

Issue No. 6 – as of 05 September 2019

Emergency Shelter and NFI Flood Response in Sudan

The floods in Sudan have affected an estimated 331,000 individuals in 16 states, with reports of more than 39,000 homes destroyed and more than 26,000 damaged (OCHA). The rains and the associated floods are expected to continue into late September, with an anticipated increase in impacted individuals and humanitarian needs. The identified needs at this point are mainly emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and agricultural aid, health and vector control. Sudan’s Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) continues to lead the Floods Task Force, which is coordinating and facilitating response efforts across the country.

As of 03 September 2019, approximately 20,078 households (100,390 individuals) across 7 states have been reached through the shelter and NFI sector inter-agency response, led and coordinated by UNHCR. Distributed NFI kits vary slightly in some locations, but generally they include mosquito nets, plastic sheeting/mats, jerry cans, and blankets.

Emergency Shelter and NFI Flood Response by State (as of 03 Sep 2019)

State	Interagency Response (as reported by the ES/NFI sector)		UNHCR Supported (through Core NFI Pipeline)	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Khartoum	800	4,000	800	4,000
White Nile	15,500	77,500	3,000	15,000
Red Sea	1,697	8,485	1,697	8,485
North Darfur	851	4,255	547	2,735
Kassala	796	3,980	796	3,980
South Darfur	400	2,000	400	2,000
East Darfur	34	170	34	170
Total assisted	20,078	100,390	7,274	36,370



UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) with refugees and the host community during the NFI distributions in Hamash Koreb and Atbara River localities, Kassala State. ©UNHCR/Zasha Millan/2019

The flood response figures (interagency and UNHCR supported) do not include beneficiaries from a rainy season preparedness campaign that UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) conducted between 23 June and 7 August in Khartoum’s ‘Open Areas’. The preparedness campaign delivered NFI kits to over 13,405 South Sudanese refugee households across 9 ‘open area’ settlements in Jebel Aulia, Sharq El Nile, and Umbadda localities in Khartoum State. An additional 2,142 vulnerable host community households also received NFI kits. The NFI kits consisted of mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, and jerry cans provided by UNICEF.

UNHCR, COR, and the refugee and host communities unloading NFI/ES assistance in Khartoum's 'Open Areas', August 2019 ©UNHCR/2019



The distributions in the open areas involved the piloting of the Global Distribution Tool (GDT), which utilizes biometric registration data in the proGres V.4 database to verify beneficiaries and household members). The GDT allowed the distributions to occur faster and in a more organized manner, which played a critical role in getting the assistance before the floods began in force across the country. The total cost of the “open area” distributions were approximately USD 750,000. UNHCR and COR plan to provide NFI support based on assessed needs in other neighbourhoods in Khartoum where South Sudanese refugees and the local community have been affected by recent flooding.



Refugees and host community receiving NFI/ES assistance in Khartoum's 'Open Areas', August 2019 ©UNHCR/2019

UNHCR, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and other partner NGOs are currently continuing the flood response in White Nile State, South/North/West Darfur, in addition to planned responses in North Kordofan. Moreover, UNHCR is working with partners to update figures on existing NFI stocks in Sudan and to coordinate replenishments as needed. As the total numbers of impacted individuals and destroyed homes are likely to increase with continuing reports from affected areas, UNHCR and partners will work on advocating for adequate funding and sufficient NFI/ES stockpiles to deliver an appropriate response.



UNHCR and SRCS delivered 544 NFI sets to Jouri and Al-Kashafa host community villages in White Nile State. Items were delivered by helicopter due to road inaccessibility.
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In terms of gaps, emergency shelter support in particular presents a serious challenge, especially in the aftermath of the rainy season and the floods. Most affected households are having some access to emergency materials for constructing temporary shelters or are temporarily residing in buildings such as schools. However, given the near end of the rainy season, shelter solutions for vulnerable IDPs, and host communities are a high priority area of intervention.

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