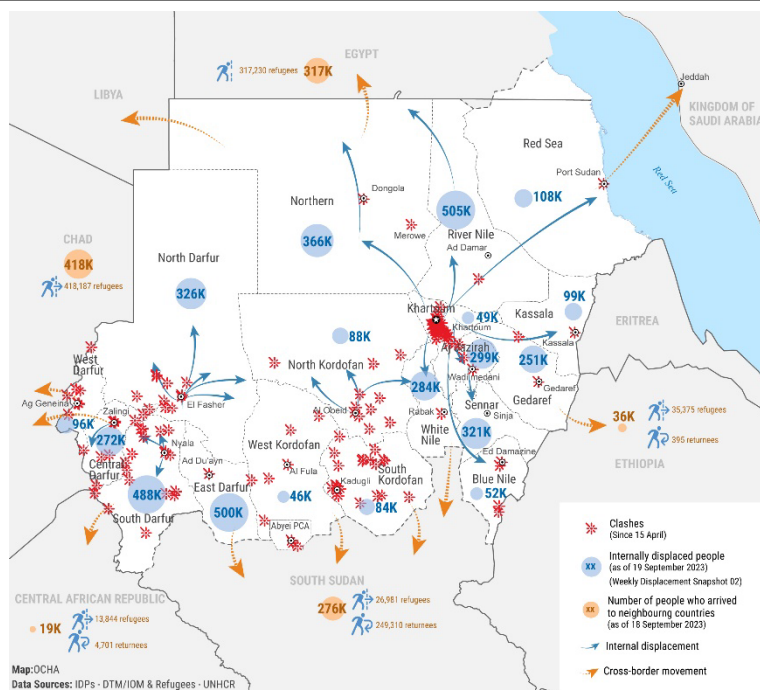


HIGHLIGHTS

- About 5.4 million people have fled their homes and sought refuge within Sudan or neighbouring countries since fighting started in mid-April.
- An estimated 188,000 refugees have abandoned hotspot areas to other locations across Sudan.
- Cholera/acute watery diarrhoea outbreak is reported in Gedaref city with 160 suspected cases recorded.
- At least 56 attacks on health care, resulting in 11 deaths and 38 injuries, have been identified since April.
- Food Security and Livelihoods partners have provided 7 million people with live-saving and livelihood assistance.
- The revised 2023 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan appeal is only 31.7 per cent funded as of 28 September.

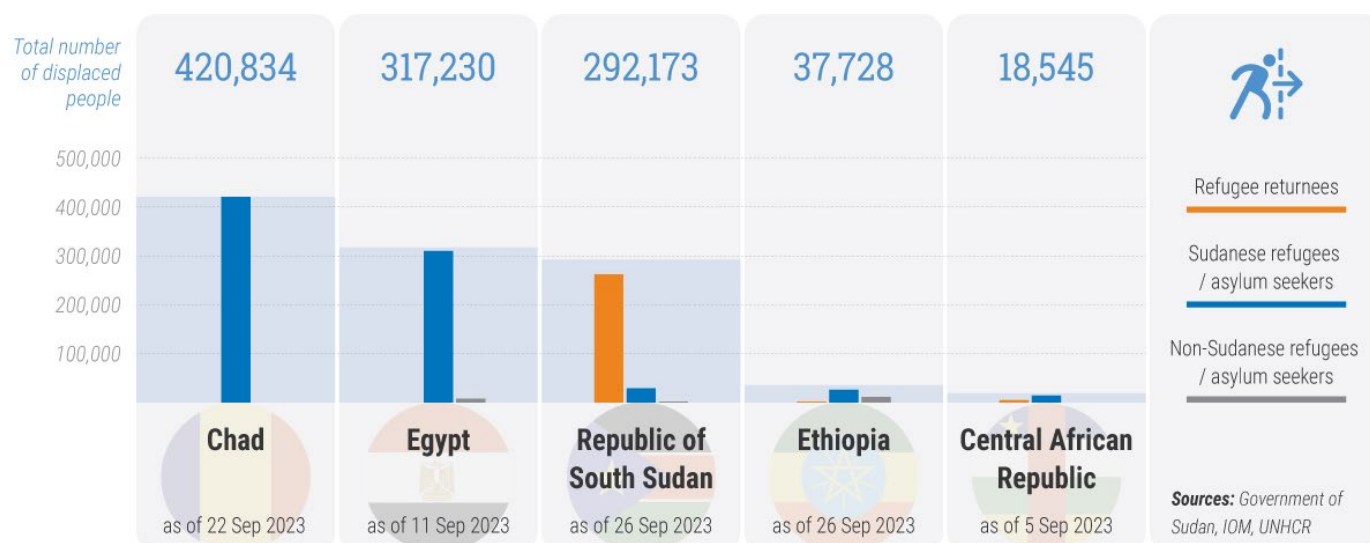


SITUATION OVERVIEW

Fighting in Sudan continues to displace civilians. An estimated **5.4 million people have fled their homes since** fighting erupted in mid-April between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and have sought refuge within Sudan or in neighbouring countries. That is an average of 1 million people displaced per month.

According to the International Organization for Migration [Sudan Response Situation Update](#) Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), about **4.3 people have been displaced within Sudan since the fighting began. The caseload will increase in the coming months if the conflict is unresolved.** Those displaced have taken refuge in 4,080 locations in 167 of Sudan's 189 localities in all 18 states. IOM reports that the newly displaced people, most originally from Khartoum, are staying with host communities (67 per cent) or in rented accommodation (9.5 per cent) in urban areas. The majority (55 per cent) have taken refuge in northern, eastern, and central Sudan, while the rest (45 per cent) have sought refuge in the Darfur and Kordofan regions. About 1.1 million people have crossed into neighbouring Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, according to the [UN Refugee Agency](#) (UNHCR).

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) reports that as of 24 September, an estimated **188,000 refugees have fled hotspot areas in Sudan to other locations. Meanwhile,** an estimated 19,000 refugees from Ethiopia and the CAR have left Sudan seeking safety in third countries. RCF partners continue to deliver protection and life-saving assistance in 12 refugee-hosting states including protection, education, food security, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter and non-food items (S/NFIs), since mid-April. Between 1 and 24 September, RCF partners reported that about 182,000 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, North and South Kordofan, and Blue and White Nile states received food rations. Protection awareness campaigns were carried out for refugees in Aj Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala and White Nile states, and 54 service providers were trained on protection approaches. On health responses, RCF partners have reported 8,801 outpatient consultations, 903 inpatient admissions, 333 antenatal care visits, and 56 deliveries assisted by skilled attendants over the same period.

Displacement into neighbouring countries since mid-April (UNHCR)

The Health Cluster reports several disease outbreaks across the country, including suspected cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), dengue fever, measles and malaria.

In Gedaref city, the capital of Gedaref State in eastern Sudan, about **160 suspected cholera/AWD cases** including 10 associated deaths have been reported, [according to the Health Cluster](#). One case was reported among IDPs in a gathering site. Some 80 suspected cases tested positive through Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT). No vibrio cholera was isolated at the Public Health Laboratory in Port Sudan, while Ecoli was isolated from five of the six samples tested. Since August 2022, an ongoing outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) has been reported across seven regions in Ethiopia including the border areas with Sudan, with 20,000 cases and 271 deaths recorded. The international NGO (INGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has established two cholera treatment centres in the affected localities and two mobile teams. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) have provided cholera kits, but there is a need to improve the supply chain management system in Gedaref State. UNHCR has renovated the isolation centre at Gedaref Teaching Hospital and WHO delivered beds for patients. WHO is planning to provide full support to the centre to make it fully functional. In addition, WHO conducted workshops on standard case management and surveillance.

[Health partners report 506 suspected dengue cases](#), of which RDT confirmed 295, have been reported mostly in Gedaref city. The actual number of cases is likely much higher because most patients rely on home remedies and private health care providers which are not picked up by the surveillance system. The main reason for the outbreak is improperly stored home water, which becomes breeding sites for Aedes aegypti mosquitos—the vector that transmits dengue fever. State authorities in Gedaref have started a vector control campaign and WHO has carried out surveillance and case management training and is supporting surveillance and rapid response teams. Partners report shortages of paracetamol and insecticide-treated nets, especially for IDPs.

[Health partners](#) report that between 15 April and 15 September, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) identified over **4,000 measles cases** and 107 associated deaths, most from White Nile and Aj Jazirah states. In addition, about 697,000 **malaria cases** and eight associated deaths were identified, mostly in White Nile, Aj Jazirah and Gedaref states.

The Director of Operations of Médecins Sans Frontières MS), Dr Ahmed Abd-elrahman said in a [statement](#) that **MSF teams conducted over 1,500 major surgical interventions in a single hospital in Khartoum**, 90 per cent of which were to treat gunshot and blast wounds (this indicates surgical treatment of at least 1,350 injuries). In August, in a single MSF-supported hospital in Omdurman, MSF teams treated over 2,100 trauma cases, almost half of that facility's total emergency room consultations.

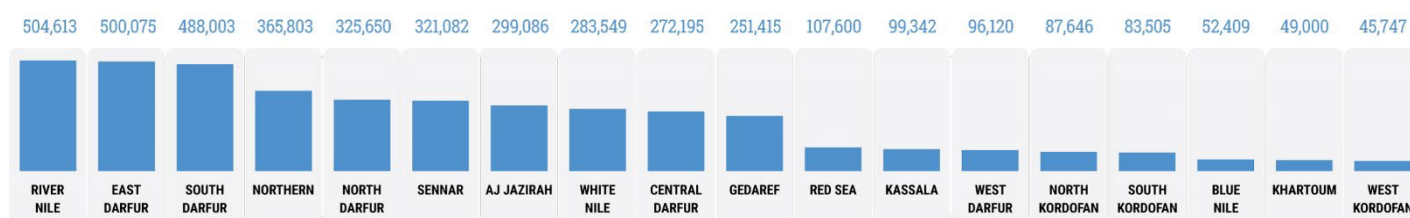
WHO has verified **56 attacks on health care, resulting in 11 deaths and 38 injuries**, since mid-April, [WHO said on 21 September](#). The organisation expressed concern that 26 of these attacks took place after the signing, on 11 May 2023, of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan. About 70 per cent of hospitals in conflict-affected states are non-functional because of ongoing attacks combined with insecurity, shortage of medical supplies, and

lack of cash to meet operational costs and salaries. Functioning hospitals and clinics in non-conflict-affected states are overwhelmed by the influx of internally displaced people.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) partners provided **7.01 million people with live-saving and livelihood assistance** in 18 states across Sudan between 15 April and 20 September. This included food to 1.76 million people and livelihood assistance to 5.25 million people, [according to the FSL Cluster](#). This year, high prices and shortages of key inputs have impacted the agriculture sector, including fuel, seeds and agrochemicals. In addition, there is widescale unavailability of livestock vaccines and drugs due to the destruction of the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory in Khartoum and damage to facilities owned by private drug suppliers and manufacturing companies. In parts of Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states, cumulative seasonal rainfall has been poorly distributed, with below-average rainfall in the latter months of the production season (July and August) linked to the current El Niño. These factors will increase the prices of staple goods in most markets when income opportunities are deteriorating, leading to declining purchasing power, according to FSL.

As the rainy season progresses in Sudan, **heavy rains and flooding** have affected people in Northern, River Nile, North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, North Kordofan and South Kordofan states. On 13 and 14 September, heavy rains and flooding affected 1,700 people in North Darfur's Al Fasher and Al Lait localities. In Al Fasher locality, 84 homes were destroyed and 210 damaged, and 266 latrines were either washed away or damaged in Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp, affecting about 1,500 IDPs living with relatives or neighbours. In Al Lait town, heavy rains destroyed 44 homes and 11 shops, and damaged 42 other homes, affecting about 220 people living with neighbours and in a school building in the town. Since July, about 72,000 people in seven states have been affected by heavy rains and flooding, according to the [2023 Sudan Floods Dashboard](#). Reports indicate that at least 5,717 homes have been destroyed and 6,611 damaged.

Displacement by state since mid-April 2023 (IOM)



ACCESS

Hostilities, fighting across Sudan, and other obstacles faced by aid organizations have made access to people in need extremely challenging and unpredictable. Since 15 April, 931 incidents impacting humanitarian operations have been reported, of which 37 per cent were active hostilities and 20 per cent were bureaucratic impediments. In terms of locations, the highest number of incidents are reported in Khartoum (30 per cent), followed by South Darfur (12 per cent) and South Kordofan (8 per cent). Bureaucratic and administrative obstacles are another challenge. 197 visas are pending, including seven applications submitted last week. Since 20 August, a total of 75 visas have been received.

From 22 to 28 September, 3,980 metric tons (MT) of food and medical supplies were delivered to the eastern part of Sudan and Khartoum State. One truck with 30 MT of medical supplies reached Karrari locality in Khartoum State through the cross-line modality. The World Food Programme (WFP) delivered food supplies for 60,000 people in Ag Geneina locality in West Darfur on 27 September – consisting of sorghum, pulses and oil – facilitated through the Humanitarian Information Sharing Mechanism (HISM). Outside the HISM, UNICEF reached Jebel Awlia locality in Khartoum with medical supplies.

Lack of commitment from parties to the conflict to provide safe passage affects movements across the country. For the third consecutive week, the movement of humanitarian supplies to Kordofan and Darfur is on hold. Between Jebel Kordofan and El Obeid town (a stretch of about 6 kilometres) where humanitarian trucks were attacked, drivers assaulted and looted on multiple occasions, the security situation remains tense. The area is considered a buffer zone.

As a result of security risks, 763 MT of essential health, nutrition, and WASH, S/NFI, agricultural seed supplies, equivalent to 30 trucks' worth, procured by UN agencies and INGOs, have not moved from Kosti to South, North, and West Kordofan, as well as to North, South, and East Darfur states. Additionally, 20 MT of health supplies (1 truck) were struck in El Obeid waiting to join the convoy from Kosti.

Shortage of fuel is another operational impediment, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. The movement of 2,250 MT of humanitarian supplies into Khartoum and 4,850 MT of supplies in eastern Sudan were postponed due to fuel shortages and logistics constraints. Although WFP plans to import fuel, the current shortages will continue to impact operational continuity and costs. Other logistical challenges include the limited number of commercial transport companies and the increased cost of transportation to hard-to-reach areas.

Cumulative Relief Deliveries since 22 May include 131,532 MT (2,887 trucks) of relief items that have been delivered. Among these, 57,820 MT (1,342 trucks) were for distribution, 73,768 MT (1,510 trucks) were for prepositioning, and 610 MT (27 trucks) were intended for both distribution and prepositioning.

In North Darfur State, WFP reported a lack of warehousing facilities, a requirement for storing food supplies. On 25 September, the International Committee of the Red Cross reported reaching 30,000 people in North Darfur localities with non-food items. They also reported supporting 3,000 displaced people in Al Fasher town with daily meals from a community kitchen. On 26 September, MSF delivered medical items including malaria medications to Al Fasher town.

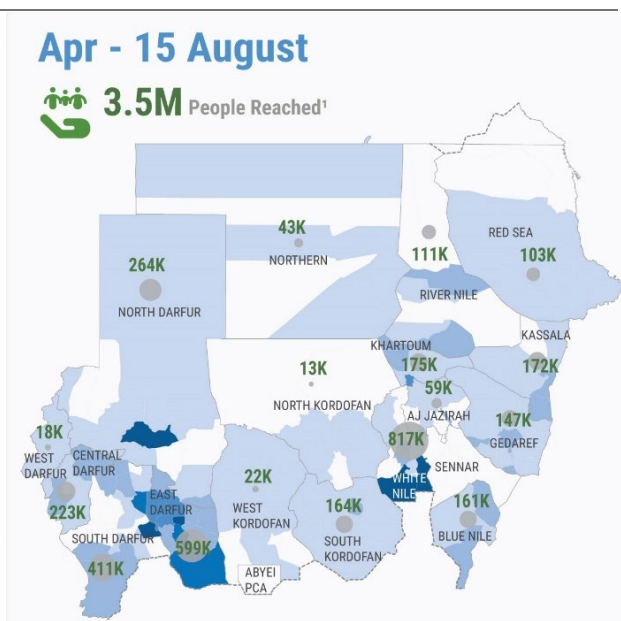
UN inter-agency cross-border missions are currently on hold due to security and compliance reasons. With no Field Security Officer on the Chadian side, staying overnight in Ag Geneina is impossible. WFP expects its Field Security Officer to be in Farchana (Chad) by October, while UNICEF is looking at temporary surge support for this function. Deliveries of supplies by INGOs continue. Shipments by Relief International Sudan, including 25 MT of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and other equipment arrived in Chad on 27 September for delivery to North Darfur in the coming weeks, with support from the OCHA cross-border team.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Insecurity, looting, bureaucratic impediments, poor network and phone connectivity problems, lack of cash, fuel shortages, and few technical and humanitarian staff are a challenge to delivering humanitarian assistance in many parts of Sudan. Fuel shortages also affect the generation of power needed to maintain cold chain storage. Despite this, humanitarian partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to the vulnerable people they can reach.

Between April and August 15, 117 humanitarian partners across Sudan reached about 3.5 million people with life-saving assistance. Prior to the conflict, 2.7 million people were reached from January to March. This includes education, health, food, nutrition, water and protection assistance.

For more information on response by cluster see the latest [Sudan Humanitarian Response Dashboard](#).



FUNDING OVERVIEW

The revised 2023 [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) requires US\$2.6 billion to provide life-saving multi-sectoral and protection assistance to 18.1 million people in desperate need through the end of this year. According to the Financial Tracking Service, the appeal is only 31.8 per cent funded, with \$814.5 million received as of 29 September, according to the [Financial Tracking Service](#).

Major Donors (Financial Tracking Service)

