Please cite as: EUAA, '1.3. Impact of the security situation on civilian population' in *Sudan: Security Situation*, October 2026.

1.3. Impact of the security situation on civilian population

1.3.1. Humanitarian situation

In 2025, the humanitarian crisis reached ‘catastrophic proportions’,354 with reports of starvation and famine in parts of Sudan.355 Meanwhile, experts have described the crisis as ‘the world’s largest humanitarian emergency’.356 Across the country, humanitarian access has been systematically obstructed by both parties,357 and starving civilians served the purposes of the conflicting parties358 – the best reported example being the deliberate starving of the population in El Fasher by the RSF.359 An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis drawing on data available up to 10 April 2026 showed that about 19.5 million people (41 % of the total population) faced high levels of acute food insecurity, while 14 areas faced a risk of famine.360

Imported image pandoc_image_2.png

Map 3. Sudan Acute Food Insecurity: June 2026 assessed outcomes361

Throughout the reference period, Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan were the regions where conflicts triggered the highest number of displacements, both within the states and out of them. 362 According to IOM, as a consequence of the conflict and displacement, psychological distress was reported in 24 % of households nationwide. Moreover, people in Sudan faced critical insecurity of tenure. Particularly, IDP households in both rural and urban displacement sites, relied on makeshift shelters and lived under conditions of overcrowding and poor infrastructure. 363

Indiscriminate attacks by warring parties continuously targeted medical personnel, healthcare facilities, critical civilian infrastructure, and humanitarian aid.364 Humanitarian access remained highly restricted, particularly in North Darfur and the Kordofans.365 As reported in June 2026, drone strikes hit areas beyond active frontlines, including IDP sites. These strikes limited chances for return or improved humanitarian access, destroyed critical and health infrastructure essential for the survival of civilians, such as markets, hospitals, airports, and fuel depots.366 Schools367 and residential areas were targeted, humanitarian personnel and volunteers were tortured and killed,368 drinking water and sewage systems damaged.369

○ a) IDPs and refugees on the move

According to IOM, as of 30 July 2026, there were an estimated 8.6 million IDPs recorded across all 18 states in Sudan,370 which represents a decrease of about 2.6 million IDPs since March 2025.371 According to UNHCR, as of 6 July 2026, the total number of persons displaced by the conflict amounted to 11.4 million people. Of these, 4.6 million were displaced into neighbouring countries, while 6.6 million were internally displaced. 372 As of 28 July 2026, IOM recorded about 4.9 million returnees across 9 states, of whom 82 % (4 million) were IDP returnees and 18 % (900 000) returnees from abroad. 373 About 50 % of returnees and 55 % of IDPs were children under the age of 18.374

As of August 2025, IDPs were the most vulnerable group in terms of shelter in Sudan as even after years of conflict, many remained in temporary or inadequate housing. More precisely, 30 % of IDPs lived in makeshift shelters, 10 % in tents, and only 24 % in solid houses.375 The international humanitarian organisation Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported, in April 2026, that displaced families within and outside Sudan had experienced major losses, including lost personal belongings, homes and livelihoods. Moreover, 66 % of respondents displaced to Chad, South Sudan and within Sudan had lost contact with family members entirely, without knowledge about their conditions or whereabouts.376 The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) stated in February 2026 that many IDPs had been extorted, affected by sexual violence, kidnapped, and trafficked while fleeing. Moreover, older persons and persons with disabilities were often unable to leave in time and were therefore left behind in conflict-affected areas.377 Large numbers of IDPs, especially in East and North Darfur, reportedly lived under conditions that ‘significantly increase health and protection risks’, as shelters were partly unsafe or collapsed, overcrowded, inadequate regarding privacy, or poorly ventilated.378

As of July 2026, 47 % of IDPs originated from North and South Darfur, particularly El Fasher (15 %). 19 % of IDPs had their origins in Khartoum state. The main destinations for IDPs were North, South and Central Darfur. 91 % of IDPs from Khartoum left their state, whereas most IDPs from across the Darfur region were primarily displaced within the broader Darfur region.379

Imported image pandoc_image_3.png

Figure 4: Sudan, IDPs’ States of Origin and Displacement, as of 30 July 2026. EUAA elaboration based on IOM DTM Data380

According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Data, as of 30 July 2026, North Darfur was the primary state of origin of IDPs (2 063 450), followed by South Darfur (1 985 088) and Khartoum (1 668 122). South Darfur was the state hosting the most IDPs (1 765 738), followed by North Darfur (1 672 222) and Central Darfur (993 352). 381

Imported image pandoc_image_4.png

Figure 5: Sudan, IDPs' movement by state, as of 30 July 2026. EUAA elaboration based on IOM DTM Data382

According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Data, as of 30 July 2026, of the 2 063 450 IDPs from North Darfur, 1 579 288 were internally displaced within North Darfur, and 484 162 to other states. Of the 1 985 088 IDPs from South Darfur, 1 656 578 were internally displaced within South Darfur, and 328 510 to other states. 683 528 IDPs originating from Central Darfur were internally displaced within the state, and 73 576 to other states. Of the 1 668 122 IDPs from Khartoum, 150 591 were internally displaced within Khartoum, and 1 517 531 to other states.383

According to IOM estimates, about 4.6 million people were displaced from Sudan to neighbouring countries since April 2023.384 About 1.5 million (33 %) crossed into Egypt, 1.4 million (30 %) into South Sudan, 1.3 million (29 %) into Chad, 184 100 (4 %) into Ethiopia, 158 700 (3 %) into Libya, and 44 500 (1 %) into the CAR.385 African Security Analysis (ASA)386 reported in June 2026 that intercommunal violence was a driver of displacement for families from Central and South Darfur, who crossed the border into Chad.387

As of July 2026, IOM reported return movements to areas of Sudan involving about 4 032 500 IDP returnees and 896 500 returnees from abroad.388 Between January 2024 and June 2026, IOM monitored inflows from neighbouring countries amounting to about 954 000 individuals. Of these, 464 400 returned from Egypt at Argeen border crossing and 305 200 at Ashkeet; 125 900 from Chad at Um Dukhun border crossing, 54 200 at Adekonk, and 900 at Al-Tina; 2 000 from Ethiopia at Gallabat/Metema border crossing; and 1 300 from Eritrea at Al-Laffa border crossing.389 The principal state of origin of IDPs who returned to areas of Sudan was Khartoum, followed by Al Jazirah, River Nile, Central Darfur, Northern, and West Darfur.390

Table . Individuals crossing from and to Sudan from neighbouring countries (January 2024 - June 2026)391

Neighbouring Country	Individuals who crossed from Sudan	Individuals who crossed Into Sudan	Data collection period

Chad	1 336 784	181 038	Aug 2025 - Jun 2026
Egypt	1 514 824	769 602	Jan 2024 - Jun 2026
Ethiopia	184 055	2 013	Aug 2025 - Jun 2026
Eritrea	1 311	1 311	Apr 2026 - Jun 2026
Total	**3 036 377**	**953 964**	

The source indicates that data on cross-border movement from Sudan to neighbouring countries is collected from various sources: Chad (IOM, UNHCR); Egypt (Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Ethiopia (IOM). Data on cross-border movement valid as of: Chad (6 July 2026); Egypt (14 July 2026), and Ethiopia (31 December 2025). Due to high mobility and the fluidity of the situation, these estimates may not capture all movements and could be subject to underreporting. These estimates represent cumulative movements from Sudan to neighbouring countries since 15 April 2023. 392

○ b) Food and water security

Food insecurity in Sudan was among the most critical worldwide,393 as farms were contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)394 or devastated by the conflict, and markets and infrastructure were damaged across multiple areas,395 and supply chains interrupted.396 The destruction of agricultural equipment and robbing of warehouses by RSF further constrained food supply.397 The conflict in the Middle East is intensifying the hunger crisis further, as it has disrupted supply chains 398 such as global oil and fertilizer supplies. Consequently, prices of food have risen sharply in Sudan.399

According to UN Women, food insecurity in Sudan affected women and girls disproportionally.400 National hunger totals were alarming and female-headed households (FHHs) were three times more at risk of extreme hunger than male-headed households. In 2025, extreme hunger in FHHs has reportedly nearly doubled. Less than 2 % of FHHs could sustain themselves with sufficient food.401

In the first half of 2026, ‘severe’ food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) remained high – affecting nearly 19.5 million people in Sudan – even though the harvest had only just taken place.402 IPC described the food security situation as ‘extremely fragile and

volatile', although, with regard to areas previously classified as IPC Phase 5, data available did not allow for disaggregation for the February to May 2026 IPC reporting period. Between May and September 2025, the number of highly food insecure people had decreased by 3.4 million people due to improved conditions in Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar states, whereas active conflict and restricted access exacerbated food insecurity in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan. As of September 2025, 98 % of the nationwide total facing food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 5 lived in these areas.[403]

From 1 March 2025 to 31 August 2026, an officially declared famine has been reported for parts of Darfur (including El Fasher)[404] and Kordofan (including the Western Nuba Mountains[405] and Kadugli)[406]. A risk of famine has been reported for areas in the Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan regions (including the Nuba Mountains, Nyala, and Dilling)[407] as well as for Al Jazirah, and Khartoum states.[408] According to the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC)[409] and Insecurity Insight, in mid-2025, famine was declared in 10 areas and 17 areas were at risk of famine.[410] Reportedly, famine conditions were particularly severe in El Fasher[411] in North Darfur, and Kadugli[412] and probably Dilling (lack of data prevents IPC classification of this area)[413] in South Kordofan, due to sieges imposed.[414] According to IPC, as of June 2026, food insecurity was reaching critical levels in Al-Tina and Kadugli in North Darfur, Al-Sunut in West Kordofan, and Al-Buram in South Darfur, with a heightened risk of death among children under the age of five.[415]

In a UNICEF assessment in North Darfur's Um Baru in December 2025, 18 % of children assessed suffered from life-threatening Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), 35 % from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). These were among the highest recorded malnutrition rates in the world.[416]

Water systems were destroyed in the conflict, resulting, as of May 2026, in an estimated 17 million people without access to safe drinking water.[417] As reported in April 2026, the conflict exacerbated the already 'severe and compounding challenges' of Sudan's water systems. Damaged and poorly maintained water delivery systems have become inoperable, and water pumping stations suffered from fuel shortages[418] or weak and unstable electricity supplies[419]. By contrast, for most rural communities, water supply came from hand pumps and protected wells.[420] UNOCHA reported in February 2026 that lack of clean water and basic hygiene was among the biggest challenges for the communities consulted. More than 27 million people in Sudan needed WASH assistance, and FFHs had a 40 % higher risk of extreme water deprivation. Existing water services came under 'immense strain' especially in areas hosting large numbers of IDPs. People were exposed to unsafe water and high risks of related outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, dengue and malaria, in return, conflict, and urban areas.[421]

○ c) Healthcare

The WHO reported in January 2026 that more than 20 million people in Sudan required health assistance, but ongoing fighting, mass displacement, increasingly deadly attacks on health care, lack of medical supplies, and shortages of funding and health personnel have severely damaged the country's health system.422

Between 1 March 2025 and 17 August 2026, Insecurity Insight recorded 94 attacks on health care facilities and their vicinity in Sudan, 66 of which were reportedly perpetrated by the RSF and 14 by the SAF. These attacks resulted in the destruction of 10 health facilities and damaged 55 more.423 12 aerial attacks on health care were recorded between January and March 2026.424 As of January 2026, about 37 % of all health facilities were non-functional425 due to damage sustained since the outbreak of the conflict in 2023, and millions of people lacked access to essential and life-saving health services.426

According to SHCC and Insecurity Insight, the conflict had a severe impact on the availability of medical supplies and contributed to critical shortages or non-availability of essential commodities, medicines, and vaccines.427 Domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing had effectively halted,428 manufacturers had supplies confiscated, damaged or seized, and transportation challenges delayed the arrival of medicines and equipment. Estimates suggested that 60 % of required medical supplies were lacking. 429 According to MSF president Javid Abdelmoneim, medicines for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria are scarcely available in many places.430 The Iran war has further obstructed supply of essential goods, such as therapeutic food, intravenous solutions, medicines, and malaria nets from MSF's stock in Dubai.431

Access to healthcare was reportedly particularly challenging for displaced women and girls. Many pregnant IDP women and girls could not access antenatal care and safe delivery support. Some were forced to give birth at home432 or on the road,433 had no or untrained help, no sterile equipment and no medical supervision. When unable to provide documents necessary for free treatment, these women and girls often avoid medical follow-ups to avoid high fees. Without birth certificates, many newborns in displacement cannot access medical services and vaccination programmes.434

According to OHCHR, adequate medical services were inaccessible for most victims of sexual violence within the critical 72- to 120-hour window for post-exposure medical interventions.435 Reported reasons were non-functioning or absent health facilities, the security situation, restrictions on movement,436 fear that medical settings could be controlled by perpetrators,437 lack of medical supplies, and unaffordable cost of transport.438 Gang rape reportedly caused the most severe of medical complications.

Injuries and infections resulting from rape remained mostly untreated even in hospitals in displacement settings, due to the lack of capacities.439 Moreover, survivors of sexual violence were often stigmatised by their families and communities.440

In Darfur, remoteness, difficult terrain, vast distances, and costs for transport made access to MSF healthcare facilities reportedly ‘extremely challenging’.441 During the takeover of El Fasher in October 2025, when only one hospital was operational in the town and medical supplies diminished, wounds had reportedly to be cleaned with water and salt, and rape survivors could not be treated timely and adequately.442 Also in Tawila, where people from El Fasher and Zamzam were displaced to, health services buckled,443 leaving more than 70 % of households without healthcare, as of September 2026.444

As of January 2026, outbreaks of cholera were reported in all 18 states, malaria in 16, and dengue in 14 states. Disease outbreaks were fuelled by poor living conditions, overcrowded displacement sites, disrupted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health services, and a breakdown of routine immunisation.445 Responses to disease outbreaks were reportedly further constrained by armed attacks on hospitals and medical staff446 – such as during a cholera outbreak in Central Darfur in August 2025 447 – as well as by drone attacks – such as in El Obeid in July 2026.448 As reported on 8 August 2025, limited access to healthcare and medical supplies during a deadly cholera outbreak in Darfur resulted in over 4 300 cases and 113 deaths.449 The Sudanese Ministry of Health reportedly withheld information on accurate numbers of infections from local NGOs during the cholera outbreak in summer 2025.450

○ d) Aid delivery and humanitarian access

According to SHCC and Insecurity Insight, in 2025, over half the population (about 25 million) depended on humanitarian assistance. However, humanitarian aid delivery was almost completely obstructed by fragmented authority of the two rival governments established by the SAF and the RSF, who reportedly interrupted aid delivery and services by attacking humanitarian agencies and their staff.451 Bureaucratic restrictions, checkpoints, blockades, and damaged infrastructure impeded aid deliveries.452

Access through the humanitarian El Obeid–Darfur and El Obeid–southern corridors were reportedly challenging.453 In 2026, the Al-Tina border crossing in North Darfur on the border with Chad remained closed,454 with no access activities reported there already

since 2025.455 Therefore, humanitarian agencies had to rely on the intermittently closed Adré border crossing for accessing the Darfur and southern regions from Chad. 456 Moreover, during rainy season, the routes from Chad and South Sudan were reportedly impassable.457 Administrative constraints further restricted humanitarian aid.458 For the first time since April 2023, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) accessed Sudan with humanitarian aid via flight connections from Jeddah in May 2026.459 In June 2026, the first inland flight from Port Sudan to Khartoum was operated by the ICRC.460

National NGOs and civil society organisations have suffered from limited resources, material and personnel losses, as well as a militarised environment. Mental health and psychosocial support services have been particularly limited. MSF concluded that humanitarian aid did not meet the level of needs.461 According to IOM, humanitarian operations in Sudan were 'massively' underfunded.462 Moreover, 'significant funding shortfalls' restrained the humanitarian response along the corridor from southwestern Sudan into eastern Chad.463

Warring parties have obstructed aid delivery and interrupted aid services by attacking humanitarian agencies and their staff.464 Obstructions to humanitarian aid included blocked convoys, checkpoint fees, armed interference at distribution sites, demands for beneficiary data, as well as delayed or465 pending visas.466 Accusations that humanitarian convoys were smuggling weapons, delayed aid approvals and heightened risks to humanitarian staff.467 Furthermore, aid convoys were attacked468 or looted 469.

Particularly, RSF-held El Fasher had remained 'largely inaccessible' to humanitarian actors until January 2026, and reportedly locals trying to bring in food faced life-threatening risks.470 In SAF-controlled areas, including Khartoum,471 bureaucratic constraints hindered humanitarian access and timely response to humanitarian emergencies.472 As reported in June 2026, humanitarian operations had to be suspended in Central Darfur due to armed clashes.473

Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) – a decentralised local humanitarian initiative – were set up in all 18 states in response to the lack of international aid. As of June 2026, more than 700 ERRs were operating, involving more than 26 000 volunteers, mostly doctors, teachers, and community organisers from a variety of social and political backgrounds.474 Their activities include meal distribution, the provision of healthcare, education, psychological support, and evacuation assistance, among others.475 Moreover, they run women's response rooms and community kitchens (*takaaya*).476 Such community kitchens are organised voluntarily within communities across Sudan, and often operate alongside ERRs.477 Islamic Relief reported in April 2026 that almost 42 % of community kitchens in Khartoum, Omdurman, Port Sudan, North Kordofan, North Darfur, Sennar, and Gedaref had closed in the previous six months due to

underfunding and increased meal costs.478 Such local aid efforts rely on food sharing and contributions from host communities and diaspora networks.479

○ e) Road security

As stated by UNHCR in November 2025, escape routes became longer and more dangerous as IDPs tried to circumnavigate armed checkpoints in the Darfur and Kordofan regions.480 Refugees International interviewed newly arrived people displaced from Sudan, who reportedly described RSF checkpoints and roadblocks as 'sites of terror' and 'extraction points' where fighters extorted cash and other valuables from them. When unable to pay, people were reportedly stripped, beaten, humiliated, prevented from leaving, or even killed. As a consequence, families split up, left family members behind, or took riskier routes around the worst checkpoints.481 Checkpoints have also restricted movement of pastoralists in Eastern Sudan.482 Women in South Darfur reported to MSF they felt constrained to their homes as the risk of rape had become almost inevitable on roads, in markets, and across farmlands.483 Also in Kordofan's territories under RSF's and affiliated groups' control, people reportedly had to pay multiple times at checkpoints along the roads to South Sudan.484

According to the UN Human Rights Council, survivors reported extreme danger as well as executions and continued killings on the road when leaving El Fasher after it had come under RSF control.485 The New Humanitarian (TNH) reported that RSF and affiliated groups' fighters had looted, abducted, and killed people on the way.486 Evidence of numerous bodies of children, women, and men lying along the roads to Garni and Tawila was documented.487 El-Fasher was reportedly encircled by barriers, including checkpoints on roads leading out, making it 'extraordinarily difficult' for civilians to leave. According to Amnesty International, those who failed to escape were killed by RSF fighters.488

- 354

  UNOCHA, Global Humanitarian Overview 2026 - Sudan, 8 December 2025, url

- 355

  NRC, Sudan Annual Report 2025, 23 April 2026, url, p. 6

- 356

  Reuters, Sudan's cholera outbreak may get worse due to conflict and rains, WHO warns, 10 July 2026, url; OHCHR, UN Human Rights expert on Sudan renews calls for dialogue,

accountability as conflicts enters fourth year, 14 April 2026, url

- 357

  ACAPS, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS OVERVIEW, JULY 2025, 20 August 2025, url, p.14

- 358

  Gérard, A., Sudan’s aid crisis is also a crisis of accountability, TNH, 8 July 2026, url

- 359

  Netherlands (The), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Country of Origin Information Report on Sudan, December 2025, url, pp. 40, 98

- 360

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 1

- 361

  FEWS NET, Sudan acute food insecurity area-level classifications: June 2026 assessed outcomes, June 2026, url

- 362

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot DTM (6), Sudan, 15 June 2026, url, pp. 4-6

- 363

  IOM, Sudan Multisector Needs Assessment (MSNA), August 2025, 23 October 2025, url, pp. 18, 20

- 364

  MSF, “There is something I want to tell you…” Surviving the Sexual Violence Crisis in Darfur, 31 March 2026, url, Foreword; Netherlands (The), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Country of Origin Information Report on Sudan, December 2025, url, pp. 72-75

- 365

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 3

- 366

  ASA, Monthly Forecast: Sudan – Drone Warfare Escalation, Eid Violence, Kordofan and Darfur Atrocities, Famine Progression, and Sanctions Dynamics, 6 June 2026, url

- 367

Al Jazeera, Students among 17 dead in RSF drone attack in Sudan’s White Nile State, 12 March 2026, url; Sudan Protection Cluster, Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, January 2026, url, p. 4; Kurtz, G., Protecting Civilians in Sudan, SWP Comment, No. 31, July 2025, 8 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 368

  Kurtz, G., Protecting Civilians in Sudan, SWP Comment, No. 31, July 2025, 8 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 369

  BBC News, Fears of a massacre in this city on the front line of Sudan's war, 8 July 2026, url

- 370

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 371

  IOM, DTM Sudan Countrywide Mobility Update 16 (Bi-Weekly), 25 March 2025, url

- 372

  UNHCR, Sudan Emergency: Population Movements from Sudan, 6 July 2026, url

- 373

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 374

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 18 August 2026, url, pp. 1, 7, 11

- 375

  IOM, Sudan Multisector Needs Assessment (MSNA), August 2025, 23 October 2025, url, p. 17

- 376

  NRC, Exhausted: Three years of displacement and the collapse of survival systems in Sudan and the region, 9 April 2026, url, p. 10

- 377

  UNOCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 1 February 2026, url, p. 7

- 378

  UNOCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 1 February 2026, url, p. 12

- 379

IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 18 August 2026, url, p. 5

- 380

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 381

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 382

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 383

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 384

  IOM, DTM Sudan Cross-Border Monitoring Report (5), 13 August 2026, url, pp. 1-2

- 385

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 18 August 2026, url, p. 30

- 386

  African Security Analysis (ASA) is an independent Swedish company that provides information on political developments and the security situation in African countries.

- 387

  ASA, Monthly Forecast: Sudan – Drone Warfare Escalation, Eid Violence, Kordofan and Darfur Atrocities, Famine Progression, and Sanctions Dynamics, 6 June 2026, url

- 388

  IOM, DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot (8), 24 August 2026, url

- 389

  IOM, DTM Sudan Cross-Border Monitoring Report (5), 13 August 2026, url, pp. 1-2

- 390

  IOM, DTM Sudan Cross-Border Monitoring Report (5), 13 August 2026, url, p. 3

- 391

  IOM, DTM Sudan Cross-Border Monitoring Report (5), 13 August 2026, url, p.4

- 392

IOM, DTM Sudan Cross-Border Monitoring Report (5), 13 August 2026, url, p.4

- 393

  UN Women, Sudan Country Office, ‘Last and least’: Gender dimensions of food insecurity in Sudan (Gender alert No 3), November 2025, url, p. 1

- 394

  UNOCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 1 February 2026, url, p. 7

- 395

  UN Women, Sudan Country Office, ‘Last and least’: Gender dimensions of food insecurity in Sudan (Gender alert No 3), November 2025, url, p. 1; UN Human Rights Council, Sudan: a war of atrocities – Report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, A/HRC/60/22, 22 September 2025, url, paras. 23, 71-75, 78

- 396

  Islamic Relief, 2026 update: Takaaya - Sudan’s community kitchens running on fumes, April 2026, url, p. 1; UNOCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 1 February 2026, url, p. 7

- 397

  Kurtz, G., Protecting Civilians in Sudan, SWP Comment, No. 31, July 2025, 8 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 398

  Islamic Relief, 2026 update: Takaaya - Sudan’s community kitchens running on fumes, April 2026, url, p. 1

- 399

  Khair, K., Gulfs Apart: Can Sudan and the Red Sea Survive the Iran War?, TIMEP, 11 June 2026, url

- 400

  UN Women, Sudan Country Office, ‘Last and least’: Gender dimensions of food insecurity in Sudan (Gender alert No 3), November 2025, url, p. 1

- 401

  UN Women, Sudan Country Office, ‘Last and least’: Gender dimensions of food insecurity in Sudan (Gender alert No 3), November 2025, url, p. 1

- 402

IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 1; IPC, Sudan: Major food and nutrition crisis persists as conflict enters fourth year and risk of Famine looms, 14 May 2026, url, p. 1

- 403

  IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 404

  IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 405

  IPC, IPC Alert: Famine-Affected Areas in Sudan, 11 July 2025, url, p. 1

- 406

  IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 407

  IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, pp. 1-2

- 408

  IPC, IPC Alert: Famine-Affected Areas in Sudan, 11 July 2025, url, p. 1

- 409

  The Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC), based at the Johns Hopkins Center for Public Health and Human Rights, is a group of international organizations working to protect health workers, services, and infrastructure.

- 410

  SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Care in the Crosshairs: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict, 2025 - Sudan, May 2026, url, p. 3

- 411

  Amnesty International, City Under Siege, Children Under Fire: Rapid Support Forces' Crimes Against Humanity in North Darfur [AFR 54/1116/2026], July 2026, url, p. 71; NRC, Sudan Annual Report 2025, 23 April 2026, url, p. 6; Reuters, Hunger monitor confirms famine in Darfur's al-Fashir and one other city, last updated 4 November 2025, url; Gouja, A., An atrocity foretold: How the RSF siege of El Fasher turned into genocidal slaughter,

TNH, 30 October 2025, url; IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 412

  Reuters, Sudanese army says it has broken siege of famine-stricken Kadugli, last updated 4 February 2026, url; Reuters, Hunger monitor confirms famine in Darfur's al-Fashir and one other city, last updated 4 November 2025, url; NRC, Sudan Annual Report 2025, 23 April 2026, url, p. 6; IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 413

  NRC, Sudan Annual Report 2025, 23 April 2026, url, p. 6; IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 414

  NRC, Sudan Annual Report 2025, 23 April 2026, url, p. 6; Sudan Protection Cluster, Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, January 2026, url, p. 5; IPC, SUDAN: IPC Acute Food Insecurity - September 2025 - May 2026, 3 November 2025, url, p. 1

- 415

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 4

- 416

  UNICEF, Nutrition survey finds unprecedented level of child malnutrition in part of Sudan’s North Darfur, 29 December 2025, url

- 417

  IPC, Sudan: Major food and nutrition crisis persists as conflict enters fourth year and risk of Famine looms, 14 May 2026, url, p. 1

- 418

  Aikins, E. R., Beyond the Conflict: Charting a Path to Sustainable Growth and Development in Sudan, ISS, updated 13 April 2026, url, p. 31

- 419

  LCC, Al-Kamileen Emergency Response Rooms carry out a project to improve water supply for 5,000 beneficiaries in Jaraewa Al-Sanaat village, Echoes of Solidarity, Issue 19, June 2026, url, p. 5

- 420

Aikins, E. R., Beyond the Conflict: Charting a Path to Sustainable Growth and Development in Sudan, ISS, updated 13 April 2026, url, p. 31

- 421

UNOCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 1 February 2026, url, p. 11

- 422

WHO, Sudan: 1000 days of war deepen the world’s worst health and humanitarian crisis, 9 January 2026, url

- 423

Insecurity Insight, 2016-2026 SDN Attacks on Health Care Incident Data, as of 24 August 2026, url

- 424

OHCHR, Statement by UN experts deploring widespread attacks on healthcare in Sudan, 10 years after Security Council Resolution 2286, 4 May 2026, url

- 425

OHCHR, Statement by UN experts deploring widespread attacks on healthcare in Sudan, 10 years after Security Council Resolution 2286, 4 May 2026, url; WHO, Sudan: 1000 days of war deepen the world’s worst health and humanitarian crisis, 9 January 2026, url

- 426

WHO, Sudan: 1000 days of war deepen the world’s worst health and humanitarian crisis, 9 January 2026, url

- 427

SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Care in the Crosshairs: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict, 2025 - Sudan, May 2026, url, p. 7

- 428

Al Jazeera, ‘Spoiled insulin’: Sudan war disrupts drug supplies, fuelling smuggling, 1 June 2026, url; SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Care in the Crosshairs: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict, 2025 - Sudan, May 2026, url, p. 7

- 429

SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Care in the Crosshairs: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict, 2025 - Sudan, May 2026, url, p. 7

- 430

Der Standard, MSF-Präsident über Sudan: "Wir erleben den Zusammenbruch eines Landes" [MSF President on Sudan: ‘We are witnessing the collapse of a country’], 9 June 2026, url

- 431

Der Standard, MSF-Präsident über Sudan: "Wir erleben den Zusammenbruch eines Landes" [MSF President on Sudan: ‘We are witnessing the collapse of a country’], 9 June 2026, url

- 432

Ibrahim, R., Denied by the system: How lack of documentation blocks health access for the most vulnerable, Sudanese Perspectives [Blog], CMI, May 2026, url

- 433

PanaPress, Sudanese Refugee Mothers Give Birth on the Road as Aid Cuts Bite, 8 June 2026, url; AP, Africa is the deadliest place in the world to have a baby, while its population booms, 2 June 2026 url

- 434

Ibrahim, R., Denied by the system: How lack of documentation blocks health access for the most vulnerable, Sudanese Perspectives [Blog], CMI, May 2026, url

- 435

OHCHR, Trend Analysis Report – Three Years Too Long: Analysis of Trends and the Devastating Human Rights Impacts of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Sudan from 15 April 2023 to 15 April 2026, 23 June 2026, url, para. 42

- 436

UN Human Rights Council, Information Supplementing the Report “Sudan: hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher”, A/HRC/62/CRP.4, 8 July 2026, url, paras. 66-67; OHCHR, Trend Analysis Report – Three Years Too Long: Analysis of Trends and the Devastating Human Rights Impacts of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Sudan from 15 April 2023 to 15 April 2026, 23 June 2026, url, para. 42

- 437

OHCHR, Trend Analysis Report – Three Years Too Long: Analysis of Trends and the Devastating Human Rights Impacts of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Sudan from 15 April 2023 to 15 April 2026, 23 June 2026, url, para. 42

- 438

MSF, “There is something I want to tell you…” Surviving the Sexual Violence Crisis in Darfur, 31 March 2026, url, p. 15

- 439

OHCHR, Trend Analysis Report – Three Years Too Long: Analysis of Trends and the Devastating Human Rights Impacts of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Sudan from 15 April 2023 to 15 April 2026, 23 June 2026, url, paras. 43, 45

- 440

  MSF, “There is something I want to tell you…” Surviving the Sexual Violence Crisis in Darfur, 31 March 2026, url, pp. 11, 15-16

- 441

  MSF, Crisis in Darfur: “This is a war against civilians”, 13 May 2026, url

- 442

  UN Human Rights Council, Information Supplementing the Report “Sudan: hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher”, A/HRC/62/CRP.4, 8 July 2026, url, para. 28

- 443

  Gérard, A., Sudan’s aid crisis is also a crisis of accountability, TNH, 8 July 2026, url

- 444

  Al Jazeera, Over 665,000 displaced people face shelter crisis in Sudan’s Tawila, 10 September 2026, url

- 445

  WHO, Sudan: 1000 days of war deepen the world’s worst health and humanitarian crisis, 9 January 2026, url

- 446

  MSF, Sudan: “Health services strained by huge needs are themselves under attack,” says MSF international president, 15 May 2026, url

- 447

  MSF, Sudan: MSF suspends activities at Zalingei hospital following armed attack, 19 August 2025, url; HRW, World Report 2026: Sudan, 4 February 2026, url

- 448

  UN News, New cholera outbreak alert for Sudan’s war-weary communities, 10 July 2026, url

- 449

  UNHCR, Cholera outbreak among refugees from Sudan’s Darfur, urgent funding needed, 8 August 2025, url

- 450

CDAC Network, Sudan’s information war: How weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response, 18 September 2025, url, p. 25

- 451

  HRW, World Report 2026: Sudan, 4 February 2026, url; CDAC Network, Sudan’s information war: How weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response, 18 September 2025, url, p. 21

- 452

  SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Care in the Crosshairs: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict, 2025 - Sudan, May 2026, url, p. 3

- 453

  Sudan Protection Cluster, Protection cluster note - North Kordofan, Sudan, 8 May 2026, url, pp. 2, 4; ACAPS, SUDAN: Analysis of humanitarian access in the Darfur and Kordofan regions - Briefing note, 22 March 2026, url, p. 4

- 454

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 16

- 455

  IPC, IPC Alert: Famine-Affected Areas in Sudan, 11 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 456

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 16

- 457

  IPC, IPC Alert: Famine-Affected Areas in Sudan, 11 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 458

  IPC, Sudan – IPC Special Report: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis February 2026 - January 2027, 3 June 2026, url, p. 16

- 459

  ICRC, ICRC RED aircraft to operate from Jeddah to strengthen humanitarian access to Sudan, 14 May 2026, url

- 460

ICRC, Sudan: ICRC RED aircraft makes first Port Sudan–Khartoum flight since war began, 8 June 2026, url

- 461

MSF, “There is something I want to tell you…” Surviving the Sexual Violence Crisis in Darfur, 31 March 2026, url, p. 17

- 462

IOM, Urgent Support Needed as Over 1.3 Million War-displaced Sudanese Begin to Return Home, 25 July 2025, url

- 463

Refugees International, Aid and Accountability for Sudanese Refugees in Chad, 13 February 2026, url, p. 9

- 464

HRW, World Report 2026: Sudan, 4 February 2026, url; CDAC Network, Sudan’s information war: How weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response, 18 September 2025, url, p. 21

- 465

Gérard, A., Sudan’s aid crisis is also a crisis of accountability, TNH, 8 July 2026, url

- 466

HRW, World Report 2026: Sudan, 4 February 2026, url

- 467

CDAC Network, Sudan’s information war: How weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response, 18 September 2025, url, p. 16

- 468

Dabanga, At least 7 dead, UNHCR aid vehicle destroyed in Kordofan and North Darfur drone strikes, 27 April 2026, url; UNHCR, Flash Update #6, Darfur and Kordofan Situation, 15 - 31 January 2026, 16 February 2026, url; Dabanga, Sudan war: 25 civilians die, aid convoy destroyed in renewed North Kordofan drone strikes, 8 February 2026, url; Gérard, A., Sudan’s aid crisis is also a crisis of accountability, TNH, 8 July 2026, url

- 469

UNHCR, Joint UN convoy brings vital aid to besieged communities in Sudan's South Kordofan, 30 October 2025, url

- 470

AI, City Under Siege, Children Under Fire: Rapid Support Forces' Crimes Against Humanity in North Darfur, July 2026, url, pp. 72-73

- 471

IPC, IPC Alert: Famine-Affected Areas in Sudan, 11 July 2025, url, p. 2

- 472

Der Standard, MSF-Präsident über Sudan: "Wir erleben den Zusammenbruch eines Landes" [MSF President on Sudan: 'We are witnessing the collapse of a country'], 9 June 2026, url

- 473

ASA, Monthly Forecast: Sudan – Drone Warfare Escalation, Eid Violence, Kordofan and Darfur Atrocities, Famine Progression, and Sanctions Dynamics, 6 June 2026, url

- 474

Alsanosi, A., Emergency Response Rooms work in Sudan – we could change aid models in other warzones, Chatham House, 15 June 2026, url

- 475

Otim, R., Sudan's Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs): Living through Civil War and Leading the Humanitarian Response, Activism Influence and Change [Blog], LSE, 19 December 2025, url

- 476

Cordaid, 'We're Already There': Sudan's Community-Led Response to the World's Largest Humanitarian Crisis, 25 February 2026, url

- 477

Islamic Relief, Takaaya: How community kitchens offer a local lifeline to Sudan's hunger crisis, November 2025, url, p. 10

- 478

Islamic Relief, 2026 update: Takaaya - Sudan's community kitchens running on fumes, April 2026, url, p. 1

- 479

NRC, What it takes to eat: Conflict and Sudan's fragile food system, updated 14 April 2026, url, p. 21

- 480

UNHCR, UNHCR: Displaced civilians fleeing Sudan’s Darfur, Kordofan regions navigate serious violations, deadly routes, 14 November 2025, url

- 481

Refugees International, Aid and Accountability for Sudanese Refugees in Chad, 13 February 2026, url, p. 5

- 482

Sulieman, H. M. et al., Consequences of the Ongoing War on Pastoralist Mobility in Eastern Sudan, CMI, April 2026, url, p. 4

- 483

MSF, “There is something I want to tell you…” Surviving the Sexual Violence Crisis in Darfur, 31 March 2026, url, p. 12

- 484

BBC News, A pregnant woman's diary of escape from war zone: 'I prayed the baby wouldn't come', 27 August 2025, url

- 485

UN Human Rights Council, Information Supplementing the Report “Sudan: hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher”, A/HRC/62/CRP.4, 8 July 2026, url, para. 38

- 486

Gouja, A., An atrocity foretold: How the RSF siege of El Fasher turned into genocidal slaughter, TNH, 30 October 2025, url

- 487

UN Human Rights Council, Information Supplementing the Report “Sudan: hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher”, A/HRC/62/CRP.4, 8 July 2026, url, para. 38

- 488

AI, City Under Siege, Children Under Fire: Rapid Support Forces’ Crimes Against Humanity in North Darfur, July 2026, url, p. 101

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2026 | Email: info@euaa.europa.eu