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3.1.5. Housing, water, and sanitation

The IFPRI and UNDP report indicated that, based on the survey results, access to drinking water deteriorated after April 2023, and that in urban areas, reliance on piped water is decreasing and is replaced with tanker trucks, carts, and animals.578 The same source indicated that, after April 2023, there was a deterioration of sanitary conditions, with a shift from adequate facilities like flushed toilets, to less sanitary options such as latrines and open pits.579 According to the survey, access to flushed toilets decreased from 41.2 % of households to 26.4 %, and the use of latrines became the 'most common facility used by urban households', from 35.4 % of households before the conflict to 43.8 % after the conflict.580

Additional information within the time reference period could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within the time constraints of this report.

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  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 53

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  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 53

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  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 54

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