**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  This flooding crisis is located in the state of South Darfur, Sudan. Two localities which have suffered severe flooding are Kateila and Ed Al Fursan localities, located to the southwest of Nyala the capital of South Darfur state. Within these localities, the most affected areas are:  Kateila locality: Kateila Town, Entakina village.  Ed Al Fursan locality: Ed Al Fursan Town, Um Zaifa village, and Korojero villages.  b.2 What is the nature of the crisis?  During August torrential rains occurred in South Darfur, causing floods which have affected an estimated 30,677 people ([OCHA](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/card/29Rx7YCKzC/)). Kateila and Ed Al Fursan localities especially experience severe flooding. Houses have been destroyed and damaged, people displaced, and critical facilities – especially for water and sanitation – have been damaged.  The implication of this flooding is a very direct and immediate social/humanitarian crisis. The population affected includes residents and IDPs. The Humanitarian Aid Commission in South Darfur reports a need for non-food items because of the large number of damaged houses. They also have raised the concern about reported cases of watery diarrhoea in the affected areas, directly linked to drinking contaminated water on account of destroyed latrines and damaged water sources. This lack of clean water not only means safe drinking water is unavailable, but also impacts more general hygiene and sanitation practices.  b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?  Our information about this situation comes from several sources, including humanitarian reports from actors such as OCHA and IOM, the South Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission, and our own office in South Darfur which has several ongoing projects. According to these sources, an estimated 30,677 individuals ([OCHA](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/card/29Rx7YCKzC/)) are affected in South Darfur. Most of these are residents, but IDPs have also been impacted, as well as people with “additional vulnerabilities” and “persons with disabilities”. ([IOM](https://mcusercontent.com/08ea1fcd06d54dbae76c0aead/files/dd48b0bb-5bab-c701-1c64-1277c098106b/DTM_Sudan_Emergency_Event_Tracking_Report__Kateila_Beliel_and_Nyala_Shamal_South_Darfur_Update_001_.docx.pdf)) OCHA gives the following estimates for Ed Al Fursan: ([29 August 2022](https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZWVmMmU3YzMtNGNkMC00NDU3LWFmOTItM2ZmMjc3YjZhOGI2IiwidCI6IjBmOWUzNWRiLTU0NGYtNGY2MC1iZGNjLTVlYTQxNmU2ZGM3MCIsImMiOjh9))   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | People Affected | Houses Destroyed | Houses Damaged | | 1,710 | 195 | 147 |   ReliefWeb also recently highlighted the drinking water emergency in Kateila due to the floods ([ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-floods-collapsed-darfur-dam-threatens-flood-entire-town)).  The most recent information shared by the state-level Humanitarian Aid Commission gives a much higher estimate, namely:  Kateila: 1,400 households affected, 1,573 latrines affected  Ed Al Fursan: 2,995 households affected, 1,896 latrines  *urgent emergency and/or protection needs.*  The most urgent needs are:  1) Shelter and non-food items for the affected populations.  2) Provision of clean drinking water for the affected populations (both emergency water supply or purification, as well as repair of water sources damaged by the floods)  3) Emergency latrines and hygiene interventions, including awareness-raising  4) Dignity/Menstrual Hygiene kits for affected women and girls  *other actors responding and coordinating* The government and UN agencies are involved in coordination, however the number of actors engaged on-the-ground in these localities is limited. Currently IAS is the only iNGO actor with an on-going presence in Kateila, and in Ed Al Fursan it is only IAS and World Vision.  *Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*  [Flood Disaster Monitoring Matrix](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1OzkcfoAOAoFsaR_nMJQH5iRbD_7Oe6fH/edit#gid=301715754), [IOM Emergency Event Tracking](https://mailchi.mp/iom/dtm-sudan-emergency-floodsinsouthdarfurupdate001?e=795cb71e9b), [OCHA Weekly Floods Round-up 28 August 2022](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/card/29Rx7YCKzC/), [OCHA Floods Dashboard](https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZWVmMmU3YzMtNGNkMC00NDU3LWFmOTItM2ZmMjc3YjZhOGI2IiwidCI6IjBmOWUzNWRiLTU0NGYtNGY2MC1iZGNjLTVlYTQxNmU2ZGM3MCIsImMiOjh9)  [ReliefWeb news (including Kateila)](https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-floods-collapsed-darfur-dam-threatens-flood-entire-town)  Attached: Documentations from state-level Humanitarian Aid Commission, including pictures from Kateila and Ed Al Fursan.  b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.  *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.*  The torrential rains which led to this flooding occurred in August, starting on August 1st and continuing in four events until the 10th of August.  [2022 SDN Flood Disaster monitoring matrix-May to Sep 2022.xlsx - Google Sheets](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1OzkcfoAOAoFsaR_nMJQH5iRbD_7Oe6fH/edit#gid=301715754)  b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?  *Please consider the following points:*   * *Rapid disbursement* * *Short intervention (0-9 month)* * *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors*   A DERF grant could make a tremendous difference for those affected by this flooding in Kateila and Ed Al Fursan. These people are in desperate need of a rapid intervention that meets some of their critical needs in terms of WASH and NFIs. Without some sort of quick intervention, the likelihood of ongoing spread of watery diarrhoea leading to sickness and even deaths is high, in addition to the suffering faced by people whose homes have been destroyed. A rapid intervention now will save lives and also assist the affected people in the process recovery process as they try to resume normal safe and healthy lives in their villages.  With few other actors with an ongoing presence in these areas, IAS is well placed to provide this critical assistance to those who are not being served by other humanitarian actors.  The following proposed rapid interventions are needed:  1) Sanitation and Hygiene, including activities such as hygiene awareness and promotion, vector-control, emergency latrines, and provision of hygiene and sanitation material.  2) Provision of Dignity/Menstrual Hygiene kits; pads, soap, bucket, tooth paste, toothbrush, and towel for proper menstrual hygiene management.  3) Provision of clean drinking water, including possible chlorination program as well as water-source rehabilitation, to be determined in more in-depth assessment.  4) Shelter and NFI provision |