



Only one wall of this home Kordofan (OCHA, 31 June 2018)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flash floods have affected over 142,000 people across Sudan.
- About 170,000 vulnerable people in the Abyei Area need humanitarian assistance, UN agencies and partners report.
- Better procurement and supply chain management in Sudan is key adequate health service delivery.
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocates \$20 million to Sudan to bridge humanitarian financing gaps.

FIGURES 2018

# people in need in Sudan (2018 HNO)	5.5 million
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# people in need in Darfur (2018 HNO)	3.1 million
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GAM caseload (2018 HNO)	2.3 million
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South Sudanese refugees – total	761,331
Pre-2013	352,212
Post-2013	409,119

(UNHCR 15 August 2018)

Other refugees and asylum seekers UNHCR (31 Jan 2018)	153,620
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FUNDING

327.5 million
US\$ received in 2018

32.5% funded
(FTS) as of 19 August 2018)

In this issue

Heavy rains and floods P.1

Procurement training for health sector P.2

170,000 need aid in Abyei P.3

UN emergency fund kicks-in for Sudan P.3

Flash floods damage leaves thousands homeless, without latrines

This year's rainy season (June – September) continues to take its toll on Sudan's most vulnerable communities. Heavy rains and consequent flash floods have so far affected more than 142,000 people, damaging households and livelihoods in 14 out of Sudan's 18 states; West Kordofan, Kassala and Gedaref being the hardest hit, said the country's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in an ad-hoc meeting of the country's Floods Taskforce Steering Committee.

Emergency shelter and household supplies, mobile clinics, surveillance, hygiene and health promotion, vector control, and water chlorination are being provided. According to preliminary estimates from HAC, about 109,000 flood-affected people received emergency shelter and non-food supplies from various government institutions, Arab and Islamic charities, international and local NGOs, and other organisations. In terms of food, about 76,000 affected people received various food supplies. While most of the affected in Kassala and West Kordofan have received non-food and food assistance, many flood-affected people in Gedaref and other states need more assistance, according to HAC. Vital medicines and medical supplies are also pre-positioned to address the needs of up to three million people, as part of the Government's National Emergency Preparedness Plan for the rainy season.

In late August, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) issued a four-month appeal for US\$433,000 for West Kordofan and Kassala states.

Several international partners stepped up assistance to flood victims, including the Arab Islamic Organization. In West Kordofan's El Nuhud town, 30 per cent of the population – 24,000 people – lost their homes in late July, when torrential rains tore through the town,



A temporary shelter beside the rubble of what was once a home (OCHA, 31 June 2018)

Over 142,000 people across 14 states have been affected by heavy rains and flash floods, says HAC and partners.

causing the destruction of 2,538 homes, damaging another 2,238, and causing the collapse of some 2,538 latrines and 33 public buildings, including schools, health clinics and government offices.

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) allocated in August about US\$1.2 million of its emergency reserves to mitigate the situation of the flood victims in El Nuhud.

Construction of 100 new latrines began, in a partnership between the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and Concern, an international non-governmental organization. In addition, some 200 volunteers are working through the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in two of the most flood-affected states.

Annual floods in Sudan occur for a variety of reasons, including poor drainage systems, sub-standard construction and with some of the poor resorting to living in areas prone to flooding. In rural areas – where two-thirds of Sudan's population of 38.6 million live – extreme dry spells cause the ground to harden and lose its capacity to absorb rain and ground water, increasing the likelihood of flash floods.

Number of people affected by heavy rains and floods

Source: HAC

State	No. of people affected by heavy rains and floods
Kassala	47,480
West Kordofan	26,590
Gedaref	23,975
Northern	16,450
White Nile	6,110
Khartoum	4,240
North Kordofan	4,125
West Darfur	3,215
River Nile	3,100
Sennar	2,025
El Gezira	2,015
Red Sea	1,380
North Darfur	900
Central Darfur	635
Total	142,240

Lacking supplies, Sudan's health sector seeks procurement training to bridge gaps

Sudan's medicine and medical supplies' imports dropped by 36 per cent during the first half of 2018, with consequent increases in the price of lifesaving medicines, said an update by the country's Central Bank. Besides curbing the health sector capacity to deliver quality health services, the higher price of medicines particularly affects the most vulnerable 5.5 million people in need of lifesaving assistance— including the internally displaced and refugees, according to the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

In response to the current shortages of some essential and life-saving medicines, some 30 health practitioners took part in late August in a training of trainers (ToT) on procurement and supply chain management (PSM), conducted in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), HAC, and the World Health Organization (WHO). Trainees were equipped to identify gaps in supply chain, increase efficiency in procurement and supply chain management, and to ensure price to quality ratio of medical supplies in areas of conflict and natural disasters in Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile states. Among them were health centre coordinators, pharmacists, public health officers, and WHO implementing partners.

In 2017, Sudan developed a National Supply Chain Strategy (NSCS), which integrated procurement and supply chain services through a joint cost-sharing implementation plan for 2017-2021. The National Medical Supplies Fund (NMSF) at the FMoH—responsible for procurement and distribution of medicines, consumables and medical equipment to government institutions in Sudan's 18 states—is the lead NSCS implementer.

Managing the shortage of medical supplies in Sudan is a key factor for the adequate delivery of health services for communities in need

In January-June 2018, Sudan imported about \$140 million in medicines compared to \$220 million imported during January-June 2017. WHO's support to the FMoH and implementing partners for this training and support for 137 primary health facilities in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).



Training on procurement and supply chain management (WHO, July 2018)

Continued vulnerability in Abyei, multiple constraints

High commodity prices and joblessness, continued population movements, intercommunal tensions, lack of basic public services, and the presence of armed elements and explosive remnants of war (ERW), continue to curb recovery efforts in Abyei. Humanitarian partners in July said 170,000 people in the Abyei Area remain vulnerable. The largest group – 64,000 – belongs to the pastoralist Misseriya, 35,000 of whom migrate seasonally. Among the remaining people in need, 15,000 are the Ngok Dinka, and 11,000 are displaced persons from neighbouring states in South Sudan.

United Nations steps up emergency funds

The United Nations activated its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) support to Sudan this month with \$20 million, scheduled to bridge humanitarian financing gaps. One of the world's longest ongoing humanitarian operations, in 2018 humanitarian assistance for Sudan slipped, and by end July reported funding had reached about 30 per cent of the \$1 billion requirement under the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In the first quarter of the year, 87 humanitarian partners provided assistance to 2.1 million people of the 4.3 million targeted under the HRP, according to the [Sudan Humanitarian Dashboard for January-March 2018](#).

The under-funding compromises 15 years of lifesaving work by humanitarian partners in the country, who have provided annual emergency assistance to about 5 million people in water and sanitation, food, child protection, emergency shelter, education, nutrition, health and livelihoods.

CERF is an emergency humanitarian fund established by the United Nations General Assembly in late 2005 to enhance the global body's capacity to deliver funding quickly to humanitarian responders, and to provide time-critical assistance, including supplies, basic services and protection for those caught up in the world's most neglected, under-funded and long-lasting crises.

As of end July, 30 per cent of the 2018 Sudan HRP requirements are recorded