

# Status of Sudanese Citizens with Disabilities Affected by the War in Sudan

Humanitarian Needs, Protection Risks, Response Gaps, and Opportunities for Inclusion

An Objective Research Report on Persons with Disabilities Affected by the Conflict in Sudan since April 15, 2023

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# Executive Summary

## Background

Since the outbreak of renewed armed conflict in Sudan on April 15, 2023, the country has descended into one of the world's worst humanitarian crises (OCHA, 2026). By June 2026, more than 33.7 million people—over half of Sudan's population—require urgent humanitarian assistance, the highest figure globally. Nearly 14 million people have been displaced, including 7.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 4.1 million refugees in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 2026; IOM, 2026). This represents the largest displacement crisis worldwide.

Persons with disabilities, who constitute approximately 4.6 million people (about 15–16% of the population), have been disproportionately affected by the conflict. In conflict-affected areas, this figure is likely significantly higher due to injuries, trauma, deteriorating chronic health conditions, and barriers to care (Humanity & Inclusion, 2026). Nevertheless, their specific needs remain systematically neglected within the humanitarian response.

## Key Findings

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- 1. Escalating Humanitarian Needs:** At least 4.6 million persons with disabilities live in Sudan, representing approximately 16% of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, an estimated 3.1 million require urgent humanitarian interventions (HI, 2026). In conflict-affected areas, this number is likely considerably higher.
- 2. Disproportionate Displacement Impact:** Field estimates indicate that people with disabilities may constitute up to 22% of displaced families in camps around Tawila in North Darfur (interview with Mr. Al-Fadil, June 2026). However, comprehensive official data remains lacking. In conflict contexts, persons with disabilities are often among those left behind.
- 3. Collapse of Rehabilitation and Health Services:** The war has severely disrupted rehabilitation services. Assistive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, and prosthetics are scarce. Humanity & Inclusion reported that critical services such as rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and protection have effectively collapsed, while needs have soared enormously (HI, 2026). HI is currently the only international organization providing rehabilitation services in the Darfur region.

4. **Protection Crisis:** Since April 2023, at least 15 members of the Sudanese Union of Persons with Disabilities have been killed, over 30 arrested, and more than 500 displaced (Sudanese Union of Persons with Disabilities, 2026). Human Rights Watch documented cases of targeting and killing of persons with disabilities by Rapid Support Forces during and after their capture of El Fasher in October 2025 (Human Rights Watch, 2026). The National Union for Intellectual Disability documented the direct killing of 5 individuals with autism and approximately 10 cases of enforced disappearance of persons with intellectual disabilities (interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, June 2026).
5. **Weak Inclusion in Humanitarian Programming:** Despite international commitments to disability inclusion, people with disabilities remain systematically excluded from mainstream humanitarian assistance. The Protection Cluster report indicates that discrimination and stigma continue to shape exposure to harm and inequality in access to protection, assistance, and services (Sudan Protection Cluster, 2026).
6. **Funding Gap:** The 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan is approximately 15% funded against the required US\$2.9 billion, leaving a catastrophic funding gap (OCHA, 2026).

## Key Recommendations

- **Disability-Inclusive Humanitarian Response:** Mandate systematic collection and disaggregation of disability data across all clusters, ensuring universal accessibility of humanitarian services.
- **Direct Funding to Local Organizations:** Channel international funding directly to national NGOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) as first responders (Field Survey, 2026).
- **Strengthen Protection Mechanisms:** Establish dedicated protection monitoring for people with disabilities, including safe evacuation corridors and prevention of gender-based violence (HRW, 2026).
- **Support Local Production of Assistive Devices:** Fund and expand local workshops in Nyala and El Fasher (Interview, 2026).
- **Increase Targeted Funding:** Prioritize disability-inclusive programming within the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan (OCHA, 2026).

## Key Statistics Table

| Indicator                                                              | Estimated Figure | Source                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| People in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan (2026)              | 33.7 million     | OCHA, 2026                                        |
| Displaced persons (IDPs + Refugees)                                    | ~14 million      | UNHCR, 2026; IOM, 2026                            |
| Persons with disabilities in Sudan                                     | ~4.6 million     | HI, 2026; UNICEF, 2026                            |
| Percentage of persons with disabilities among those in need            | 15–16%           | HI, 2026                                          |
| Persons with disabilities in need of urgent humanitarian interventions | 3.1 million      | HI, 2026                                          |
| Persons with disabilities arrested since April 2023                    | 30+              | Sudanese Union of Persons with Disabilities, 2026 |
| Persons with disabilities killed since April 2023                      | 15+              | Sudanese Union of Persons with Disabilities, 2026 |
| Percentage of persons with disabilities in Tawila camps                | ~22%             | Field Interview, 2026                             |
| Humanitarian response funding gap (2026)                               | ~85%             | OCHA, 2026                                        |

## Acronyms

| Acronym | Meaning                                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| CERF    | Central Emergency Response Fund (UN)                       |
| CRPD    | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN) |
| GBV     | Gender-Based Violence                                      |
| HI      | Humanity & Inclusion (Handicap International)              |
| HRW     | Human Rights Watch                                         |
| IASC    | Inter-Agency Standing Committee                            |
| ICRC    | International Committee of the Red Cross                   |
| IDP     | Internally Displaced Person                                |
| INGO    | International Non-Governmental Organization                |
| MHPSS   | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support                     |
| NNGO    | National Non-Governmental Organization                     |
| OCHA    | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)   |
| OPD     | Organization of Persons with Disabilities                  |
| PWD     | Person with Disability                                     |
| RSF     | Rapid Support Forces                                       |
| SCCU    | Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit                             |
| UNHCR   | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees              |
| UNICEF  | United Nations Children's Fund                             |
| WASH    | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene                             |
| WHO     | World Health Organization                                  |

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Sudan's civil society landscape has historically played a critical role in addressing humanitarian needs, promoting social cohesion, and supporting vulnerable groups across various regions of the country. For decades, community-based organizations, national NGOs, youth initiatives, women's groups, and disability networks have attempted to bridge significant gaps in social services and protection systems.

Even before the April 15, 2023 conflict, persons with disabilities in Sudan faced significant social, economic, educational, and institutional challenges. These included limited access to healthcare services, exclusion from education and employment opportunities, weak social protection systems, inadequate physical accessibility, stigma and discrimination, and minimal participation in decision-making processes (CRPD, 2009). Existing support systems often lacked sustainability, while disability-related services remained concentrated in limited urban areas, leaving many communities underserved.

Following the outbreak of conflict, these challenges have intensified significantly. Mass displacement, infrastructure destruction, disruption of healthcare and rehabilitation services, livelihood loss, increased poverty, protection risks, and barriers to humanitarian assistance have disproportionately affected persons with disabilities (HI, 2026). Many individuals faced difficulties accessing transportation, communication channels, shelter services, food distribution systems, and emergency support mechanisms. Women and girls with disabilities have become particularly vulnerable to neglect, exploitation, violence, and multiple forms of exclusion (Sudan Protection Cluster, 2026).

Global estimates indicate that 16% of Sudan's population—at least 4.6 million people—live with disabilities (HI, 2026). In conflict-affected areas, this figure is likely significantly higher due to injuries, trauma, deteriorating chronic health conditions, and barriers to care. In conflict contexts, persons with disabilities are often among those left behind (HRW, 2026). Mortality rates among persons with disabilities can be 2 to 4 times higher than among the general population in such contexts (WHO, 2026).

Although Sudan is party to numerous international and national frameworks designed to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities—including the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which Sudan ratified on April 24, 2009—practical implementation of these commitments remains extremely limited (CRPD, 2009). The legal frameworks, policies, and international agreements designed to ensure equality, accessibility, inclusion, and protection are often not fully applied or effectively respected. Consequently, a significant gap persists between rights recognized on paper and tangible realities on the ground.

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## 1.2 Problem Statement

The current humanitarian response to the Sudan crisis lacks systematic disability inclusion. Persons with disabilities face multiple barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance, including physical inaccessibility of distribution points, lack of accessible communication and information, failure to identify and register persons with disabilities in needs assessments, and exclusion from decision-making processes (Field Survey, 2026).

Furthermore, the rehabilitation and healthcare systems upon which many persons with disabilities depend have collapsed or been severely disrupted due to the conflict (HI, 2026). Funding for disability-specific and disability-inclusive programs remains critically insufficient, with approximately only 15% of the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan funded (OCHA, 2026). The Protection Cluster indicates that discrimination and stigma continue to shape exposure to harm and inequality in access to protection, assistance, and services (Sudan Protection Cluster, 2026). Without urgent and targeted action, the situation of persons with disabilities in Sudan will continue to deteriorate with life-threatening consequences.

## 1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study aims to assess the situation of Sudanese citizens with disabilities affected by the war in Sudan and evaluate the level of humanitarian support provided to them. The report identifies and analyzes activities, challenges, opportunities, and the impact of the conflict on the lives of Sudanese persons with disabilities, alongside the general humanitarian situation in different conflict-affected areas. The report also provides recommendations for advocacy and for strengthening coordination, protection, and effectiveness.

## 1.4 Research Objectives

**Overall Objective:** To assess the situation of Sudanese persons with disabilities affected by the war and evaluate support mechanisms and humanitarian response.

**Specific Objectives:**

1. Examine the effects of the conflict on Sudanese citizens with disabilities.
2. Identify protection concerns and risks faced by persons with disabilities.
3. Assess the humanitarian response to disability-related needs.
4. Map active organizations working in the disability field in Sudan.
5. Identify gaps and opportunities for improving disability inclusion.
6. Provide actionable recommendations to the Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit and humanitarian stakeholders.



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# 2 Literature Review and Contextual Analysis

## 2.1 Status of Disability Before April 15, 2023

Prior to the conflict, disability in Sudan was characterized by significant data gaps and limited service delivery. Estimates suggest that between 1.9 and 3.8 million people in Sudan lived with disabilities—approximately 10–15% of the total population—although this figure likely undercounts untreated cases (WHO, 2026). Types of disabilities in Sudan included visual impairment (31%), mental disabilities (24%), and physical, hearing, and intellectual disabilities.

Key challenges faced by persons with disabilities before the conflict included:

- **Education:** Children with disabilities were largely excluded from formal education due to lack of accessible schools, trained teachers, and assistive technologies (UNICEF, 2026).
- **Healthcare:** Disability-related healthcare and rehabilitation services were concentrated in major urban centers, leaving rural and conflict-affected areas underserved (HI, 2026).
- **Employment:** Persons with disabilities faced high unemployment rates and discrimination in the labor market.
- **Social Inclusion:** Stigma and discrimination were widespread, with persons with disabilities often hidden from view.
- **Legal Frameworks:** Although Sudan ratified the CRPD in 2009, implementation was weak, and national disability legislation remained incomplete (CRPD, 2009).
- **Accessibility:** Physical infrastructure, including public buildings, transportation, and information systems, was largely inaccessible.

Weak social protection systems meant that most disability-related support was provided by families, community organizations, and a limited number of national NGOs, often with minimal resources.

### Status of Intellectual Disabilities Before the War (Specific Data)

According to statistics from the National Union for Intellectual Disability (interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, Union President, June 2026), the total number of registered persons with intellectual disabilities was 15,000 individuals, distributed between 8,340 males (55.6%) and 6,660 females (44.4%).

Educational and rehabilitation services dedicated to this group before the war were distributed across states as follows:

| State                   | Government | Private | Voluntary Organizations |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Khartoum                | 4 schools  | 85      | 10                      |
| Kassala                 | -          | 2       | -                       |
| River Nile              | None       | 3       | -                       |
| Northern                | 3          | None    | -                       |
| White Nile              | 1          | None    | 1                       |
| Red Sea                 | None       | 1       | 2                       |
| Gezira                  | 5          | 1       | None                    |
| Gedaref                 | None       | 1       | 1                       |
| North Kordofan          | None       | 1       | None                    |
| South Kordofan          | 1          | -       | -                       |
| North Darfur            | 1          | -       | -                       |
| South Darfur            | 1          | -       | -                       |
| West and Central Darfur | None       | None    | None                    |

The table shows significant concentration of services in Khartoum State (99 institutions out of 117 recorded), and severe coverage gaps in Darfur states, West Kordofan, and Blue Nile.

## 2.2 Overview of the Conflict in Sudan

On April 15, 2023, armed conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, following months of political instability and failed transitions to civilian rule. The conflict rapidly spread from the capital Khartoum to other areas, including Darfur, Gezira, Kordofan, Sennar, and Blue Nile (OCHA, 2026).

### Timeline of Key Developments:

| Period            | Development                                                          |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| April 2023        | Conflict begins in Khartoum, spreads to Darfur                       |
| May–December 2023 | Intensified fighting in Darfur region; mass displacement toward Chad |
| 2024              | Conflict expands to Gezira State; humanitarian crisis deepens        |
| October 2025      | RSF captures El Fasher, capital of North Darfur (HRW, 2026)          |
| 2025–2026         | Continued hostilities; displacement reaches record levels            |

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The table shows significant concentration of services in Khartoum State (99 institutions out of 117 recorded), and severe coverage gaps in Darfur states, West Kordofan, and Blue Nile.

## 2.3 Humanitarian Context

By 2026, Sudan is experiencing one of the worst humanitarian crises globally. Key indicators include:

- **33.7 million people** in need of humanitarian assistance in 2026—the highest globally, representing more than half of Sudan’s population (OCHA, 2026).
- Nearly **14 million people** displaced since April 2023, including an estimated 7.5 million IDPs and more than 4.1 million refugees in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 2026; IOM, 2026). This represents the largest displacement crisis globally.
- An estimated **21 million people** facing acute food insecurity (WFP, 2026).
- **Severe health system collapse**, with WHO estimating over one-third of health facilities non-functional (WHO, 2026). Over 200 attacks on healthcare have been documented. Humanity & Inclusion reported that critical services such as rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and protection have effectively collapsed (HI, 2026).
- The 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan is **severely underfunded**, with approximately 15% of the required US\$2.9 billion funded (OCHA, 2026).

Persons with disabilities represent approximately **15–16% of the population in need**—equivalent to approximately 4.6 million people, of whom 3.1 million require urgent humanitarian interventions (HI, 2026). In conflict-affected areas, this percentage is likely significantly higher due to injuries, trauma, deteriorating chronic health conditions, and barriers to care. Field estimates indicate that persons with disabilities may constitute up to 22% of displaced families in camps around Tawila in North Darfur (interview with Mr. Al-Fadil, June 2026).

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# 3 Methodology

## 3.1 Research Design

The report employed a descriptive-analytical design aimed at:

- Describing the current situation of persons with disabilities affected by the war.
- Analyzing gaps between needs and current response.
- Providing evidence-based recommendations.

*This design was selected as most appropriate for humanitarian studies aimed at informing policy and programming.*

## 3.2 Data Collection Methods

The report relied on two types of data:

### A. Secondary Data

Collected from the following sources:

- **UN Reports:** OCHA (Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans 2023–2026), UNHCR (Displacement and Funding Reports), WHO (Health and Rehabilitation Reports), UNICEF (Child Protection Reports).
- **International Organization Reports:** Humanity & Inclusion, ICRC, NRC, INTERSOS, COOPI, Qatar Charity, King Salman Center.
- **Human Rights Organization Reports:** Human Rights Watch.
- **Academic and Media Reports:** Published research papers on disability in fragile contexts, Sudan Tribune, Radio Dabanga, AllAfrica.

### B. Primary Data

Collected through:

- **Semi-structured interviews:** With 5 key informants, including (Secretary-General of the Sudanese Union of Persons with Physical Disabilities), (Field Coordinator of Disability Unions in North Darfur), (Field Coordinator of Disability Coordination in North Kordofan), (President of the National Union for Intellectual Disability) (Interviews, June 2026).
- **Surveys:** Electronic questionnaires distributed to 30 active entities in the humanitarian and rights landscape in Sudan, including OPDs at 54.5% of total participants (Field Survey, 2026).
- **Indirect field documentation:** Relying on a network of field volunteers.

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## 3.3 Sampling Strategy

**Purposive Sampling** was used because the target group is difficult to reach through random sampling in a conflict context.

- **Sample size for interviews:** 5 key informants.
- **Surveys:** 30 organizations and entities (22 valid and statistically acceptable).
- **Geographic coverage:** Included all Sudanese states except White Nile, West Kordofan, East Darfur, and Central Darfur, in addition to cross-border information.

## 3.4 Ethical Considerations

The following principles were adhered to:

1. **Informed Consent:** Explained the research purpose and right to withdraw.
2. **Strict Confidentiality:** No names or specific locations that could endanger participants were published.
3. **“Do No Harm” Principle:** Avoided questions that might retraumatize participants.
4. **Transparency:** All sources were clearly documented.

## 3.5 Study Limitations

1. Inability to directly access some states due to insecurity (West Darfur, White Nile, East Darfur, Central Darfur).
2. Lack of recent official data on persons with disabilities.
3. Difficulty directly accessing persons with disabilities themselves.
4. Potential sample bias due to reliance on organizational networks.
5. Underreporting of human rights violations due to fear of retaliation.

Despite these limitations, maximum effort was made to ensure information accuracy through **triangulation** and careful review.

# 4 Findings and Analysis

## Section A: Demographic Profile

Among persons with disabilities affected by the conflict, the following demographic characteristics were observed:

**Table 1:**  
**Disability Type Breakdown**

| Disability Type         | Estimated Percentage |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Physical Disability     | 38%                  |
| Visual Impairment       | 31%                  |
| Hearing Impairment      | 12%                  |
| Intellectual Disability | 10%                  |
| Multiple Disabilities   | 9%                   |

**Table 2:**  
**Gender Distribution**

| Gender                    | Percentage |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Males with Disabilities   | 52%        |
| Females with Disabilities | 48%        |

**Table 3:**  
**Age Distribution Among Affected Persons with Disabilities**

| Age Group             | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Children (0-17 years) | 28%        |
| Adults (18-59 years)  | 62%        |
| Elderly (60+ years)   | 10%        |

**Table 4:**  
**Distribution of Survey Participants by Entity Type**

| Entity Type                                        | Number    | Percentage  |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD)    | 12        | 54.5%       |
| National Non-Governmental Organization (NNGO)      | 5         | 22.7%       |
| Grassroots/Volunteer Initiative                    | 3         | 13.6%       |
| International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) | 1         | 4.5%        |
| Disability Activist                                | 1         | 4.5%        |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>22</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Table 5:**  
**Distribution of Entities by**  
**States Currently Operating**  
**(Most Frequently**  
**Mentioned)**

| State                                                                  | Number of Mentions |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Khartoum State                                                         | 13                 |
| North Darfur State                                                     | 9                  |
| North Kordofan State                                                   | 8                  |
| Kassala State                                                          | 6                  |
| Gezira State                                                           | 6                  |
| Blue Nile State                                                        | 5                  |
| South Kordofan State                                                   | 5                  |
| Red Sea State                                                          | 5                  |
| Cross-border areas (Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya) | 3                  |

## Section B: Humanitarian Needs of Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities in Sudan face multiple and interconnected humanitarian needs, varying in urgency according to disability type, geographic location, and displacement stage. Based on analysis of the field survey involving 22 active entities, humanitarian needs were ranked according to urgency level.

**Table 6: Humanitarian Needs Priorities – Complete Analysis**

| Rank | Humanitarian Need                                   | Average Urgency (1=Most Urgent) | Number of Entities Rating as Top Priority | Strategic Classification               |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1    | Safe Evacuation from Combat Zones                   | 1.5                             | 13 of 22                                  | Protection and Life-Saving (Immediate) |
| 2    | Livelihood Support / Microfinance                   | 1.8                             | 11 of 22                                  | Economic Recovery (Medium-term)        |
| 3    | Strengthening Protection from Violence              | 1.9                             | 12 of 22                                  | Specialized Protection (Immediate)     |
| 4    | Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)                        | 2.0                             | 11 of 22                                  | Health and Protection (Immediate)      |
| 5    | Accessible Education for Children with Disabilities | 2.1                             | 10 of 22                                  | Developmental Sectoral (Medium-term)   |
| 6    | Improving WASH Services                             | 2.2                             | 10 of 22                                  | Basic Services (Immediate)             |

|   |                                               |     |          |                                |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------------------|
| 7 | Supporting Health and Rehabilitation Services | 2.3 | 10 of 22 | Basic Services (Immediate)     |
| 8 | Providing Accessible Shelter                  | 2.4 | 9 of 22  | Basic Services (Immediate)     |
| 9 | Provision of Medications for Chronic Diseases | 2.5 | 8 of 22  | Life-saving Health (Immediate) |

**Special Note on Intellectual Disabilities:** The interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa indicates that the needs of this group are concentrated on **specialized psychological preparation** (due to sensitivity to sudden routine changes), **educational and sensory-motor rehabilitation activities**, and **intensive family support** for families suffering from compounded behavioral and social burdens as a result of displacement.

## Section C: Protection Risks Faced by Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities face multiple protection risks in the context of the Sudanese conflict.

**Table 7: Risks Related to Armed Conflict**

| Risk                        | Description                                                                         | Evidence                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Direct Killing and Injury   | Persons with disabilities exposed to shooting and shelling due to inability to flee | HRW documented RSF targeting and killing persons with disabilities in El Fasher (HRW, 2026) |
| Arbitrary Detention         | Persons with disabilities detained at checkpoints                                   | Over 30 persons with disabilities arrested since April 2023 (Sudanese Union, 2026)          |
| Targeting Due to Disability | Persons with physical disabilities accused of being wounded combatants              | "RSF considered anyone missing a limb to be a soldier" (HRW, 2026)                          |

**Direct Targeting of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities and Autism:** The National Union for Intellectual Disability documented cases of **direct killing of 5 individuals with autism** during displacement due to soldiers' ignorance of the nature of their disability, as well as approximately **10 cases of enforced disappearance** of persons with intellectual disabilities (interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, June 2026). The sudden change in daily routine caused acute psychological and behavioral effects that compounded family suffering and increased the Union's responsibilities with limited specialized staff.



Table 8: Risks Related to Displacement and Forced Migration

| Risk                        | Description                                    | Evidence                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Family Separation           | Loss of caregivers during displacement         | Children with disabilities constitute a large proportion of unaccompanied children (UNICEF, 2026) |
| Left Behind in Combat Zones | Inability to evacuate with family              | Over 500 members of the Sudanese Union displaced (Sudanese Union, 2026)                           |
| Loss of Assistive Devices   | Loss of wheelchairs and crutches during flight | Field reports from displacement camps                                                             |

Table 9: Risks Related to Gender-Based Violence

| Risk                | Description                                                         | Evidence                                             |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Sexual Violence     | Women and girls with disabilities subjected to rape at higher rates | GBV widespread (Sudan Protection Cluster, 2026)      |
| Sexual Exploitation | Women with disabilities forced into sex in exchange for aid         | Field reports                                        |
| Early Marriage      | Girls with disabilities married off early                           | Child protection organization reports (UNICEF, 2026) |

Section D: Humanitarian Response Gaps

Table 13:  
Institutional and  
Structural Gaps

| Gap                                         | Number of Mentions |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Lack of Systematic Data                     | 15 of 22           |
| Absence of Participation in Decision-Making | 14 of 22           |
| Weak Joint Coordination                     | 13 of 22           |
| Fragmented Response                         | 10 of 22           |

Table 14:  
Funding Gaps

| Gap                                     | Number of Mentions |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Acute Funding Deficit                   | 20 of 22           |
| Bureaucracy and International Mediation | 17 of 22           |
| Lack of Flexible Funding                | 14 of 22           |
| International Funding Freeze            | 10 of 22           |

**Example:** women with disabilities organization in Gedaref that served 124,500 people has suspended activities due to international funding freeze (Interview, 2026).

**Table 15:**  
**Protection Gaps**

| Gap                     | Number of Mentions |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Unsafe Evacuation       | 18 of 22           |
| Family Separation       | 14 of 22           |
| Weak GBV Services       | 14 of 22           |
| Detention and targeting | 8 of 22            |

**Table 16:**  
**Physical and Informational Accessibility Gaps**

| Gap                                  | Number of Mentions |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Transportation and Logistics         | 16 of 22           |
| Engineering and Physical Access      | 14 of 22           |
| Communication and Information Crisis | 13 of 22           |
| Scarcity of Assistive Devices        | 13 of 22           |

**Table 17:**  
**Data and Assessment Gaps**

| Gap                                          | Number of Mentions |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Absence of Comprehensive Registration System | 18 of 22           |
| Lack of Disaggregated Data                   | 13 of 22           |
| Underreporting                               | 12 of 22           |

**Table 18:**  
**Current Level of Participation in Coordination Mechanisms**

| Level of Participation                    | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Participate Occasionally (State Level)    | 14     | 58.3%      |
| Participate Regularly (National or State) | 4      | 16.7%      |
| Never Participate                         | 3      | 12.5%      |
| No Response                               | 3      | 12.5%      |

## Section E: Opportunities for Inclusion and Effective Response

**Table 19: Local Strengths and Resources**

| Opportunity                     | Description                                            | Evidence                                                                        |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resilient Community Networks    | Wide network of OPDs and grassroots initiatives        | Over 60% of participants collaborate with grassroots initiatives (Survey, 2026) |
| Accumulated Field Expertise     | Deep experience working with persons with disabilities | Most national organizations have been operating for over 10 years               |
| High Readiness and Preparedness | 86% of local organizations ready to work in new areas  | Survey analysis (2026)                                                          |

**Example:** “Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages” organization managed to evacuate hundreds of persons with disabilities from combat zones using limited resources (Interview, 2026).

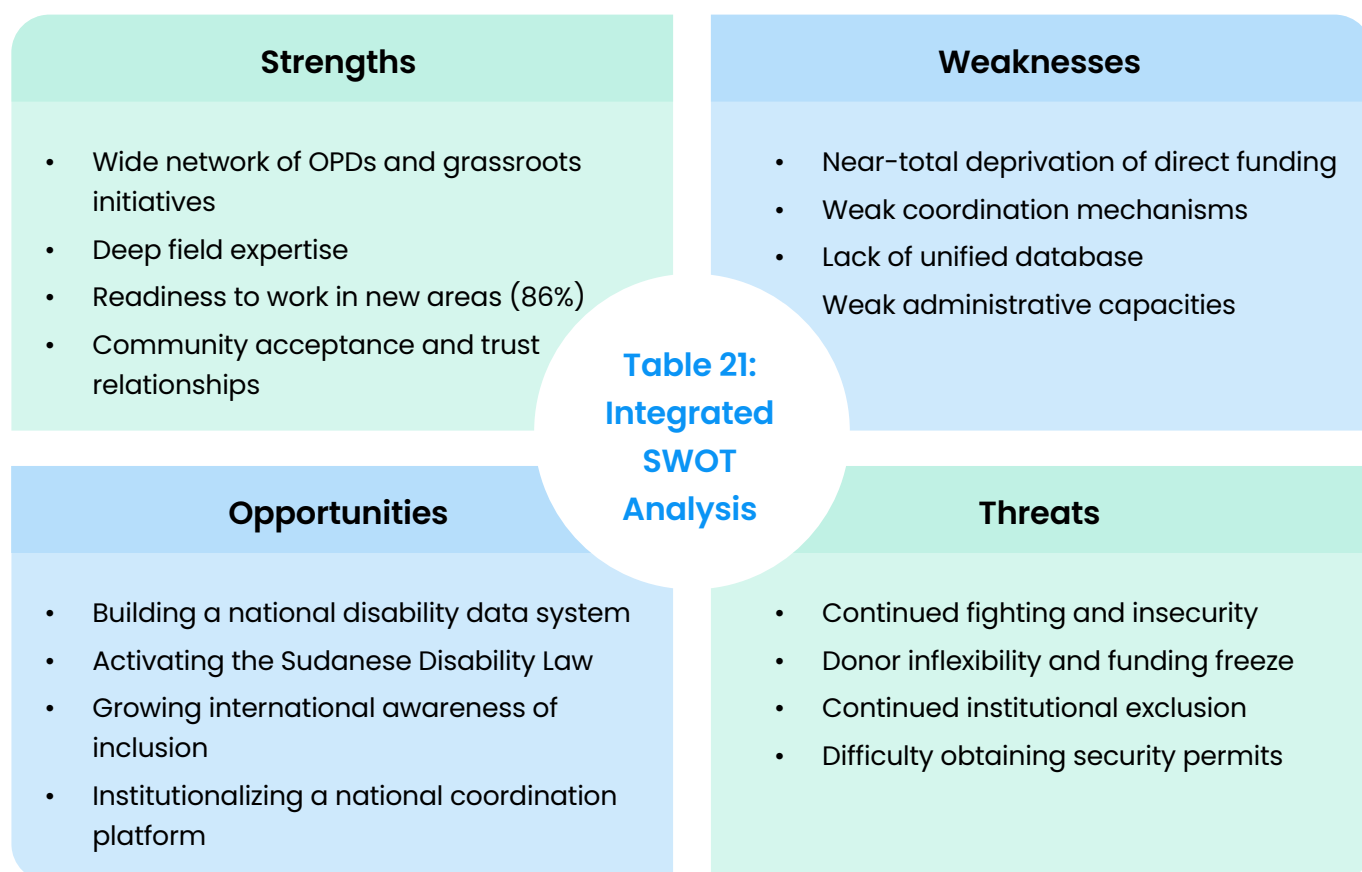
## Educational Inclusion Possibilities for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (Basic Level, Educable)

The National Union for Intellectual Disability sees inclusion as possible through:

1. Creating a suitable educational environment for the basic level of persons with intellectual disabilities who are educable.
2. Training specialized teachers in adaptive teaching methods.
3. Awareness training for the student community (host community) to accept classmates with intellectual disabilities.

This step is considered a model that can be applied in some schools as a first phase (interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, June 2026).

## Section F: Integrated SWOT Analysis



# 5 Analysis of Local Organizations, Initiatives, and Unions

## 5.1 National and Type-Specific Unions

Among persons with disabilities affected by the conflict, the following demographic characteristics were observed:

**Table 22: Sudanese National Union for Physically Disabled Persons**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Nationwide, branches in Khartoum, Gezira, North Darfur, South Darfur, North Kordofan, Kassala, River Nile |
| Type of Interventions  | National coordination, rights advocacy, participation in international coordination mechanisms            |
| Scale of Interventions | Over 500 members displaced since April 2023 (Sudanese Union, 2026)                                        |
| Needs                  | Financial and technical support, rehabilitation of headquarters, vocational training                      |

**Table 23: National Union of the Blind**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | North Darfur (El Fasher, Tawila), River Nile (Ed Damer, Atbara), Khartoum                        |
| Type of Interventions  | Distribution of food baskets to the blind, provision of white canes and visual assistive devices |
| Scale of Interventions | 700 families of blind persons in Sennar State (Qatar Charity, 2026)                              |
| Needs                  | Visual assistive devices, vocational rehabilitation, Braille information                         |

**Table 24: Union of the Deaf**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Khartoum, North Darfur (El Fasher), River Nile (Ed Damer, Atbara)                                                     |
| Type of Interventions  | Shelter services for the deaf, sign language interpretation, distribution of food baskets                             |
| Scale of Interventions | Partnership with "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" providing 6,700 food baskets to women with disabilities |
| Needs                  | Interpreters, hearing aids and batteries, awareness materials in sign language                                        |

**Table 24–Add: National Union for Intellectual Disability**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Nationwide, branches in Khartoum, Kassala, River Nile, Northern, Gezira, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Type of Interventions  | Coordination with government and civil entities, family and behavioral counseling services (online), staff training, community awareness through media, contribution to safe evacuation, tracking affected persons, delivery of food relief to target families, psychosocial support services for families in asylum areas (Egypt)                                                   |
| Scale of Interventions | Coverage of 15,000 registered persons, with emergency interventions including safe evacuation, tracking affected persons, distribution of food relief, and psychosocial support for families in asylum areas                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Needs                  | Technical and financial support to expand psychological preparation services, provision of friendly spaces and behavioral stimuli, rehabilitation of destroyed headquarters (Sajana – Khartoum), support for gradual return to educational activities and specialized rehabilitation services, support for vocational rehabilitation centers and independent living skills for youth |

## 5.2 National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs)

**Table 25: Joint Coalition of Disability Unions – North Darfur**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                            |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | North Darfur (El Fasher, Tawila, displacement camps)                                                               |
| Type of Interventions  | Field coordination including (Union of the Blind, Sudanese Association for Physically Disabled, Union of the Deaf) |
| Scale of Interventions | Covers camps hosting 665,000 displaced persons; disability rate ~22% (Interview, 2026)                             |
| Needs                  | Direct funding, logistical support, capacity building                                                              |

**Table 26: Disability Coordination – North Kordofan**

| Item                  | Details                                                                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation    | North Kordofan (El Obeid, Um Rawaba)                                                   |
| Type of Interventions | Covers camps hosting 665,000 displaced persons; disability rate ~22% (Interview, 2026) |
| Needs                 | Urgent cash support, safe evacuation mechanisms, strengthened coordination             |

**Table 27: Women with Disabilities Organization (OWD) – Gedaref**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Gedaref State                                                                                        |
| Type of Interventions  | Humanitarian assistance for women with disabilities, psychosocial support, livelihood training       |
| Scale of Interventions | Previously served 124,500 people; <b>currently suspended</b> due to funding freeze (Interview, 2026) |
| Needs                  | <b>Reactivation of funding</b> , protection of women from violence                                   |

**Table 28: SCPDO – South Darfur (Nyala)**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | South Darfur (Nyala)                                                                                           |
| Type of Interventions  | Assistive device production workshop (the only one in the state), distribution of white canes and food baskets |
| Scale of Interventions | 180 food baskets for blind families (February 2026)                                                            |
| Needs                  | Funding to expand workshop, raw materials, technical support                                                   |

**Table 29: Sudanese Association for Persons with Disabilities – North Darfur**

| Item                  | Details                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation    | North Darfur (El Fasher)                                                                                 |
| Type of Interventions | Workshop for producing crutches, wheelchairs, and medical footwear, managed by persons with disabilities |
| Needs                 | Raw materials, funding to expand production, marketing                                                   |

**Table 30: Sudanese Organization for Disability and Development (SODD) – Kassala**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Kassala State                                                                                     |
| Type of Interventions  | Protection of displaced persons with disabilities in partnership with UNHCR, economic empowerment |
| Scale of Interventions | Strategic partnership with UNHCR (UNHCR, 2025)                                                    |
| Needs                  | Expand partnership, improve disability data                                                       |

**Table 31: “Ayadi” Organization for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | South Kordofan (Rashad, Dilling, Rahad, Abu Jubeiha)                                                                                                                                          |
| Type of Interventions  | Distribution of food baskets, psychosocial support, provision of hygiene supplies, awareness workshops on the rights of persons with disabilities and protection methods in conflict contexts |
| Scale of Interventions | Interventions in four localities in South Kordofan, targeting the most vulnerable families of persons with disabilities affected by the conflict (Interview, 2026)                            |
| Needs                  | Financial support to expand interventions, strengthen awareness programs, sustainable provision of hygiene supplies                                                                           |

## 5.3 Grassroots and Volunteer Initiatives

**Table 32: “Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages” Initiative (Transitioned to National Organization)**

The “Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages” initiative began as a volunteer grassroots initiative to address the urgent needs of persons with disabilities affected by the conflict, later transitioning to a formal national organization (Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages and Friendly Spaces for Persons with Disabilities) to expand and sustain its interventions. The initiative/organization implemented wide-scale activities covering most Sudanese states, including:

| Item                  | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation    | Khartoum, Medani (Gezira State), Kassala, El Fasher (North Darfur), Zalingei (Central Darfur), El Obeid and Um Rawaba (North Kordofan), Tawila (North Darfur), Atbara (River Nile), Northern State                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Type of Interventions | <b>First: Safe Evacuation Operations:</b> Evacuation of persons with disabilities from Khartoum to Medani and River Nile; evacuation of disability camps from Medani to Kassala; evacuation from El Fasher to safe localities; evacuation from Zalingei to Chad; implementation of evacuation projects in El Obeid (within a four-part project including food, health, psychosocial support, and family reunification). <b>Second: Specialized Camp Preparation:</b> Establishment of specialized camps in Medani (camp for deaf, camp for blind, camp for physically disabled); preparation of Al-Seflawi camp in Atbara in coordination with type-specific unions; establishment of specialized camps in Kassala; establishment of accessible sanitary facilities in both Um Rawaba and Tawila. <b>Third: Food and Shelter Support:</b> Operation of central kitchens in Medani and Kassala to provide meals for persons with disabilities; food support and camp supplies in Atbara and Northern State; food and financial support, medicines, and health case support in El Fasher; food support in Um Rawaba and Tawila (two separate projects); provision of hygiene supplies for women and children in all projects and all areas where the initiative operated. <b>Fourth: Psychosocial Support:</b> Psychosocial support programs for critical cases in Medani; specialized programs for children in Medani; psychosocial support in El Obeid (within the four-part project); psychosocial support in Um Rawaba and Tawila. |

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scale of Interventions | Evacuated hundreds of persons with disabilities; provided 6,700 food baskets (Interview, 2026); managed specialized camps hosting thousands of displaced persons with disabilities |
| Needs                  | Urgent funding, equipped transportation, security coordination, logistical support to expand camps, assistive devices, training                                                    |

**Table 33: Nayla Prosthetics Initiative**

| Item                   | Details                                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Nationwide                                                    |
| Type of Interventions  | High-quality, low-cost prosthetics                            |
| Scale of Interventions | Established 2018, produces lightweight limbs                  |
| Needs                  | Funding to expand production, partnerships, technical support |

**Table 34: Al Massar Charity Organization**

| Item                   | Details                                                                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Nomadic communities in Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, Kassala, Gedaref |
| Type of Interventions  | Health, nutrition, and water services for women and children with disabilities |
| Scale of Interventions | Project budget up to \$916,000                                                 |
| Needs                  | Sustainable funding, expanded coverage, staff training                         |

## 5.4 International Partner and Complementary Organizations

**Table 35: Humanity & Inclusion (HI)**

| Item                   | Details                                                                                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Gezira (Wad Medani - 4 hospitals), North Darfur (Tawila - in partnership with MSF)                          |
| Type of Interventions  | Rehabilitation care, stimulation therapy for malnourished children, assistive devices, psychosocial support |
| Scale of Interventions | ~60 staff; the only organization providing rehabilitation in Darfur (HI, 2026)                              |
| Needs                  | Funding to expand operations, mine clearance support, strengthened partnerships                             |



**Table 36: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

| Item                   | Details                                                                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas of Operation     | Khartoum, Darfur, Blue Nile, Kassala, Gezira, South Kordofan             |
| Type of Interventions  | Physical rehabilitation support, food and shelter assistance             |
| Scale of Interventions | 3,419 people benefited from rehabilitation services in 2024 (ICRC, 2025) |
| Needs                  | Sustainable funding, expanded partnerships                               |

## 5.5 Analytical Summary of Local Organizations

| Category                                                            | Number of Entities | Focus Areas                                                                                                | Key Interventions                                                                                                   | Main Challenges                                | Urgent Needs                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type-Specific Unions                                                | 4+                 | Nationwide                                                                                                 | Coordination, advocacy, aid distribution, family counseling                                                         | Weak funding                                   | Financial support, headquarters rehabilitation              |
| National Organizations                                              | 7+                 | Darfur, Kordofan, Gedaref, Kassala                                                                         | Assistive device production, food aid                                                                               | Funding freeze                                 | Direct funding, technical support                           |
| Grassroots Initiatives (Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages) | Now National       | Nationwide (Khartoum, Medani, Kassala, El Fasher, Zalingei, El Obeid, Um Rawaba, Tawila, Atbara, Northern) | Safe evacuation, specialized camps, central kitchens, psychosocial support, accessible sanitation, hygiene supplies | Funding shortage, security access difficulties | Flexible funding, logistical support, security coordination |
| National Organizations (Ayadi)                                      | 1                  | South Kordofan (Rashad, Dilling, Rahad, Abu Jubeiha)                                                       | Food baskets, psychosocial support, hygiene supplies, awareness workshops                                           | Weak funding, limited reach                    | Funding to expand interventions, technical support          |
| International Organizations                                         | 3+                 | Gezira, Darfur, Kassala                                                                                    | Rehabilitation, assistive devices, food                                                                             | Funding shortage                               | Sustainable funding, expanded partnerships                  |

## 5.6 Common Needs of All Local Actors

| No. | Need                             | Notes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Direct Funding                   | 100% of local organizations demand direct funding (Survey, 2026). "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" experience confirms <b>direct funding was the decisive factor</b> in sustaining evacuation operations and camp management |
| 2   | Participation in Decision-Making | Seats in humanitarian coordination mechanisms                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3   | Protection and Security          | Security guarantees to access affected areas, especially frontline evacuation operations                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4   | Capacity Building                | Training in financial governance and proposal writing                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 5   | Data and Information             | Digital systems for registering persons with disabilities                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 6   | Assistive Devices                | Raw materials and equipment for local workshops                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 7   | Specialized Psychosocial Support | Provision of trained psychosocial support teams to handle acute trauma cases among persons with disabilities, as implemented by "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" in Medani and El Obeid (Interview, 2026)                    |
| 8   | Hygiene Supplies                 | Provision of hygiene supplies specifically for women and children with disabilities in all shelters and camps, which "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" and "Ayadi" prioritized in their interventions (Interview, 2026)       |

# 6 Comprehensive Classification Tables

## 6.1 Distribution of Organizations by State and Type of Intervention

| State           | Operating Organizations                                                                                                                          | Type of Interventions                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Khartoum        | COOPI, UNHCR, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", ICRC (formerly), National Union for Intellectual Disability                          | Multi-sector projects, protection, safe evacuation, rehabilitation, family counseling, staff training                                                                                               |
| Gezira (Medani) | HI, Qatar Charity, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability                                      | Rehabilitation, livelihoods, safe evacuation, specialized camps (deaf, blind, physically disabled), central kitchens, psychosocial support, educational and sensory-motor rehabilitation activities |
| North Darfur    | HI, UNHCR, HOPE, Joint Coalition, Sudanese Association, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability | Rehabilitation, protection, assistance, evacuation, protection from targeting, psychiatric medications                                                                                              |
| South Darfur    | SCPDO, HRRDS, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability                                           | Assistive devices, rehabilitation, evacuation                                                                                                                                                       |
| West Darfur     | HI, INTERSOS, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages"                                                                                       | Rehabilitation, protection, evacuation                                                                                                                                                              |
| Gedaref         | OCHA, OWD (suspended), HI, NRC, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability                         | Documentation, assistance, rehabilitation, shelter, evacuation, family counseling programs                                                                                                          |
| North Kordofan  | Disability Coordination, local initiatives, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability             | Needs monitoring, food, medicines, evacuation, psychosocial support, accessible sanitation                                                                                                          |
| South Kordofan  | HRRDS, ICRC, "Ayadi", National Union for Intellectual Disability                                                                                 | Rehabilitation, vocational training, food baskets, psychosocial support, hygiene supplies, awareness workshops, local staff training                                                                |
| River Nile      | Qatar Charity, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", Union of the Blind, Union of the Deaf, National Union for Intellectual Disability   | Livelihoods, evacuation, shelter for deaf                                                                                                                                                           |
| Red Sea         | Qatar Charity, National Union for Intellectual Disability                                                                                        | Livelihoods, food baskets                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Sennar          | Qatar Charity, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages"                                                                                      | Food baskets (700 baskets), evacuation                                                                                                                                                              |

|           |                                                                                                      |                                                                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kassala   | "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", ICRC, SODD, National Union for Intellectual Disability | Evacuation, rehabilitation, protection, empowerment, specialized camps, central kitchens |
| Blue Nile | ICRC, National Union for Intellectual Disability                                                     | Rehabilitation (limited data on other organizations)                                     |
| Northern  | "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages", National Union for Intellectual Disability             | Safe evacuation, food support                                                            |

## 6.2 Needs and Funding Gaps by State

| State          | Estimated Number of Persons with Disabilities | Key Needs                                                                                                                             | Estimated Required Funding | Proposed National Organization                                                         |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Khartoum       | ~800,000 – 1,000,000                          | Evacuation, health services, shelter, protection, friendly spaces for intellectual disabilities, specialized psychosocial support     | \$50 – 70 million          | Union of the Blind, Union of the Deaf, National Union for Intellectual Disability      |
| Gezira         | ~400,000 – 500,000                            | Rehabilitation, nutrition, psychosocial support, assistive devices, return of educational and sensory-motor rehabilitation activities | \$20 – 30 million          | Sudanese Union for Physically Disabled, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages"   |
| North Darfur   | ~500,000 – 600,000 (22% of displaced)         | Shelter, assistive devices, protection, food, protection from targeting and killing, psychiatric medications                          | \$40 – 50 million          | Joint Coalition – North Darfur                                                         |
| South Darfur   | ~300,000 – 400,000                            | Assistive devices, rehabilitation, livelihoods                                                                                        | \$15 – 25 million          | SCPDO – Nyala                                                                          |
| West Darfur    | ~250,000 – 350,000                            | Health services, protection, rehabilitation                                                                                           | \$20 – 30 million          | HRRDS (via neighboring areas)                                                          |
| Gedaref        | ~200,000 – 250,000 (15% of displaced)         | Women's protection, livelihoods, health services, family counseling programs                                                          | \$15 – 20 million          | OWD – Gedaref                                                                          |
| North Kordofan | ~200,000 – 300,000                            | Chronic medications, food, protection                                                                                                 | \$15 – 20 million          | Disability Coordination – North Kordofan, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" |

|                |                    |                                                                        |                   |                                                              |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| South Kordofan | ~150,000 – 200,000 | Rehabilitation, vocational training, livelihoods, local staff training | \$10 – 15 million | HRRDS, "Ayadi"                                               |
| River Nile     | ~100,000 – 150,000 | Shelter for deaf, visual devices, food                                 | \$10 – 15 million | Union of the Blind, Union of the Deaf                        |
| Sennar         | ~80,000 – 100,000  | Food, evacuation, protection                                           | \$8 – 12 million  | "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages"                 |
| Kassala        | ~100,000 – 150,000 | Protection, health services, empowerment                               | \$10 – 15 million | SODD – Kassala, "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" |
| Blue Nile      | ~80,000 – 100,000  | Rehabilitation, assistive devices, protection                          | \$8 – 12 million  | (To be identified)                                           |
| Red Sea        | ~60,000 – 80,000   | Food, livelihoods                                                      | \$5 – 8 million   | Qatar Charity (local partner)                                |

#### Analytical Notes:

- Funding Gap: Total required funding ~\$226 – 327 million, while current funding ratio ~15% (OCHA, 2026).
- Intervention Priorities: Concentrated in North Darfur, South Darfur, Khartoum, and Gezira.
- Strategic Recommendation: Direct funding to proposed national organizations.

# 7 Uncovered States

The report does not cover all states. It covers **14 states** out of 18. Uncovered states: **White Nile, West Kordofan, East Darfur, Central Darfur.**

| State          | Available Information                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| White Nile     | Received displacement waves; Al-Jabaleen hospital attacked; "Kez Al-Salam" camp; 1,500 food baskets distributed by King Salman Center |
| West Kordofan  | RSF advance toward Babanusa (December 2025); priorities: food, water, health, psychosocial support for persons with disabilities      |
| East Darfur    | Humanitarian project phase IV; shipment of 3,000 tents                                                                                |
| Central Darfur | Zalingei Teaching Hospital operating; tribal tensions delaying assistance to 31,000 people in Mukjar                                  |

## Notes:

- Scarcity of specific information on persons with disabilities.
- General patterns: displacement, health deterioration, limited assistance.
- Urgent need for field assessments.
- The National Union for Intellectual Disability lacked precise data on these states due to insecurity, but confirms an urgent need for field assessments there.

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# Conclusions

The situation of persons with disabilities affected by the war in Sudan is catastrophic and deteriorating. At least 4.6 million persons with disabilities—16% of the population—are among the most in need, yet they remain systematically excluded (HI, 2026). The conflict has killed, arrested, and displaced persons with disabilities in disproportionate numbers, and destroyed health and rehabilitation systems (HRW, 2026; ICRC, 2025).

Systemic challenges include: lack of data, funding shortages (85% gap), coordination breakdown, inaccessibility, and failure to directly fund local organizations (OCHA, 2026; Survey, 2026). The intellectual disability category suffers from compounded neglect, with complete service cessation in combat zones, targeting and abduction of its members due to ignorance of their disability nature, and compounded family suffering from psychological and behavioral trauma caused by displacement (interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, June 2026).

Nevertheless, opportunities exist. OPDs and grassroots initiatives have demonstrated exceptional resilience. “Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages” evacuated hundreds, managed specialized camps for deaf, blind, and physically disabled, operated central kitchens, and provided psychosocial support for critical cases; local workshops produce assistive devices despite the siege; “Ayadi” implements quality interventions in South Kordofan including awareness and psychosocial support (Interviews, 2026). The National Union for Intellectual Disability continues to provide online family and behavioral counseling services despite losing its main headquarters.

Without immediate and funded interventions, thousands will die or be left behind.

# 9 Recommendations

## 9.1 For International Donors

| No. | Recommendation               | Details                                                                            |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Reform Funding Architecture  | Direct funding to OPDs and grassroots initiatives (Survey, 2026)                   |
| 2   | Mandate Disability Inclusion | 10% quota of each project budget for disability (HI, 2026)                         |
| 3   | Flexible Emergency Funds     | Rapid funding for Safe corridors and friendly homes passages and assistive devices |
| 4   | Honor Financial Commitments  | Implement Berlin 2026 conference pledges                                           |

## 9.2 For UN Agencies and International Organizations

| No. | Recommendation                                                                             |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Institutionalize a comprehensive coordination platform for disability inclusion under OCHA |
| 2   | Mandate universal accessibility standards (sign language, Braille, ramps)                  |
| 3   | Build capacity of local organizations in governance and proposal writing                   |
| 4   | Activate IASC commitments on disability inclusion                                          |

## 9.3 For Actors in Data and Protection

| No. | Recommendation                                                                          |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Launch unified digital registration system (Washington Group methodology)               |
| 2   | Adopt safe evacuation protocols and protected corridors                                 |
| 3   | Establish dedicated protection monitoring for persons with disabilities and women/girls |



## 9.4 For the Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU)

| No. | Recommendation                                                                                      |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Advocate for disability inclusion in all coordination forums                                        |
| 2   | Map and engage OPDs in all states                                                                   |
| 3   | Develop a disability inclusion strategy for SCCU activities                                         |
| 4   | Facilitate linkages between donors and local organizations                                          |
| 5   | Support "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" through coordination and resource mobilization |
| 6   | Document and share local best practices                                                             |

## 9.5 For National Organizations and OPDs

| No. | Recommendation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Strengthen joint coordination among unions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 2   | Systematically document needs and gaps                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 3   | Build internal capacity in project management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4   | Actively participate in coordination mechanisms                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 5   | Develop partnerships with grassroots initiatives                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 6   | Activate the role of type-specific unions such as the National Union for Intellectual Disability in designing psychosocial and behavioral support programs, providing specialized training spaces relying on behavioral stimuli and developmental play tools, and involving families in health and psychosocial education programs |
| 7   | Support the Special Olympics Sudan to rehabilitate its headquarters and equipment and resume its sports activities, which are among the most important attraction activities for persons with intellectual disabilities                                                                                                            |

## 9.6 For the Government of Sudan

| No. | Recommendation                                        |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Activate the Disability Law                           |
| 2   | Facilitate aid access to all areas                    |
| 3   | Protect civilians including persons with disabilities |
| 4   | Facilitate registration procedures for organizations  |

## 9.7 Special Recommendations to Support Grassroots Initiatives and National Organizations

| No. | Recommendation                                                              | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Support "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" Model as Best Practice | Document and disseminate the "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" experience in managing specialized camps (for deaf, blind, and physically disabled) and generalize it as a model to be emulated in comprehensive disability-inclusive humanitarian response, including central kitchens and psychosocial support programs for critical cases (Interview, 2026) |
| 2   | Fund Safe Evacuation Operations                                             | Allocate urgent funding for organizations like "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" to continue evacuation operations from conflict zones, equip suitable transportation for persons with disabilities, and secure protected corridors                                                                                                                           |
| 3   | Support Central Kitchens                                                    | Fund and operate central kitchens in specialized camps (Medani, Kassala) to ensure provision of suitable meals for different categories of persons with disabilities                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4   | Strengthen Psychosocial Support Programs                                    | Support expansion of psychosocial support programs implemented by local organizations, especially in remote areas like South Kordofan, similar to those implemented by "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" and "Ayadi"                                                                                                                                          |
| 5   | Support Awareness Campaigns                                                 | Fund awareness workshops and community campaigns to raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and protection methods, similar to "Ayadi's" experience in South Kordofan (Interview, 2026)                                                                                                                                                               |
| 6   | Provide Hygiene Supplies                                                    | Include hygiene supplies for women and girls with disabilities as an essential component of all humanitarian assistance packages, as prioritized by "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" and "Ayadi" in their interventions (Interview, 2026)                                                                                                                    |
| 7   | Support Accessible Sanitation Facilities                                    | Fund the establishment and equipping of accessible sanitation facilities for persons with disabilities in shelters, similar to what "Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages" implemented in Um Rawaba and Tawila                                                                                                                                                     |

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7. **Sudan Protection Cluster (2026).** *Protection Risks Severity Classification (March 2026)*.
8. **UNICEF (2026).** *Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report*. 🌐 <https://www.unicef.org/sudan>
9. **WHO (2026).** *Sudan Health Situation Report*. World Health Organization. 🌐 <https://www.who.int/countries/sdn>
10. **WFP (2026).** *Sudan Food Security Update*. World Food Programme. 🌐 <https://www.wfp.org/countries/sudan>
11. **ICRC (2025).** *\*Sudan – 2-years impact of the ICRC humanitarian response operations\**. 🌐 <https://www.icrc.org/sudan>
12. **Qatar Charity (2026).** *Qatar Charity Project Boosts Support for Vulnerable Groups in Sudan*.
13. **UNHCR (2025).** *UNHCR and SODD advance disability inclusion in Kassala State, Sudan*.
14. **Sudanese Union for Physically Disabled Persons (Interview, June 2026).** Statement by Mr. Nabil Shams El-Din, Secretary-General.
15. **Field Interview (June 2026).** Mr. Al-Fadil, Field Coordinator of the Joint Coalition of Disability Unions – North Darfur.
16. **Field Interview (June 2026).** Mr. Ali Mustafa, Field Coordinator of Disability Coordination – North Kordofan.
17. **Field Interview (June 2026).** Mr. Mubarak Ahmed, Supervisor of Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages Initiative – Kassala.
18. **Field Interview (June 2026).** Ms. Mona Majzoub, Executive Director of Ayadi Organization for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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19. **Interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa** (President of the National Union for Intellectual Disability), Remote Interview, June 16, 2026.
  20. **Field Survey** (June 2026). Analysis of the Needs, Gaps, and Inclusion Opportunities Assessment Survey for Persons with Disabilities Affected by the War in Sudan. 22 participating entities.
  21. **UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (CRPD) (2009). Sudan ratification on April 24, 2009. 🌐 <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>
  22. **Health Cluster Sudan** (2026). *Trauma, Disability and Referral Working Group Meeting Minutes* (04 June 2026).

# Annexes

## Annex A: Full Questionnaire Template

### Needs, Gaps, and Inclusion Opportunities Assessment Survey for Persons with Disabilities Affected by the War in Sudan

#### Section I: Basic Information

1. Timestamp: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Organization / Initiative / Union / Entity Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Entity Type:

- ☐ Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD)
- ☐ National Non-Governmental Organization (NNGO)
- ☐ International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)
- ☐ Grassroots/Volunteer Initiative
- ☐ Disability Activist
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

4. States / Areas Currently Operating (Select all that apply):

- |                                        |                                            |                                            |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Khartoum State   | <input type="radio"/> Sennar State         | <input type="radio"/> South Darfur State   |
| <input type="radio"/> Northern State   | <input type="radio"/> White Nile State     | <input type="radio"/> West Darfur State    |
| <input type="radio"/> River Nile State | <input type="radio"/> Blue Nile State      | <input type="radio"/> Central Darfur State |
| <input type="radio"/> Red Sea State    | <input type="radio"/> North Kordofan State | <input type="radio"/> East Darfur State    |
| <input type="radio"/> Kassala State    | <input type="radio"/> South Kordofan State | <input type="radio"/> Cross-border areas   |
| <input type="radio"/> Gedaref State    | <input type="radio"/> West Kordofan State  |                                            |
| <input type="radio"/> Gezira State     | <input type="radio"/> North Darfur State   |                                            |

5. What is the approximate number of persons with disabilities in the state(s) where you operate?

- |                                       |                                        |                                        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 1,000 | <input type="radio"/> Less than 10,000 | <input type="radio"/> Less than 20,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 3,000 | <input type="radio"/> Less than 15,000 | <input type="radio"/> More than 20,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 5,000 |                                        |                                        |

6. Primary Target Group (Select all that apply):

- |                                           |                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Physical Disability | <input type="radio"/> Intellectual / Psychosocial Disability |
| <input type="radio"/> Visual Impairment   | <input type="radio"/> Multiple Disabilities                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Hearing Impairment  | <input type="radio"/> All Types of Disabilities              |

7. Humanitarian Sectors Currently Intervening (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Food Security and Nutrition
- ☐ Shelter and Non-Food Items
- ☐ Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
- ☐ Health (including Rehabilitation)
- ☐ Protection (including GBV and Child Protection)
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment
- ☐ Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- ☐ Assistive Devices
- ☐ Coordination and Advocacy

## Section II: Organizations Working in Disability

8. List the most important organizations (national, international, or grassroots) providing services to persons with disabilities in your area of work:

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## Section III: Assessment of Humanitarian Intervention Priorities

9. Based on the situation in your areas of work, rate the following interventions from 1 (Most Urgent) to 10 (Least Urgent):

| No. | Intervention                                                                      | Rating (1-10) |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1   | Safe evacuation of persons with disabilities from combat zones                    |               |
| 2   | Distribution of assistive devices (wheelchairs, canes, prosthetics, hearing aids) |               |
| 3   | Accessible food access                                                            |               |
| 4   | Provision of accessible shelter                                                   |               |
| 5   | Improving WASH services                                                           |               |
| 6   | Supporting health and rehabilitation services                                     |               |
| 7   | Strengthening protection from violence                                            |               |
| 8   | Provision of psychosocial support                                                 |               |
| 9   | Accessible education for children with disabilities                               |               |
| 10  | Livelihood support / microfinance                                                 |               |
| 11  | Provision of chronic disease medications                                          |               |
| 12  | Capacity building of local OPDs                                                   |               |
| 13  | Improving data collection and disaggregation systems                              |               |

10. You may add other interventions not mentioned here:

---

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## Section IV: Institutional Gaps

11. What are the most important institutional gaps you face in your current response? (Select up to 3 or specify others)

- ☐ Lack of systematic disability data collection
- ☐ Weak coordination mechanisms between organizations
- ☐ Limited OPD participation in humanitarian decision-making
- ☐ Fragmented response across clusters
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section V: Funding Gaps

12. What are the most prominent funding gaps hindering your work? (Select up to 3)

- ☐ Acute shortage of funding for disability-inclusive programs
- ☐ International funding freeze
- ☐ Lack of direct funding for local OPDs
- ☐ Lack of flexible funding for grassroots initiatives
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section VI: Protection Gaps

13. What are the most critical protection gaps for persons with disabilities in your areas of work? (Select up to 3)

- ☐ Unsafe evacuation (lack of equipped safe corridors)
- ☐ GBV services inaccessible to women and girls with disabilities
- ☐ Direct detention and targeting of persons with disabilities
- ☐ Family separation without reunification mechanisms
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section VII: Accessibility Gaps

14. What are the most urgent accessibility gaps? (Select up to 3)

- ☐ Physical inaccessibility of humanitarian services
- ☐ Lack of accessible information (sign language, Braille, large print, audio)
- ☐ Scarcity of assistive devices
- ☐ Lack of accessible transportation
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section VIII: Data Gaps

15. What are the main data gaps you face? (Select up to 2)

- ☐ Absence of comprehensive registration system for persons with disabilities
- ☐ Lack of data disaggregated by disability status
- ☐ Underreporting of disability prevalence in new displacement areas
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section IX: Coordination and Participation

16. To what extent does your organization participate in formal humanitarian coordination mechanisms?

- ☐ Participate regularly (at state or national level)
- ☐ Participate occasionally (at state level)
- ☐ Never participate

17. What barriers prevent your better participation in coordination mechanisms? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Local disability organizations not invited to meetings
- ☐ Difficulty accessing meeting venues
- ☐ Lack of interpretation or materials in sign language/Braille
- ☐ No dedicated representation for persons with disabilities in coordination structure
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Section X: Collaboration with Grassroots Initiatives

18. Do you currently or have you previously worked with grassroots initiatives?

- ☐ Yes, we work directly with them
- ☐ Yes, but informally or limited
- ☐ No, but we would like to
- ☐ No, and we do not plan to

## Section XI: Inclusion and Improvement Pathways

19. What are the best ways to integrate international organizations' efforts with national organizations and grassroots initiatives? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Direct funding to local organizations
- ☐ Information and data sharing
- ☐ Technical support and training
- ☐ Develop mandatory accessibility standards
- ☐ Establish a joint coordination platform (regular)
- ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_



20. What concrete actions can donors take to facilitate inclusion and support you? (Open-ended):

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## Section XII: Recommendations

21. What are the top 3 practical and urgent recommendations you have for donors and international organizations?

1 

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2 

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3 

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## Section XIII: Capacity to Work in New Areas

22. Does your organization have the capacity to work in new areas (not yet reached by services) if funding is available?

- ☐ Yes, we have immediate capacity
- ☐ Yes, but we need security or logistical support
- ☐ No, due to staff shortages or insecurity
- ☐ Not sure

23. If possible, mention the states or areas you consider most deprived of disability services currently:

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## Section XIV: Contact Information

24. Email (for communication): 

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25. Entity / Position: 

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Thank you very much for your valuable participation in this survey.

## Annex B: Detailed Survey Data (Complete Tables)

**Table B-1: List of Survey Participating Entities**

| No. | Organization / Initiative Name                                                               | Entity Type | States of Operation                                                                                                                             |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Sudanese Organization for Disability and Development                                         | NNGO        | Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, Gezira, North Kordofan, Blue Nile                                                                                   |
| 2   | Ayadi for Rights of Persons with Disabilities                                                | OPD         | South Kordofan, North Kordofan, cross-border                                                                                                    |
| 3   | Organization (not named)                                                                     | NNGO        | North Darfur                                                                                                                                    |
| 4   | Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages and Friendly Spaces                               | OPD         | All states + cross-border areas                                                                                                                 |
| 5   | Acacia                                                                                       | NNGO        | Red Sea                                                                                                                                         |
| 6   | Union of the Blind – Atbara                                                                  | OPD         | River Nile                                                                                                                                      |
| 7   | Union of Persons with Disabilities                                                           | OPD         | North Kordofan                                                                                                                                  |
| 8   | Ayadi for Rights of Persons with Disabilities                                                | OPD         | North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Darfur, cross-border                                                                       |
| 9   | Union of Persons with Disabilities                                                           | Grassroots  | Blue Nile                                                                                                                                       |
| 10  | Abwab Organization for Development                                                           | NNGO        | Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Gezira                                                                                                              |
| 11  | Sudanese National Union for Physically Disabled                                              | OPD         | North Darfur                                                                                                                                    |
| 12  | Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages and Friendly Spaces                               | NNGO        | Kassala                                                                                                                                         |
| 13  | Union of Physically Disabled                                                                 | OPD         | Khartoum                                                                                                                                        |
| 14  | Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages and Friendly Spaces Initiative                    | OPD         | Khartoum, Northern, North Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur                                                                                  |
| 15  | Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages and Friendly Spaces for Persons with Disabilities | OPD         | Khartoum, North Kordofan, North Darfur                                                                                                          |
| 16  | Refugee and Migrant Support Alliance                                                         | Grassroots  | Cross-border areas                                                                                                                              |
| 17  | Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages Organization                                      | INGO        | Northern, Red Sea, White Nile, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, East Darfur |
| 18  | Union of Physically Disabled                                                                 | OPD         | North Kordofan                                                                                                                                  |

|    |                                                                                   |          |                |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 19 | Safe corridors and friendly homes<br>Passages and Friendly Spaces<br>Organization | OPD      | North Kordofan |
| 20 | Women and Children with Special<br>Needs Pulse Organization                       | OPD      | Khartoum       |
| 21 | Atef Ezzedine Abdel-Nabi Ahmed                                                    | Activist | Gezira         |
| 22 | Disabled Women and Children with<br>Disabilities Pulse Organization               | OPD      | Khartoum       |
| 23 | Humanitarian Aid Commission                                                       | INGO     | Kassala        |
| 24 | Volunteer Youth Organization                                                      | NNGO     | River Nile     |

**Table B-2: Distribution of Entities by Target Group**

| Target Group                           | Number of Entities |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Physical Disability                    | 12                 |
| Visual Impairment                      | 10                 |
| Hearing Impairment                     | 9                  |
| Intellectual / Psychosocial Disability | 8                  |
| Multiple Disabilities                  | 9                  |
| All Types of Disabilities              | 5                  |

**Table B-3: Intervention Priorities Analysis – Complete Score Distribution**

| Intervention                      | Average | 1 (Most Urgent) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 (Least Urgent) |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Safe Evacuation                   | 2.48    | 13              | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1                 |
| Assistive Devices                 | 2.35    | 11              | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0                 |
| Food Access                       | 1.92    | 13              | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0                 |
| Shelter Provision                 | 2.55    | 8               | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0                 |
| WASH Improvement                  | 2.33    | 10              | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0                 |
| Health and Rehabilitation Support | 2.42    | 10              | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0                 |
| Protection Strengthening          | 1.95    | 12              | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0                 |
| Psychosocial Support              | 2.08    | 11              | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0                 |

|                             |      |    |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|------|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education Accessibility     | 2.65 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Livelihood Support          | 2.17 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Chronic Medications         | 2.09 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OPD Capacity Building       | 2.09 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Data Collection Improvement | 2.00 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Table B-4: Gap Analysis by Category**

| Category      | Most Frequent Gap                            | Number of Mentions |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Institutional | Lack of systematic data                      | 17                 |
| Funding       | Acute funding shortage                       | 20                 |
| Protection    | Unsafe evacuation                            | 18                 |
| Access        | Lack of accessible transportation            | 16                 |
| Data          | Absence of comprehensive registration system | 18                 |

**Table B-5: Intellectual Disability Data Before the War by Sudanese State**

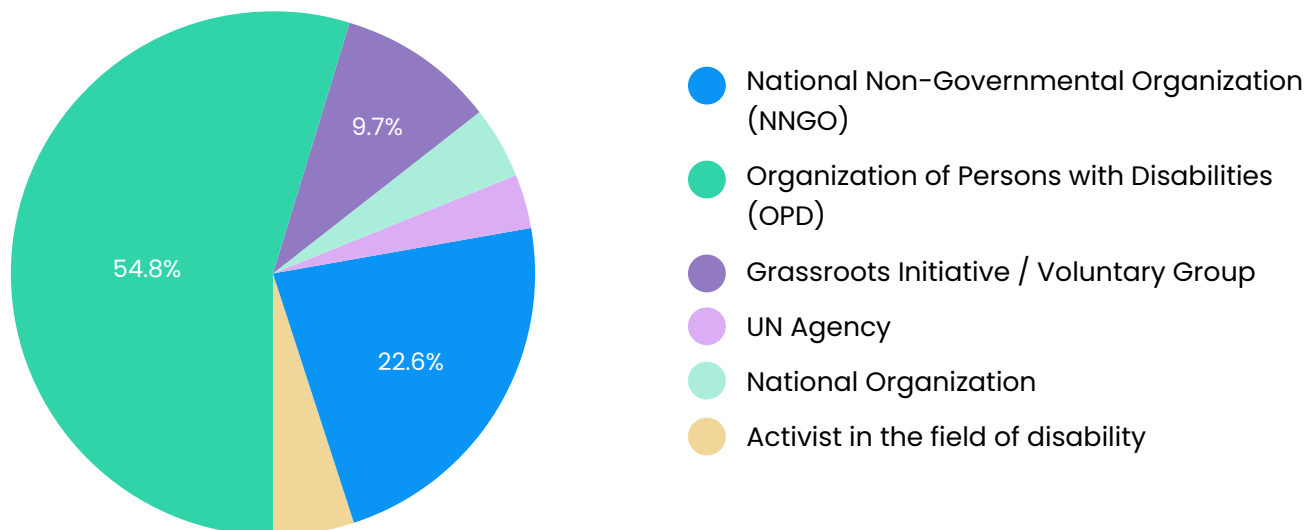
| State                   | Government | Private   | Voluntary Organizations | Total      |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| Khartoum                | 4          | 85        | 10                      | 99         |
| Kassala                 | 0          | 2         | 0                       | 2          |
| River Nile              | 0          | 3         | 0                       | 3          |
| Northern                | 3          | 0         | 0                       | 3          |
| White Nile              | 1          | 0         | 1                       | 2          |
| Red Sea                 | 0          | 1         | 2                       | 3          |
| Gezira                  | 5          | 1         | 0                       | 6          |
| Gedaref                 | 0          | 1         | 1                       | 2          |
| North Kordofan          | 0          | 1         | 0                       | 1          |
| South Kordofan          | 1          | 0         | 0                       | 1          |
| North Darfur            | 1          | 0         | 0                       | 1          |
| South Darfur            | 1          | 0         | 0                       | 1          |
| West and Central Darfur | 0          | 0         | 0                       | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>16</b>  | <b>94</b> | <b>14</b>               | <b>124</b> |

Source: Interview with Dr. Yasser Mousa, President of the National Union for Intellectual Disability, June 2026

## Survey response graphs

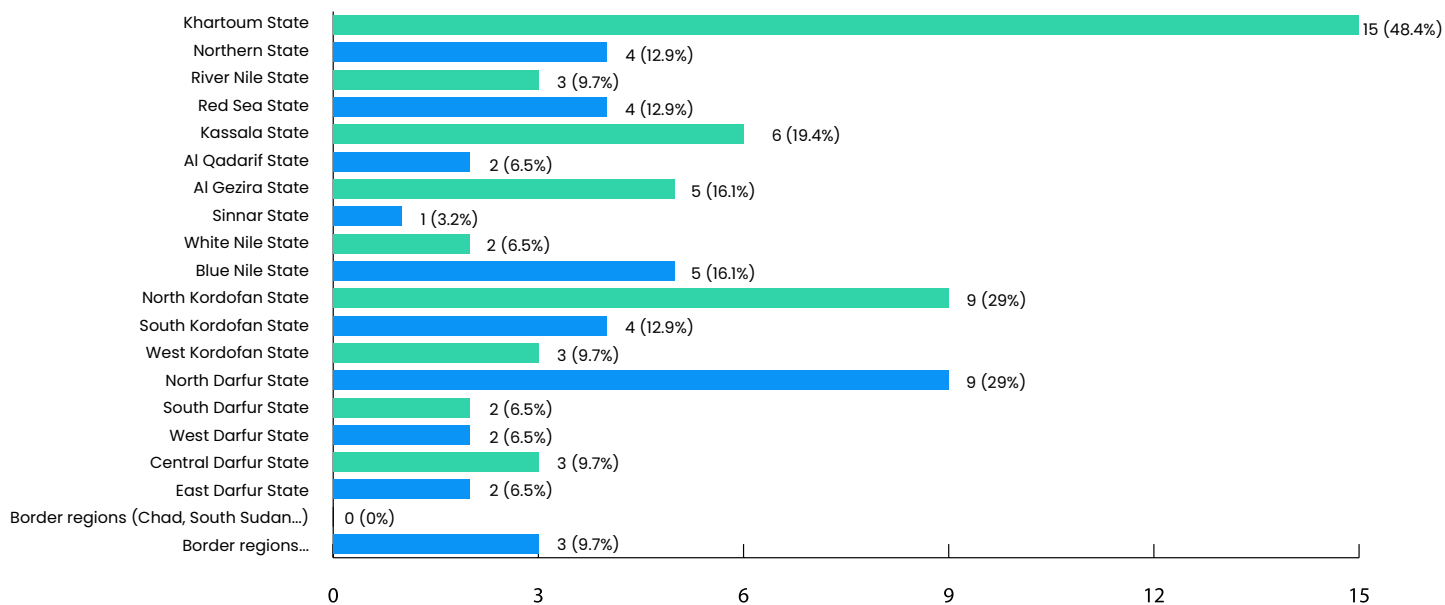
### Type of Entity:

31 responses



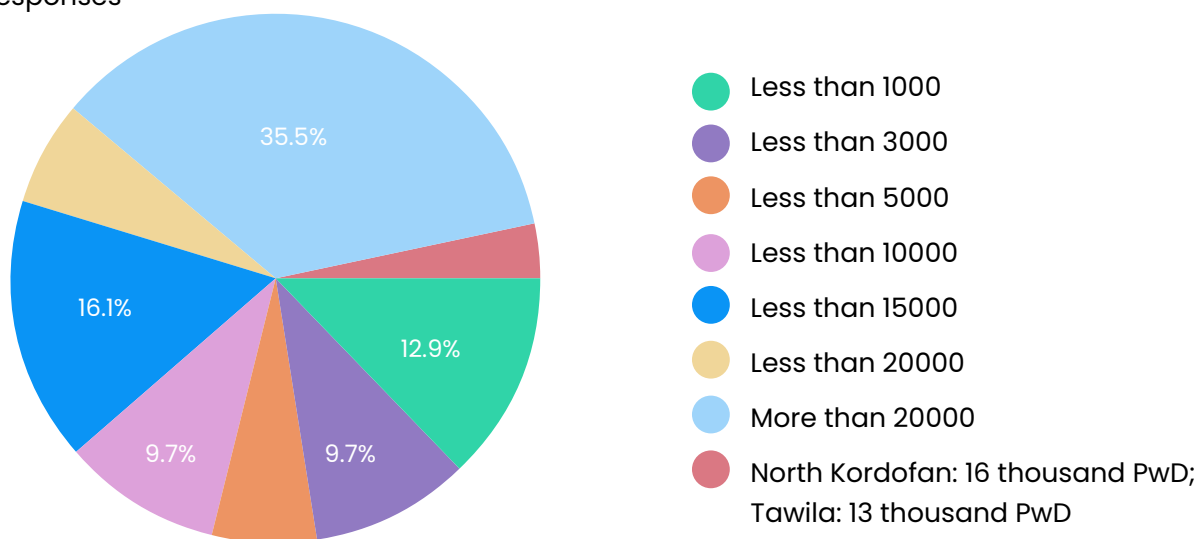
### Current working regions (select all that apply):

31 responses



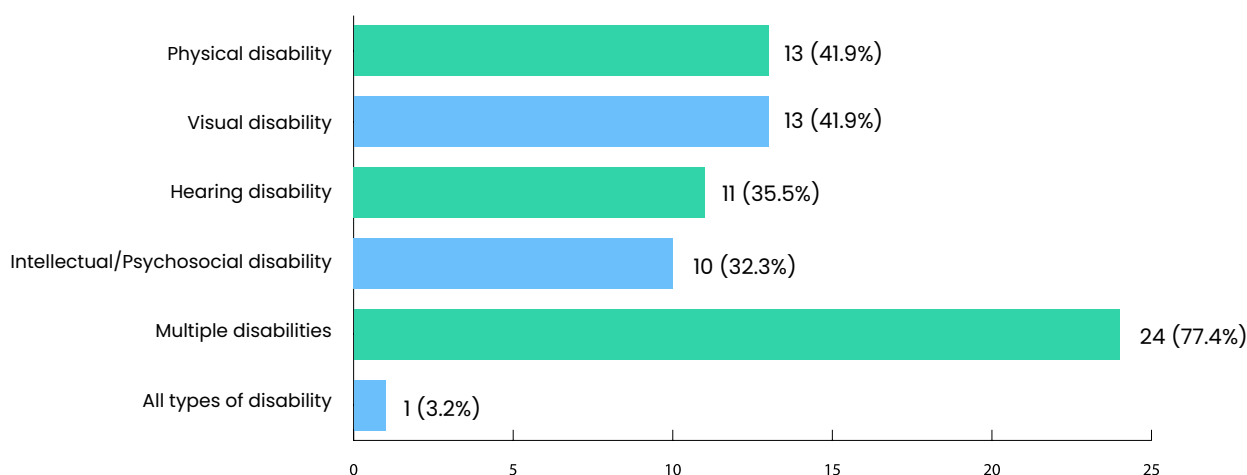
## What is the approximate number of persons with disabilities in the state/states where you work?

31 responses



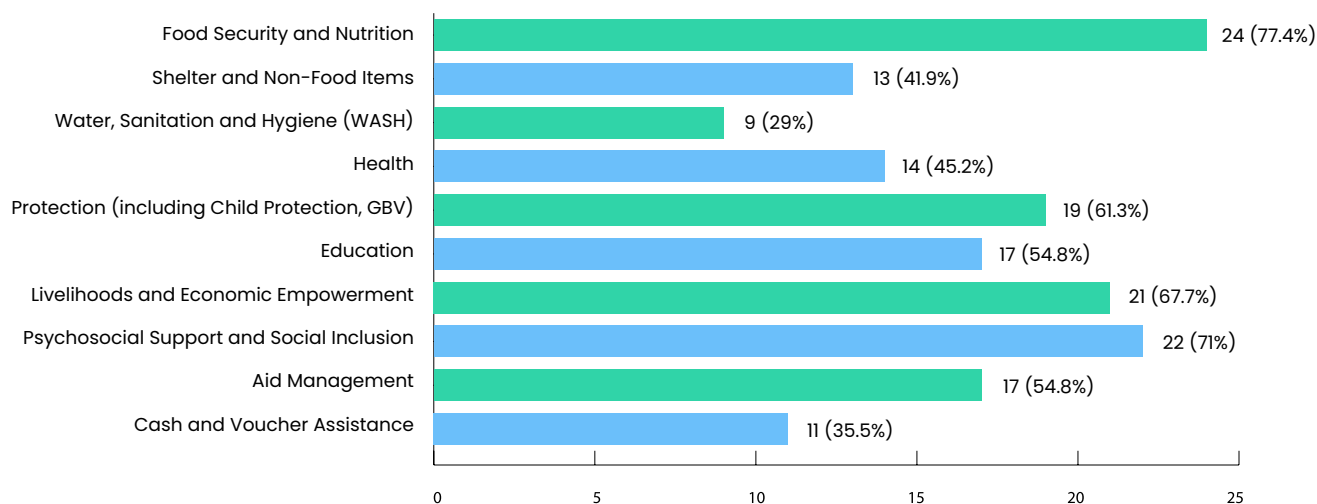
## Primary target audience (select all that apply):

31 responses



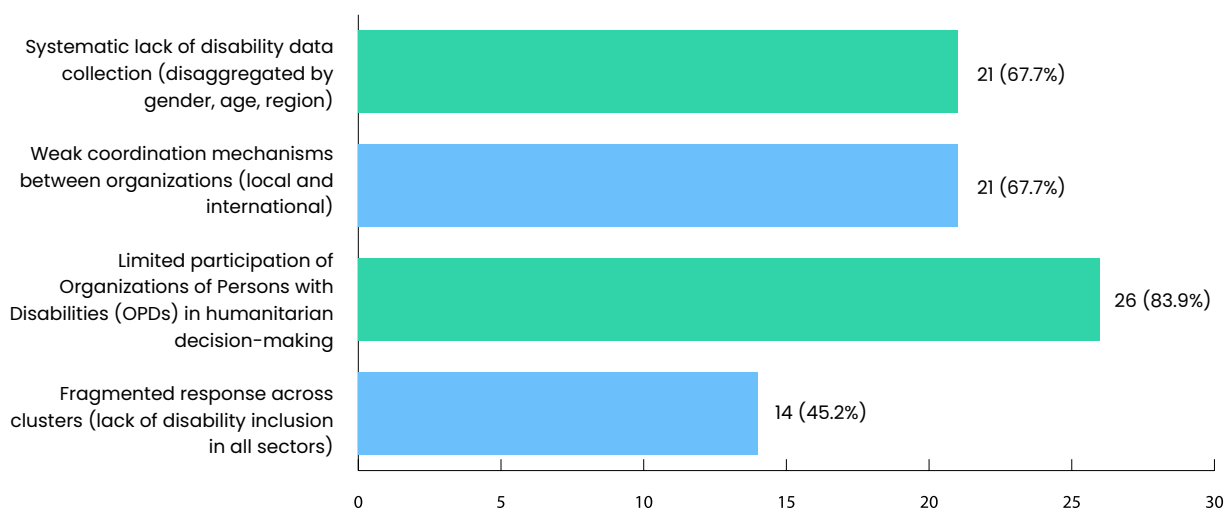
## Current Humanitarian Sectors of Intervention (select all that apply):

31 responses



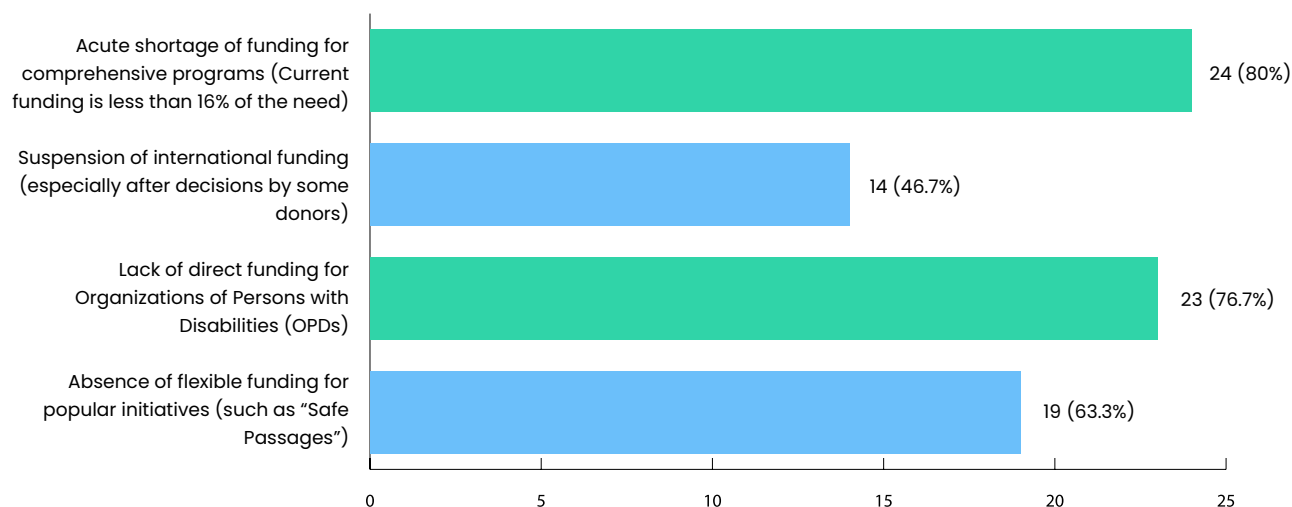
## What are the main institutional gaps you face in your current response? (Select up to 3 or specify...)

31 responses



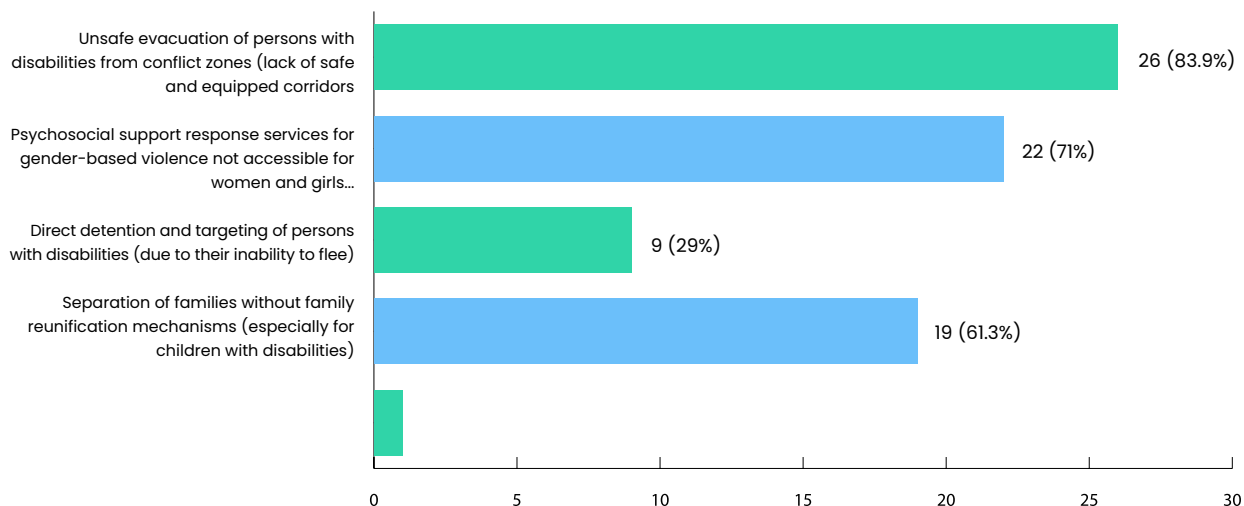
## Q10. What are the key funding gaps that hinder your work? (Select up to 3)

31 responses



## 11. What are the most serious protection gaps for persons with disabilities in your area of operation? (Select up to 3)

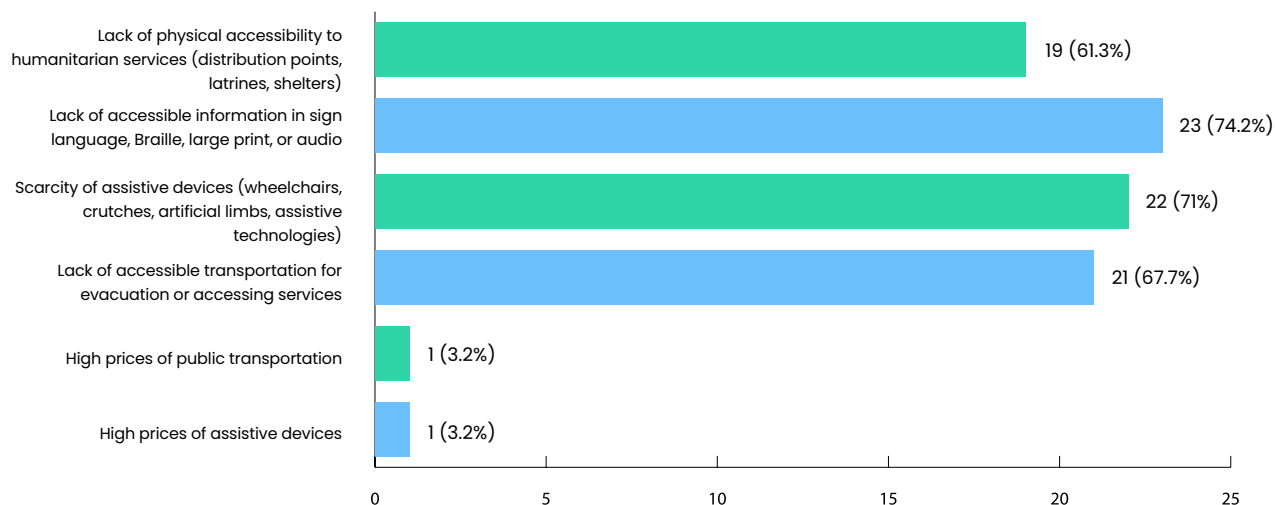
31 responses





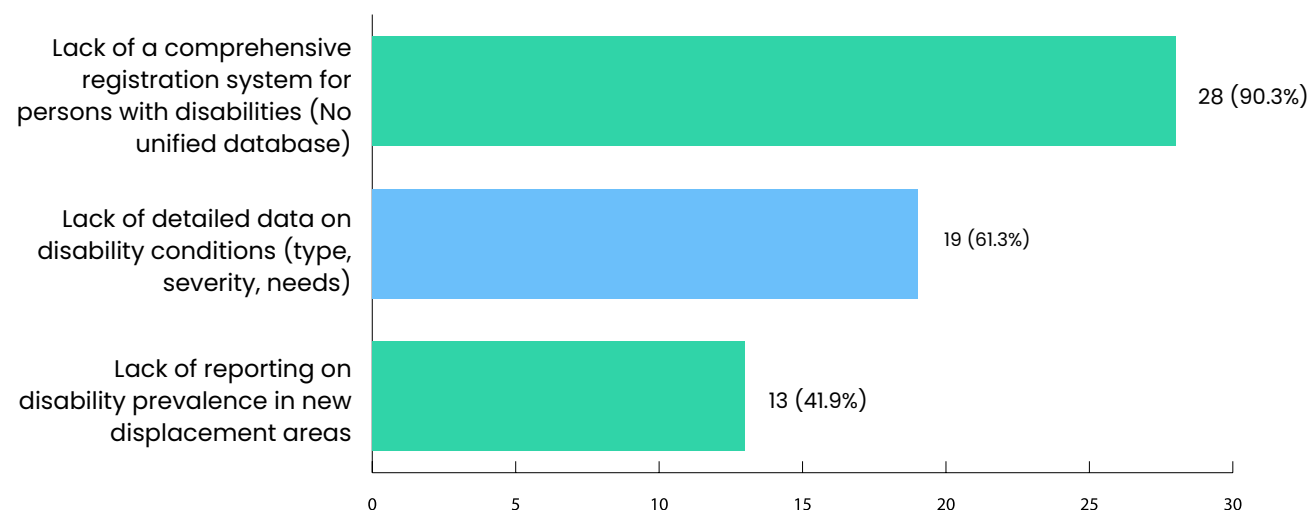
## 12. Which of the following Accessibility (Accessibility) gaps are most urgent? (Select up to 3)

31 responses



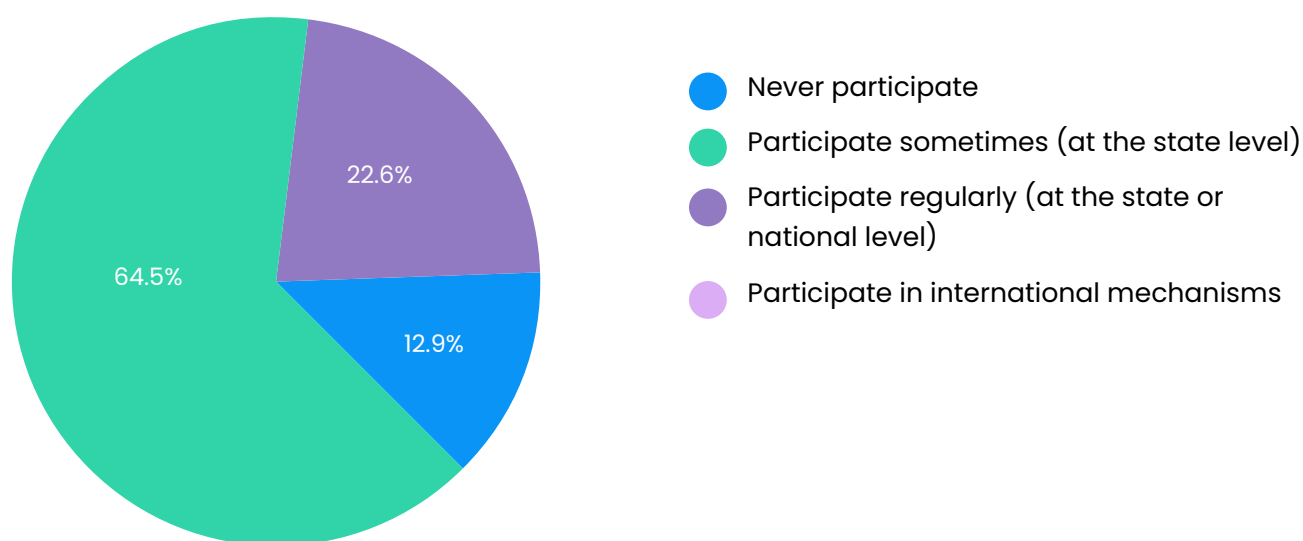
## 13. What are the key data gaps you face? (Select up to 2 options)

31 responses



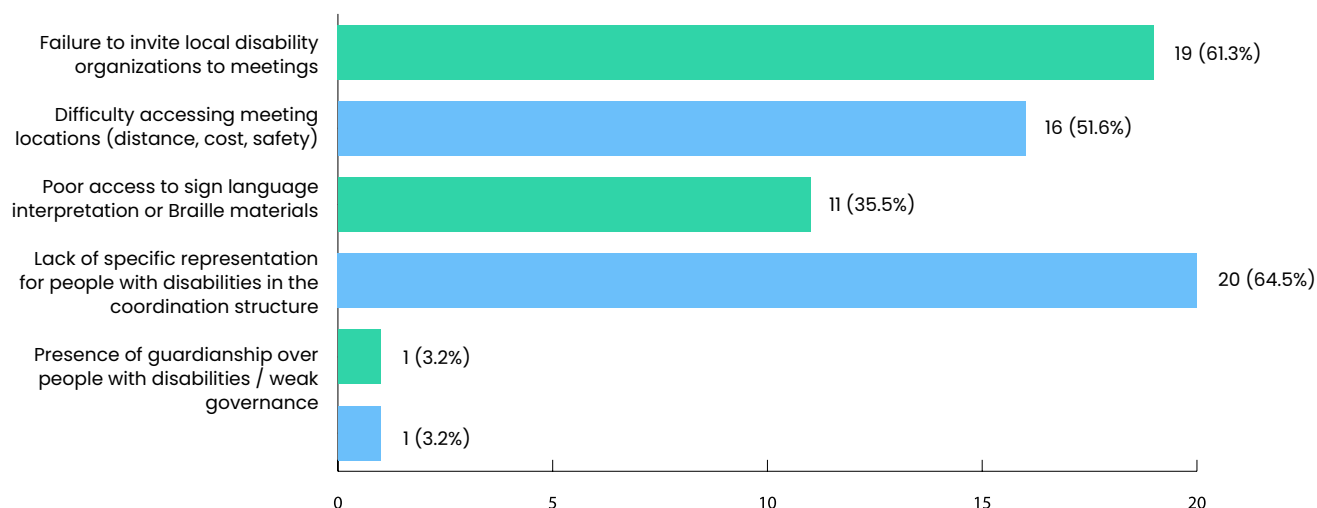
## To what extent does your organization participate in official humanitarian coordination mechanisms (e.g., clusters, working groups)?

31 responses



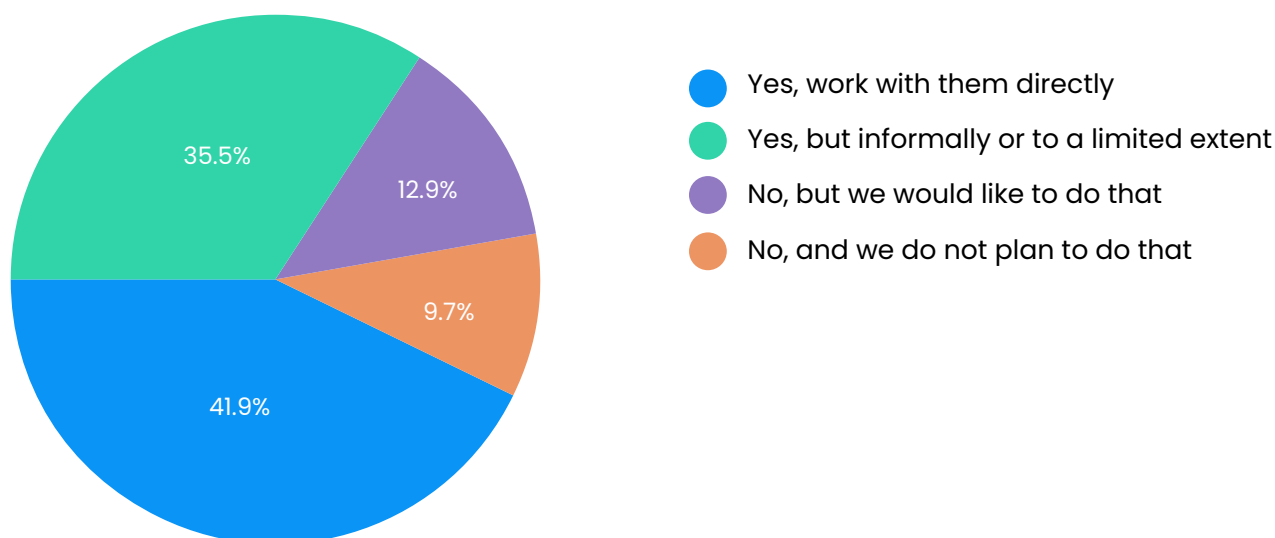
## Q15. What are the obstacles preventing your better participation in coordination mechanisms?

31 responses



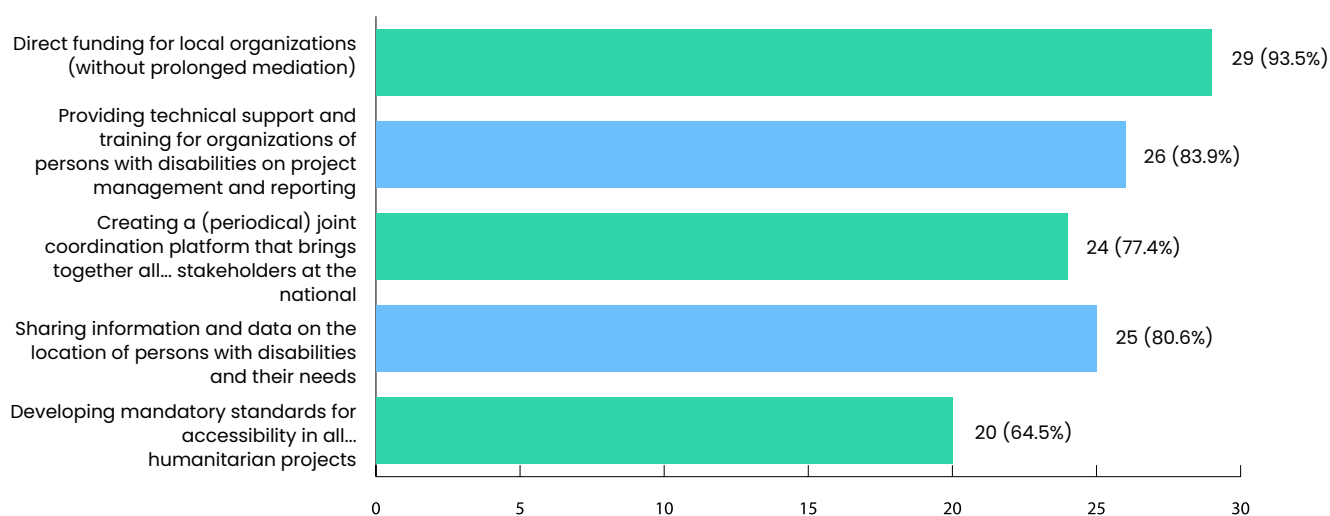
## 16. Are you currently working or have you previously worked with grassroots initiatives?

31 responses



## 17. What are the best ways to integrate international efforts with national organizations and popular initiatives to improve response for people with disabilities? (Select all that apply)

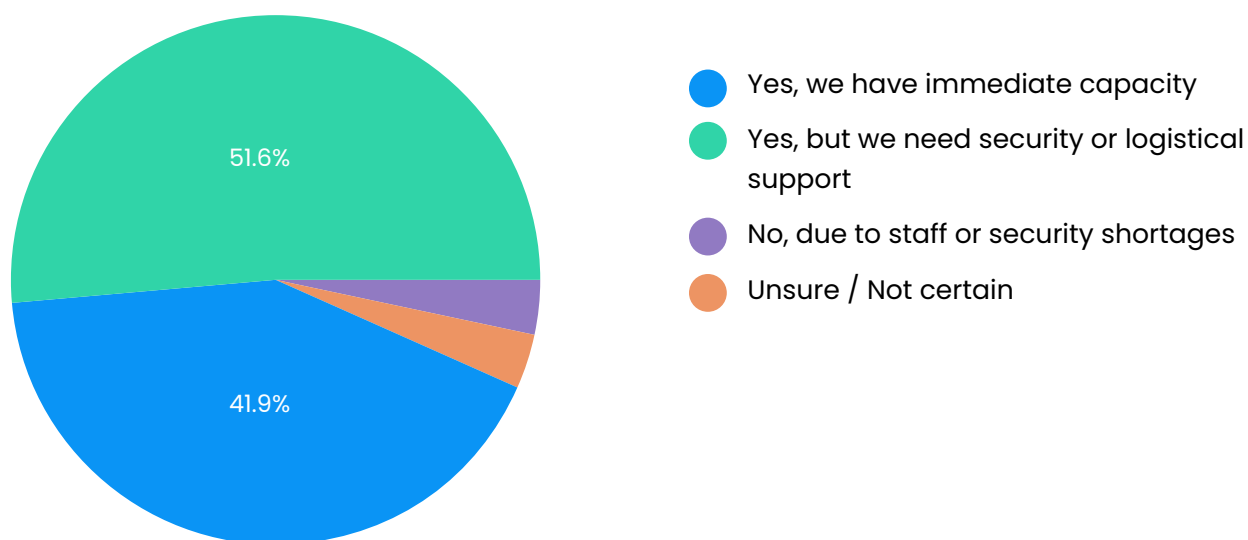
31 responses



---

**20. Does your organization have the capacity to work in new areas (where services have not reached yet), subject to funding availability?**

31 responses



**Appendix (y):**

<https://drive.google.com/uc?export=view&id=1aid72Vgd03lrUSrrsGCSYFELLqNcxUj>

Interactive Dashboard for Disability Indicators in Sudan

## Annex C: Semi-Structured Interview Guide

### Key Informant Interview Questions:

1. Tell me about your organization's reality before April 15, 2023.
2. What were the main challenges you faced before the conflict?
3. How has the conflict affected your organization and your ability to respond?
4. What are the most prominent protection risks faced by persons with disabilities in your areas of work?
5. What are the most important institutional and funding gaps you face?
6. Do you work with grassroots initiatives? Tell me about the nature of the collaboration.
7. What are the top 3 practical and urgent recommendations you have for donors?
8. Which states are most deprived of disability services?
9. If you had one message to convey to donors, what would it be?

## Annex D: List of Key Informants

| No. | Organization                                                                  | Location       | Interview Date |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1   | Sudanese Union for Physically Disabled                                        | Remote         | June 2026      |
| 2   | Joint Coalition – North Darfur                                                | North Darfur   | June 2026      |
| 3   | Disability Coordination – North Kordofan                                      | North Kordofan | June 2026      |
| 4   | Ayadi for Rights of Persons with Disabilities                                 | Remote         | June 2026      |
| 5   | Civil Laboratory – Ed Damazin                                                 | Blue Nile      | June 2026      |
| 6   | Dr. Yasser Mousa, President of the National Union for Intellectual Disability | Remote         | June 16, 2026  |

# Annex E: Map of Affected States

Table B-1: List of Survey Participating Entities

**Severely Affected States:**

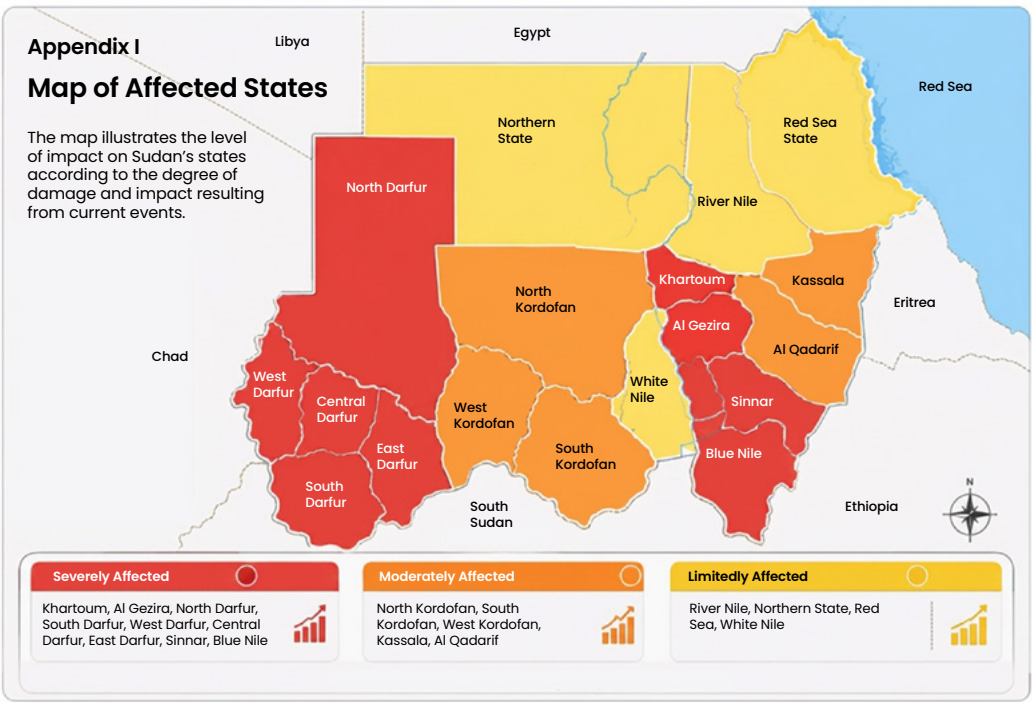
Khartoum, Gezira, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Sennar, Blue Nile.

**Moderately Affected States:**

North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Kassala, Gedaref.

**Limited Affected States:**

River Nile, Northern, Red Sea, White Nile.



## Annex F: Intervention Priorities Analysis – Complete Tables

**Table F-1: Distribution of Entities by Intervention Priority (Score 1)**

| Intervention                  | Number of Entities | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Chronic Medications           | 15                 | 68.2%      |
| Safe Evacuation               | 13                 | 59.1%      |
| Food Access                   | 13                 | 59.1%      |
| Data Collection Improvement   | 13                 | 59.1%      |
| Livelihood Support            | 12                 | 54.5%      |
| OPD Capacity Building         | 12                 | 54.5%      |
| Protection Strengthening      | 12                 | 54.5%      |
| Psychosocial Support          | 11                 | 50.0%      |
| Assistive Device Distribution | 11                 | 50.0%      |

**Table F-1: Distribution of Entities by Intervention Priority (Score 1)**

| Intervention                | OPDs (12) | NNGOs (5) | INGOs (2) | Initiatives (3) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Safe Evacuation             | 2.2       | 2.8       | 1.5       | 1.3             |
| Food Access                 | 1.8       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 1.7             |
| Protection Strengthening    | 1.9       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 1.7             |
| Data Collection Improvement | 1.9       | 2.0       | 2.0       | 1.7             |

---

# Concluding Summary and Sovereign Message

The catastrophic findings of this report—which show that the vast majority of persons with disabilities are deprived of effective humanitarian coverage—represent not merely a resource gap, but a **structural failure in the governance of the humanitarian response to the Sudan crisis** (OCHA, 2026; Survey, 2026). Nevertheless, the readiness of local organizations for immediate action highlights tremendous absorptive capacity awaiting empowerment and direct funding, as demonstrated by “Safe corridors and friendly homes Passages” experience in managing specialized camps and providing psychosocial support, “Ayadi’s” experience in awareness and community support in South Kordofan, and the National Union for Intellectual Disability’s efforts in providing family and behavioral counseling despite harsh conditions.

Activists argue that the continued neglect of disability issues in humanitarian planning represents a moral test for the international community (HRW, 2026). They maintain that the credibility of relief efforts depends on their ability to ensure accessibility and inclusion for the most vulnerable groups (CRPD, 2009). They assert that the continued freezing of funding for local organizations—especially those serving specific categories such as intellectual disabilities—constitutes a clear violation of humanitarian principles based on need and non-discrimination.

The international humanitarian community must immediately transition from a mindset of “guardianship and care” to one of “partnership and full empowerment,” in commitment to the established global slogan:

**“Nothing About Us Without Us”**





**Crisis  
Coordination  
Unit Sudan**

**وحدة التنسيق السودان**

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