

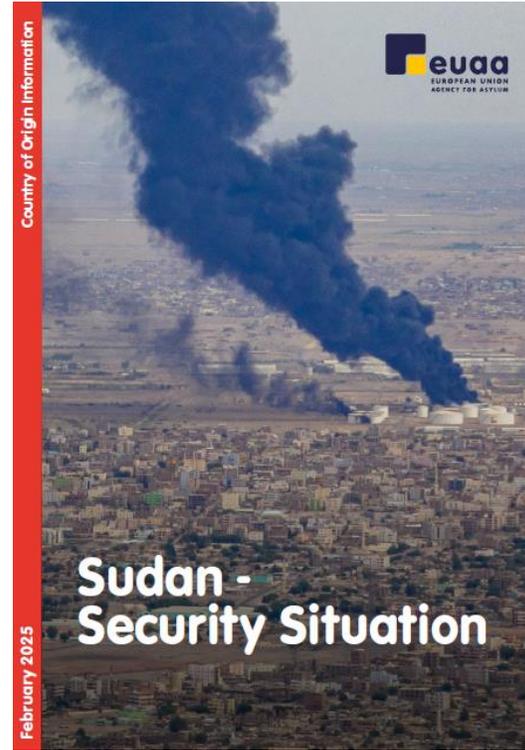
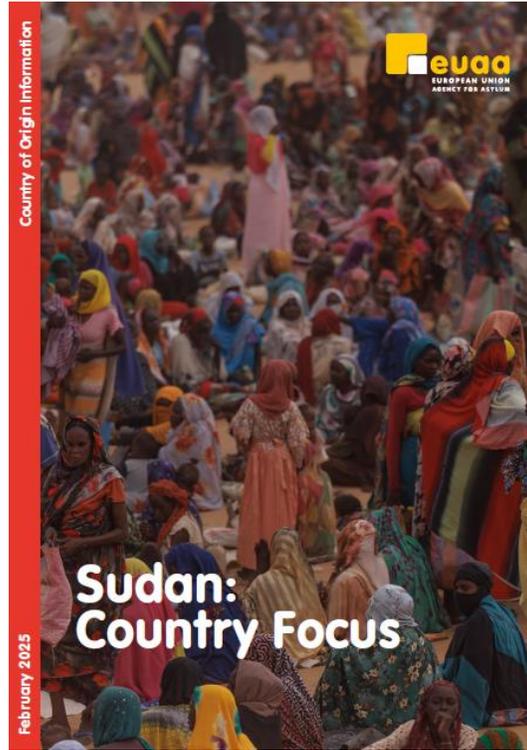
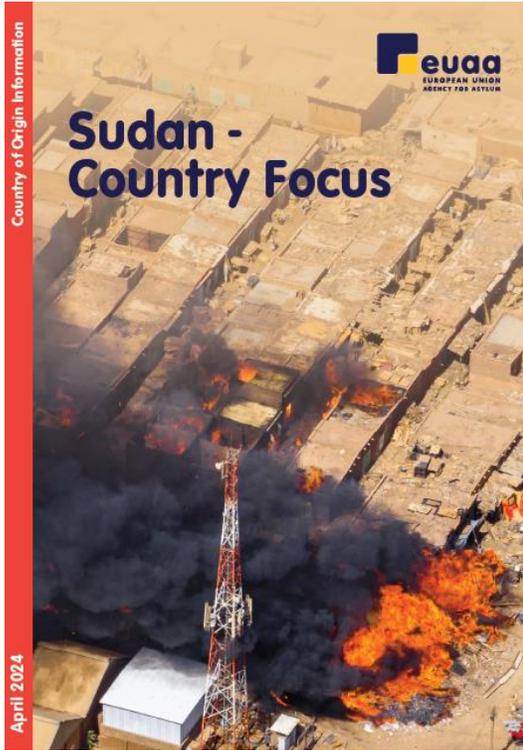


2025 Country Talk: Sudan

Country Guidance Sudan

Online - 17 July 2025

Country of Origin Information Reports and Queries



euaa
EUROPEAN UNION
AGENCY FOR ASYLUM

COI QUERY

Country of Origin	SUDAN
Title	Major political, security, humanitarian and human rights developments
Reference period	1 December 2024 to 21 March 2025
Topic(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political situation 2. Security situation 3. Humanitarian situation 4. Human Rights

Disclaimer

This response to a COI query has been elaborated according to the [EUAA COI Report Methodology](#) and [EUAA Writing and Referencing Guide](#).

Query responses are produced in response to COI information requests received from asylum authorities within EU+ countries or initiated by EUAA based on COI information needs. Query responses are produced within a limited time period, typically within 5 to 10 days. Within these time constraints, the information provided in this response has been researched, evaluated and processed with utmost care.

All sources used are referenced and cited in the bibliography section. A quality review has been performed in line with the above mentioned COI methodology. This document does not claim to be exhaustive or conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to international protection. If a certain event, person or organisation is not mentioned in the report, this does not mean that the event has not taken place or that the person or organisation does not exist. Terminology used should not be regarded as indicative of a particular legal position.

The information in the response does not necessarily reflect the opinion of EUAA and makes no political statement whatsoever. The target audience is caseworkers, COI researchers, policy makers, and decision-making authorities. Any event taking place after the reference period is not included in this query response.

Please cite as: EUAA, COI Query – Sudan - Major political, security, humanitarian developments and human rights, 09 April 2025. [url](#)

1

Country Guidance: Sudan

General guidance and methodological remarks



Country Guidance: explained

Outlines the general guidance relied upon in this analysis, as well as the methodological framework, approach and indicators used in CG docs.

January 2025

Country Guidance: Sudan

Publication date: 23 June 2025

The 'Country Guidance: Sudan' represents Member States' joint assessment of the situation in the country of origin in relation to the applicable international and EU legislation on international protection. The guidance note, accompanied by the common analysis, was finalised by the Country Guidance Network of senior policy officials in May 2025 and was endorsed by the EUAA Management Board in June 2025.

In addition to this electronic publication, the 'Country Guidance: Sudan' (June 2025) is available in pdf format.

[Read more online](#) [Download the PDF](#)

Guidance note

Common analysis

1. General situation in Sudan

- 2. Actors of persecution or serious harm
- 3. Refugee status
- 4. Subsidiary protection
- 5. Actors of protection
- 6. Internal protection alternative
- 7. Exclusion



Refugee status

- General remarks
- 3.1. Ethnic groups
- 3.2. Individuals fearing forced recruitment by the RSF
- 3.3. Members of the Resistance committees (RCs) and Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs)
- 3.4. Members of political parties, unions and civil society organisations
- 3.5. Community leaders, human rights activists and lawyers
- 3.6. Journalists and other media workers
- 3.7. Humanitarian and healthcare workers
- 3.8. Civilians from areas associated with the opposing warring party
- 3.9. Women and girls
- 3.10. Children
- 3.11. Persons with diverse SOGIESC

Step 1: Do the reported acts qualify as persecution?

This part provides examples of acts reported to be committed against individuals belonging to the profile as well as guidance on whether such acts would reach the level of persecution according to Article 9 QD/QR.

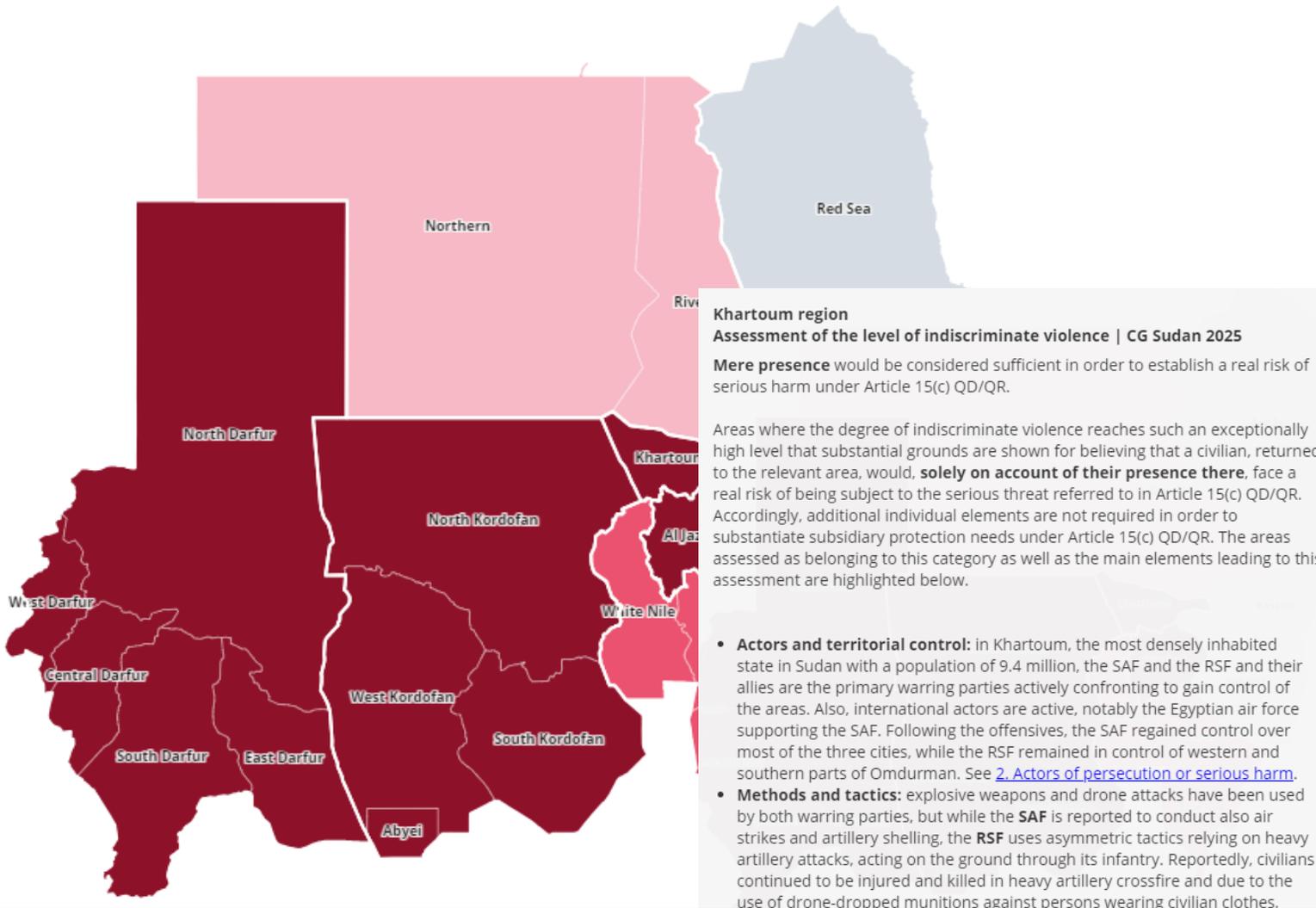
Step 2: What is the level of risk of persecution?

This part assesses how likely it is for applicants within the profile to have a well-founded fear of persecution. Further guidance is provided with regard to the circumstances which should be taken into account in the individual assessment, addressing also how they would impact the risk.

Step 3: Is there a ground for persecution?

This part provides guidance on whether, in case of established well-founded fear of persecution, this would be connected to a reason falling within the provision of Article 10 QD/QR (nexus).

Subsidiary protection



Regional approach –
Differentiated where relevant

In view of the **fluidity** of the ongoing conflicts, the most recent available COI should always be taken in consideration.

Actors in the conflict



Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF)

SLM-Tambour
SA
Eastern battalion

JEM
SPLM-N-Agar
SLM-MM

Darfur Joint
Protection
Forces
(Nov 2023)

October 2024

Central Reserve Force
Popular resistance batallions
Popular mobilisation



Rapid Support Forces (RSF)

Darfuri Arab Militia Groups
Tamazuj (August 2023)
Mercenaries

February 2025

SLM-TC

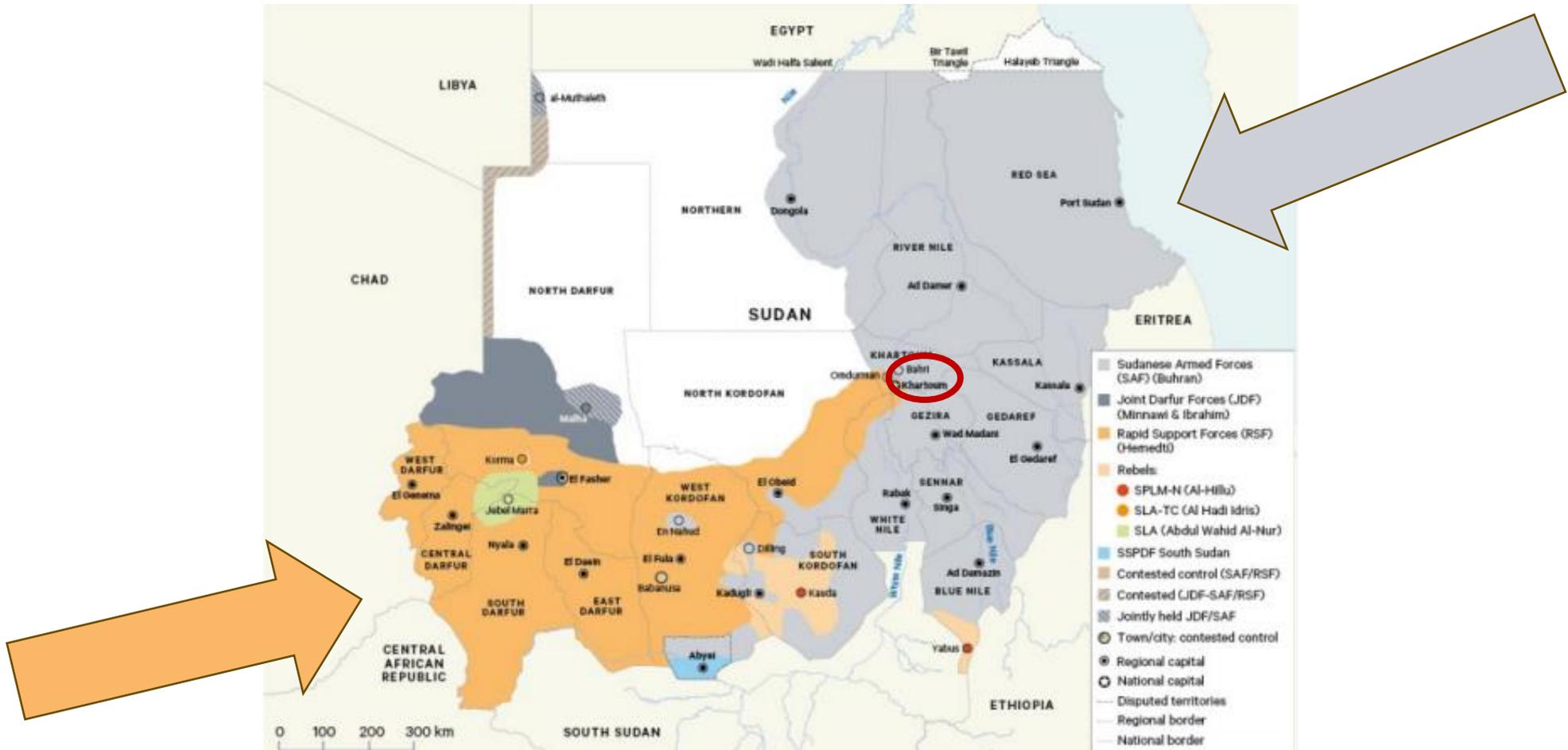
SPLM-M-AL-Hilu

Sudan Shield Forces

Mobilisation



General context – Conflict dynamics



Refugee status profiles: Ethnic groups [1]

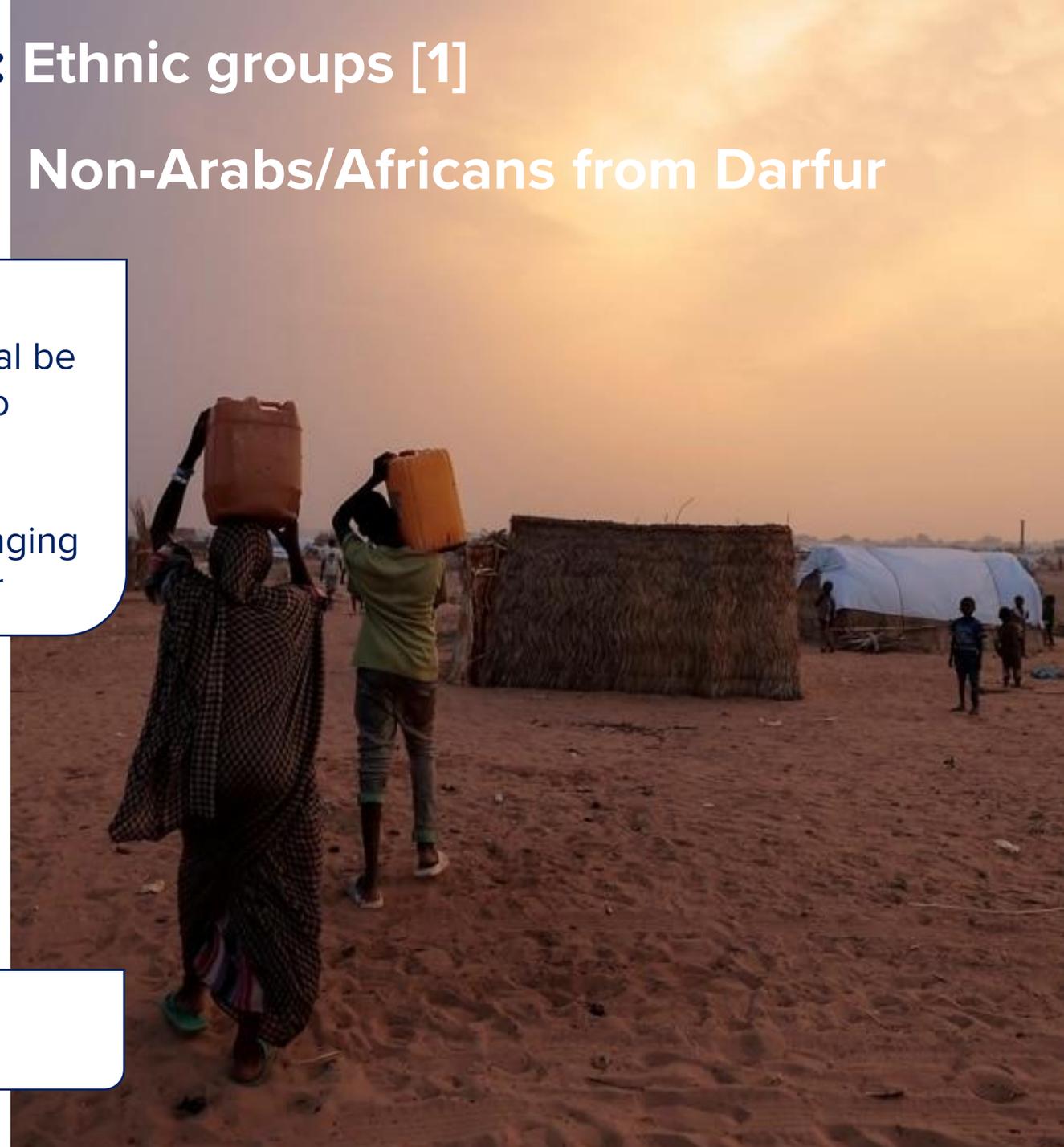
Non-Arabs/Africans from Darfur

Level of risk:

- A well-founded fear of persecution would in general be substantiated for individuals belonging to non-Arab Darfuri groups residing in Darfur, in particular the Masalit, the Zaghawa and the Fur
- Risk-impacting circumstances For individuals belonging to non-Arab Darfuri groups, residing outside Darfur

- 
- Political profile/visibility:
 - Displacement
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Area of origin/residence

Nexus: Race, (imputed) political opinion.
Link to Violence against women for CRSV



■ Non-Arabs in Darfur



- Approximately 80 different tribes live in Darfur:
 - About **30** of them consider themselves Arab
 - About **50** consider themselves non-Arab/Africans. Largest tribes: **Fur**, **Zaghawa** and **Masalit**
- Killings, summary execution, torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including rape and other forms of sexual violence was perpetrated on a large scale during RSF attacks in cities and IDP camps in Darfur.

Refugee status profiles: Ethnic groups [2]

Nuba from the Kordofans

Level of risk: Risk-impacting circumstances for Nuba:

- Political profile/visibility
- Area of residence
- Displacement
- Gender
- Age

Nexus: Race and/or nationality, (imputed) political opinion.
Link to Violence against women for CRSV

■ Nuba in South Kordofan



- Nuba mountains
- Recruited by either the SAF or the SPLM-al-Hilu
- RSF and SAF targeting along ethnic lines

Refugee status profiles: Forced recruitment by the RSF

Acts:

- forced recruitment
- Other acts to which individuals targeted for forced recruitment by the RSF could be exposed
- refusing forced recruitment

Level of risk:

Well-founded fear of persecution would in general be substantiated for individuals who refused to join the RSF or escaped the forced recruitment.

Risk-impacting circumstances to be forcibly recruited:

- Age and gender
- Ethnic background
- Displacement
- Place of residence or origin
- Previous military activity

Nexus: (imputed) political opinion.





Forced recruitment by the RSF

Widespread and systematic recruitment practices, including:

- tribal mobilisation
- financial incentives
- coercion

Refugee status profiles: Women and Girls

- Violence against women and girls
- Forced and child marriage
- Female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C)
- Trafficking in women and girls



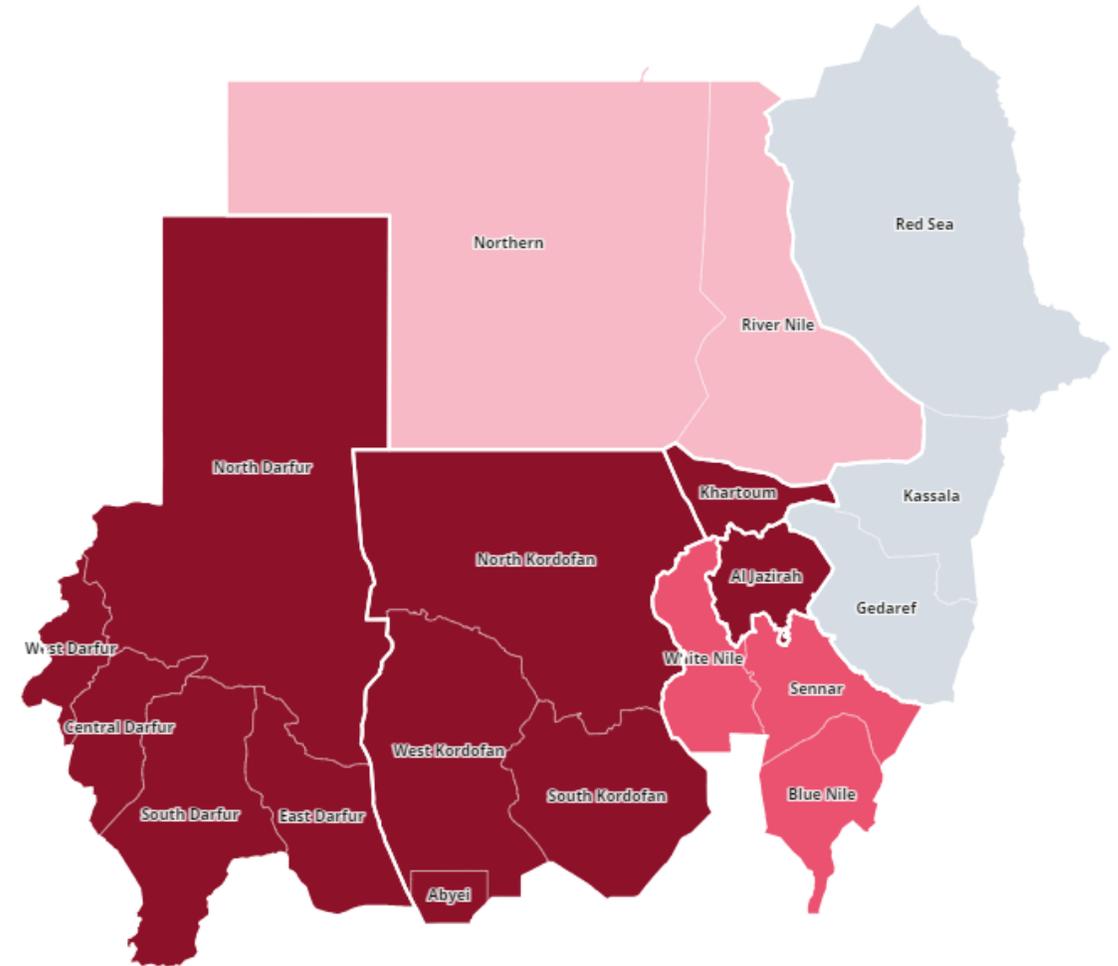
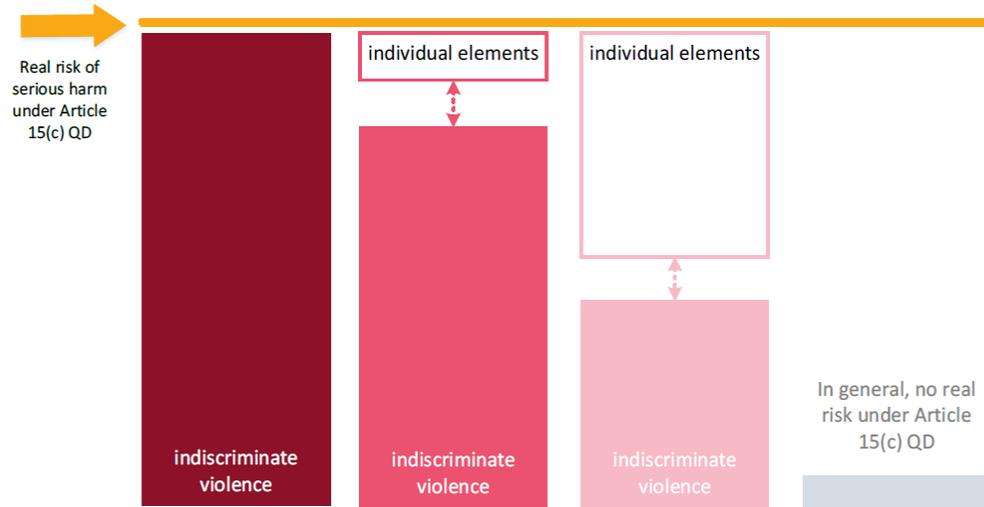
■ Women and Girls

- Increased GBV
- Rape as a weapon of war
- Ethnic dimension
- Underreporting
- Other risks: kidnapping for ransom, abductions, trafficking, sexual exploitation, forced marriages (to RSF soldiers), slavery and sexual slavery



Article 15(c) QD: indiscriminate violence

Holistic assessment of the level of indiscriminate violence by region



*Reference period: 1 July 2022 - 31 January 2024, unless differently specified

■ Humanitarian situation

- Worst humanitarian crisis in the world:
48 mln population: 1 in 2 in need of assistance, 1 in 4 displaced
- Unprecedented mass displacement
- Hunger
- Collapsed health care system
- Poverty and deterioration of living conditions
- Internal travel restrictions



Internal Protection Alternative



Taking into account the assessment with regard to the three criteria under Article 8 QD/QR, it is found that IPA would in general not be applicable to any part of Sudan.



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