Resolution on the threat of famine following the spread of the conflict in Sudan

2024/2505(RSP) - 18/01/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the threat of famine following the spread of the conflict in Sudan.

The text adopted in plenary was tabled by the EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the Left groups and Members.

The violent conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces continues to be the main driver of life-threatening and acute food insecurity in Sudan, affecting 18 million people, 5 million of whom are at emergency levels of hunger. Over 7.5 million people have been forcibly displaced in Sudan and beyond, leading to severe suffering, in particular among women and children. Sudan now has the largest number of displaced people in the world. In this regard, the Commission mobilised over EUR 128 million for its humanitarian response in 2023.

Parliament strongly condemned the ongoing violence between the rival armed factions in Sudan, the human rights violations and the resulting food insecurity. It deplored the repeated attacks against civilians and reminds all factions of their obligations under international law. It called on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities, to facilitate safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, including by fulfilling their Jeddah commitments, and to seek a negotiated peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The resolution underlined the need to ensure equitable access to humanitarian relief for civilians who are subject to ongoing fighting, shortages of food, water and fuel, limited communications and electricity, and very high prices for essential items. Furthermore, specific support for survivors of sexual violence, including protection, care, treatment and support mechanisms are needed.

The EU is called on to:

- increase emergency funding for the humanitarian response throughout Sudan and its neighbouring countries;

- sanction those responsible for human rights violations under the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The UN Security Council is called on to sanction violations of the UN arms embargo on Darfur and to expand this embargo throughout the country.