



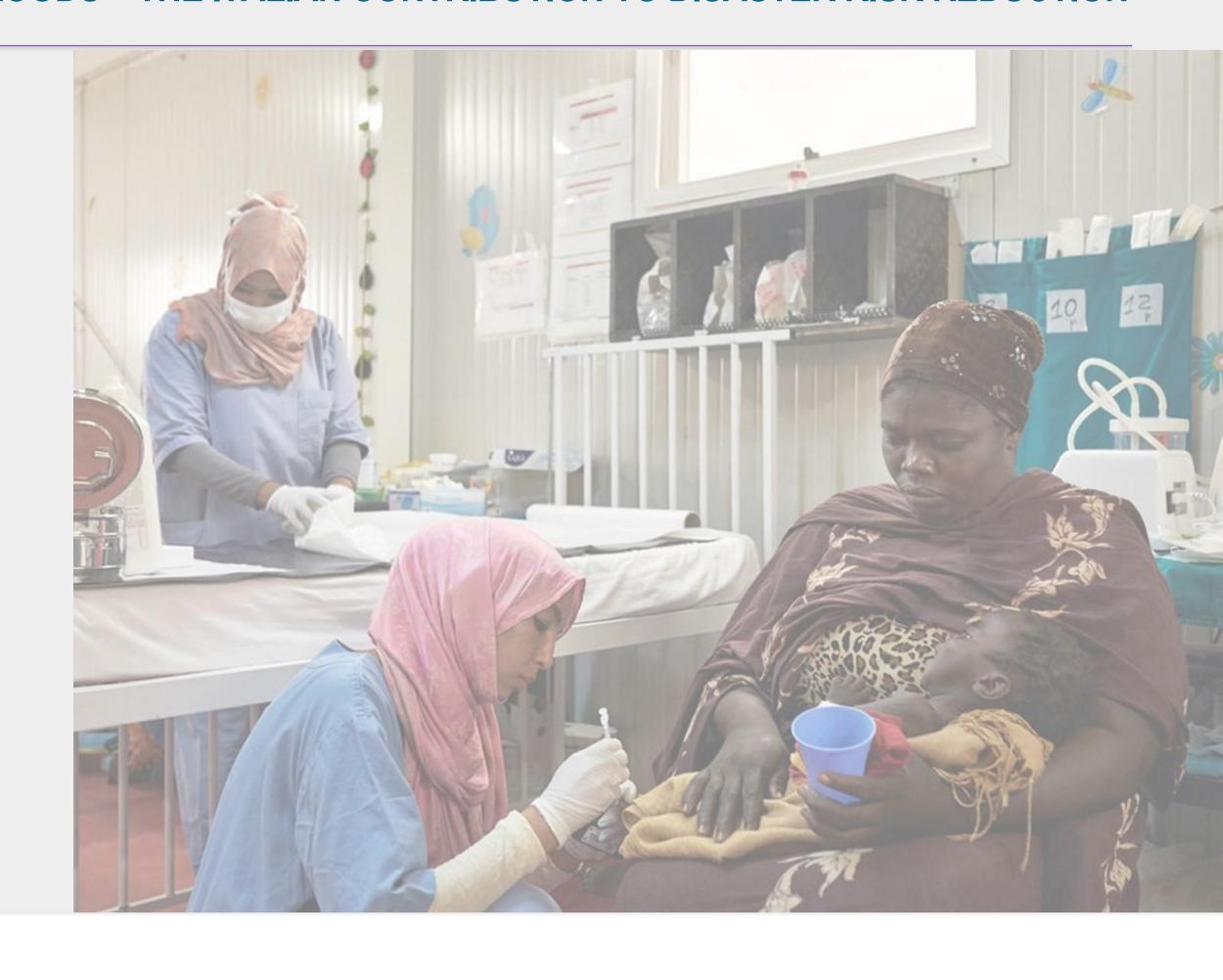


SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Prevention and health assistance during the 2020 rainy season within Mayo area

«Fostering sustainable health systems through continuity of services and risk communication during the rainy season».

A project implemented by EMERGENCY, funded by the Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development (AICS).

















































SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

2020 RAINY SEASON

- As of 1 October, over 860,000 people had been affected by across all of Sudan's 18 floods states.
- On 5 September, a three-month national state of emergency was declared due to due to the highest riverine levels ever recorded in 100 years (17.58 meters).
- Most affected states are North Darfur, Khartoum, Blue Nile, West Darfur and Sennar, meaning 52 % of all people affected.



Villages in Reefi Aroma in Kassala flooded.













































SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FLOODS AND HEALTH CARE

- The risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases increases with pools of stagnant water.
- Extensive damages to health facilities, the collapse of nearly 30,000 latrines, and contamination of hundreds of water sources heightens health-related needs.
- Medical supplies and protective equipment are paramount for health care workers to provide assistance.



EMERGENCY ambulance approaching the clinic.













































SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

MAYO AREA

- On the outskirts of Khartoum, Mayo was established as an IDP camp more than 20 years ago. The area is expanding continuously.
- The area lacks sewage and a functioning water distribution system. Waste is accumulated without proper management.
- The total lack of a collecting system gives rise to ditches of stagnant and polluted water.



Mayo area during the current rainy season.



































PARTNER ISTITUZIONALI











SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

PRIMISSIMA EMERGENZA AICS

- The project aims at preventing the spread of waterborne diseases through risk communication, while ensuring continuity of basic healthcare services in the Mayo area.
- 7,361 target beneficiaries, comprising 4,140 boys and girls, 3,050 women and 171 men.
- They benefit from pediatric, maternal and reproductive services. They also attend health education sessions focusing on flood-related risks.



Mayo area during the current rainy season.













































SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

HEALTH PROMOTION AND DRR

- In outreach (1 per week) and at clinic level (twice a day, 5 days per week), with dedicated risk communication materials.
- Patients and co-patients waiting attend sessions while sitting in the triage area.
- Achievements: community engagement, good ties with local actors.
- Challenges: lack of infrastructure.



Health promotion session in Mayo









































PROMOSSO



SOSTENIBILITÀ. È ORA DI AGIRE.

SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

GOOD HYGIENE







PLEASE REMEMBER

- Flies carry germs that contaminate food and water

- Wash hands with soap and water: dirty hands can contaminate food and water Always filter the water or boil it for a minimum of 3 minutes (cool it down before letting children drink it) when the water sources are
- Avoid using water from open sources (when possible), because it can be contaminated Reinforce the importance of good hygiene practices with children as much as possible

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Always wash your hands with soap and water after defecation and before cooking or eating - Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them Drink water in a clean cup with handle and avoid touching the water - Cover food and water to prevent flies and dust from contaminating them and spreading
- Ensure that all family members are using latrines when possible. If latrines are not available, always make a hole for faeces and urine, and cover it with soil when finished

- استخدام مصادر المياه النظيفة للشرب • الحذر من اسباب نقل العدوى عن طريق الذباب
- تلوث المياه والاطعمة ممكن حدوثه عن طريق ملامسة الايدي الغير

النظافة وكيفية المحافظة عليها

- في حالة عدم ضمان نظافة المياه يجب غلى المياه لمدة ثلاثة دقائق او استعمال الفلتر
 - تجنب استعمال المياه المكشوفة للشرب
 - التعود بالالتزام بالعادات الصحية • تعليم الاطفال الالتزام بالعادات الصحية

الوقاية والتحكم

- الالتزام بغسل الايدي قبل تحضير الطعام الالتزام بغسل الايدي قبل تناول الطعام
- الالتزام بغسل الايدي بعد استعمال المراحيض
- الالتزام بغسل الفواكه والخضروات بالمياه قبل الاكل في حالة عدم توفر المياه النظيفة يجب استعمال مياه الابار الجوفية
- استعمال الادوات النظيفة للشرب لنقل المياه
- تغطية الاكل والمشروبات من الحشرات الطائرة المسببة للامراض
- استعمال المراحيض علي قدر الامكان في حالة عدم توفر المراحيض للاستعمال يمكن عمل حفرة صغير في الارض ودفنها بعد الاستعمال

ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER DEFECATION AND BEFORE COOKING OR EATING



WASH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BEFORE EATING THEM غسل الخضار والقواكة قبل اعداد الطعام وقبل الاكل



COVER FOOD AND WATER

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Headache

- Joint pain

CONTROL

mosquito nets

- Vomit and diarrhoea

- No appetite (child refuses to eat)

PREVENTION AND

- Sleep under insecticide-treated

- Wear clothes that cover your body

- Cover water containers at all times

(especially arms and legs and at night)

- Do not let water be stagnant around the house, but rather drain it away - Keep your whole house clean



PLEASE REMEMBER

- Mosquitoes are active at night

- Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water

- Malaria can lead to death when not treated

- When a child has high temperature, bring him

or her immediately to the negrest hospital

- Always continue the complete malaria

treatment, even if the fever stops

- Malaria is transmitted by mosquito bites





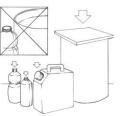




TO PROTECT YOUR CHILD AND YOURSELF لقوم تحت القاموسيات يحمي الام والاطفال من الملاريا



DO NOT LET WATER BE STAGNANT AROUND THE جنب وجود المياه الراكده حول منزلك



COVER ALL WATER CONTAINERS







PLEASE REMEMBER

- Diarrhoea kills children by draining liquids from the body. As soon as diarrhoea starts, it is very important for the child to receive extra fluids - Take the child to the nearest hospital when he or she vomits, passes watery stool several times in one hour

time, is not able to drink, has blood in faeces, or his - Breastfeeding helps reduce severity and frequency

of diarrhoea - Regularly and continuously drinking helps the child - When child is dehydrated, use oral rehydration

solution only. Do not use or buy other drugs other than ORS (oral rehydration salts) - Good hygiene practices help to prevent diarrhoea. In particular: wash hands after using the latrine and before touching food or feeding children - Diarrhoea prevention includes correct disposal of faeces in latrine or toilets. When this is not possible

WHAT TO DRINK

oral rehydration salts (ORS)

Clean water (boil it for a few minutes and then wait for it to cool down) Light tea with sugar - Fresh fruit juices

الاسهالات تؤدى الى فقدان حاد السوائل و هبوط فى الدوره الدمويه و منه

*المحافظه على العادات الصحيه من غمل الايدى بعد استعمال المرحاض و قبلا

* للوقايه من الاسهالات يجب دفن الفضلات و التخلص منها بالصوره الصحيحه

في كالت عدم توفر العبوه الجهزه التحضير يمكن تحضيره في المنزل كالاتي:

في حالة رفض الطفل اشراب الرجاء اخذه الاقرب مستشفى

ص عومه ضروره ترويه الاطفال بالكثير من السوائل التاء المرض مع الغذاء المناسب

- ORS are special dry salts mixed with clean water that help the body to rehydrate ORS can be taken at health centres, for free How to use ORS: mix 6 tea cups of water with 1 ORS sachet - If ORS is not available you can prepare it by mixing 4 teaspoons of sugar and 1 teaspoon of salt into 1 litre of clean water

> Please always use the correct dosage, because too much salt or too much sugar can be dangerous - If the child refuses to drink, bring him or her to the

العاديه يمكن ان تودي الى الكثير من المضاعفات

اتواع السوائل الموصى باستعمالها: المرق بانواعه

لابيض الرجاء الالتزام المعايير

الشاى الخفيف التركيز مع قليل من السكر

WHEN YOUR CHILD HAS DUARRHOEN



BRING HIM OR HER TO THE قومي بنظه الى العركز الصحي











MEDIA PARTNER CON LA COLLABORAZIONE DI PARTNER ISTITUZIONALI































جب الستعمال الناموسيات

التاكد من تغطيه الجسم بالكامل اثناء الليل

اعلى مسببات الوفيات في الاطفال

الملاريا ممكن ان تؤدى الى الوفاه فى حالة عدم العلاج

عدوى الملاريا تنتقل من خلال لدغ الباعوض (انثى الاتوفلس) يتوالد الباعوض في المياه الركده

من الضرورى الانتهاء من العلاج بالكامل حتى مع اختفاء الاعر اض, عدم اتمام العلاج





























SUDAN FLOODS – THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Q&A - THANK YOU











































