KEY FINDINGS

Civilian protection and accountability in Sudan

SRL Swiss | EN | 25.10.2026

1. The Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces retained rival command and economic structures. The 2019 transition and subsequent negotiations failed to establish effective civilian control; the 2021 coup further weakened oversight. The conflict therefore extends beyond a personal dispute between commanders.

2. The report distinguishes ethnically targeted violence in Darfur, airstrikes, retaliatory executions, detention and restrictions on relief. Attribution and severity follow the evidence for each actor and locality; impartial assessment does not require treating all parties' conduct as identical.

3. Assistance needs, acute food insecurity and cross-border movements measure different populations and periods. The report cites 33.7 million people needing assistance in 2026, but warns against adding incompatible indicators or interpreting missing famine data as an improvement.

Priorities for action

Parties must stop unlawful attacks and abuses and enable relief. Record authorisations, delays and actual delivery separately. Preserve original evidence securely without making access to services conditional on testimony.

The report is a public-source review with a 15 October 2026 cut-off, not field research or a criminal judgment. Proposed review intervals are SRL Swiss recommendations, not commitments accepted by institutions.

SRL Swiss, The Sudan Crisis, revision 2.0, 15 October 2026, pp. 2, 5 and 33–36.

Source PDF