

Sudan Crisis

Possible evolution of the crisis over the next six months and the implications for humanitarian operations



Introduction

- Scenarios developed by Data Friendly Space and iMMAP analysts over the past 2 weeks, inputs also received from ACAPS and academic review.
- ACAPS will be providing a scenario document in mid-October, same process followed as the previous iteration in March 2022.
- Note: Scenarios are **not** forecasts, they detail ***possible*** futures and are aimed to support planning discussions. Similar humanitarian conditions and access issues could result from a number of different situations.

Three scenarios considered

1. Protracted Conflict (Status Quo)
2. Temporary Ceasefire
3. Escalation of the conflict, possible fragmentation of armed groups

Scenario 1: Protracted Conflict

PROBABILITY	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High
				X	
IMPACT	Major improvement	Moderate improvement	Static	Moderate deterioration	Major deterioration
				X	

Humanitarian Needs

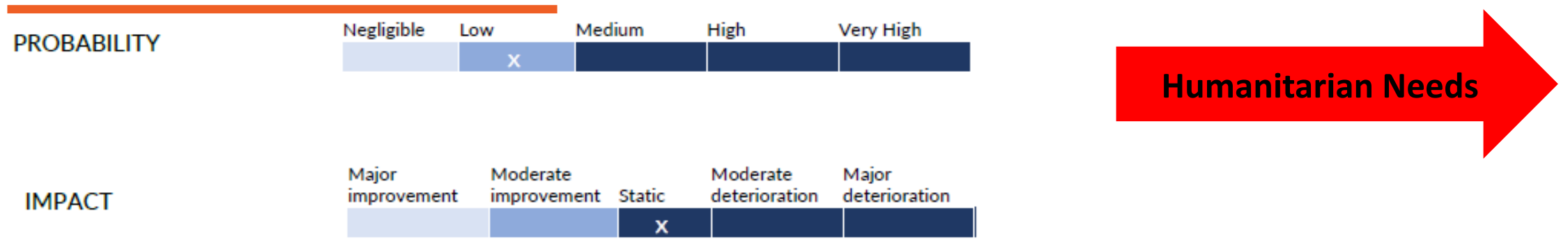


Displacement: occasional spikes in displacement driven by conflict events and some returns during quieter periods to safer areas mostly in the east, roughly increasing by 0.75 – 1.25 million

Access: Remains relatively constrained with some humanitarian access in more stable areas, but access continues to be problematic into Darfur and Khartoum.

Humanitarian Implications: The conflict causes an increase in casualties and violations of international humanitarian law, including deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure. Health and WASH infrastructure and service continue to degrade. A below average harvest mitigates the food security situation somewhat, but several areas remain at IPC 4, nutrition services remain severely comprised. Formal education remains closed.

Scenario 2: Temporary Ceasefire

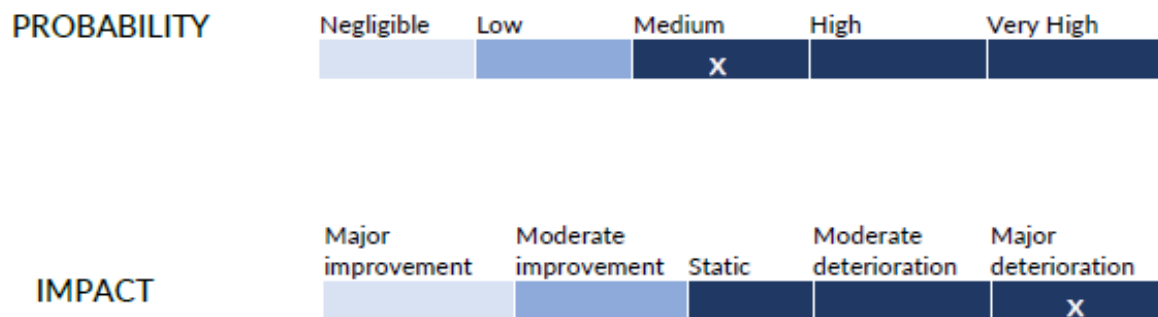


Displacement: Continued displacement from areas where conflict continues (West, Central and South Darfur and South Kordofan regions), as people seek to move to areas where aid and services are being provided. Khartoum sees some returns with the overall result of a slightly increasing IDP caseload (0.25 – 0.5 million).

Access: In Khartoum State, safety and security improve temporarily, punctuated by sporadic conflict incidents. Humanitarian access improves, making it possible for humanitarian organizations to carry out assessments to identify needs and to monitor activities to reduce the diversion of assistance. However, bureaucratic impediments persist, and conflict prevents safe access to West, Central, South Darfur and South Kordofan.

Humanitarian Implications: Protection threats of armed conflict, pillaging, looting, forced recruitment and sexual violence are expected to decrease but issues remain, especially in areas of active conflict. Some repairs and restarting of Health and WASH services are possible but provision remains compromised. A below average harvest along with improving commerce drives mitigates the food insecurity situation but there are some areas of IPC 4 where conflict continues. Some nutrition services restart but many children remain at risk. Formal education restarts but provision is very patchy.

Scenario 3: Intensification of Violence



Humanitarian Needs



Displacement: The intensification of conflict destabilises Khartoum, Blue Nile, North, Central, and South Darfur and Kordofan states, IDP numbers increase by 1 to 1.5 million, many also face secondary displacement.

Access: There is a proliferation of checkpoints, managed by local militias or armed entities; and stricter movement restrictions due to increased illicit activities complicate the transit of aid and personnel. Many areas are contested and change hands, permissions does not always translate into access. Monitoring of aid becomes increasingly difficult. Bureaucratic impediments increase..

Humanitarian Implications: Protection threats of armed conflict, pillaging, looting, forced recruitment and sexual violence by armed actors increase and spread to previously stable areas. Damage Health and WASH infrastructure continues. A below average harvest along increased disruption to commerce drives increased food insecurity with IPC 5 a possibility in some areas. With disease outbreaks and few nutrition services infants and young children are at severe risk of malnutrition and death. There is an almost complete lack of education services.