

THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

ALERT NOTE

Section A: Basic information

Organisation:	<i>Danish Muslim Aid</i>
Title of alert:	Flood crisis in Sudan and South Sudan
Type of crisis:	☒ <i>rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)</i> ☐ <i>slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)</i> ☐ <i>spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)</i>

Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:

b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*

Heavy rains and floods continued to wreak havoc in some parts of Sudan and South Sudan.

b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earth quake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*

The rainy season in Sudan usually starts in June and lasts up to September, with the peak of rains and flooding observed between September and October. In Sudan Red Sea, White Nile, North Darfur, and Northern states have been worst affected by the flooding, while severe flooding was reported in six states, with Jonglei and Unity accounting for over 91% following the overflow of the River Nile on October 8th. Hundreds of people in both countries are displaced, homes and infrastructure destroyed, and farmland inundated leading to the loss of crops.

Of all the people affected by floods in Sudan (696.683 people), an estimated 186,765 people have been displaced. Half of the population (24.6 million people) in Sudan is facing high levels of acute food insecurity. This marks an unprecedented deepening and widening of the food and nutrition crisis, driven by the on-going conflict, which has triggered unprecedented mass, sometimes multiple displacement, a collapsing economy, the breakdown of essential social services, and severe societal disruptions, and poor humanitarian access. Nearly 287.300 people are displaced in South Sudan of all the affected people (886.106 people), and the impact of conflict and civil insecurity is deepening food insecurity in South Sudan, with over half of the population (about 7.7 million people or 57%) experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity IPC AFI Phase 3 or above. Flood-affected populations including women, children, persons with disabilities, and displaced communities are exposed to increased risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse, particularly in overcrowded shelters and unstable environments.

While assistance has reached both countries from humanitarian partners such as IFRC, UN-bodies and FAO amongst others there are critical needs across nutrition, health, water, sanitation, and shelter sectors. In both countries health risks are rising, with increasing cases of malaria, respiratory infections, and diarrhea as a result from the floodings on the already dire humanitarian situation in Sudan and South Sudan.

b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?

Flood-affected populations including women, children, persons with disabilities, and displaced communities are exposed to increased risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse, particularly in overcrowded shelters and unstable environments.

People affected by floods in Sudan: [Sudan](#), [Sudan](#) and [South Sudan](#) [South Sudan](#)
 Food Insecurity Situation (IPCinfo.org): [Sudan](#) and [South Sudan](#)
 Flash reports Relief web: Sudan and [South Sudan](#)
 IFRC overview of the crisis: [Sudan](#) and [South Sudan](#)

b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.

On 31 August, heavy rainfall triggered a landslide near Tarsin village in Sharg Aj Jabal locality, on the border of Central and South Darfur, Sudan, resulting in death and displacement. Separately, on 1 September, intense rainfall and subsequent flooding impacted Korma town in Al Fasher locality, North Darfur, also resulting in displacement and destruction.¹ Within the same timeframe in South Sudan on 30–31 August, a section of the dyke on the western side of Old Fangak broke overnight, submerging the entire town.² As of 1 September, flooding has affected approximately hundreds of people in both countries.

¹ [Overall Green Flood alert in Sudan from 17 Aug 2025 01:00 UTC to 13 Sep 2025 01:00 UTC](#)

² [South Sudan: Flooding Situation Flash Update No. 1 \(As of 2 September 2025\) | OCHA](#)

b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?

In this crisis, people are facing severe food insecurity and lack access to basic health services, clean water, shelter, and protection. DERF can make a critical difference by supporting vulnerable populations already affected by conflict and insecurity.

Although humanitarian assistance is ongoing, the gap in emergency response and essential services remains vast and insufficient to meet the needs of millions. DERF can therefore complement existing efforts by funding urgent, locally led humanitarian interventions in hard-to-reach areas.

The intervention should target a broad range of beneficiaries across different states in Sudan and South Sudan, with particular focus on IDPs and host communities who are already sharing their limited resources. DERF support will prioritize the most vulnerable groups — including women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, through the provision of food packages, clean water, cash transfers, basic health services, and non-food items (NFIs), which are urgently needed among flood-affected populations.