

# One Year of War:

## Press Articles on Sudan, April 2023 – March 2024

11.04.24 AJE: [After a year of war in Sudan, what is the situation now?](#): It has been nearly one year since war broke out in Sudan, causing a devastating humanitarian crisis and bringing long-existing political and ethnic tensions into sharp focus. Over the past year, violent clashes have killed nearly 16,000 people and displaced millions. Thousands of desperate people are still fleeing the country daily “as if the emergency had started yesterday”, the United Nations reported on Tuesday this week.

### South Sudan

26.03.24 AJE: [South Sudan on the brink after oil exports derailed by Sudan’s civil war:](#) Experts say that a halt in oil production could escalate already acute levels of violence and insecurity in South Sudan.

29.03.24 AJE: [Sudan slips into famine as warring sides starve civilians:](#) Without online remittances, soaring prices and cereal production cut, Sudan is in the middle of a humanitarian disaster.

Also see AJE 16.03.24: [UN warns five million could suffer ‘catastrophic’ hunger in Sudan amid war:](#) UN aid chief says 730,000 Sudanese children are thought to suffer from ‘severe’ malnutrition.

22.04.24 SWM: [JEM to join battle on Gedaref front:](#) The force under the command of General Fadl Ishaq Fadl Ushur will head to western Gedaref, where the Sudanese army is building up a massive force to recapture Wad Madani, the capital of Al Jazira. JEM is calling the force the “Martyr Dr Khalil Ibrahim Convoy,” after the movement’s founder, who died in an airstrike in 2011.

The former Sudanese rebel group, which battled the government from 2003-2020, is now fighting side-by-side with its former nemesis, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF). JEM has embarked on a massive recruitment drive in eastern Sudan, with the sanction of Sudan’s military junta. The effort has swelled and diversified JEM’s ranks, which formerly consisted mostly of Zaghawa and Arab tribesmen from western Sudan, specifically Darfur and Kordofan.

12.03.24 AJE: [Sudan army regains control of national TV and radio headquarters from RSF:](#) The military posted videos online showing its soldiers inside the headquarters on Tuesday in Omdurman, a city across the Nile from Khartoum that forms part of Sudan’s wider capital, where the army has claimed recent gains after a string of military losses.

12.03.24 SWM: [Sudan paramilitary suffers crushing defeat in Omdurman:](#) The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are being steamrolled in Sudan’s largest city, Omdurman, losing a large amount territory, men, and equipment under a relentless combined-arms assault involving infantry, drones, and artillery.

04.03.24 SWM: [Fighting escalates on the Jazira front:](#) The frontlines around Al-Jazira State, which were relatively calm in recent weeks, are showing signs of growing escalation, signaling a possible counter-offensive by the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), which are emboldened by a recent victory in Omdurman. The Rapid Support Force (RSF) overran much of the fertile state in December, but failed to exploit the breakthrough by driving farther south and east. Instead, the

Sudanese army stabilized the front, drawing upon large reserves of manpower in neighboring states, which include Sennar, White Nile, and Gedaref.

01.03.24 AJE: [UN official warns of possible war crimes, rape as a weapon in Sudan](#): The United Nations human rights chief has said that the apparent deliberate denial of safe access for humanitarian agencies within war-torn Sudan could amount to a war crime.

“Sudan has become a living nightmare. Almost half of the population – 25 million people – are in urgent need of food and medical aid. Some 80 percent of hospitals have been put out of service,” UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Turk, said on Friday.

### **(One Year of War in Sudan)**

28.03.24: Domani: [Social e satelliti, un faro sulla guerra in Sudan: in 10 mesi 108 villaggi sono stati dati alle fiamme](#) (Social and satellite, a spotlight on the war in Sudan: in 10 months 108 villages have been burnt down): The atrocities of one of the great forgotten conflicts remain unnoticed: there are hardly any observers, diplomats or journalists in the country. This is why the research we are publishing exclusively for Italy is important. It was carried out by the Center for Information Resilience and documents the fires ravaging the country to force the population to flee. Sudanese refugees have grown to 8.1 million. Of the 108 villages set on fire, the Centre for Information Resilience specifically analysed a few cases where the fires were repeated several times or were very intense. One of the worst affected places was Misterei, one of the largest border towns in West Darfur, a few kilometres from the border with Chad, inhabited mostly by the Massalit ethnic group. Here, between 29 May and 2 June 2023, according to satellite images obtained by the researchers, there were many fires. On those very days, according to a report by Human Rights Watch, the town was stormed by Rsf militias. The Centre for Information Resilience also found a video shot during those hours in the centre of the city: houses are seen destroyed, and the person recording the video accuses the local Nuba population of committing murders and says 'what goes around comes around'.

22.04.24 Guardian: [What caused the civil war in Sudan and how has it become one of the world's worst humanitarian crises?](#): Fighting broke out nearly a year ago in the capital Khartoum, in an escalating power struggle that has led to more than 8 million people being displaced

21.03.24 WOZ: [Gefangen zwischen den Generälen](#) (Stuck Between the Generals): Voices from Atbara, Al Geneina, Klama Camp near Nyala

14.03.24 Guardian: [Darfur rape survivors gather together after ethnically targeted campaign](#): Group on outskirts of Geneina share stories from November when RSF and allied militias unleashed wave of sexual violence

13.03.24 HRW: [Sudanese Refugee Deaths Highlight EU Policy Failures](#): Sudan's current conflict has forced over eight million people from their homes, including 1.2 million Sudanese refugees in surrounding countries – one of the world's worst displacement crises. Most have fled to neighboring Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic.

But Egypt has committed abuses against Sudanese refugees and imposed visa requirements, while the other countries—coping with their own conflicts, insecurity, and humanitarian crises—have scant capacity to host more refugees.

None have received much international support; only 38 percent of the \$1 billion [€0.92 billion] needed for the regional refugee response was funded in 2023, resulting in dire conditions in refugee

sites, with limited shelter, food and water. This year, \$1.4 billion is needed.

It's not surprising that more Sudanese are fleeing to Libya and Tunisia and onward to Europe. In Tunisia, UNHCR-registered Sudanese increased from 513 in January 2023 to 5,866 by December; in Libya, the number increased by 10,000 from March to December.

11.03.24 Africa is a Country: [Keep eyes on Sudan](#): Why is the plight of the Sudanese consistently overlooked? This indifference toward Sudan's suffering can be traced to a disturbing pattern of antiblackness—a pervasive societal attitude that systematically downplays the agony of black communities, particularly within the African continent. The intricate history of Sudan, marred by European colonialism and Arab conquests, has left an indelible impact, perpetuating a relentless cycle of marginalization and violence.

07.03.24 LMD: [Gerard Prunier: Sudan – vom Krieg zerrissen](#) (Sudan torn apart by War): In the event that the Sudanese state finally collapses, the prospects are extremely poor. The entire Horn of Africa is now in a state of advanced disintegration. It is indicative of the tragic situation that Ethiopia still appears to be the most stable country in the region. This is despite the fact that it is torn apart by internal conflicts<sup>9</sup> and is also at loggerheads with its neighbours Egypt and Somalia over certain dam and port projects.

04.03.24 TNH: ['We are on the edge': Communication blackout thwarts mutual aid efforts in besieged Khartoum](#): A communication blackout across Sudan is having a particularly harmful impact on the besieged capital city, Khartoum, where some mutual aid groups have suspended their life-saving humanitarian work even amid growing levels of catastrophic hunger. Volunteers from Khartoum's emergency response rooms – the main humanitarian actors in the city – said their food banks, which feed hundreds of thousands of people, are collapsing because they don't have access to their mobile banking applications.

04.03.24 AJE: John Young: [Sudanese democracy should not be US-made](#): Sudan needs a democratic transformation, but it has to be one based on its unique needs, not those of the US.

26.02.24 Sudan War Monitor: [Al-Burhan seeks Libyan help in Sudan war](#): The eastern administration headed by General Khalifa Haftar shares a border with the RSF, and some Libyan National Army (LNA) commanders have close ties with the RSF and other Darfur armed groups. UN researchers, in a recently leaked report, identified Libya as a source of weapons for the RSF, as well as fuel and Land Cruisers.

24.02.24 NYT: [Atrocities Mount in Sudan as War Spirals, U.N. Says](#): Rape, killing, torture: A stark report offers new evidence of horrific abuses carried out by Sudan's military and its enemy, the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces.

22.02.24 Guardian: [The Guardian view on the gathering disaster in Sudan: a war that the world is ignoring](#): Millions are displaced and starving as two generals fight for power and other countries pursue their own interests

Also see Guardian 1.02.24: [Inside the Darfur camp where a child dies every two hours](#): Malnutrition and disease are rife at the 'overwhelmed' Zamzam camp – one of hundreds in Sudan, where war has displaced nearly 8 million people; Sudan Tribune 19.02.24 : [Over 610,000 people crossed to Chad from Sudan: MSF](#): Many of them are settling in Daguessa and Goz-Aschiye in the Sila region since the start of the conflict, MSF said. These areas already faced chronic food insecurity and the influx has significantly exacerbated the situation; TNH 26.02.24: [Reporter's](#)

**diary: Inside Darfur's neglected refugee crisis**; Guardian 29.02.24: **Sudan's war leaves deep scars in Geneina, a city of two massacres**: People in West Darfur's capital still step over residue from the bodies of some of the 10,000 dead, and thousands have fled

17.02.24: Guardian: **Sudan armed forces advance in Omdurman for first time since start of war**: It is reported that the SAF in the Karari military area, north of Omdurman, have joined their peers in the engineering corps in the south of the city, where they have been besieged by the RSF since April. Last week, the SAF announced they had entered the Souq Omdurman – one of the country's oldest markets – in Omdurman. The SAF allegedly arrested about 100 men, who were said to have been stripped, blindfolded and lashed before being released. Most of those arrested belong to the minority Gouran ethnic group in Sudan and worked in the markets selling and buying clothes.

Also see Sudan War Monitor 19.02.24: **Map: Sudan army breaks Omdurman siege**; Sudan War Monitor 21.02.24: **Long-range bombings; Kadugli reinforced**: The Sudanese Air Force has resumed long-range bombing raids into Darfur and Kordofan, hitting areas deemed to be "social incubators" of the Rapid Support Forces. Sudan War Monitor 01.02.24: **Map of the Areas of Control in Sudan: Zones of military control as of February 1, 2024**

14.02.24 Berliner Zeitung: **Stellvertreterkrieg im Sudan (Proxy War in Sudan)**: The meeting in mid-September between President Volodymyr Zelensky and Abdel Fattah al-Burhan in Shannon, Ireland, demonstrates Ukraine's closeness with the Sudanese de facto ruler. After their meeting, both actors announced that they wanted to fight "Russian aggression". Behind the scenes, Kiev is determined to stop the export of Sudanese gold.

07.02.24: Guardian: **UN warns of 'epic suffering' in Sudan and appeals for \$4bn in aid**: Half of the 50 million population needs food assistance and nearly 11 million people have been uprooted from their homes, including 1.7 million who have fled into the neighbouring countries of Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Most of these countries are already dealing with their own internal crises.

Also see: TNH 19.02.24: **Sudan's collapse is a test for the international community. We are failing it.**; Guardian 16.02.24: **Houthi attacks in Red Sea having a 'catastrophic' effect on aid to Sudan**; Sudan War Monitor 12.02.24: **Sudan's descent into famine**; AJE 12.02.24: **Famine looms in Sudan**; AJE 05.02.24: **A child dies every two hours in Sudan camp for displaced people: MSF**

07.02.24 TNH: **Digital money apps become a lifeline for war-affected Sudanese**: Financial technology (fintech) allows people with a mobile phone and internet connection to more safely buy basic groceries, settle bills, and receive money from abroad – easing some of the hardships. These apps have been available for over a decade in Sudan, with nearly all public sector workers paid digitally.

Also see AJE 07.02.: **Network blackout cuts communications for millions in war-torn Sudan**

23.01.24: **African Arguments: A Crisis Undeclared: 21 Years of Refuge in the Chad-Sudan Borderlands**: The book by Andrea Behrends "covers the time before, during and after this crisis. It analyses forms of cooperation and mutual knowledge production that emerge on the ground in response to the crisis through the lens of human categorising; that is, the ways in which people constantly define and re-define their belonging. Such belonging can follow categories along lines of kinship, age, gender, definitions of ethnicity, nationality, trade or occupation, among many others.

The introduction of internationally recognised categories in the aid world adds an additional complication to the existing ones: refugee, internally displaced person, vulnerable person etc. But to the borderland's population, the new categories are not exclusive. Instead, people know how to operate with them and integrate them into their knowledge about surviving times of highest uncertainty.”

**02.02.24: AJE: [People ‘dying of starvation’ in Sudan, UN food agency says:](#) “Millions of people are impacted by the conflict. WFP has food in Sudan, but lack of humanitarian access and other unnecessary hurdles are slowing operations. Life-saving assistance is not reaching those who need it the most, and we are already receiving reports of people dying of starvation.”**

**01.02.24: Sudan War Monitor: [Map of the Areas of Control in Sudan. Zones of military control as of February 1, 2024.](#)**

**29.01.24: AJE: [Dozens killed as violence flares in region disputed by Sudan, South Sudan:](#) Overall, 52 people, including women and children, died in the Abyei region during the weekend, local officials said on Monday. Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the oil-rich region along their shared border.**

Dinka youth from Warrap and the forces of a rebel leader from the Nuer ethnic group carried out the attacks against Dinkas and Nuers in Abyei. Hundreds of civilians are now sheltering at a UNISFA base.

#### **Sudan / Iran**

**30.01.24: Sudan War Monitor: [Iranian cargo flights arrive in Sudan:](#) A cargo plane controlled by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has landed in Sudan repeatedly in recent weeks, bringing weapons to the Sudan Armed Forces, following a deal to restore diplomatic ties.**

See also

**20.01.24: Sudantribune: [Sudan, Iran to reopen embassies following diplomatic rapprochement;](#)**

**29.01.24: Sudan War Monitor (SWM): [SAF attempt to regain the initiative in the capital's northern suburbs;](#)**

**26.01.24: SWM: [4th Infantry to move north toward Wad Madani;](#)**

**22.01.24: Taz: [Vermittlung für Sudan geplatzt \(Mediation for Sudan cancelled\):](#) Summit meeting of states in the Horn of Africa in Uganda ends with Sudan's withdrawal from the regional organisation. Efforts at peace talks have thus failed for the time being;**

**12.01.24: SWP: [Kordofan conflict spirals in dangerous direction;](#)**

**10.01.24: SWP: [Fighting rages in Dilling after RSF attack;](#)**

**05.01.24: AJE: [Sudan's army chief al-Burhan says ‘no reconciliation’ with paramilitary RSF.](#)**

**24.01.24: AJE: [Sudan's Hemedti embraced abroad as he terrorises civilians at home:](#) “Hemedti’s visit to Rwanda was part of a tour to meet African heads of state from late December to early January. South Africa, Uganda, Djibouti, Rwanda and Ethiopia all greeted Hemedti warmly, and Kenya rolled out a red carpet for him.**

His tour dispelled rumours that he might be seriously wounded or killed in a conflict in which his fighters have killed thousands of civilians across Sudan, seized homes, looted cars, plundered aid, robbed banks and raped indiscriminately as a weapon of war.”

## **Sudan / Germany**

**26.01.24: Zeit: [Baerbock: Fünf-Punkte-Initiative zur Vermittlung im Sudan](#) (Baerbock: Five-point initiative for mediation in Sudan):** After the meeting with the Kenyan president, Baerbock said that several points were now of central importance to her. International mediation must be coordinated more closely than before. In addition, civilian Sudanese actors in exile and at home must be supported. In order to prevent Sudan's disintegration from plunging the entire region into chaos, external military support for the conflict parties must be stopped.

**23.01.24: AJE: [EU sanctions six companies accused of ‘undermining stability’ in Sudan](#):** Among the companies sanctioned were three controlled by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), including the Defense Industries System conglomerate, which Brussels said had estimated revenues of \$2bn in 2020.

The other three companies sanctioned were involved in procuring military equipment for the RSF.

**23.01.24: SWM: [Full Text: UN Panel of Experts Report on Sudan](#):** A report by a five-member panel of researchers appointed by the UN Security Council details conflict dynamics in Darfur and violations of a long-standing UN arms embargo, including by the United Arab Emirates. The report estimates the death toll of the ethnic cleansing in El Geneina last year at 10,000 to 15,000—substantially higher than previous estimates.

## **[Download UN Panel of Experts Report on Sudan](#)**

**16.01.24: AJE: [‘They’re going to kill us’: Sudan’s army targets civilians on ethnic basis](#):** Sudanese military personnel have been arresting large numbers of people from regions where the rival Rapid Support Forces paramilitary has backing.

See also

**09.01.24: AJE: [‘They’re targeting us’: Sudan’s army cracks down on democracy activists](#):** “In the midst of war, Sudan’s army is retaliating against activists for their role in bringing down the former regime. Dozens of Sudanese activists have been arrested and tortured in ghost houses by military intelligence in recent weeks, even as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) threatens to defeat the army and capture all of Sudan. Many of those being detained are members of the resistance committees, which played an instrumental role in organising mass protests to bring down Sudan’s autocratic former President Omar al-Bashir in April 2019.”

**15.01.24: SWM: [Scenes of Sudan's gutted capital Khartoum](#):** (Fotos and Footages) Khartoum was once one of the largest cities in Africa, a jewel upon the Nile—capital of a troubled yet beautiful country. Today large parts of the city are abandoned, its prominent landmarks are looted or gutted by fire, and its once bustling streets are littered with trash, bullet casings, and fresh graves.

**09.01.24: The Africa Report: [Famine threatens Sudan after war claims harvest](#):** “Since Sudan’s war spread to Al-Jazira state south of Khartoum, farmers have watched their livelihoods wither

away after fighting between paramilitary forces battling the army wreaked havoc on once-bountiful lands.”

**04.01.24: taz: [Roter Teppich für den Warlord \(Red Carpet for the Warlord\)](#): General Hametti, leader of Sudan's insurgent RSF militia, visits Uganda and Kenya. The presidents court him like a state guest.**

**[Capitalism, War and Plunder in the Horn of Africa](#)** by Mark Duffield and Nicholas Stockton: Mark Duffield and Nicholas Stockton write about the spectacular growth in livestock exports from the Horn of Africa to the urbanising Gulf states, and argue that neoliberalism has transformed the former reciprocity between ‘farmers’ and ‘herders’ into a relation of permanent war. Based on their article in ROAPE – freely available to read below – they argue that the crisis in the Horn is rooted in how the wealth of its peoples is being internationally plundered.

[يمكنكم الإطلاع على الترجمة العربية لمقال الرأس مالية، الحرب والنهب في القرن الأفريقي من سلسلة ترجمات أركماني عبر هذا الرابط .](#)

**29.12.23: AJE: [‘No way to leave’: Sudan paramilitary traps civilians in breadbasket state](#):**

“About 300,000 people fled – many for a second time – to regions under army control when the the paramilitary attacked Gezira, but many are now denied passage through RSF checkpoints. ‘It’s clear the RSF is trying to set up some kind of governance model, but we are also hearing real-life accounts ... of people feeling desperation, anxiety and stress.’”

Also see

**18.12.23: Guardian: [RSF paramilitary seizes control of Wad Madani, Sudan’s second city](#).**

**24.12.23: Guardian [‘Why are they forgetting about us?’: Sudan watches allies turn from war to aid Ukraine and Gaza](#):** “Info on Diaspora Aid Coordination in UK. Seven million people have fled their homes due to the fighting that began in April, according to the United Nations, and the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, a Wisconsin-based crisis-mapping group, estimates 12,190 people have been killed. Even this is likely an undercount since many of the areas where fighting is happening are inaccessible to independent observers. Earlier this month, the World Food Programme warned war-racked areas could face “catastrophic hunger” by next May unless more food assistance gets in.”

**24.12.23: [Sudan’s civilians pick up arms, as RSF gains and army stumbles](#):** “The Sudanese army and allied groups are relying on young men with little or no military training to fight as foot soldiers against the RSF. Over the past week, recruitment has picked up across River Nile State since the RSF captured Wad Madani, Sudan’s second-largest city.”

See also

**21.12.23: AJE: [WFP temporarily halts food aid in parts of Sudan as fighting spreads](#):**

**21.12.23: Sudan War Monitor: [Fall of Wad Madani fuels criticism of army](#);**

**13.12.23: Guardian: [Soldiers accused of widespread looting from homes near Sudanese capital](#).**

Sudan / UAE

**18.12.23: AJE: [Sudan: When it is 'maximalist' to demand fighters vacate civilian homes](#):** “On November 28, General Yasser al-Atta, an assistant to al-Burhan, publicly accused the UAE, for the first time, of supporting the paramilitary. The Emirati response came soon after. As the IGAD summit was under way in Djibouti, the UAE declared three Sudanese diplomats persona non grata. The following day, Sudan’s government responded in kind and expelled 15 Emirati diplomats. The UAE has long been accused of fuelling war in Sudan. In September, the [New York Times revealed](#) that under the guise of saving refugees, the UAE is running an elaborate covert operation through Chad to back the RSF.

Thanks to the Emirati generous financial support and sophisticated weaponry, tens of thousands of impoverished and landless nomads from the Arabian diaspora of the Sahel countries, particularly Chad, Niger and Mali, have descended on Darfur and Khartoum for land and loot.”

Also see

**17.12.23: Reuters: [Sudan orders three Chad diplomats to leave in 'reciprocal' action-report](#):** This points to Déby Regime sidelining with RSF.

### **Sudan / Darfur**

**20.12.24: TNH: [Snapshots: How Sudan's conflict is impacting Darfur](#):** “As media attention wanes, we’ve asked Darfuri journalist and human rights monitor Ahmed Gouja to send us updates on how the conflict is impacting different towns and communities in different ways.”

Also see

**15.12.23: Guardian: [Rape, murder, looting: massacre in Ardamata is the latest chapter in Darfur’s horror story](#);**

**11.12.23: Sudantribune: [Sudanese refugees in Chad face Security, humanitarian Challenges: report](#).**

POMPES: [The Great Game of the UAE and Saudi Arabia in Sudan](#) by Jean-Baptiste Gallopin: This paper relies on interviews with actors and observers of the Sudanese political scene, and on an analysis of public or semi-public documents, including news articles, press releases and statements from political actors.

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[أقرأ الترجمة العربية هنا](#)

**29.06.23: FP: [Support Sudan’s Revolution, Not an Elite Peace Deal](#):** While violence escalates and civilians bear the brunt in horrific and targeted ways, failed cease-fires come and go. Courting the belligerents to make peace only legitimizes them as the primary protagonists in deciding Sudan’s future, right when they are brutally destroying it. Worse, every ounce of political capital spent on the generals is an ounce stolen from the Sudanese citizens who are still pursuing their country’s transformation.

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**14.11.23: CSIS: [Avoiding the 'Libya Scenario' in Sudan](#):** After seven months of fighting in Sudan, prospects for a clean end to the conflict and the restoration of a transitional government



appear nonexistent. Neither warring side has demonstrated the ability to deliver a knockout blow and, in the process, continues to deliver devastating consequences to civilians.

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16.11.23: CNN: [‘They called me a slave’: Witness testimony exposes alleged RSF-led campaign to enslave men and women in Sudan](#): “A CNN team in the Chadian refugee camp of Adre, across the border from El Geneina, spoke to over a dozen witnesses who described the abduction of people en masse, with women forced to perform sexual acts in exchange for food and water and both men and women being traded by their captors. Their accounts shed further light on the violence in the genocide-scarred western Sudanese region over the past five months.”

07.11.23 MEE: [Sudan: Almost all of Darfur falls to the RSF in severe blow to the army](#): “Sudan’s paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has seized the majority of the western Darfur region in a shock collapse of the Sudanese army that has huge implications for the six-month-old war. The development comes as talks between the warring parties in Jeddah, held under the auspices of the United States and Saudi Arabia, failed to achieve any breakthroughs. Leading the charge in Darfur is Abdul Rahim Hamdan Dagalo, brother of the RSF leader Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo, a man better known as Hemeti. Under Abdul Rahim Hamdan Dagalo, the RSF in recent weeks has secured control of four of Darfur’s five states.”

See also 05.11.23 Arab News: [How conflict-torn Sudan has become a magnet for fighters from the troubled Sahel](#); 08.11.23 BBC: [Sudan conflict: Thousands flee fresh ethnic killings in Darfur](#); 08.11.23 AJE: [Sudan’s Darfur refugees report ethnically driven killings by RSF](#); 10.11.23 AJE: [‘Corpses on streets’: Sudan’s RSF kills 1,300 in Darfur, monitors say](#); 15.11.23: Taz: [Kampf um die Nilbrücken\(Fight for the bridges over the Nile\)](#); 21.11.23: Guardian: [Sudan’s cycle of violence: ‘There is a genocide going on in West Darfur’](#); 22.11.23: Guardian: [Hunger crisis threatens Chad as funding for food aid falters](#); 22.11.23: AJE: [Fears of all-out ethnic war rise in Sudan’s Darfur](#); 26.11.23: Sudan Tribune: [New mass ethnic killings in Sudan’s Darfur region, says HRW](#); AJE 26.11.23: [Sudan aid workers risk ‘kidnap and rape’, experts warn](#)

19.11.23: Guardian: [The Guardian view on the war in Sudan: destruction and death are going largely unnoticed](#): “As civilians are forced from their homes, killed, raped and enslaved, the world is preoccupied by conflict elsewhere. More than 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed so far, and 4.8 million displaced internally, with another 1.2 million fleeing to neighbouring countries. More than 1,000 members of the Masalit community are believed to have been killed in Ardamta, West Darfur, in early November by the RSF and allied Arab militias.”

See also AJE 11.11.23: [‘Like a horror movie’: The men defending their homes in Sudan’s bloody war](#); AJE 11.11.23: [Violence in Sudan ‘verging on pure evil’, UN warns](#); 02.11.23 UNOCHA: [Sudan Humanitarian Update \(2 November 2023\)](#), with [latest map on refugee movements](#); AK 14.11.23: [Selektiver Humanismus \(Selective Humanism\)](#)

03.10.23: Guardian: [Sudan conflict ‘like planning for the apocalypse’, say aid workers](#): “Humanitarian officials say the widening conflict in Sudan has left them trying to ‘plan for the apocalypse’ as aid supply lines are disrupted and more people are displaced both internally and

across the country's borders. At least 5.4 million people have already been displaced by the fighting.”

**17.10.23: NZZ: [Vermittlerin im Krieg im Sudan: «Ganz ehrlich? Hoffnung habe ich keine» \(Mediator in the war in Sudan: "Honestly? I have no hope"\)](#) :** Six months after the war began, more than one million people have fled to neighbouring countries, and inside Sudan more than four million people are on the run. Thousands of bystanders have been killed. International mediation efforts have had little success, as the German political scientist Annette Weber has also experienced.

**19.10.23: TNH: [How mutual aid in Sudan is getting international support](#):** ”As international NGOs and the UN struggle to access certain areas, decentralised mutual aid networks – known as emergency response rooms (ERRs) – have stepped in to fill the vacuum.

In acknowledgement of this reality, donors, international NGOs and UN agencies are trying to shift their programmes to support these local volunteer-led networks, but deep-seated bureaucracy – standing in stark contrast to mutual aid groups' nimbleness and agility – has meant that only a fraction of the millions of dollars promised to them have been received by ERR volunteers.”

**20.10.23: Guardian: [Thousands of refugees in danger as Sudan fighting spreads from Khartoum](#):** “Fighting between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has spread south of Khartoum towards Gezira state, endangering the lives of thousands of people who have fled there from the capital.

The conflict is also intensifying in South Kordofan state, where a large rebel force, the SPLMN, that mobilised in June, has been relentlessly attacking army barracks, and in Darfur, where Arab militias backed by or affiliated to the RSF have been accused of conducting a brutal campaign of ethnic violence.”

### **Sudan/Germany**

**20.10.23: taz: [Steuergelder für die Miliz \(Tax money for the militia\)](#):** “At the beginning of October, a joint investigation by several European media such as Zeit Online and NZZ am Sonntag revealed that European taxpayers' money had also indirectly contributed to the rise of the RSF: via the security company Shield Protective Solutions, which is part of the RSF's shadow economy and which, until the outbreak of war, guarded - and in some cases still guards - buildings of Western institutions in Sudan on a large scale.”

*See also*

**01.10.23: Zeit: [Sudan: Unfreiwillige Helfer \(Involuntary Helpers\)](#).**

**26.10.23: Guardian: [Sudanese paramilitary group says it has seized country's second-largest city](#):** “Claim by Rapid Support Forces to have taken the trade hub of Nyala could mark a turning point in the war.”

*See also*

**26.10.23: AJE: [Sudan warring sides resume peace talks in Saudi Arabia](#);**

**01.11.23: taz: [RSF-Miliz in Sudan erobert mehr Städte \(RSF militia in Sudan captures more cities\)](#):** “After their capture of Nyala, the largest town in the western Sudanese region of Darfur and hometown of RSF leader Mohammed Hamdan Daglo, known as Hametti, last Thursday, the RSF militias also took control of the town of Zalingei, capital of Central Darfur province, on Tuesday. ...

On Monday evening, the RSF had reported the expulsion of the government army from Balila airbase in West Kordofan state, which borders South Darfur. The military airbase at Balila had previously been used by Sudan's government forces for air strikes and had been "liberated with great success", the RSF announced. At the same time, they had taken control of the Balila oil field. Before the war, it was one of Sudan's most important oil fields remaining after the secession of South Sudan."

<https://migration-control.info/en/blog/sudan-rcs-the-political-vision-to-end-the-war/>

<https://migration-control.info/ar/blog/knt-shhd-aal-motk-y-lgnyn/>

## **Sudan/Darfur**

**05.09.23: AJE: [In Sudan's South Darfur, armed men pillage, loot under cover of fighting](#):** On August 21, the Sudanese army killed about 24 civilians shelling a market in Nyala, the capital of South Darfur. Residents believe that fighters from the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces were nearby, drawing the attack, but none was killed in it. Two days later, some 30 civilians – mostly women and children – were reportedly caught in a crossfire between the RSF and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) while hiding under Teiba Bridge, part of which fell, killing everyone underneath.

*See also*

**07.09.23: AJE: [Darfur victims await justice at ICC as Sudan war rages on](#).**

**10.09.23: AJE: [Sudanese army kills at least 40 people in a drone attack on Khartoum](#):** "A drone attack on an open market south of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, has killed at least 40 people, activists and medical workers said, as the military and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) battle for control of the country. At least 70 others were injured in the attack in Khartoum's Mayo neighbourhood on Sunday, according to resistance committees and two healthcare workers at the Bashair University Hospital, where the casualties were treated. Many of them will require amputations."

*See also*

**06.09.23: AJE: [At least 32 civilians killed in Sudan army attacks: Activists](#).**

**21.09.23: AJE: [Analysis: Port Sudan fighting reflects tribal-army tensions](#):** "For the first time in the conflict in Sudan, fighting broke out in Port Sudan between a tribal militia and the Sudanese army on Monday [18 September], and analysts say this reflects mounting tensions between eastern tribes and the army. Some eastern tribes fear the Sudanese army's dominance threatens their ownership of land and could lead to an escalation in violence."

**23.09.23: AJE: [Sudan army chief: 'Revolution can be restored'](#):** Speaking to Al Jazeera in New York on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, the military leader voiced his desire for a peaceful resolution to end fighting that has killed thousands and displaced millions of civilians. (But do not believe Burhan).

*See also*

**06.09.23: AJE: [US imposes sanctions on leaders in Sudan's RSF over 'extensive' abuses](#);**

07.09.23: AJE: [Sudan's army chief al-Burhan meets Qatar's Sheikh Tamim in diplomatic push](#);

15.09.23: taz: [Die UN-Diplomatie in Sudan ist gescheitert](#) (UN Diplomacy in Sudan has Failed);

17.09.23: AJE: [Sudan's armed rivals fight on another front, international legitimacy](#).

15.08.23: Ayin: [The Road to Adré, Sudan's most dangerous journey](#): The route to safety for Darfuris fleeing ethnically targeted violence by Sudan's paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and allied militias is a relatively short 30-kilometre road that snakes a path to a refugee camp in neighbouring Chad. But those who have recently traversed the road – studded with militia checkpoints and strewn with corpses and mass graves – say it is the most dangerous journey they have ever undertaken.

See also 03.08.23: AJE: [Widespread war crimes committed in Sudan, Amnesty International says](#); 15.08.23: AJE: ['Every checkpoint could be your last': The perilous road to safety for Darfuri refugees](#); 16.08.23: AJE: [UN: One million people flee Sudan as situation 'spirals out of control'](#); 17.08.23: AJE: [HRW, UN raise alarm over rape accusations against Sudan's RSF](#); 17.08.23: taz: [Humanitäre Krise in Tschad: Flüchtlinge aus Sudan verhungert](#) (Refugees from Sudan Die of Hunger)

25.08.23: AJE: [UN warns Sudan conflict 'threatens to consume the entire country'](#): “The war in Sudan is fuelling a humanitarian emergency of epic proportions’, Martin Griffiths, the under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator said in a statement on Friday.”

See also 01.08.23: TNH: [Sudanese aid workers face hundreds of job losses](#); 22.08.23: AJE: [Fighting for army base rages for third day in Sudan's capital Khartoum](#); 28.08.23: AJE: [Sudan's RSF floats 'peace plan' as army chief says no deal with 'traitors'](#); 29.08.23: AJE: [Sudan army chief visits Egypt on first trip abroad since conflict broke out](#); AJE 30.08.: ['Political ploy': Activists, experts rubbish RSF's Sudan peace proposal](#)

01.08.23 **Fanack**: [EU and Egyptian Migration Policies Exacerbate Humanitarian Crisis in Sudan](#): “Over the last weeks, it has become increasingly difficult for Sudanese people to flee to neighboring Egypt. According to an official statement, Egypt has changed its entry requirements on June 10th, 2023, to better regulate the influx of people, and to counter ‘unlawful activities.’ As a consequence of the new policies, many people find themselves stuck between the raging war and the Sudan-Egypt border.”

**For the following sections, please find the links to the articles in the respective Monthly Press Reviews**

[https://migration-control.info/documents/121/2023-07-MONTHLY\\_REVIEW.pdf](https://migration-control.info/documents/121/2023-07-MONTHLY_REVIEW.pdf)

24.07.23: Al Jazeera: RsF atrocities pile up in Darfur after 100 days of Sudan fighting: “After 100 days of war in Sudan, the most harrowing atrocities have occurred in West Darfur where reports of mass graves, summary executions and burned villages have been documented and verified by the

United Nations and rights groups.”

See also

11.07.23: NYT: sudanese City (Omdourman)

becomes Center of ‘New Phase’ of War;

13.07.23: AJE: Mass graves discovered in

Darfur as Egypt hosts sudan summit;

21.06.23: MPC blog: Overview of displacement in sudan: The causes, dynamics, and consequences;

20.07.23: Concern: The latest from sudan:

"This is the worst crisis I've ever come across";

24.07.23: AJE: 100 days of fighting in sudan and no peace in sight: What to know

[https://migration-control.info/documents/111/2023-06-MONTHLY\\_REVIEW\\_KD5vvcO.pdf](https://migration-control.info/documents/111/2023-06-MONTHLY_REVIEW_KD5vvcO.pdf)

Egypt/Sudan

27.06.23: Al Jazeera: Stuck in limbo:

Frustration, despair at Sudan-Egypt border [Background Report]: “Thousands of people fleeing the war in Sudan are stranded in the town of Wadi Halfa, by the border with Egypt, facing an uncertain future. [...] Sudan descended into chaos in mid-April after months of rising tensions exploded into an open conflict between rival generals in the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) who are seeking to control the country. Thousands of Sudanese have been trapped between the violent clashes and the increasingly dire conditions at the congested border crossings.”

26.06.23: taz: RSF-Miliz rückt in Khartoum vor

(RSF advances in Khartoum): “In Sudan's capital Khartoum, the bloody power struggle between the army and the paramilitary militia RSF (Rapid Support Forces) may be about to be decided. The RSF, commanded by former Vice President Hamdan Daglo Hametti, reported on Monday the capture of one of the most important headquarters of the Sudanese security apparatus: the headquarters of the Central Reserve Police (CRP) in the south of Khartoum and the neighboring Awad Khogali military camp.”

See also

13.06.23: Al Jazeera: Ethnic violence in Sudan raises genocide alarm as war rages on;

15.06.23: Al Jazeera: West Darfur governor

abducted, killed as war in Sudan spreads;  
16.06.23: Al Jazeera: As Sudan war rages,  
rival sides accused of looting, diverting aid;  
19.06.23: Al Jazeera: Donors pledge nearly  
\$1.5bn for Sudan crisis response, UN says;  
27.06.23 UN: Soudan : difficultés  
d'acheminement de l'aide dans un contexte  
d'escalade du conflit (Sudan: difficulties in  
delivering aid as conflict escalates)  
29.06.23: taz: Darfur: Verbrannte Erde,  
verwesende Leichen (War in Darfur:  
Scorched earth, decaying corpses)

[https://migration-control.info/documents/118/2023-05-MONTHLY\\_REVIEW.pdf](https://migration-control.info/documents/118/2023-05-MONTHLY_REVIEW.pdf)

04.05.23: New Lines Mag: A Digital Campaign  
to Save the People of Sudan: “How diaspora  
communities are plugging the gaps left  
by international aid organizations by  
arranging humanitarian help for those  
stuck in the war. [...] At the start of fighting  
and out of concern for the safety of their  
staff, aid groups such as the World Food  
Program quickly halted operations. Non-  
governmental organizations left their posts  
and international embassies evacuated  
personnel. [...] To mitigate the crisis, and  
with little support, local organizations had  
to move quickly. Resistance committees,  
informal neighborhood-wide networks that  
had organized nationwide protests during  
the revolution in 2019, began administering  
aid through the support of digital platforms.  
Volunteers surveyed and recruited doctors  
to open makeshift clinics. They began  
orchestrating evacuations of the sick and  
the elderly, women and children caught in  
the crossfire. They used Twitter as a way to  
warn residents of the presence of armed  
forces and began to outline safe zones  
and routes for those who were looking to  
escape but could not be reached.”

See also

01.05.23: Al Jazeera: Sudanese civilian  
groups band together to provide essential  
aid

Sudan/Chad

10.05.23: NYT: Fleeing Generals at War  
and Violent Militias, Many Say ‘We’re Not  
Coming Back’: “The war in Sudan has  
unleashed a new wave of violence in the  
western region of Darfur, sending tens of

thousands into neighboring Chad, where a new humanitarian crisis is looming.”

See also

24.05.23: Guardian: Race against time to stop ‘humanitarian disaster’ among Sudan refugees in Chad;

15.05.23: Al Jazeera: Fighting rages in West Darfur as Sudan marks one month of warfare;

15.05.23: Al Jazeera: Sudan fighting: One month on and no solution in sight;

12.05.23: Der Spiegel: Warum im Sudan viel zu wenig humanitäre Hilfe ankommt (Why far too little humanitarian aid reaches Sudan);

08.05.23: The Africa Report: Sudan: What’s wrong with the US-Saudi-mediated talks in Jeddah?;

07.05.23: Al Jazeera: Sudan residents describe raids, evictions by RSF soldiers;

03.05.23: Al Jazeera: Could an old tribal foe undercut Sudan’s Hemedti?;

02.05.23: Guardian: Europe warily eyes security implications of a protracted conflict in Sudan;

01.05.23: Al Jazeera: UN refugee agency warns more than 800,000 may flee Sudan;

01.05.23: Al Jazeera: In Chad, pregnant Sudanese refugees give birth without shelter;

01.05.23: TNH: Hard borders and little aid: How civilians are escaping Sudan’s conflict. Sudan/South Sudan

12.05.23: Al Jazeera: Clouds gather over South Sudan as battles rage next door: “Fighting between Sudan’s army and RSF could upend South Sudan’s shaky peace process due to oil exports and demographic concerns.”

Sudan

15.05.23: Le Monde : Le Soudan, eldorado des mercenaires étrangers (Sudan, Eldorado for foreign mercenaries): “The RSF posts videos on social networks of fighters expressing support for them in Chad or Niger. For Abdel Fattah Al-Bourhane, head of the Sudanese army and Hemedti's great rival, "mercenaries from Chad, the Central African Republic and Niger" are fighting among the enemy forces. The army even claimed recently to have killed "a foreign sniper. The UN envoy to Sudan, Volker

Perthes, has also repeated: "The number of mercenaries coming from Mali, Chad and Niger to support the RSF is not insignificant." Witnesses in Khartoum say they have heard SRF fighters speaking French, suggesting they are Chadian."

See also

11.05.23: DW: How the Sudan crisis threatens the entire Sahel;

06.05.23: Al Jazeera: Will Ethiopia and Eritrea be dragged into Sudan's complex war?

Sudan/USA

16.05.23: Al-Monitor: Washington ignored warnings on Sudan days before descent into chaos: "The outbreak of fighting triggered a wave of criticism over the Biden administration's decision to continue working with the generals to carry forth Sudan's transition to democratic elections even after they ousted the country's civilian-led transitional government in 2021. Under the direction of the State Department's top official for Africa Molly Phee, US officials carried on shuttle negotiations with Burhan and Hemedti with the involvement of British, 4Back to Page 1

Saudi and Emirati officials, but without the participation of key Sudanese civil society groups."

See also

04.05.23: taz: „Deutschland hat Sudan mit Waffen vollgepumpt“ ("Germany pumped Sudan full of weapons")

Sudan

16.05.23: Al Jazeera: Women speak out about sexual violence in Sudan fighting: "Multiple accounts of rape perpetrated by the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have emerged across Sudan – as well as one documented case of a rape by an army soldier – as activists and medical professionals take to social media to warn others and provide a critical support network for survivors and women at risk of sexual violence."

Sudan

16.05.23: ak: Die torpedierte Revolution (The torpedoed revolution): "Even now, in the midst of war, the committees perform vital tasks. They scout out the routes that enable people to flee the embattled neighborhoods.



At the same time, they maintain essential supplies by bringing medicine and food to the remaining residents. They have also launched the "No to War" campaign. You can find the slogan sprayed on city walls, in revolutionary chants, there are also protests and activism on social media. They clearly oppose both warring parties and remember the crimes of both generals."

Sudan

21.05.23: taz: Waffenstillstand für Sudan vereinbart (Ceasefire agreed for Sudan): "Sudan's warring parties have agreed to a cease-fire, compliance with which could be the first step toward a possible end to the war that has been raging for five weeks in the northeastern African country."

See also

24.05.23: taz: Kämpfe in Sudan dauern an: „Die Zerstörung eines Landes“ (Fights in Sudan Continue: The Destruction of a Country): "According to the UN, 25 of the country's 45 million inhabitants are now dependent on humanitarian aid, but it is not there. The UN now counts more than one million new internally displaced persons in Sudan since fighting broke out and 319,000 new Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries."

[https://migration-control.info/documents/119/2023-04-MONTHLY\\_REVIEW.pdf](https://migration-control.info/documents/119/2023-04-MONTHLY_REVIEW.pdf)

15.04.23: Al Jazeera: Fighting erupts in Sudan after months of tension: Sudan woke up to heavy clashes between the army and a powerful paramilitary force known as the Rapid Support Forces on Saturday. The two rivals have long competed for relevance and power, but an internationally backed political process launched last year exacerbated tensions between them, analysts and activists say. Civilians in the capital of Khartoum reported seeing armoured vehicles from both forces roaming the streets, while hearing heavy gunfire in multiple urban quarters.

See also Al Jazeera 13.04.23: Fears in Sudan as army and paramilitary force face off; Map of fighting 17.04.23 (NYT, paywall)

18.04.23: NYT: Fighting in Sudan Traps Families as Generals Fail to Keep a Cease-Fire: "Terrified to step outside because of firefights and bands of armed men in the streets, residents remain stuck in their homes with dwindling supplies of food, water and medicine."

19.04.23: NYT: Sudan's Generals Dined With Peace Negotiators, Then Started a War: "For the last five days, fighting has raged in Khartoum and across Sudan, taking hundreds of lives and opening a volatile and unpredictable chapter for Africa's third-largest country. On Wednesday, some residents who had been hiding in their homes without food, water or electricity rushed to flee during a patchy 24-hour cease-fire, fully expecting the fighting to continue."

19.04.23: TNH: Sudan unrest: The view from Darfur: "Fighting between Sudan's

army and the country's main paramilitary force for control of the capital, Khartoum, has entered its fifth day. But battles are also raging in the long-restive western Darfur region, deepening an already acute humanitarian and security crisis."

See also 18.04.23: taz: Kämpfe in der Region Darfur in Sudan (Fighting in the Darfur region of Sudan); 27.04.23: Al Jazeera: Shifting alliances in Sudan's Darfur as new civil war fears rise

20.04.23: FP: In Sudan, U.S. Policies Paved the Way for War: "If there was a moment when hope for democracy was lost in Sudan, it was when this transitional constitution was agreed to [...] Perhaps the greatest example of U.S. delusions was Washington's insistence on calling Sudan's transition "civilian-led." There was nothing about Sudan's transition that was civilian-led. The generals publicly committed to reform and democracy, but it seems the only people who believed them were U.S. and U.N. officials."

20.04.23: taz: Zivile Hilfe zwischen den Fronten (Civilian aid between the fronts): The resistance committees, local grassroots organizations, support their neighborhoods in distributing water and food where it is still available. They also resort to means of communication established on the walls of the city. The committees have a lot of experience in self-organization and logistics. Together with the Sudanese Medical Association, they had set up an elaborate network during the revolution to guarantee medical care in crisis situations. But after five days of bitter fighting, they lack the necessary operating resources.

20.04.23: Al Jazeera: The soft-power campaign of Sudan's RSF leader 'Hemedti': "Leader of the Rapid Support Forces has used global public relations firms to convince observers he is a force for good."

Sudan 20.04.23: Guardian: Sudan's outsider: how a paramilitary leader fell out with the army and plunged the country into war [Background read]: "His unconventional background means he has few allies among Sudan's political elites and military. But as a politician who also happens to own immensely valuable goldmines and run the largest private army in Africa – with about 70,000 soldiers at his disposal – this has not, at least until now, proved an insurmountable obstacle."

21.04.23: Al Jazeera: Protracted war predicted in Sudan with threat of intervention: "Analysts warn the battle for capital Khartoum is expected to be long and bloody but the army should capture the city since it has a larger military arsenal."

21.04.23: taz: People need protection (Die Menschen brauchen Schutz): Open the door for threatened people from Sudan and finally a secure status for the many who are already there - that would be the right step now. If you can't do anything for peace in Sudan - you can always do something for people.

22.04.23: Al Jazeera: Sudan 'resistance' activists mobilise as crisis escalates: "...activists from hundreds of neighbourhoods mobilised to establish committees of medics, nurses and engineers across the country. Their tasks varied from providing shelter to the displaced, rehabilitating hospitals and saving lives amid shelling, gunfire and bombing."

3.04.23: Al Jazeera: Crowdsourcing #safety: How Twitter is helping civilians in Sudan: "A civilian network organised mainly through Twitter is helping Sudanese people where aid groups cannot."

24.04.23 NYT: Civilians Flee Fighting in Sudan for Troubled Neighboring Countries: Those displaced are streaming into nations such as Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, adding to a refugee crisis in the region.<sup>6</sup>

See also 29.04.23: Al Jazeera: Sudanese flee to Egypt as Cairo works to avoid 'refugee crisis'

25.04.23: Al Jazeera: Sudan fighting forces aid groups to halt, spreading suffering: "For 2023, UN agencies and partners – about 90 organisations in all – had published a

Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan that aimed to help 80 percent of the estimated 15.8 million people in need in the country and to “support the implementation of resilience”. In their estimates, the number of people needing the most basic assistance to stay alive – food, healthcare, water and sanitation – was about 11 million, with big concentrations in the country’s south and east. But these plans were halted.”

Sudan 25.04.23: taz: Ungewisser Zufluchtsort am Nil (Uncertain refuge on the Nile): For days, people have been fleeing the capital to al-Jazirah, many coming as far as Wad Madani. Whereas a ticket by bus from Khartoum to Madani had previously cost 5,000 Sudanese pounds, or about 7.50 euros, it now costs six times that amount: 30,000 pounds. The cost of the bus to the Egyptian border is now said to be over 160,000 pounds, which is over 250 euros. In Wad Madani, life is becoming increasingly expensive. According to Norwegian Refugee Aid, prices for basic foodstuffs have risen by 40 to 100 percent. And there is already a shortage of gasoline. Gasoline is therefore sold expensively on the black market.

26.04.23: Al Jazeera: Humanitarian fears as thousands of Sudanese flee to Chad on foot: “Since fierce fighting broke out in Sudan on April 15, an estimated 20,000 people have entered Chad and at least 100,000 are set to arrive, the United Nations said on Tuesday, raising concerns about the stability of a fragile region.”

26.04.23 FP: Sudan’s Warring Generals Ignore Truce: Summary of foreign interests in Sudan. Similar: 22.04.23 Al-Monitor: Meet Sudan's web of warlords, foreign backers and their tangled alignments with an extensive analysis of actors.

27.04.23: NYT: Looting, Roadblocks: Paramilitary Is a Scary Neighbor in Sudan’s Capital: In the 12 days since war broke out in Sudan, the residents in the capital of Khartoum have learned to survive, living side by side with armed fighters. Civilians negotiate with a feared paramilitary faction at roadblocks for safe passage, grudgingly share food and water with them, and sometimes receive warnings about an upcoming battle — giving residents time to either bolt or run back inside and lock their doors. The fighters have moved into homes and taken over stores and hospitals, alternatively terrifying and wooing civilians.<sup>7</sup>

In another, they invited community members to share in the spoils of their looting. In another, they turned vigilantes, punishing petty criminals.

27.04.23: Foreign Affairs: Sudan’s Descent Into Chaos: Comment by Alex de Waal: “What is happening in Sudan is a mobster shootout, and the world is running away from it.”

28.04.23: Al Jazeera: What next for Sudan fighting after top Bashir-era officials freed: “Leading aides of Sudan’s former longtime ruler Omar al-Bashir are now free after reports of a prison break earlier this week amid the conflict that has gripped the country. As figures from Sudan’s political Islamic movement, which came to power via al-Bashir’s military coup in 1989, their revival could tilt the balance of power in the war between Sudan’s army and a rival paramilitary.”

01.05.23: Al Jazeera: UN refugee agency warns more than 800,000 may flee Sudan: “In consultation with all concerned governments and partners, we’ve arrived at a planning figure of 815,000 people that may flee into the seven neighbouring countries,” Raouf Mazou, UNHCR assistant high commissioner for refugees, told a member-state briefing in Geneva, Switzerland. Some 73,000 have already left Sudan, he added. Mazou’s estimate includes approximately 580,000 Sudanese, while the others are refugees who had settled in the country for safety.