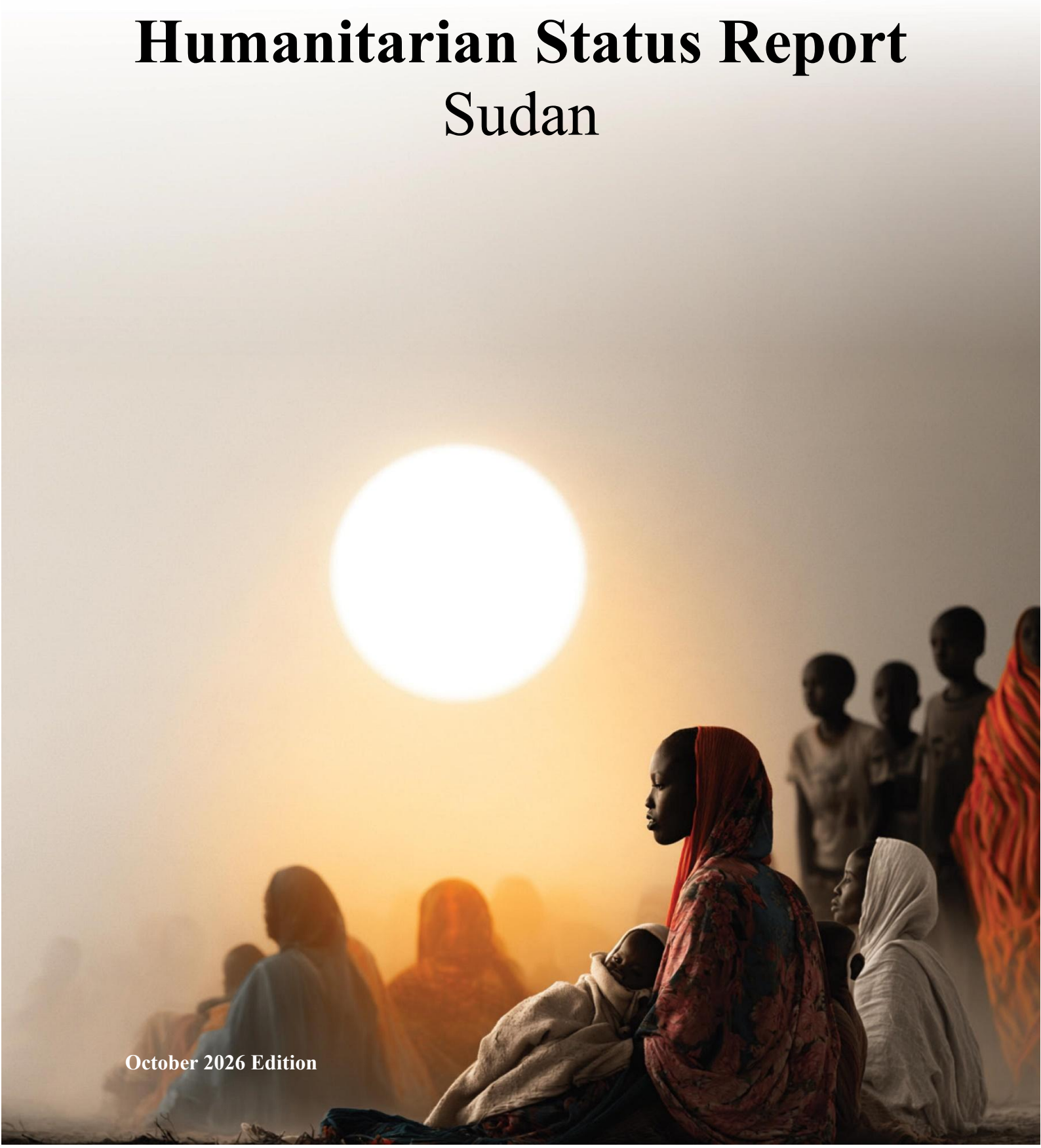
جمعية الرحمة العالمية
Rahma Global Society

Humanitarian Status Report

Sudan



October 2026 Edition

جمعية الرحمة العالمية
Rahma Global Society

Humanitarian Situation Report – Sudan

33.7 million people in Sudan need assistance, and funding does not cover one-third of what is required.

33.7 M **People in need of assistance** HNRP 2026 – Two-thirds of the population	**8.69 M** **Internally displaced people** IOM – 30 June 2026	**4.5 M** **Refugees in neighboring countries** UNHCR – End of June 2026	**19.5 M** **IPC3 or above** February – May 2026	**$1.97 billion** **Funding gap** Out of $2.9 billion required

Executive Summary:

Sudan is entering its fourth year of the crisis amid a complex political and security environment, while the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) indicates that **33.7 million people**, approximately two-thirds of the population, need some form of assistance, with funding secured as of 9 July 2026 amounting to only around **$930 million** out of the **$2.9 billion** required. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recorded approximately **8.69 million internally displaced people**, compared with **4.65 million returnees**, in addition to **4.5 million Sudanese refugees** in neighboring countries. According to the Full Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, hunger remains the most serious dimension of the crisis; **19.5 million people** experienced acute food insecurity at Crisis level or worse from February to May 2026, amid a severely fragile health system whose services are needed by approximately **21 million people**, according to a World Health Organization (WHO) report.

Context

A contracting economy and disrupted resources despite abundant gold and agricultural resources

Sudan is located at the crossroads of North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, with an area of approximately 1.886 million km² divided into 18 states, bordered by Egypt, Libya, Chad, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, and overlooking the Red Sea to the east. Its population is estimated at approximately 51.7 million people (2025), and the World Bank estimated its GDP for 2024 at approximately USD 49.67 billion, equivalent to about USD 985 per capita, amid a severe economic contraction. Sudan possesses an important resource base (agricultural land, water resources, livestock, gold, and gum arabic), but agriculture, which is the main source of livelihoods, has been severely affected by displacement, disrupted markets, and interrupted supply chains.

Measurement

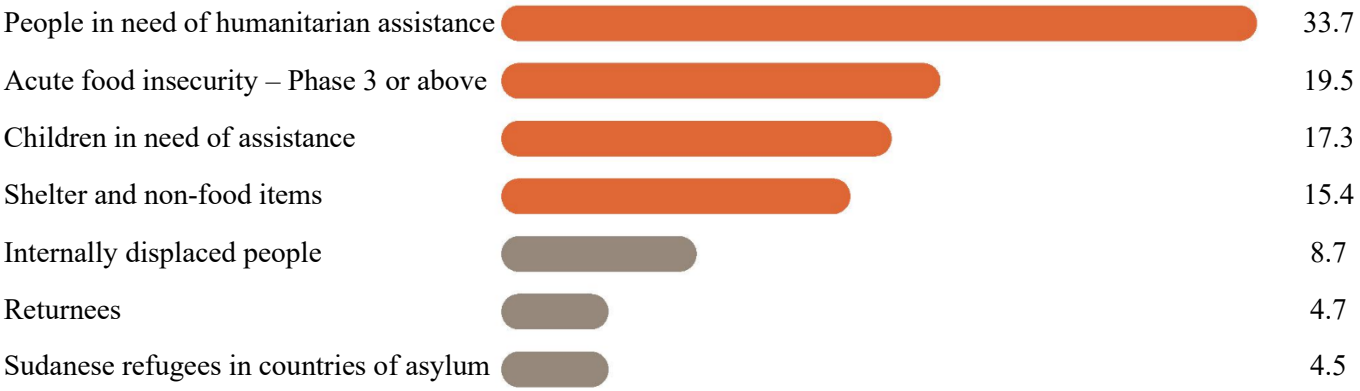
Eleven indicators that capture the scale of the world's largest displacement crisis

Indicator	Value	Date / Source
Population	**Approximately 51.7 million**	2025
People in need of humanitarian assistance	**33.7 million**	2026 HNRP
Internally displaced people	**8.69 million**	30 June 2026, IOM
Returnees	**4.65 million**	30 June 2026, IOM
Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries	**Approximately 4.5 million**	UNHCR – End of June 2026
People experiencing acute food insecurity	**19.5 million**	2026 IPC
Children expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition	**825,000 children**	2026 IPC
People in need of health services	**Approximately 21 million**	2026 WHO
Children in need of assistance	**17.3 million children**	2026 UNICEF
Children out of school	**More than 8 million**	2026 UNICEF
People in need of shelter and non-food items	**15.4 million**	Shelter Cluster
2026 Response Plan requirements	**Approximately $2.9 billion**	**United Nations**
Funding secured as of 9 July	**Approximately $930 million**	**United Nations**

Shelter Cluster	World Health Organization: WHO United Nations Children's Fund: UNICEF	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: UNHCR Food Security: IPC	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan: HNRP International Organization for Migration: IOM

Scale of Major Humanitarian Needs in Sudan

Millions of people – the indicators represent different categories of need and should not be added together



Geography

Darfur and Kordofan at the heart of the crisis, while areas of return require rehabilitation rather than emergency relief

The severity of the crisis is not geographically uniform; the highest priority is currently concentrated in Darfur and Kordofan, while the nature of needs in areas of return such as Khartoum and Al Jazirah is shifting toward the restoration of services and safety.

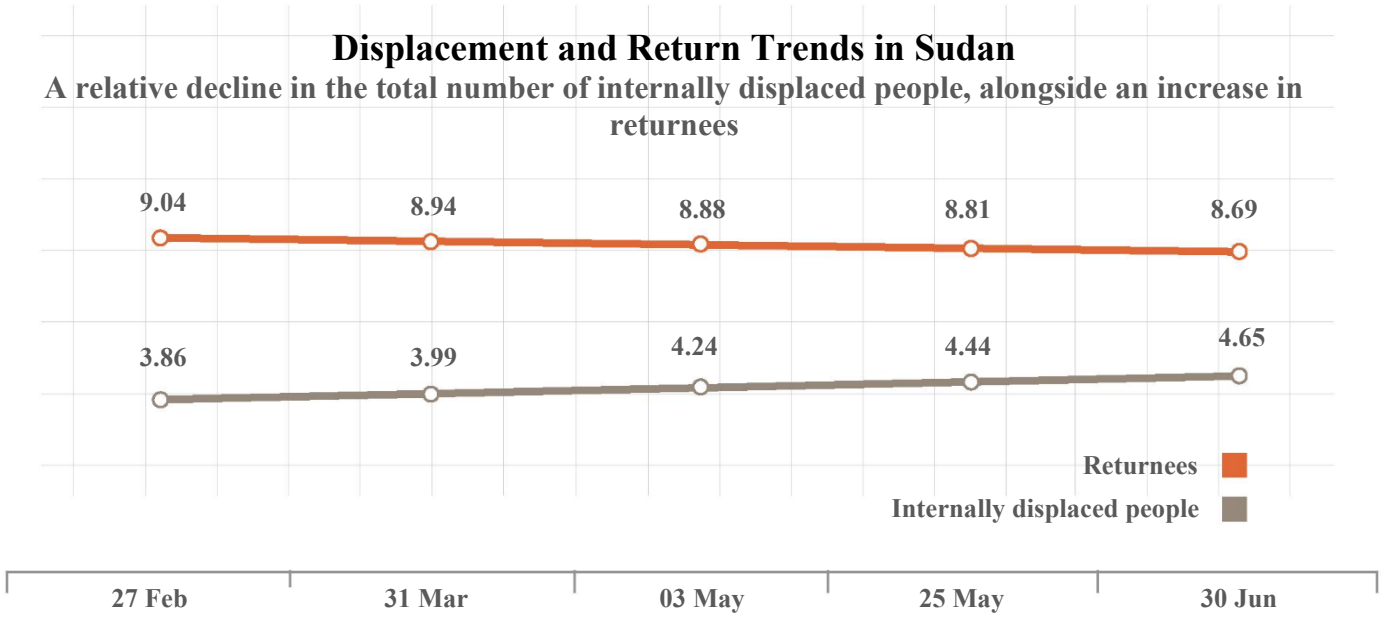
Area	Main Nature of the Crisis	Accessibility	Priority
North Kordofan – El Obeid and surrounding areas	Severely fragile water and health services	Dangerous	Very Critical
South Kordofan	Risk of famine, displacement, and collapse of services	Difficult	Very Critical
North Darfur	Large-scale displacement, severe food insecurity	Difficult	Very Critical
South Darfur	Risk of famine, displacement, cholera, and food needs	Difficult	Very Critical
Central and West Darfur	Displacement, diseases, and protection	Difficult	Critical
Blue Nile	New waves of displacement and pressure on host communities	Possible	High
White Nile	Hosting displaced people and pressure on health, water, and shelter.	Possible	High

Khartoum	Large-scale return to affected neighborhoods, remnants of war, and weak services	Possible	High
Al Jazirah	Return and restoration of services, livelihoods, and agriculture	Possible	High

Displacement

New displacement and simultaneous returns, with 82% of returnees coming from internal displacement rather than from outside the country.

By the end of June 2026, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had recorded approximately 8.69 million internally displaced people across the 18 states, compared with 4.65 million returnees; 82% of them returned from internal displacement, while 18% returned from outside Sudan. The number of Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries (Chad, Egypt, Libya, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic) is approximately 4.5 million. Overall displacement has declined from its peak, but many returnees are returning to areas lacking basic services and facing the remnants of war.



* During the first half of 2026 – source DTM-IOM

A Dire Humanitarian Situation

Security and Protection Situation

The fighting and remnants of war pose direct risks to civilians, resulting in casualties among children and civilians, while also impeding movement and access to services, markets, and humanitarian assistance.

Health Situation

The health sector represents one of the most critical sectors of the crisis. Approximately 21 million people need health assistance, while a large proportion of health facilities are either not operating at full capacity or are out of service, affecting facilities, health workers, patients, and medical supplies. The country is facing multiple disease outbreaks, including malaria, dengue fever, measles, polio, hepatitis E, meningitis, and diphtheria, in addition to waves of cholera.

Health priorities include: primary health care, treatment of malnutrition, maternal and child health services, cholera and epidemic control, essential medicines, support for referral hospitals, and medical referrals.

Food Security and Nutrition

This is the strongest priority in most high-severity areas. From February to May 2026, approximately 19.5 million people experienced acute food insecurity at (IPC3) or above. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as well as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), an international measure that classifies the severity of food insecurity into five phases, ranging from Minimal to Catastrophe/Famine, indicate that Phase 3 represents at ahigh level of crisis. The IPC warns of the risk of famine in a number of areas if conflict conditions and access deteriorate, with hundreds of thousands of children expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

The causes of hunger are intertwined, including disruptions to agriculture, declining grain production, and difficulties in accessing goods and assistance; therefore, supporting agriculture, livestock, and livelihoods is no less important than providing food baskets.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Damage to infrastructure, large-scale displacement, and overcrowding have led to shortages of safe water and sanitation facilities, which are directly linked to outbreaks of waterborne diseases. The city of El Obeid is a particularly severe example in terms of water shortages.

Priorities include water treatment plants and distribution networks, temporary water trucking, latrines at displacement sites, hygiene materials, waste management, cholera-related awareness, and water quality monitoring.

Education

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that more than 8 million children are out of school, and that a large proportion of educational facilities are closed, damaged, or being used for shelter. The continued disruption poses risks that extend beyond education to the protection of children from exploitation, child labor, and other risks. Therefore, priorities include supporting schools that are able to reopen, providing educational materials, supporting teachers, and, where possible, linking education with psychosocial support services.

Protection and Social Situation

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that more than 8 million children are out of school, and that a large proportion of educational facilities are closed, damaged, or being used for shelter. The continued disruption poses risks that extend beyond education to the protection of children from exploitation, child labor, and other risks. Therefore, priorities include supporting schools that are able to reopen, providing educational materials, supporting teachers, and, where possible, linking education with psychosocial support services.

Shelter

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that more than 8 million children are out of school, and that a large proportion of educational facilities are closed, damaged, or being used for shelter. The continued disruption poses risks that extend beyond education to the protection of children from exploitation, child labor, and other risks. Therefore, priorities include supporting schools that are able to reopen, providing educational materials, supporting teachers, and, where possible, linking education with psychosocial support services.

Economic Situation and Livelihoods

The war has affected production, transportation, markets, employment, and supply chains, while household purchasing power has eroded. Agriculture, in particular, has suffered losses in production and assets, and households' ability to finance their basic needs without assistance has declined.
The direct humanitarian consequence is that households that were previously able to meet their needs have become dependent on assistance. Therefore, supporting livelihoods in areas where conditions permit is not a development intervention to be deferred; rather, it is an important humanitarian tool for reducing continued reliance on relief.

Sectors

Eight interconnected sectors: hunger and health are the foremost priorities, while education carries additional protection risks.

Sector	Main Need	Priority Groups / Areas
Food and Nutrition	Food, treatment of malnutrition	Darfur, Kordofan, children and pregnant women
Health	Primary health care, medicines, epidemic control, maternal care	High-severity areas and displacement sites
Water and Sanitation	Safe water, latrines	El Obeid, displacement sites, cholera-affected areas
Shelter	Shelter, tents, blankets, household items	Newly displaced people and households without shelter
Protection	Protection of women and children, psychosocial support	Women, children, and vulnerable groups
Education	Temporary education and reopening of schools	Displaced and returning children
Livelihoods	Agriculture, livestock, small businesses	Areas of stability and return
Emergency Recovery	Water, health, schools, housing	Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and areas of return

Fighting and remnants of war expose civilians to direct risks and restrict movement and access to markets and assistance. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that 12.7 million people, most of them women and girls, are at risk of violence, while all displacement-affected areas are in need of food, water, and medicine.

Timeline

Key Developments in 2026: New displacement in Kordofan and severe water shortages in El Obeid

Q1	**Continued returns to Khartoum and other areas, with significant needs for the restoration of services.**
Q2	**New waves of displacement in Kordofan and Blue Nile, with continued pressures in Darfur.**
May	**An update to the food security classification (IPC) confirms the continued severity of food insecurity, while the risk of famine remains.**
June	**The International Organization for Migration (IOM) records approximately 8.69 million internally displaced people and 4.65 million returnees.**
July	**Severe pressure on water and services in El Obeid, with the funding gap for relief continuing.**
August and September (It is expected)	**New waves of displacement in Blue Nile, exposing previously stable states to the arrival of large numbers of displaced people.**

Funding

Only 32% of the required funding has been secured, leaving a widening funding gap of $1.97 billion.

The 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan requires approximately $2.9 billion to reach more than 20 million people. As of 9 July 2026, only $930 million had been secured, leaving a gap of approximately $1.97 billion, which directly affects the ability of the health, shelter, protection, nutrition, and education sectors to continue and expand their operations.

Funding secured and funding gap for the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan – Source: United Nations

Funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan

As of 9 July – USD billion – Source: United Nations



Funding Secured	Funding Gap	Total Requirements
0.93	1.97	2.90

Humanitarian Access and Logistics

The safety and sustainability of access remain an essential prerequisite for any intervention, and the condition of roads and routes changes as a result of conflict, rainfall, and administrative and security restrictions, while the (Adre) crossing from Chad remains critically important for access to Darfur, and humanitarian convoys and trucks face changing security and logistical risks.

Accordingly, any intervention must be preceded by securing access capacity, securing the supply chain, advance storage, a field partner, and mechanisms to verify delivery and access to the final beneficiary.

Key Challenges:

- Continued conflict and shifting lines of control, limiting the stability of access plans.
- Insufficient funding relative to the scale of needs, amid growing humanitarian crises worldwide.
- Damage to health, water, and education services and infrastructure.
- New waves of displacement occurring in parallel with the return of people to affected areas.
- The spread of epidemics, malnutrition, and the overlapping of health and food security risks.
- Difficulty obtaining complete and up-to-date data and information.
- Security risks to personnel, relief convoys, warehouses, and beneficiaries.

Response

A continuous Kuwaiti response since the outbreak of the crisis, through air and sea bridges and field projects.

The response relies on coordination with Sudanese government authorities (the Humanitarian Aid Commission and state authorities), local civil society organizations that are closer to communities and able to move more quickly, and several UN agencies (UNICEF, OCHA, WHO, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, UNFPA). Since the outbreak of the crisis in April 2023, the crisis has witnessed a broad Arab and Islamic response, with the Kuwaiti response standing out through air and sea bridges, Relief interventions in food, health, shelter, water, education and livelihoods, with the participation of several Kuwaiti charitable organizations.

Period	Organization / Initiative	Key Responses
2023 – 2024	**Kuwait Red Crescent Society**	**7 aircraft carrying food, medical, and shelter aid, and 2 aid ships, one of which carried cancer medicines worth $1 million.**
April 2024	**“Fazaa for Sudan” – Kuwait Society for Relief and 8 associations**	**Air bridge: first flight carrying 40 tons of food and medical supplies and 3 ambulances.**
August 2024	**“Fazaa for Sudan”**	**Resumption of the air bridge; the second flight carried 27 tons of food and medical supplies and an ambulance.**
September 2024	**“Sudan Ship” – Kuwait Society for Relief**	**Relief ship with a capacity of 2,500 tons, valued at approximately $2.105 million.**
September 2024	**Kuwait Red Crescent Society**	**Assistance for affected people, water and sanitation projects at displacement centers, and the signing of an emergency response agreement with the Sudanese Red Crescent.**
December 2024	**Patients Helping Fund + Direct Aid Society**	**Health response projects in 7 states benefiting approximately 6 million people.**
March 2025	**Kuwait Red Crescent Society**	**Relief aircraft carrying 40 tons of food and tents to support displaced and affected people in Darfur.**
November 2025	**Kuwait Red Crescent Society – International Committee of the Red Cross**	**$2 million grant to support health care.**
November 2025	**Rahma Global Society**	**A field visit by a relief delegation to distribute relief aid and assess needs.**

Period	Organization / Initiative	Key Responses
January 2026	International Islamic Charitable Organization	Maintenance and rehabilitation of 4 water wells for residents and displaced people.
2024 - July 2026	Rahma Global Society	Provision of food, health, water and other assistance to affected displaced people, amounting to KWD 789,640 and benefiting approximately 99,300 people. In addition, 53 projects were implemented for affected refugees in eastern Chad, amounting to KWD 293,086.

Source: Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), a non-exhaustive list of Kuwaiti interventions since the outbreak of the crisis.

Risks

Potential future scenarios and anticipated humanitarian impact.

Scenario	Likelihood	Expected Humanitarian Impact
Continuation of the current situation with shifting battle lines	High	Continued significant needs and local waves of displacement
Escalation in Darfur / Kordofan	High	Additional displacement, disruption of markets, increased risk of famine
Widespread cholera outbreak during the rainy season	High	Increased mortality and pressure on the health system
Continued funding shortfalls	Very High	Closure or reduction of services, facilities, and programs
Expansion of returns to areas that are destroyed and lack services	High	An unsustainable return crisis and emergency recovery needs
Significant improvement in access and stability	Medium / Low in the near term	An opportunity to expand assistance and early recovery

Priorities

Seven areas of highest priority determine where the greatest impact can be achieved.

Area	First / Second Priority	Most Appropriate Intervention Approach	Priority for Rahma
North Kordofan	Water / Health, Food and Nutrition	Multi-sector response	Highest
South Kordofan	Food and Nutrition, Health	Life-saving	Highest
North Darfur	Food and Nutrition, Protection	UN / local partner capable of accessing the area	Highest
South and Central Darfur	Health / Food, Water and Shelter	Urgent response	Very High
Blue Nile	Shelter and Food, Water / Health	Support for newly displaced people	High
Khartoum	Water and Health, Early Recovery / Livelihoods	Safe return and restoration of services	High
Eastern Chad	Shelter, Protection and Food	Support for refugees	Very High

Executive Summary:

The greatest opportunities for achieving humanitarian impact lie in directing interventions toward life-saving needs in Darfur and Kordofan, supporting emergency recovery in areas of return such as Khartoum and Al Jazirah, and continuing to assist refugees in neighboring countries through reliable international partnerships and accredited local charitable organizations within the humanitarian action framework.

Recommendations

01 **Study the launch Humanitarian Emergency Response Program for Sudan until the end of 2027, with two integrated tracks: response inside Sudan and support for refugees in neighboring countries.**

02 **Focus the next six months on food and nutrition, health and water, shelter and essential items, followed by livelihoods and early recovery in relatively stable areas of return.**

03 **No geographic expansion to a large number of states: select two or three areas within Sudan, while continuing the refugee support track in eastern Chad, and build an integrated intervention package for each area.**

04 **Ensure the implementing partner's capacity for access, storage, distribution, and verification before any funding commitment.**

05 **Give priority to safe access for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.**

Monitoring

Seven proposed indicators for measuring the impact of Rahma Global Society's interventions

Funding Efficiency	Average cost per beneficiary / cost per household
Food Security	Percentage of households that improved their food consumption after the intervention
Nutrition	Percentage of children who completed treatment for malnutrition
Water	Number of people provided with a safe quantity of water
Health	Continuity of operation of the health facility or medical service after funding
Livelihoods	Percentage of households that restored a source of income or a productive asset
Accountability	Percentage of feedback addressed within the specified timeframe for relief operations

Methodology and Data Limitations

The report was prepared based on the latest UN and humanitarian sources, with a specialized reference used for each type of data: IOM for internal displacement and returns, UNHCR for refugees, IPC and FAO for food security, WHO for health, OCHA for the Humanitarian Response Plan and funding, UNICEF for children, Shelter Cluster for shelter.

Due to the continuous and rapid changes in the situation on the ground, there is no single, up-to-date and comprehensive database covering all affected areas with the same level of accuracy; the report treats these issues as data gaps.

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