with 216 destroyed in Khartoum state alone. In coordination with partners, UNICEF has supported the MoE to form a task force with participation of active national and international education partners in Khartoum, where the majority of flood damage has been reported. The task force has met and finalized the education flood assessment tool which will be used nationally for assessing schools in the most affected areas. Schools in Khartoum State have been closed until 20 August, during which time UNICEF and State and Federal Ministries of Education have undertaken several assessments in affected schools. Assessments of affected areas are on-going with collaboration from partners, and UNICEF is planning to respond to the most urgent needs to reach 28,600 flood-affected primary school-aged children throughout Sudan through distribution of materials including school-in-a-box, recreation kits, and tarpaulins and sitting mats. Simultaneously, UNICEF is assessing need and capacity for provision of temporary learning spaces, including specs of locally available tents on the market, in order to reach children in the most affected areas of Khartoum and other states.

**Health**

- UNICEF released another 4,000 LLINs for Gezira state to cover around 8,000 of the affected population
- UNICEF will support the running cost of 20 temporal clinics in North Darfur, South Darfur and Blue Nile serving about 19,000 flood affected households
- So far the situation of other prepositioned supplies is fine, except for LLINs where a gap is expected as the number of affected households is increasing dramatically
- Meanwhile, UNICEF is actively participating in all coordination meetings with all partners

**Communication for Development**

- In the first month of the post-flood response, C4D will support Khartoum State HPD to conduct 500 house to house visits to promote best family care practices (health, hygiene and child protection), 140 mother group discussions to promote best practices in flood-affected areas for children under five, and 140 community talks reaching out to mixed groups of beneficiaries on best community practices with focus on hygiene, waste disposal and child protection issues. Four radio skits (emergency breastfeeding, proper waste disposal, hygiene practices and child protection) are being recorded to reinforce the messages disseminated through traditional outreach and interpersonal communication interventions. The production and placement of radio skits will be done with line Ministries.
UNICEF Sector support – Blue Nile State

Health

• With UNICEF support, SMOH established six temporal clinics in the difficult to reach quarters in Damazine town, prepared to distribute LLINs (UNICEF has 2500 LLINs prepositioned with SMOH in Damazine). Spraying for vector control in coordination with Damazine Locality is set to begin shortly.

WASH

• In coordination with WSSH partners, WES started water trucking using a truck provided by the rural water department, followed by chlorination of all water supplies in town.

• The State Ministry of Urban planning deployed some digging machines to open drainage channels in different locations to drain flood water.

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