



KING'S ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

# The Advisory Panel

## PRESIDENT RESEARCH PACKET

PRESIDENT: Raya Qubain

**Addressing the Ongoing Effects of the Sudanese  
Civil War and Refugee Crisis**



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## President's Letter:

Dear Experts,

Welcome to The Advisory Panel of KAMUN'26! I am Raya Qubain, an 11th grader at King's Academy, and the President of The Advisory Panel.

The Advisory Panel is unique to other committees because of its rules of procedure. Firstly, this committee only tackles one topic, but from 3 different aspects: the social, humanitarian, and economic aspect. As you may have seen, the delegates in this committee are called experts, because they are considered experts on the topic, since there is only one topic. Moreover, on the last debate day, The Advisory Panel, and some delegates chosen to represent the committee, present some of their passed resolutions to the Security Council, in which they vote on these resolutions. This committee also follows AD-HOC debate style, and allows for interesting, heated debate. Therefore, the pace of this committee is fast and advanced, and I am sure that you experts are up to the challenge.

The topic we will be tackling this year is "Addressing the Ongoing Effects of the Sudanese Civil War and Refugee Crisis", where we will debate on how the humanitarian situation in Sudan can be improved, how conflicts can be de-escalated, and how the crisis can be improved from an economic standpoint.

The Advisory Panel was one of my first MUN experiences, and it taught me the basics of AD-HOC debate, how to handle intense debate, and how to have a presence in such an active and heated committee. I believe that such committees are the best to be part of, and I hope you will see this too.

Finally, I cannot wait to see what you all will come up with in this committee. It is an honour for me to lead The Advisory Panel this year, and I urge you all to put your best efforts during the debate and do your best to accomplish great things.

Best regards,

Raya Qubain  
President of The Advisory Panel

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## Introduction:

Since April of 2023, Sudan has been riddled with civil war between two military groups present in the country: the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). What began as a simple power struggle in the capital of the country, Khartoum, has escalated into a nationwide conflict displacing millions and deepening one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises.

To understand today's conflict, it's important to understand the context of dictator Omar Al-Bashir's reign. Years prior to this, Sudan had been through a period of social revolution that included the uprisings in the country in 2018, which eventually led to the fall of the long-reigning dictator, Omar Al-Bashir. Bashir had been in power since 1989, served his role as an Islamist military leader after gaining power after a coup, and faced various rebellions. Throughout his time he funded various Arab militias such as the Janjaweed militia, which had helped the SAF in some of their endeavours in the early 2000s. He then went on to form the RSF from the Janjaweed Militia. In 2019, Sudan's security chiefs made efforts to oust Bashir, using pro-democracy protests as their justification, along with the support from some other Arab countries.

Ultimately, the driving force causing the war was the power struggle between the two dominant armed groups in the country (the RSF and SAF) that had grown after decades of authoritarian rule that depended on militias and weakened civil governance. All basic means of human rights have been set to the side in the SAF and RSF's list of priorities, as they continue to fight believing that it serves their best interests. Tens of thousands have been killed, and civilians find themselves caught in the middle of the conflict.

This has resulted in civilians being subject to frequent and persistent human rights violations and attacks. All the while, the country's basic service systems have collapsed, most prominent of which is Sudan's healthcare system. Humanitarian aid providers have been unable to deliver lifesaving aid to the most fragile communities due to frequent attacks on them. Overall, the situation has spiraled out of control, and the country has erupted into chaos that requires immediate action and reinforcement of structure in the country. Most importantly, finding a way to mediate the conflict and reintroduce peace is a vital solution.

**Last paragraph connecting to theme when available,**

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## Definition of Key Terms:

### **Paramilitary:**

Is a group that works outside a country's formal military structure, but is modeled like a military organization especially in terms of training and equipment. In the case of Sudan, they have a paramilitary and that is the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

### **Dictatorship:**

Is a form of government where the power is concentrated within the hands of one person or a small group of people, without any effective constitutional limitations. In Sudan's case, this is the style of government that was present during Omar Al-Bashir's rule.

### **Internally-Displaced People (IDPs):**

Are people have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, disasters, etc., but remain within the borders of their country. Sometimes, it is difficult for them to find a new place for them to stay. The Sudan war has internally displaced thousands.

### **Transitional Government:**

Are the political institutions that materialize when daily tasks in a government cannot be carried out as they are needed to, often as a result of civil war, the withdrawal of an occupying force, etc. This is what occurred in Sudan when the RSF and SAF worked together to oust Omar Al-Bashir.

### **Parallel Government:**

When non-state actors or movements operate as if they are the state and replace it. In the RSF's case, they are the parallel government to the SAF, not because the SAF are part of the state more than the RSF are, but because they want to gain power over Sudan from the SAF.

### **Coup d'état (often seen as "coup"):**

Is the sudden, often violent, ousting of a government or a government official by a small group. This is seen in this conflict through the removal of Hamdok as prime minister by the rest of the governing groups.

### **Summary Execution:**

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The killing of a person without a fair trial, often after a quick judgement or a drumhead court-martial (one held in the field of battle). It is illegal under international law and the laws of many countries.

## Major Parties Involved:

### **Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF):**

An armed group dominated by members of Arab tribes from central Sudan, led by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan. It is known as the official army of Sudan, and includes the land force, Sudanese Navy, Sudanese Air Force, SAF Military Intelligence, Border Guards, and the Central Reserve Police (CRP). They have been accused of several human rights abuses, such as extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearance.

### **Rapid Support Forces (RSF):**

An Arab-majority armed group evolved from the Janjaweed militia in 2013, formed to fight in the Darfur war and suppress South-Sudanese rebels, led by Mohamed Hamdan "Hemedti" Dagalo. They committed brutal acts across the Darfur region, such as kidnapping, sexual violence, and mass displacement. They are also funded by Omar Al-Bashir.

### **Egypt:**

Has always supported the Sudanese Army, as it was founded more than 100 years ago during the British Egyptian colonial administration. When the armies were founded, they were founded as one entity. Today, Egypt has been accused of being involved in Sudan by the head of the RSF, Mohamed Hamdan Daglo Hemedti (in a speech following their defeat in Jabel Moya in the province of Sennar).

### **Chad:**

Chad shares more than 20 ethnic groups with Sudan. Moreover, it has been accused of supplying weapons from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to the cities of Abeche and Um-Djaras, however both countries denied these accusations. However, Sudanese army officials have repeated these allegations, and media reports as well as the United Nations have confirmed weapons coming from the UAE to the RSF.

### **Ethiopia:**

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They are supporting the paramilitaries of the RSF, which also fought alongside them in the conflict with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), who support the SAF as well.

## **South Sudan:**

It is entirely economically dependent on Sudan, and therefore made an agreement with both sides of the conflict to allow oil to pass through Sudan. These oil exports represent about 90% of Sudan's income. Also, it has accepted hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees fleeing from the latest Khartoum War, making it the third country after Chad and Egypt in terms of numbers of refugees received.

## **United Arab Emirates (UAE):**

Has supported the RSF politically, economically, and militarily. In March of 2025, it was accused of violating the Genocide Convention in a case filed by Sudan, because of this support. On the other hand, they built a hospital in Chad to aid the Sudanese refugees as well as the Chadian people, which offers free healthcare.

## **The United States of America (USA):**

Helped facilitate peace talks in coordination with Saudi Arabia, but have stated clearly that they do not support either side of the conflict.

## **Timeline:**

*The conflict in Sudan that is within our scope is the newer conflict beginning in 2023. Sudan has a deep history of conflict, but dates after 2023 are the most relevant to the debate, unless older ones are used to provide evidence for an argument.*

### **1898-1956:**

The British rule and control Sudan, jointly (technically) with Egypt, through an agreement known as the "Condominium".

### **1930-1956:**

The British began implementing policies to maintain a distinct southern identity, by closing northern parts to southerners, after not being fond of the influence of Islam in the South.

### **1946:**

The British began reversing their policies and reintegrating the South. Demands of British withdrawal began.

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## **1955-1972:**

The duration of Sudan's first civil war, caused by the revolt of the Southern Corps of the Sudanese army on its northern counterpart.

## **1956:**

Egypt and the United Kingdom (the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium) sign a treaty with the Republic of Sudan, relinquishing sovereignty to the independent state, after almost half a century of their control over Sudan.

## **1989-2005:**

The duration of Omar al-Bashir's dictatorship, which defined Sudan's post colonial era.

## **1983-2005:**

The duration of the second civil war of Sudan.

## **2003:**

The start of the Darfur war, which was later condemned by the International Criminal Court (ICC) as a genocide. The genocide targeted non-Arab people, such as the Fur, Zaghawa, and Masalit populations in western Sudan.

## **2011:**

Sudan splits into two states: The Republic of Sudan and The Republic of South Sudan. This divide is sparked by internal conflict between the wealthier, northern region, which is a majorly Arab and Muslim population and the less-developed, mainly Christian or animist southern part. This split occurred after two civil wars, the second and final one being from 1983-2005.

## **2013:**

The Janjaweed militia organizes themselves under the banner of the RSF.

## **2019:**

A revolution begins against Bashir's regime, where the RSF and SAF join forces to oust Bashir and establish a new transitional government. The "Transitional Sovereignty Council" was established, led by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan with Hemedti as his deputy. There was also involvement of several other military officials and some civilians. One of the civilians chosen was Abdalla Hamdok as prime minister, who was an economist and development expert.

## **October 2021:**

SAF and RSF organize a coup against Hamdok and suspend the constitution. This resulted in international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank suspending vital debt relief and other aid to Sudan.

## **November 2021:**

Hamdok was briefly reinstated as prime minister after agreeing to surrender certain governmental powers to Hemedti and Burhan.

## **January 2022:**

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Hamdok resigned after pressure from Sudanese protesters who were unhappy with his reinstatement, leaving Hemedti and Burhan in charge of the democratic transition of the country. Protesters were unhappy with his reinstatement for many reasons, such as the violent actions of his security forces who had beaten and killed protesters.

## **Beginning of 2022 - December 2022:**

Negotiations ensued regarding the future of Sudanese governance, which brought about a December 2022 deal, which laid out a two year plan to transition to national elections and civil leadership.

## **December 2022 - March 2022:**

The plan was rejected by many citizens due to its timeframe, the retention of power of the security sector, and the lack of accountability for Burhan and Hemedti and their government. This led to more unrest, which followed with more violent crackdowns on protesters.

## **Early 2023:**

A power struggle began between Hemedti and Burhan after the December 2022 deal elevated Hemedti to Burhan's equal rather than his deputy. While working to integrate both the RSF and SAF into the new forming government, several disagreements between them took place, causing them to miss deadlines for certain decisions.

## **April 2023:**

SAF troops stationed along the streets of Khartoum, and RSF soldiers deployed across Sudan.

## **April 15 2023:**

Explosions and heavy gunfire took place in Khartoum, but both SAF and RSF leadership accused the other of firing first.

## **June 2023:**

As conflict persisted in Khartoum and then erupted in Darfur, West Darfur's governor Khamis Abakar was assassinated, suspectedly by RSF militants. This marked an escalation as Akabar had accused the RSF of committing genocidal attacks against minorities in Darfur.

## **1-5 November 2023:**

A multi-day rampage occurs in Ardamata, a town in western Darfur, with 800 people killed.

## **19 January 2024:**

A statement made by the UN announced that between 10-15,000 people had been killed in west Darfur in 2023 as a result of ethnic violence by the RSF and its allies.

## **March 8, 2024:**



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A resolution calling for the immediate cessation of violence (ceasefire) in Sudan is passed in the UN Security Council (UNSC).

## **March 2024:**

The SAF agrees to indirect negotiations with the RSF a few days following the ceasefire, mediated by Libya and Turkey.

## **11 March 2024:**

The talks broke down after a top SAF official rejected a ceasefire proposal unless RSF troops withdrew from civilian sites, a statement that came after the SAF made substantial efforts to recapture Khartoum. Their success was partly contributed to by armed Iranian drones.

## **11 April 2024:**

Linda Thomas-Greenfield, U.S. Ambassador to the UN shed light on evidence that the RSF had been committing sexual violence to women as young as 14 years old during the conflict.

## **Late 2024:**

The SAF launched a coordinated offensive on Khartoum, Omdurman, and Bahri, catching the RSF off guard, seizing significant territory in Khartoum since the RSF took control at the beginning of the war.

## **January 2025:**

The SAF pushes the RSF out of Omdurman, regains control over an important oil refinery north of Khartoum, and almost completely seizes Bahri.

## **23 February 2025:**

RSF leadership gathered in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss their plan to create a parallel government, signing a charter that outlines key aspects of the post war government, including aspects of it such as secularism, democracy, a decentralized structure, and a unified national army.

## **24 February 2025:**

SAF forces end the RSF's two year siege on the city of Obeid.

## **Early March 2025:**

The RSF and their allies sign a new constitution showing their intent to gather diplomatic legitimacy and leverage. That same month, the Sudanese government (SAF) filed a complaint to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) accusing the UAE of being complicit in genocide because of its arms support for the RSF.

## **October 28-31 2025:**

On the 28th, the RSF had captured the city of El Fasher, the capital of the state of Darfur, where they had been committing atrocities on the population such as summary executions. This had caused many to flee and marked a new low in the war.

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## Implications:

### Humanitarian Implications:

One area of Sudan that has been considerably impacted by the conflict is the humanitarian needs of the population, which have been neglected and have fallen victim to the ongoing events in the country.

Firstly, disease outbreaks have been rampant in Sudan, and the Health sector was reported to be the third highest with people in need according to the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan 2025 (HNRP) taking place. Disease outbreaks are an issue in two-thirds of states. Some of these diseases include malaria, suspected measles, suspected hepatitis E, chickenpox, and cholera, which have also been reported by Eastern Chad due to the refugees that have fled there. As an example, more than 56 900 cases of cholera have been reported since February of 2025, with an estimated 1529 deaths as a result. Moreover, there is also a cholera outbreak in South Sudan due to refugees entering it.

Another issue that has been faced is the issue of refugees and displacement as mentioned earlier, one of the main humanitarian issues that the country has faced as a result of the conflict. 13 million people have been displaced since the war began (1 in 3 Sudanese), which includes 8.6 million internally displaced Sudanese and 3.8 million refugees and refugee returnees. It is estimated that half of the displaced people in the East and Horn of Africa are originally Sudanese. Egypt is the country hosting the greatest number of refugees from Sudan, with 1.5 million displaced to the country. Second is Chad with 773,662 refugees, followed by Libya (256,000), Uganda (72,125) and Ethiopia (43,159). Those arriving to South Sudan mainly consist of returning nationals who were living in Sudan as refugees, and there were around 744,412 of them.

The war has also given way for a severe food crisis to develop, with faminal conditions present in several cities. There are approximately 25 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity between December 2024 and May 2025 in Sudan, with the situation being more serious for those trapped in conflict zones such as Al Jazirah, North Darfur, Khartoum, and the Kordofan region. As for famine conditions, they were identified in several areas of Sudan, such as in Zamzam camp in North Darfur State in August of 2024, as well as areas in North Darfur and the Western Nuba mountains. According to the 2025 evaluation, around 45% of the country's population is experiencing catastrophic levels of hunger.

The major humanitarian issue is the violence that civilians have been facing, the attacks on children, and the sexual violence of women and girls. Civilians have been facing indiscriminate bombardment, widespread damage of civilian infrastructure, attacks on healthcare infrastructure, and ethnically motivated killings. Children are also subject to attack, being maimed, killed, or sexually violated. Not only this, but they are recruited by armed actors and denied essential services and humanitarian assistance. On the other hand, school aged girls face threats to top all

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of the above, such as child marriage, and sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and more.

## **Social Implications:**

One of the most impacted demographics as a result of the war are the children, specifically regarding their education and schooling. Studies by Save the Children found that 13 million out of the 17 million school-age children are out of school, creating one of the world's worst education crises. These children have not been in school since April of 2023, costing them over two and a half years of education. Although these numbers are extreme, even before the conflict there had been around 7 million children out of education due to poverty and instability. 55% of schools remain closed, around 10,400 closed, with 1 in 10 used as shelters to house families. These gaps in education have caused much of the youth to step in and take charge of their education, with some contributing to help their community as volunteer teachers to younger children. However, this lack of formal education will exacerbate the poverty and make it hard for the youth to recover after the war. Moreover, the lack of education makes them susceptible to various social dangers, such as recruitment into armed groups and gender-based violence.

A prominent sector that has been affected by the instability that the war has brought on is the media and communications sector, although its functionality is imperative for delivering life saving information to many across Sudan. Since the beginning of the war, more than 47 out of 57 media houses have shut down, with a shortage of journalists reporting on conflict grounds. Media houses have also been facing content restrictions and censorship, causing them major losses. Journalists who are reporting though, as surveyed by an international NGO, Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT) and supported by UNESCO, have encountered physical and psychological threats. According to the survey, around 90 out of 200 experienced these threats. In addition to this, many journalists have had to work without pay since the start of the war, mostly due to the struggles media houses are facing.

Another sector under threat as a result of the conflict is the cultural sector. Being that Sudan is rich in cultural sites, museums, archives, and especially UNESCO World Heritage Sites, it is at risk of looting and destruction. Several of these museums are found in Khartoum and in the Darfur region, so they have some reports of damage that are being closely monitored. The ongoing conflict is also impacting artists and cultural professionals due to displacement, which is disrupting their professions and livelihood. (add cultural effect example).

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## **Economic Implications:**

A prominent facet related to the economic impacts of the war on Sudan is military involvement in the economy, especially the SAF's dominance over the economy. Sudan's military (the SAF) have had significant power over the economy for much longer than the duration of the war, and control around 82% of the economy. Not just this, but they also seem to be ready to capitalize on the destruction done on the infrastructure of the country by taking advantage of future reconstruction. So, not only are they partly responsible for the damage, they will also benefit from fixing it. Not only this, they are controlling economic aid from their partners, through either public entities under their control or their own corporate holdings. As a result of the military's dominance over the economy, the private sector has bore the brunt of the economic damage (although the public sector suffered some).

Another economic grievance that Sudan has suffered is the extent of impact on the agricultural sector. As a sector with already low productivity due to low mechanisation and the use of traditional pastoral systems, the armed conflict has damaged infrastructure, services, and industries, hindering them even more. The production of vital food security crops such as sorghum and millet has fallen 42% and 64% respectively due to circumstances caused by the war, including shortages of electricity, fuel, improved seeds, fertilisers and financing. According to a 2023 study, 13 percent of agrifood firms had permanently shut down, 53 percent had closed temporarily, and 20 percent significantly reduced operations in the Khortoum North Industrial Area. Similarly, the livestock market has been blundered due to disrupted trade routes.

Additionally, prominent sectors such as gold mining, oil production and banking have been affected by the conflict.

In general, the economy of Sudan had taken quite a hit due to the armed conflict. Inflation has been one of the major economic problems, and according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the inflation rate based on average consumer prices is expected to hit 118.9% in 2025, following the 200% that was seen in 2024. This has caused basic commodities, such as food, to be greatly inflated in price and inaccessible to much of the population. Moreover, the country's GDP isn't doing much better, with studies finding that it may take until 2051 for the country to return to their 2022 prewar GDP. Unemployment levels, as well, have risen significantly, from 17.60 percent in 2022 to 20.80 percent in 2023.

## **Economic depression**

## **Economy shrinking**

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## **Proposed Solutions:**

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## “Food for Thought”:

- The RSF and SAF were the ones that allied together to oust Bashir, why did their alliance collapse so quickly, and what deeper structural tensions made the civil war between them almost inevitable?
- Although the SAF is internationally recognized as Sudan’s government, the RSF is the one controlling significant territory and resources, why do you think that is?
- Although the civil war has resulted in one of the most extreme humanitarian crises in the world, attention on it globally remains low. What powers could be playing a role in this?
- Both the RSF and SAF have been accused of committing atrocities and breaking international law throughout the war, including acts such as ethnic cleansing and sexual violence. Why have foreign mechanisms struggled to hold both parties accountable despite the abundance of documentation?
- Reports indicate that both the RSF and SAF have received foreign backing from several parties including the UAE, Egypt, Russia, and others. How has this foreign support prolonged the conflict, and would the war be sustainable for this long without it?
- In February of 2025, the RSF announced the establishment of a parallel government based outside Sudan. How does this emergence of dual authorities impact Sudan’s ability towards peace, legitimacy, and statehood.
- Millions of Sudanese refugees have fled and sought shelter in neighboring countries, especially Chad and South Sudan. How might the influx of refugees reshape the political, social, and economic dynamics in the region for the next decades?
- Many peace agreements and ceasefires have been proposed and failed since the beginning of the war. What are the underlying barriers that prevent peace (ideological, ethnic, economic, external, etc.)?
- The Sudanese economy has collapsed, and military businesses now dominate key sectors. Would meaningful economic recovery be possible without demilitarizing the economy, and who would this reform threaten?

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file:///Users/rayaqubain/Downloads/the\_socioeconomic\_impact\_of\_armed\_conflict\_on\_sudanese\_urban\_hh\_0.pdf

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<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/sudans-war-is-an-economic-disaster-heres-how-bad-it-could-get/>

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# KING'S ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

<https://sudantransparency.org/how-saf-is-positioning-to-dominate-post-war-reconstruction-and-the-economy-and-what-to-do-about-it/>

<https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/unemployment-rate#:~:text=Unemployment%20Rate%20in%20Sudan%20increased,of%2013.00%20percent%20in%202009.>

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1

## Appendix:

### Appendix A

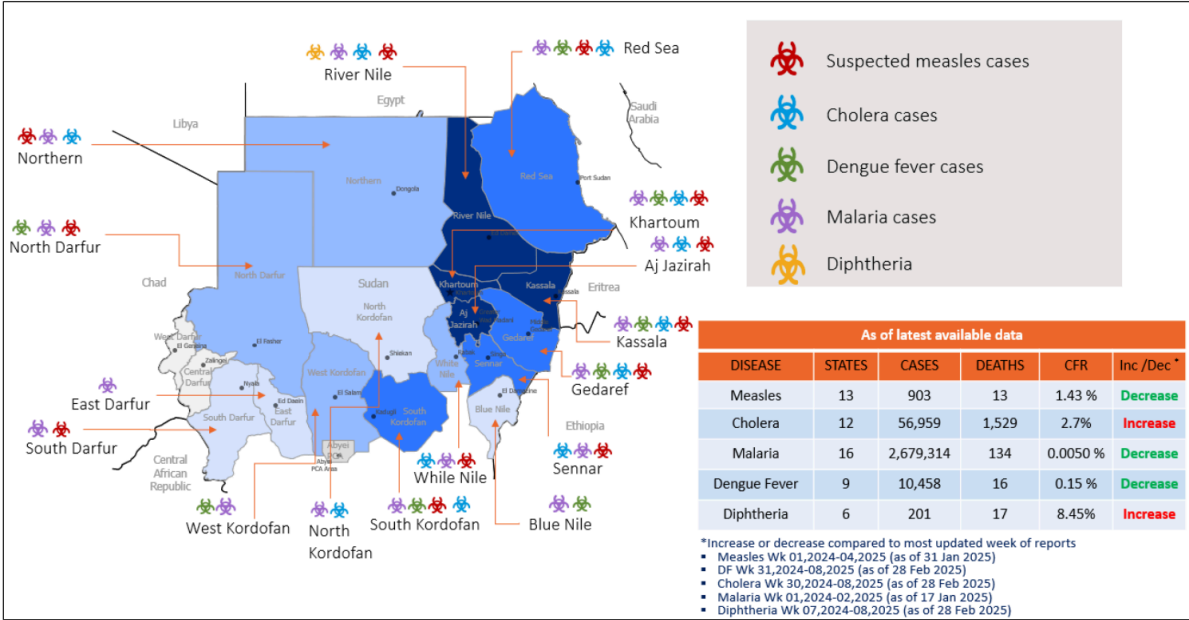
“Sudan conflict and refugee crisis”. The World Health Organization. Accessed 3 November 2025.

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Presents the disease outbreak in Sudan in each of its areas.

# KING'S ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

Figure 1: Ongoing disease outbreaks as of 28 February 2025



## Appendix B

“Foreign meddling and fragmentation fuel the war in Sudan”. ACLED, 12 December 2024.  
Accessed 3 November 2025.

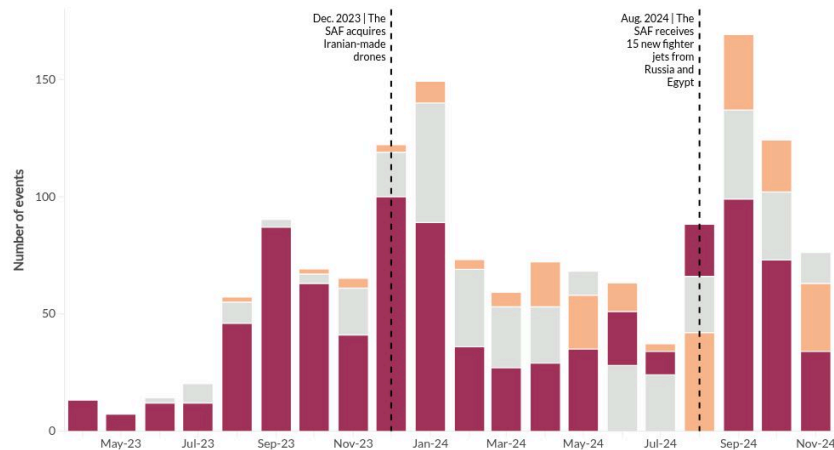
<https://acleddata.com/report/foreign-meddling-and-fragmentation-fuel-war-sudan>

Presents the attacks by the SAF on different Sudanese cities from part of 2023 to part of 2024.

### Air and drone strikes by the SAF

15 April 2023 - 29 November 2024

Target region ■ Khartoum ■ Darfur ■ Other regions



## Appendix C

# KING'S ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

“Sudan: the war the world forgot”. The Economist, 24 May 2024. Accessed 3 November 2025.

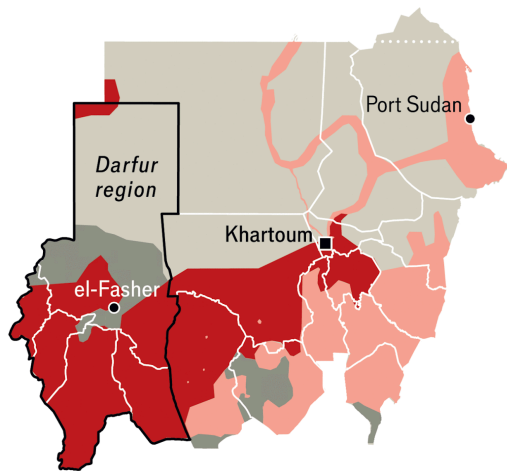
<https://acleddata.com/report/foreign-meddling-and-fragmentation-fuel-war-sudan>

Presents the attacks by the SAF on different Sudanese cities from part of 2023 to part of 2024.

## Sudan, areas of control

At May 23rd 2024

■ RSF ■ SAF ■ Militias and rebel groups



Source: Thomas van Linge ■ Sparsely populated areas