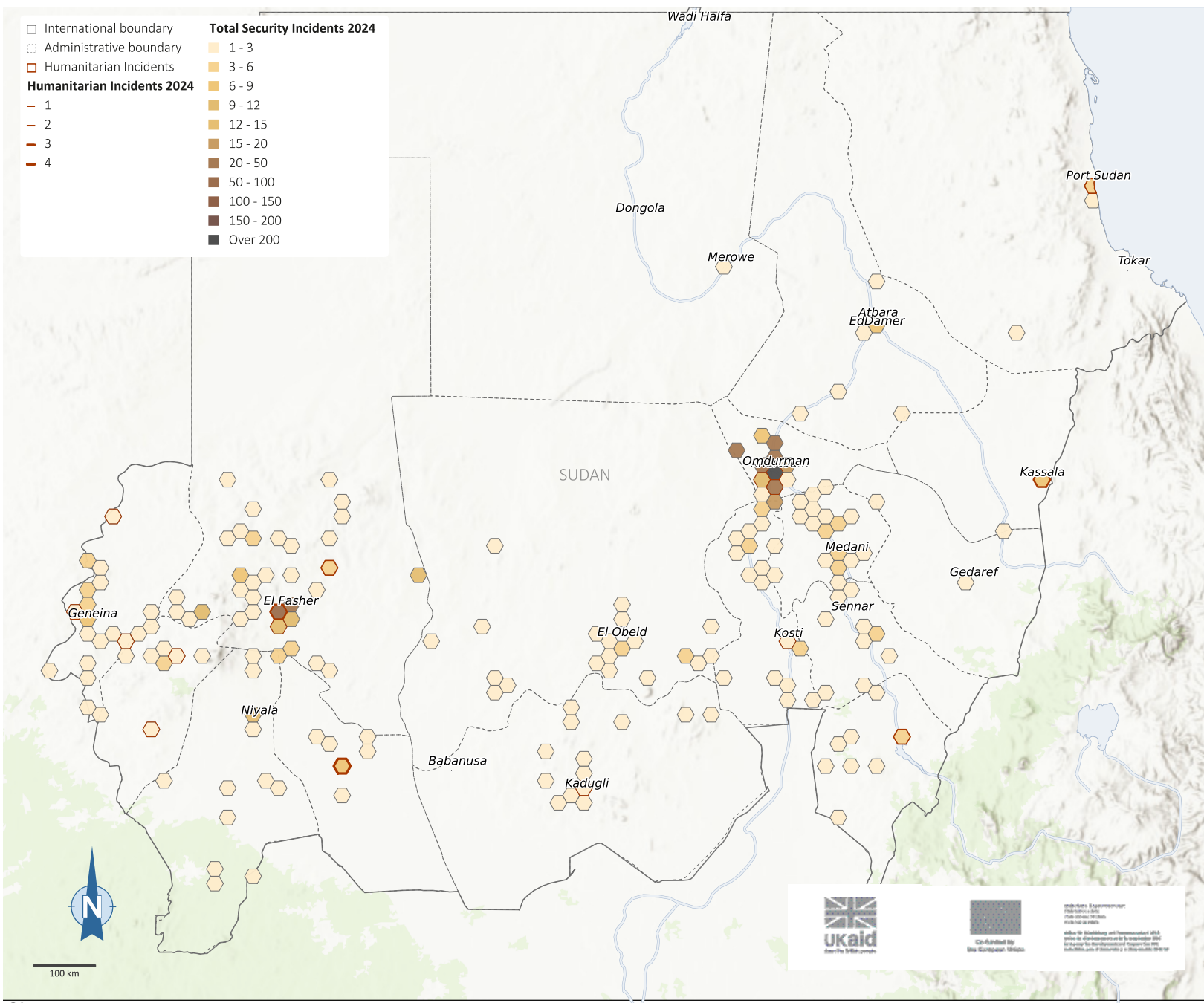


Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	833
Land:	Sudan
Kilde:	INSO
Titel:	Safey and Acess Review: Q4 2024
Udgivet:	februar 2025
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	25. august 2025



1 January to 31 December 2024

	Total NGO incidents in 2024	62
	Killed	8
	Injured	4
	Abducted	2

Serious incidents by NGO incident ratio

9 out of every 50 Humanitarian incidents



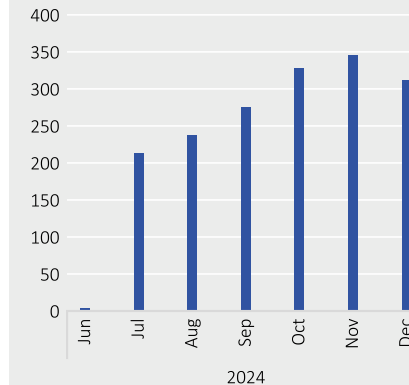
NGO by security incident ratio*

14 Humanitarian incidents out of every 500 security incidents



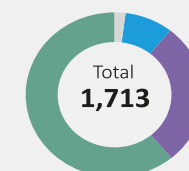
*each circle represents 5 incidents.

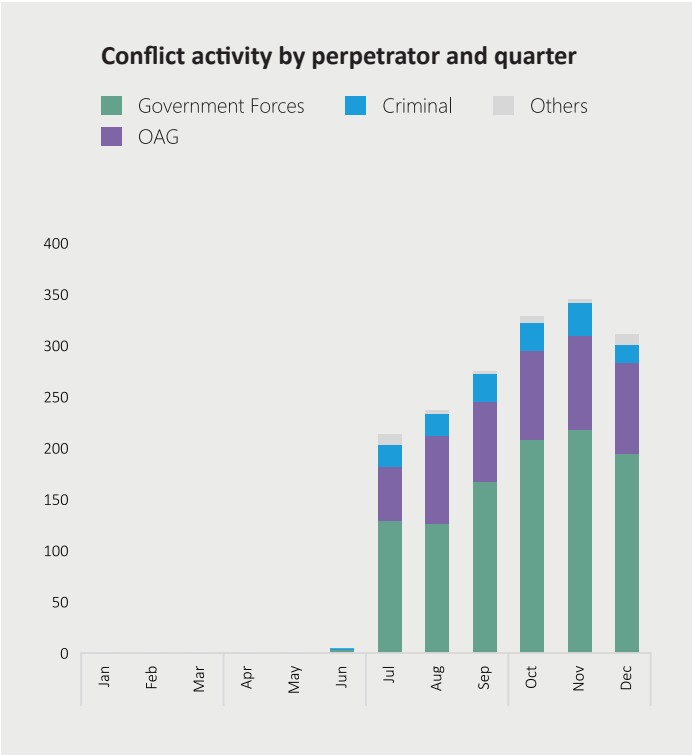
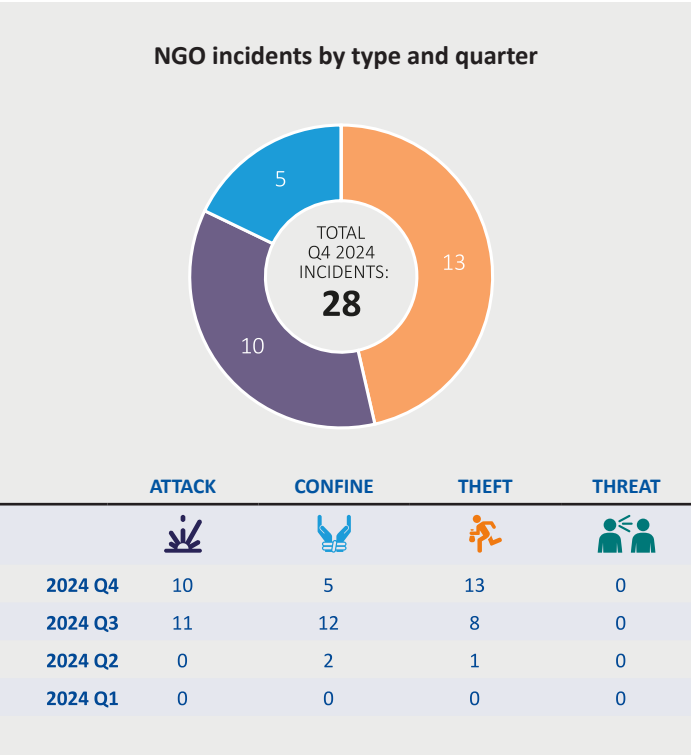
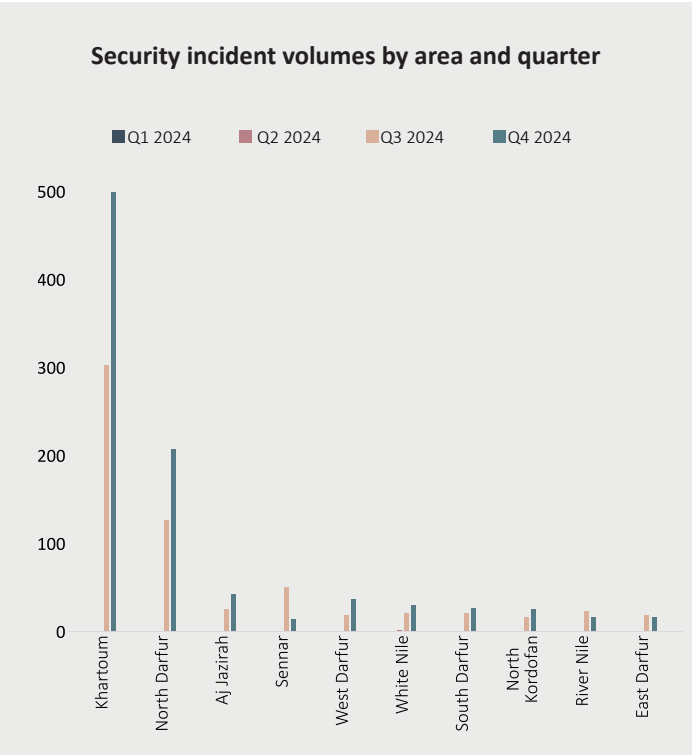
Total security incidents by month



Security incidents by perpetrator

Government Forces (61%)
OAG (28%)
Criminal (9%)
Others (2%)



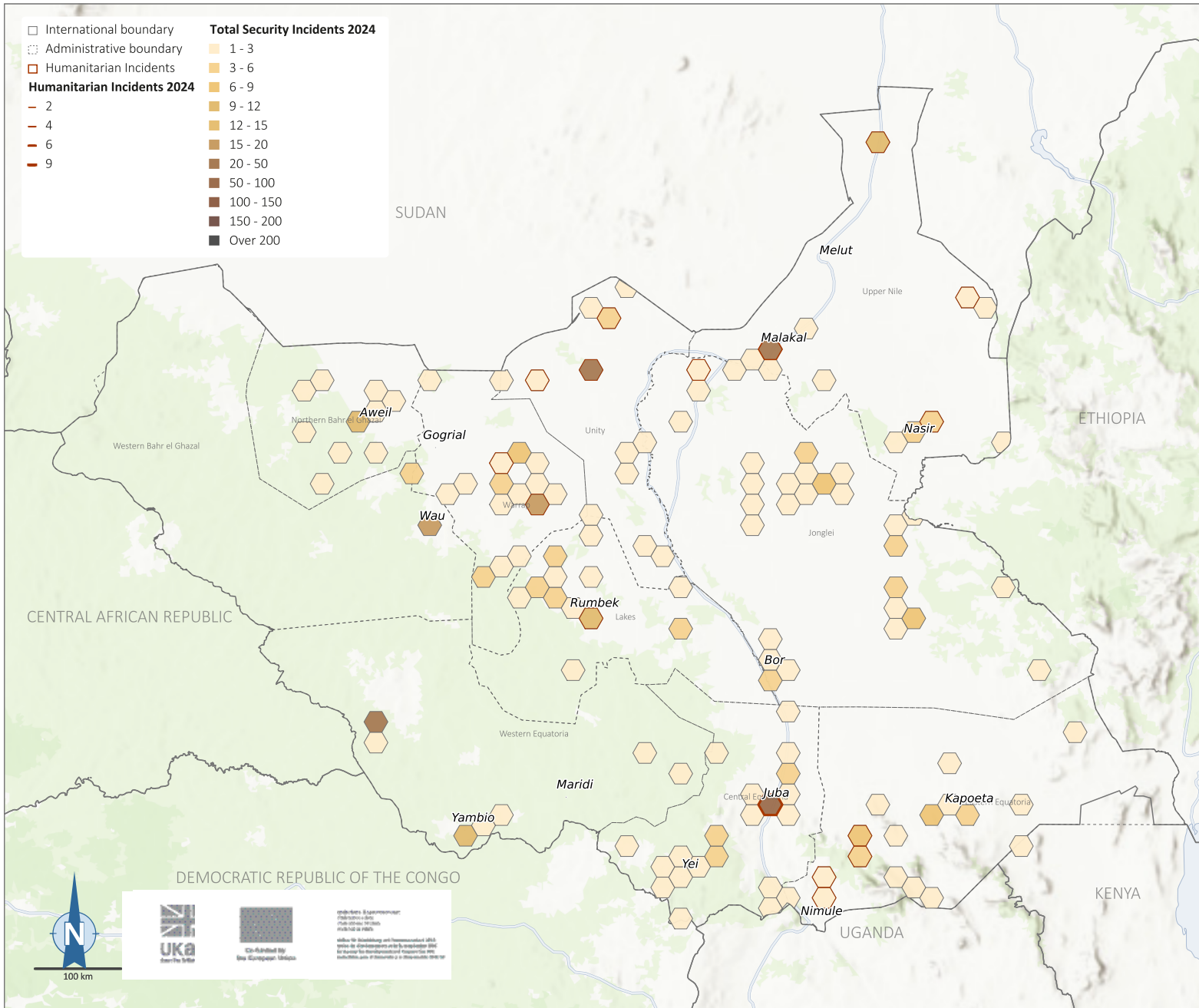


Conflict Activity Hindsight

NGO Incident Insight

INSO Operational Foresight

- Sudan's conflict remained defined by multiple geographically separated frontlines and the deployment of heavy weaponry in civilian areas in multiple parts of the country.
- Conflict escalated in Khartoum, Al-Fashir, and key frontlines, with heavy artillery and airstrikes throughout the quarter; however, there were few major shifts in territorial control.
- Criminal incidents involved a notable rise in small arms fire including during armed robberies with Darfur and key urban areas experiencing a concentration of these attacks.
- The defection of an RSF commander in Al Jazirah led to reprisals, including attacks on hundreds of settlements that resulted in the displacement of over 300,000 people.
- In Q4, criminals drove nearly half of NGO incidents, while RSF were responsible for 25%; however, reporting and communication challenges hindered incident verification.
- In a serious incident, an unidentified aircraft conducted an airstrike in Yabus, Blue Nile State, which resulted in the deaths of three IO staff.
- Six armed robberies affected NGOs this quarter, the majority of which occurred in the Darfur region compared with only two the previous quarter.
- NGOs faced increased collateral risks, particularly in regions affected by ongoing clashes including in Al-Fashir, North Darfur, however incidents remained underreported.
- Criminality and RSF activities will continue to pose major security risks, particularly in Darfur, where NGO operations remain highly constrained.
- NGO risk management should integrate the potential for increased airstrikes and drone attacks in 2025, which can impact areas well beyond frontlines.
- Criminal threats will remain a key concern, particularly on transit routes and urban centres experiencing ongoing fighting; insecurity will worsen as the conflict continues.
- In areas with shifting frontlines or active RSF-SAF confrontations, the risk of reprisal attacks could further restrict NGO operations and humanitarian access.



1 January to 31 December 2024

	Total NGO incidents in 2024	176
	Killed	8
	Injured	20
	Abducted	17

Serious incidents by NGO incident ratio

9 out of every 50 Humanitarian incidents



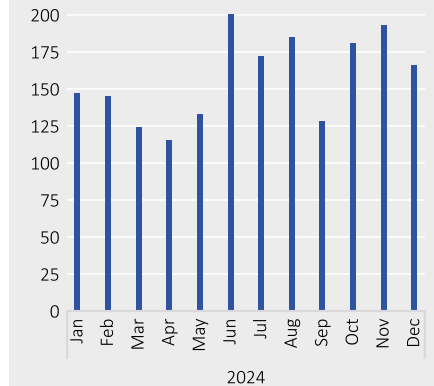
NGO by security incident ratio*

27 Humanitarian incidents out of every 500 security incidents

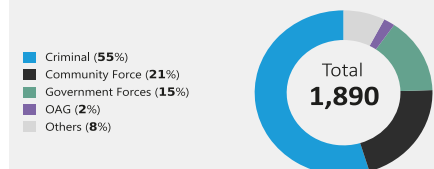


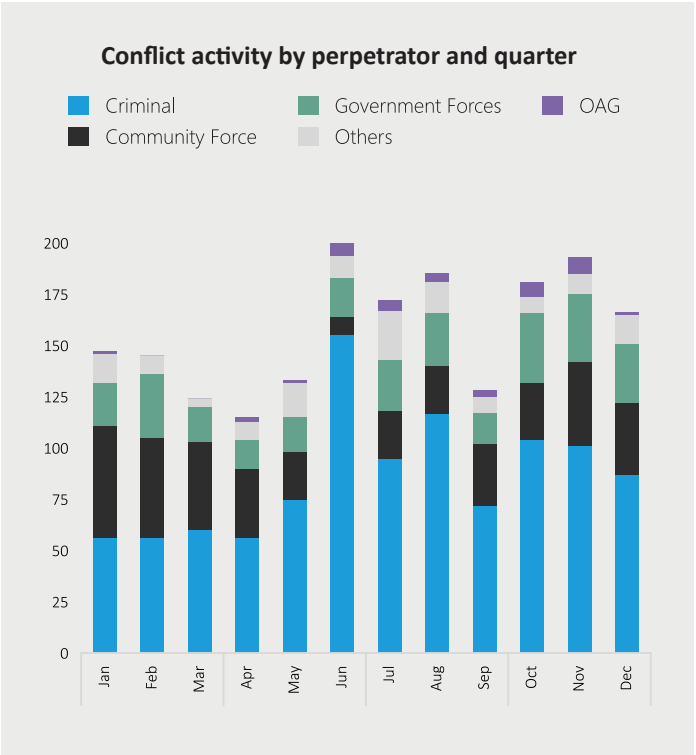
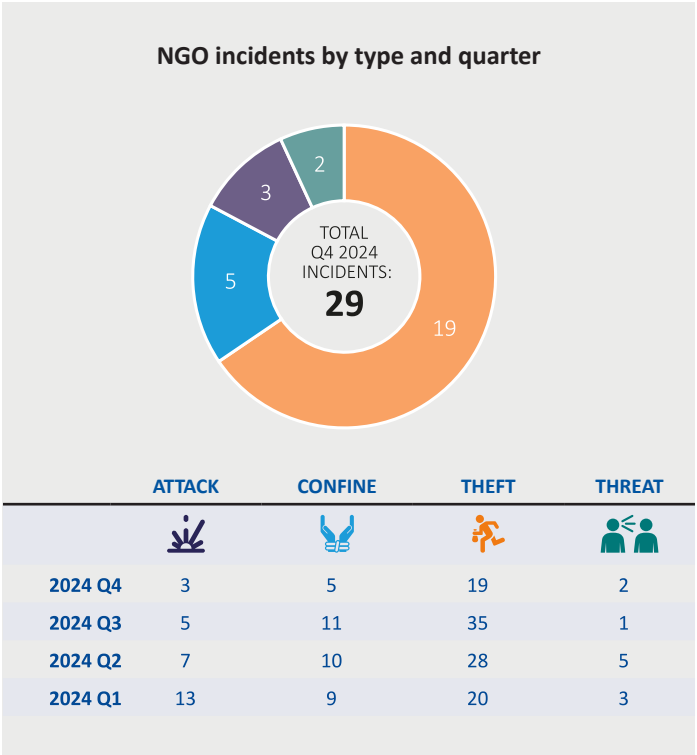
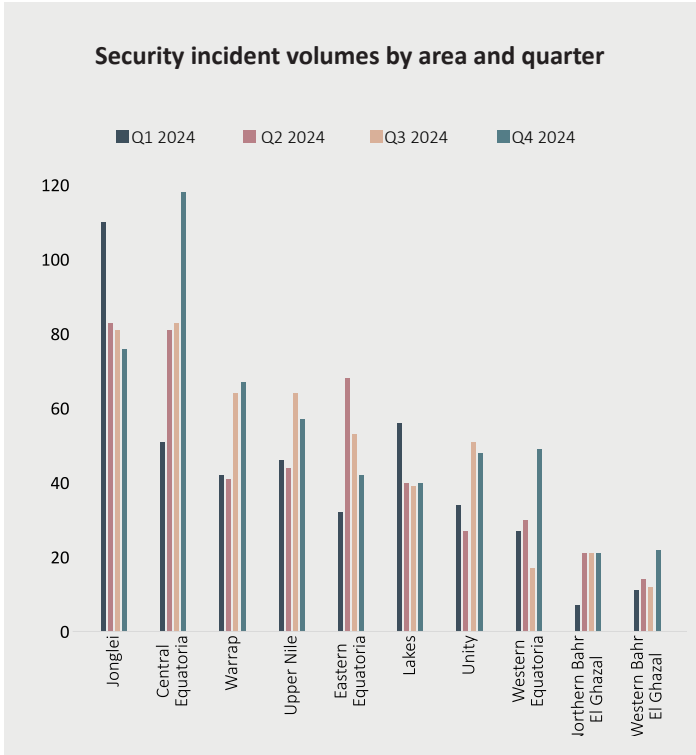
*each circle represents 5 incidents.

Total security incidents by month



Security incidents by perpetrator





Conflict Activity Hindsight

NGO Incident Insight

INSO Operational Foresight

- The dismissal of General Akol Koor Kuc by President Salva Kiir prompted clashes on 21 November amid a series of changes affecting high-level positions.
- Socio-economic conditions worsened and government introduced new taxes as oil exports – a main source of state revenue – face disruptions linked with the Sudan conflict.
- An amendment to an NGO-related law (NGO Act 2016) underwent parliamentary review following approval by the Council of Ministers.
- Incidents pertaining to intercommunal violence rose by nearly 20% this quarter, with fatalities also increasing proportionally, with nearly 300 killed.

- NGOs were not directly affected during clashes on 21 November however, several organisations limited movements and field presence to mitigate collateral threats.
- The sole NGO staff fatality this quarter occurred when individual criminals shot and killed an NGO staff member during a robbery.
- The proposals have sparked concerns that NGOs will face increased bureaucratic impediments and coordination challenges with state and national authorities.
- Communal violence disrupted access, including the 72-hour closure of the Juba-Bor Road following a cattle raid, and drove collateral threats to NGO staff and facilities.

- Discussions around transitional arrangements and elections will remain sources of tension that could drive unrest and related impediments to programming.
- Criminal activity will likely continue to impact NGOs with a sustained risk of violence; this should be incorporated into criticality assessments prior to staff deployment.
- If passed, the changes to the NGO Act may impose additional regulatory requirements, potentially impacting humanitarian operations and funding approvals.
- ICV is expected to remain a major security concern, with risks of further road closures, movement restrictions, and increased humanitarian access constraints.