

HUMANITARIAN GLOBAL HEALTH ACTION HUB

Field Report Template for Health Professionals

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KEY ASKS

- 1. Protect civilians and healthcare facilities:** An immediate end to attacks on civilians, patients, health workers, and health facilities, and full respect for [medical neutrality under international humanitarian law](#).
- 2. Stop the flow of arms and military support to the RSF and SAF. & act on the duty to prevent genocide:** All states must halt weapons, mercenaries, and material support to Sudan's warring parties; the [UN arms embargo must be expanded to all of Sudan](#) and enforced; and no country's arms sales should enable the parties committing genocide and mass atrocities. The UAE must stop its transfer of weapons and other support for the RSF. Saudi Arabia and Egypt must halt their military support for the SAF.
- 3. The RSF and SAF plus local civilian organizations must forge a permanent ceasefire and with local civilian organizations address the underlying causes of this conflict.** This includes a concrete path to a civilian controlled government. The international community must unify behind a single, credible peace process with real leverage and consequences for spoilers, rather than fragmented initiatives the parties can shop between.
- 4. Fund the response and open access:** Rapid financing of the [Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026](#) and the [WHO Health Emergency Appeal](#), and safe, sustained, unimpeded access to humanitarian aid across Sudan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- After three years of war, [34 million people in Sudan need humanitarian assistance](#) and 21 million lack access to essential health services; WHO has [verified more than 200 attacks on health care](#) since the conflict began.
- 150,000 to 400,000 people have been killed since April 2023 when the conflict began. In addition, hundreds of thousands of civilians have died from indirect causes. Sudan has the world's largest displaced population: 15 million people.
- The health system is in ruins; [37% of health facilities are non-functional](#), and the country faces concurrent outbreaks of cholera, dengue, malaria, measles, and hepatitis E; [cholera alone has surpassed 120,000 cases](#).
- Civilians, and children above all, are bearing the brunt; [at least 330 children were killed or injured](#) in the first six months of 2026, many in drone strikes around El Obeid; a March 2026 strike on [El Daein hospital in East Darfur killed at least 70 people](#).
- In January 2025 the [United States determined that the Rapid Support Forces \(RSF\) and allied militias have committed genocide](#); in February 2026 the [UN Fact-Finding Mission concluded that RSF violence in El Fasher constitutes war crimes and crimes against humanity](#) bearing the "hallmarks of genocide," warning that "the risk of further genocidal violence remains acute." Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) is also implicated; UN investigators have found [both parties responsible for patterns of large-scale violations, including indiscriminate airstrikes on civilians, markets, and hospitals that may amount to war crimes](#).
- The humanitarian response remains far short of the need: despite [more than \\$1 billion pledged at the April 2026 Berlin conference](#) and [\\$1.5 billion pledged at the U.S.-hosted Call to Action](#) in February, the 2026 response faces a roughly [71% funding shortfall](#).

KEY FACTS & HUMAN IMPACT (Data + one brief human story or example)

Sudan's war has destroyed the foundations of survival. [More than 200 attacks on health care have killed over 2,000 people and injured nearly 800](#), and the pace is accelerating, with [184 killed in the first three months of 2026](#). [UN investigators have found both, RSF and SAF, responsible for patterns of large-scale violations; indiscriminate airstrikes and shelling against civilians, schools, and hospitals that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.](#) After an eighteen-month siege, the RSF's October 2025 takeover of El Fasher unleashed killings, rape, and torture on an ethnic basis, including the [massacre of patients and their companions](#), acts the [United States has determined constitute genocide](#), with UN investigators warning that "the risk of further genocidal violence remains acute". The SAF is also implicated in atrocities. [SAF airstrikes on Tora market in North Darfur killed at least 350 civilians, including 13 members of one family](#); after SAF

forces recaptured parts of Khartoum, [UN Human Rights documented a surge in summary executions of alleged "collaborators," including children as young as 14](#); and the United States [determined that the SAF used chemical weapons in 2024](#), imposing a [second round of sanctions in July 2026](#). With [37% of health facilities non-functional](#), the country now battles [simultaneous cholera, dengue, malaria, measles, and hepatitis E outbreaks](#); nearly [29 million people face acute hunger](#); and more than [11 million](#) are displaced.

Case Example – Ibrahim, 11, survivor of the flight from El Fasher. As Ibrahim's family rested during their escape from the city, a shell landed beside him, killing his brother instantly and tearing shrapnel into Ibrahim's legs. There was no time to bury his brother, no time to grieve; the family had to leave him behind and run for their lives. Ibrahim walked for weeks to reach Tawila, where he now awaits surgery and holds on to the hope of running and playing again without pain. His story is [one of many told by children who fled Al Fasher](#).

POLICY IMPLICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

We urge governments, donors, multilateral agencies, and academic institutions to take the following immediate actions:

- Forge a permanent ceasefire. The Quad countries, RSF, SAF and local community organizations must come together to forge a permanent ceasefire.
- The UN Security Council must authorize a UN Peacekeeping force to protect civilian enclaves including El Obeid which is under imminent threat of mass murder, rape and other atrocities such as what unfolded in El Fasher
- The international community, especially nations in the Arab League should meet the 77% funding shortfall in humanitarian aid for Sudan.
- **End attacks on civilians, patients, health workers, and health facilities:** Uphold [medical neutrality under international humanitarian law](#), and establish independent investigation and documentation of those attacks, with accountability for violations.
- **End the supply of arms and material support to all parties especially from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.** Every actor arming or financing the belligerents must halt weapons, mercenaries, and logistical support to the RSF and SAF; the UN Security Council should expand and enforce arms embargo, as recommended by the [UN Fact-Finding Mission in its 2026 El Fasher report](#) and reiterated in April 2026 by the [joint UN and African Union fact-finding missions](#), which called for compliance by all states and businesses with the embargo under Security Council resolution 1556 (2004). The U.S. Congress should enact the [PEACE in Sudan Act](#).
- **Act on the duty to prevent further genocide:** Support [ICC and UN Fact-Finding Mission documentation and prosecutions](#), and impose targeted sanctions on atrocity perpetrators on both sides, building on existing measures, including US sanctions following the RSF genocide determination and the [chemical-weapons sanctions already imposed on the SAF](#), and the external networks that arm and finance them.
- **Secure access and fund the response:** Guarantee safe, sustained, and unimpeded humanitarian access across Sudan, including an end to the [obstruction of aid documented by Médecins Sans Frontières](#), and rapidly fund the [Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026](#) and the [WHO Health Emergency Appeal](#).
- **Support Sudan's health workforce and press for peace:** Protect Sudan's health workers and academic institutions through scholar-at-risk pathways, remote training, and institutional partnerships, and press for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a durable, inclusive peace process.

SOURCES & CONTACT FOR FOLLOW-UP

[Beyond the Conflict Report | United Nations Development Programme](#) April 2026