

Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit

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Snapshot of Kordofan States

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SCCU publications

SCCU publications are concise and informative documents that provide an overview of Sudan's complex and evolving humanitarian situation. The SCCU publications also offer practical and evidence-based recommendations for policymakers and humanitarian responders on addressing Sudan's most pressing issues and needs.

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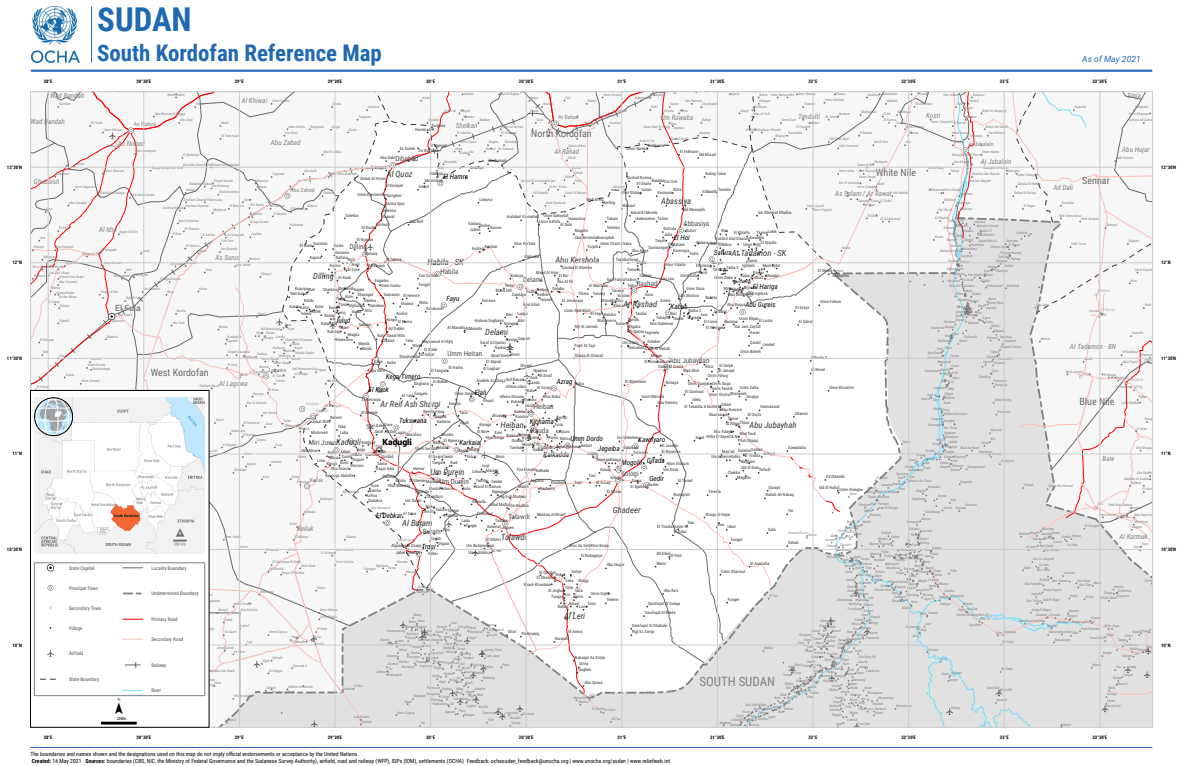
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This report is the result of the work of the Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU). The opinions, findings and recommendations expressed herein are time-sensitive and reflect the views of a group of local responders.

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South Kordofan



[Map of South Kordofan State \(Source, OCHA 2021\)](#)

Shares borders with North Kordofan State to the north, White Nile State to the northeast, and the Republic of South Sudan (Upper Nile) to the south.

Background

South Kordofan is a state in Sudan that has been affected by decades of conflict. The main conflict actors are the Sudanese government and the SPLM-North, a rebel group that represents the Nuba people. The state experienced some peace after the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), but violence resumed in 2011 over disputed elections. In 2016, a ceasefire was signed, but it did not lead to a lasting peace agreement. In 2023, the state became a battleground again, as the SPLM-North fought against the two rival factions in the conflict, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The SPLM-North claimed to defend civilians from the atrocities committed by the RSF in Darfur and other regions. The state witnessed several attacks and clashes, especially in the border areas and the eastern region.

Impact of post 15 April 2023 conflict on South Kordofan State

The situation in South Kordofan is dire and alarming. The state is suffering from multiple crises that threaten the lives and livelihoods of its people. Some of the main challenges are:

- Almost complete closure of roads due to insecurity and lack of maintenance, which hinders the movement of people and goods and isolates the state from the rest of the country.
- Near full absence of state authority and the rule of law, which allows armed groups and militias to operate with impunity and exploit the local population. The state government has little control over its territory and resources, and is unable to provide basic services or security to its citizens.
- Complete paralysis in state service and production institutions, which affects the delivery of health, education, water, electricity and other essential services. The state's economy is stagnant and dependent on external aid, which is insufficient and erratic.
- The rate of rainfall this year has been extremely low, threatening even the small farms that have been cultivated. If rainfall does not improve in August, this will be a warning of major famine next year. Farmers' reluctance to cultivate large areas in rain-fed projects due to fears of insecurity also contributes to the food insecurity situation.
- Scarcity and lack of goods and medicine, with extremely high prices for what is available. The state's markets are empty and inaccessible, and the people have limited purchasing power. The state's health system is collapsing, and many people suffer from malnutrition and diseases.
- Semi-epidemic spread of malaria, typhoid and infections, especially among children, amid scarcity of environmental health and medicine. The state's sanitation and hygiene conditions are poor, and the risk of waterborne diseases is high. The state's health facilities are understaffed, under-equipped, and under-supplied, and many people have no access to health care at all.
- The state has hosted 11,525 displaced families from the neighbouring states of Khartoum and North Kordofan, who have fled from violence and conflict. The displaced have been distributed between 14 municipalities (see Table 1 below), where they live in precarious conditions with limited assistance. The large numbers of displaced people add to the existing burden on the state's resources and services, and create social tensions with host communities.

The state urgently needs humanitarian intervention and political dialogue to address its multiple crises and prevent further deterioration. The international community should increase its support for the state's humanitarian needs.

Table 1: Number of displaced persons in South Kordofan State from Khartoum and North Kordofan (as of the end of June 2023)

	Municipality	# of families	# of individuals	Males	Females	Children		Older	Elderly
						< 5 years	< 17 years		
1	Dalami	240	1440	706	734	245	605	518	72
2	Abu Jubayha	1416	7793	3819	3974	1325	3273	2805	390
3	Abu Kershola	1077	6462	3166	3296	1099	2714	2326	323
4	Al Tadamoun	647	3882	1902	1980	660	1630	1398	194
5	Dilling	1389	7580	3714	3866	1289	3184	2729	379
6	Abbasiya	1050	6300	3087	3213	1071	2646	2268	315
7	Al Iyirai	210	1260	617	643	214	529	454	63
8	Talodi	455	2730	1338	1392	464	1147	983	137
9	Qadeer	818	6114	2996	3118	1039	2568	2201	306
10	Al Rashad	1072	6432	3152	3280	1039	2701	2316	322
11	Hibyla	119	714	350	364	121	300	257	36
12	Kadugli	2092	12,552	6150	6402	2134	5272	4519	628
13	Eastern Countryside	210	1260	617	643	214	529	454	63
14	Al Qouz	730	4380	2146	2234	745	1840	1577	219
	Total	11,525	68,899	33,761	35,138	11,713	28,938	24,804	3,445

Challenges facing humanitarian responders

- Insecurity and violence affecting the population, especially the most vulnerable groups, and the increase of armed attacks on civilians and aid workers.
- Rigidity and inadequacy of international donor programmes, which do not allow for flexibility and adaptation to the changing and complex humanitarian context.
- Lack of sufficient funding for national organisations, which are often the first responders and have a better understanding of the local needs and culture.
- Low capacity and high turnover of staff in many national organisations, which affects their ability to deliver quality and timely assistance.
- Frequent disruptions and instability of the communication and internet networks, which hamper coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors.
- Shortages of fuel and spare parts for the vehicles used by humanitarian organisations, which limits their mobility and access to remote areas.
- Poor road infrastructure and seasonal rains make transportation difficult and risky, especially for the delivery of essential supplies and services.

Table 2: Key initiatives operating in South Kordofan State addressing the impacts of war

#	Organisation name	HQ	Registration Type		Activity	International Partner Organisation-Donor Body	Field of Work
			Federal /	State			
1	Cafa Development Organisation	Kadugli	Federal	-	Active	Action Against Hunger UNICEF United Nations Population Fund	Health Water and Sanitation Education Protection Food Security Peace Building
2	Voluntary Programs for Humanitarian Aid	Kadugli– Abu Jebaiha	Federal		Active	Plan International Danish Refugee Council World Vision Norwegian Refugee Council	Health Water and Sanitation Education Food Security
3	Gender and Peace Building Centre	Dilling–Kadugli– Abbasiya– Abu Jebaiha Dalami	-	State	Active	International Child Care French Embassy	Health Peace Building Protection Food Security
4	Jasmar Human Security	Kadugli	Federal		Active	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) Mercy Corps	Water and Sanitation Food Security Mines Protection
5	Vet Care Organistaion	Dilling	Federal	-	Active	World Vision Embassy of the Netherlands	Food Security Protection Water Health
6	Relief and Reconstruction Agency (ARAD)	Kadugli	Federal	-	Active	Care International NCA	Health Protection Food Security Peace Building
7	National Planning Organisation	Kadugli	Federal	-	Active	International Organisation for Migration UN Women Office	Health Protection Food Security Education
8	Friends of Peace and Development Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active	East Jordanian Organisation UNICEF	Mine Action Education Food Security Health Water
9	Sawa Sudan Organisation	Kadugli- Abbasiya	Federal		Active	Concern Worldwide	Health Water Food Security Protection
10	Development	Dilling	-	State	Active	FAO	Food Security

							Peace Building
11	Umm Sardabah Organisation for Development	Kadugli	-	State	Active	FAO Finding Commonalities	Peace Building Food Security Education Protection
12	African Center for Development	Kadugli	-	State	Active	DT Global	Peace Building Civic Education Protection
13	Badia Center for Development Services	Kadugli– Dilling	-	State	Active	Finding Commonalities	Peace Building Food Security
14	Al Zahraa Services Center	Dilling	Federal	-	Active	International Aid Services	Protection Peace Building Food Security Health Water
15	Nida Development Organisation	Kadugli	Federal	-	Active	NCA	Peace Building Health Water Protection
16	Sudan Coast Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active	NCA Islamic Relief	Water Protection Food Security Peace Building
17	Madin Development Organization	Kadugli– Al Qouz	-	State	Active	UNDP	Peace Building Food Security Protection
18	Sahara Development	Dilling	Federal	-	Active	IOM UNICEF	Health Water Education Protection
19	Sudanese Social Development Organisation (SUDO)	Kadugli	Federal	-	Active	NCA French Embassy	Peace Building Civic Education Protection
20	Eve Organization for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Kadugli– Abbasiya Abu Jubayhah	Federal	-	Active	Finding Commonalities	Peace Building Protection Health Food Security
21	African Organisation for Peace and Development	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Embassy of the Netherlands	
22	Youth Without Borders	Kadugli	-	State	Active	United Nations Population Fund	Peace Building Protection Health
23	Gender Equality Network (SAIHA)	Kadugli	-	State	Active	DT Global	Peace Building Protection Health
25	Aldawahi for Development	Al Qouz	-	State	Active		Peace Building Development Food Security
26	Altasamuh Charity	Abbasiya	-	State	Active		Peace Building Protection

							Food Security
27	Beshish Center for Performance	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Care International	Peace Building Civic Education
28	Manasroun Center for Legal Aid and Protection	Kadugli	-	State	Active		Civic Education Peace Building Protection
29	Marafieoon Organisation for Development and Human Rights	Dilling	-	State	Active	DT Global	Civic Education Peace Building Protection
30	Al Manar Voluntary Organisation	Dilling–Kadugli- Abu Jubayhah	Federal	-	Active	MC The Irish Goal	Health and Nutrition Food Security Water and Sanitation
31	Basiqat Organisation Nuba Mountains	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Danish Refugee Council	Peace Building Protection Development Food Security
32	Community Friends Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active		Peace Building Protection Food Security
33	Alsalam United	Abbasiya– Rashad– Abu Jubayhah	Federal	-	Active	Veterinarians Without Borders Islamic Relief	Food Security Health Protection
34	Global Aid Hand	- Kadugli Abu Jubayhah - Eastern Countryside	Federal	-	Active	United Nations Population Office and the Danish Council World Food Programme United Nations Office for Project Services	Mine Action Food Security Health Protection Education Water and Sanitation
35	Sudanese Relief and Recovery Organization Sur	Dalami– Abu Kershola – Abu Jubayhah- Hibyla –Kadugli Al Iyirai	Federal	-	Active	Child Care NRC	Health Water Education Protection Food Security
36	Al Amal Organization for Friendship and Development	Dilling– Hibyla –Rashad– Abu Jubayhah	Federal	-	Active	IAS UNICEF	Education Protection Water Health
37	Kargi Organisation	Kadugli– Eastern Countryside	-	State	Active	JVC	Education Water and Sanitation Protection Food Security
38	Nuba Women for Education and Development	Kadugli– Abu Jubayhah	Federal	-	Active	United Nations Office for Women	Peace Building Protection Education Health
39	Al Salam for Reconstruction and Development	Al Tadamoun Qadeer	Federal	-	Active	SHF	Health Water Food Security

							Peace Building Protection
40	Maarif Organization for Humanitarian Aid & Development	Al Iyirai Qadeer Talodi	Federal	-	Active	Concern Organisation	Health Nutrition Water Protection
41	South Kordofan State Midwives Association	Kadugli– Dilling– Hibyla	Federal	-	Active	Care International	Health Nutrition Civic Education
42	Sarah Charitable Organization	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Kayreen	Health Food Security Water and Sanitation
43	Blue Sky Organisation	Kadugli– Abu Jubayhah - Dilling– Abbasiya– Al-Iyirai	Federal	-	Active	IOM Music for Peace	Health Water Food Security Peace Building Protection
44	Humanitarian Organization for Environmental Sanitation and Development	Kadugli– Eastern Countryside	-	State	Active	Charitable support	Environmental protection Water Food Security
45	Gahayat Development Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active		Protection Health Peace Building
46	Back Care Health Organisation	Kadugli	-	-	Active	Charitable support	Health and Nutrition Water and Sanitation Food Security
47	Mobaderoon Organization to Prevent the Effects of Disasters and Wars	Kadugli	-	-	Active	Charitable support	Health and Nutrition Water and Sanitation Food Security Education
48	Alsada Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Charitable support	Protection Peace Building Health Civic Education
49	Dousa Charitable Organization	Kadugli	-	-	Active	European Mercy Corps	Protection Health Water Food Security
50	Children Development Fund	Kadugli	-	-	Active	UNICEF IOM	Children Protection Education Health
51	Heritage for Human Development	Kadugli– Dilling– Abu Jubayhah	-	-	Active	Irish Global Organization Charitable support	Health Water Protection Education Food Security
52	Al Shorouk Development	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Charitable support	Protection Health

							Education Food Security
53	Anwar for Development	Al Iyirai	-	State	Active	NRC	Water and Sanitation Food Security Peace Building
53	Women's Development Group (TSI)	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Kayreen	Peace Building Protection Food Security Water and Sanitation Education
55	Tomorrow's Hope Organization	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Kayreen	Protection Water and Sanitation Education Civic Education
56	Patients' Relief Fund	Kadugli	-	-	Active	Kayreen	Health and Nutrition
57	Humanitarian Aid Organisation	Kadugli	-	-	Active	Kayreen	Water and Sanitation Food Security
58	Women's Interest Organisation	Kadugli	-	-	Active	Kayreen	Protection Health Skills Building
59	Sudanese Comprehensive Medical Health Organisation	Kadugli	-	State	Active	Kayreen	Health and Nutrition Protection Food Security
60	Wisadah Organisation for Organisations	South Kordofan	-	State	Active		Trauma treatment Peace Building

West Kordofan State

West Kordofan State is a southwestern province of the Kordofan region, with an area of 11,373 km². It lies between 20-11 north latitudes and 32-22 east longitudes. It borders South Kordofan to the east, North Darfur to the northwest, East Darfur to the southwest, North Kordofan to the north, and South Sudan to the south.

The state was loyal to Omar Al-Bashir's dictatorship (1989–2019), as many Misseriya people joined the pro-government militias in the war against the south. The Misseriya wanted the central government's backing in the Abyei dispute, which involved the Misseriya in the north and the Angok Dinka in the south.

After Al-Bashir's regime fell, some of these fighters joined the Rapid Support and Tamazju movements, while others became armed robbers and criminals. Some Misseriya were also part of the SPLM-North, and about 1,400 of them joined the SPLM-North Malik Agar faction that signed the Juba Peace Agreement.

West Kordofan State has been hosting many displaced people from Khartoum, Al Obeid, and South Kordofan (more recently) since the clashes between the SAF and RSF in Khartoum. As of 26 June 2023, there were 6,360 families and 39,172 individuals displaced from Khartoum (Humanitarian Aid Commission – West Kordofan).

The city of Al Fula, the capital of the state, witnessed a violent clash between security forces and civilians that resulted in many casualties. According to official sources, 17 people died and about 200 were injured in the confrontation. The sources also reported that several government buildings, including police stations, security offices, hospitals, and universities, were ransacked and damaged by the protesters. In addition, some international and national organisations operating in the city suffered extensive looting of their premises. The unrest in Al Fula triggered a wave of internal displacement within the state, as people sought safer locations. Moreover, some gangs of villagers took advantage of the chaos and joined the looting of state institutions, organisations, and markets in the city. In order to avoid similar incidents in other cities of the state, the security forces increased their vigilance and preparedness, which imposed a heavy burden on their resources.

Impact of post 15 April 2023 conflict in West Kordofan

- Many civilians were wounded or killed following their confrontation with security services inside the city of Al Fula, the state capital (17 dead and about 200 wounded).
- Government headquarters, such as those of the police, security service offices, hospitals, and university colleges have been robbed and destroyed. The headquarters of international and national organisations in the city were also looted extensively.
- Displacement within the state to safer places.
- The rise of looting gangs of villagers within Al Fula city, actively participating in looting state headquarters, organisations, and markets.
- To prevent recurrence of events similar to those in Al Fula, the rest of the state's cities remained on a high alert, which was costly for the security services.

Initiatives to address the humanitarian crisis

The situation in West Kordofan was stabilised by the efforts of the local community and humanitarian organisations after the violent clashes that erupted in the city. The Native Administration and young people played a key role in containing the conflict and preventing further escalation by taking over the security functions that were abandoned by official forces. They organised patrols in the city and conducted a campaign to retrieve looted goods from the perpetrators whenever possible.

The Humanitarian Relief Commission in West Kordofan also provided some assistance to the affected population, especially in terms of shelter and health. The Commission distributed tents donated by UNHCR to displaced people who lost their homes during the attack. In addition, the commission collaborated with the Youth Emergency Committee to deliver medicines to health centres and hospitals across the state, which were in dire need of medical supplies after a large amount of medicine and educational equipment was stolen by the attackers.

The Native Administration also intervened decisively in persuading the RSF to refrain from assaulting the city and to restore normalcy in the capital and the rest of the state after they attacked the Central Reserve Police Camp. The Native Administration used its influence and credibility to calm down the tensions and to prevent further bloodshed and destruction.

Challenges and difficulties

In western Sudan, humanitarian work faces many challenges, especially the lack of security across all states. This makes it hard to provide logistical support to remote areas, where fuel, communications, and internet services are scarce. Another challenge is the sustainability of local initiatives that respond to emergencies, as they depend on self-funding. Moreover, transferring money is difficult due to the absence of banks and the poor internet connection that affects the Bankak application. Furthermore, humanitarian work was disrupted by the violence that followed the killing of three RSF members, which resulted in the looting and burning of vehicles, furniture, food, medicine, and health equipment belonging to international organisations in the state capital. Health insurance buildings and equipment were also severely damaged.

Recommendations for humanitarian responses in West Kordofan

- Direct in-kind support is preferred for active initiatives, especially youth initiatives. This means providing material resources, such as equipment, tools, supplies, or training, rather than cash or vouchers. This can help ensure that the support is used for the intended purpose and that it reaches the beneficiaries effectively.
- Utilising the positive position of Native Administrations by holding a conference to bridge the rift between young people and the Native Administrations, set an agenda for the state, and highlight the collective role of Native Administrations and young people. This can help foster dialogue, trust, and cooperation between the two groups, as well as identify common goals and priorities for the development of the state.
- Providing non-food items (NFIs) for accommodation. NFIs include items, such as blankets, mattresses, tents, or cooking utensils, that are essential for survival and dignity. Providing NFIs for accommodation can help improve the living conditions and well-being of the displaced or vulnerable people in the state.
- Supporting health institutions. This means providing financial, technical, or logistical assistance to health facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, or pharmacies, that provide essential health services to the population. Supporting health institutions can help improve the quality and accessibility of health care and prevent or treat diseases and injuries.
- Increasing civic education and psychological support for young people and using local media to spread awareness about local and good governance. This means providing information, guidance, or counselling to young people on their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities as citizens, as well as on how to cope with stress, trauma, or violence. Using local media, such as radio, television, or newspapers, can help disseminate this information and raise awareness among the wider public about the importance of democratic participation and accountability in governance.

List of active civilian-led Initiatives and NGOs in West Kordofan– Aug 2023

NAME	Areas of interventions	Affiliation
Al Fula youth-led Emergency Room	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing, food & non-food items & first aid support.	Civic Actors
Abu-Zabad youth-led Emergency Room	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing, food & non-food items & first aid support.	Civic Actors
Al Nohood youth-led Emergency Room	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing, food & non-food items & first aid support.	Civic Actors
Muglad youth-led Emergency Room	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing, food & non-food items & first aid support.	Civic Actors
Babanusa youth-led Emergency Room	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing, food & non-food items & first aid support.	Civic Actors
WKS Youth Civic Education Network	Emergency response: civic education, trauma healing. Coordination of all WKS youth-led localised initiatives.	Civic Actors
The WKS University Peace Studies Center	Emergency response: peacebuilding, civic education, media disinformation, and consultancy/mediation/linkages between young people, native leaders and conflict parties.	Civic Actors
Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)	Emergency response: tracking of IDPs, facilitation & distribution of food & non-food items donated by UN & international NGOs partners.	Government institution

North Kordofan State

North Kordofan is a central Sudanese state with a population of about 2.9 million people. It borders White Nile, Khartoum, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states. It was relatively peaceful until April 2023, when a war erupted between the SAF and the RSF militias. The war started in Khartoum and spread to North Kordofan's capital, where several sites were attacked by the RSF. The RSF also captured two other cities in the east of the state and blocked the main roads to White Nile State. The RSF's strategy is to isolate the army in western Sudan and secure their supply lines from Darfur and West Kordofan, where they have strongholds.

RSF targeted various places, such as police headquarters, markets, an armed forces training camp, and an airport. They seized control of Al Rahad and Umm Rawaba, two cities east of the capital. They also cut off the main roads to the west and east, aiming to prevent the army in western Sudan from resupplying there and to ensure their own supply routes from Darfur and West Kordofan, where they are based.

Impact of post 15 April 2023 conflict on North Kordofan State

The situation in North Kordofan is deteriorating due to the ongoing conflict between the government and rebel forces. According to reports, the violence has resulted in:

- The death of many civilians in clashes in Al Obeid and Al Rahad.
- The increase of armed robbery on the roads connecting the main cities.
- The plundering of public and private properties in Al Obeid, Al Rahad, and Umm Rawaba.
- Looting of international organisations' offices in Al Obeid, including the World Food Programme's main food warehouse that serves states in western Sudan.
- Rise in psychological trauma among the population due to the war.
- Shortages of goods and the inflation of prices due to the blockade and extortion by the RSF on the main roads.
- Decline in availability of water and electricity services in the region.
- Displacement of thousands of people from the south and southeast areas to Al Obeid, Al Rahad, and Umm Rawaba, where they live in schools and public facilities, or to safer villages and areas in South and West Kordofan.
- Disruption of the work of the government and the non-payment of salaries to government workers since April.
- Worsening humanitarian conditions in general, with people facing displacement, homelessness, poverty, and extreme hardship, which could lead to dire humanitarian consequences.

Displacement camps report

	Camp Name	Families	Individuals	
1	Al Sheikh Al Burray School	81	470	Al-Obeid
2	Al Mukashef School	22	133	
3	Al Muzdelfah School	27	153	
4	Al Kuthar School	17	86	
5	Al Obeid Technical School	93	310	
6	Sayeda Zeinab School	53	206	
7	Bader Al Kubra School	43	193	
8	Al Omda Abdulaziz School	52	207	
9	Alburjouk School	36	210	
10	Al Hila Al Jadeeda School	62	378	
11	Al Ribat School	5	28	
12	Omar Bin Abdulaziz	7	36	

Humanitarian challenges in the state

- North Kordofan is a region that has been relatively stable and prosperous before the war, but now hosts many displaced people from other parts of the country.
- The main providers of relief and development services for the displaced are international organisations, as there are few national organisations operating in the region.
- Some of the displaced have organised themselves into informal youth initiatives that offer food assistance to their fellow displaced in some neighbourhoods, but their resources are limited and their activities are not registered by the authorities.
- One of the major challenges facing the displaced is the lack of clean water, especially in some camps (Muzdalifah – Sheikh Al Rai) where water pollution is a serious problem.
- Another challenge is the high risk of malaria, which is exacerbated by the autumn season and the scarcity of impregnated mosquito nets. Only a small number of nets were distributed, with an average of two nets per family, which is insufficient to protect them from mosquito bites.
- To address some of the health needs of the displaced, two free clinics were established, but they are not enough to cope with the demand and the variety of diseases that affect the displaced. The most common diseases are diarrhoea, malaria, allergies, coughs, dysentery, eye diseases, respiratory infections, flu, and malnutrition diseases.

Recommendations

- Organisations with presence in the state, rather than new organisations, should be the main source of support for youth initiatives in different regions, as they have more experience and resources.
- Safe and effective ways to deliver aid, especially food and medical aid, should be found, as the RSF militia controls the roads leading to main cities and may pose a threat to humanitarian workers and civilians.
- Support for water sources, such as water chlorination, should be provided, as water is essential for human health and survival.
- Programmes addressing the psychological traumas widespread among urban residents, especially in Al Obeid, Al Rahad, and Umm Rawaba, should be provided, as these traumas affect the mental and emotional well-being of the people and may hinder their recovery and development.

Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit

About the SCCU

The Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU) aims to facilitate the coordination of resources and efforts among various groups and networks, including diaspora organisations, humanitarian aid agencies, local civil society organisations, and government agencies.

For further details, please visit: <https://sudancu.org>