



Please cite as: EUAA, '[3.1.6. Health care](#)' in *Sudan: Country Focus*, October 2026.

3.1.6. Health care

The health care system in the country, both public and private, has largely collapsed. According to the World Bank, both the number of medical facilities and the quality of treatment are often insufficient with respect to existing demand. The emigration of doctors and caregivers was also indicated as a serious problem. Public health expenditure amounted to 0.8 % of GDP in 2021 and 1.2 % of GDP in 2022, while data from the following years indicated that this percentage was significantly lower because of high levels of spending on the war.[746](#)

The WHO Humanitarian Needs Response Plan 2025 found that 10 out of 18 states, including Khartoum, have more than one million people in need of humanitarian health assistance.[747](#)

The WHO Public Health Situation Analysis released in January 2026 indicated that 719 out of 824 health facilities in Khartoum were classified as non-operational.[748](#) The baseline report by the WHO Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) released in October 2025 noted that there were 16 operational hospitals in Khartoum state out of 86. Buildings and equipment conditions were reported as mostly intact while the majority of structures is indicated as non-functioning, with the number of intensive care unit (ICU) beds for 250 000 inhabitants equal to 1.1. The ability to access essential services in Khartoum was also indicated as strongly compromised.[749](#)

NEIGHBOURHOOD		BAHRI	JEBEL AWLIA	KARRARI	KHARTOUM	SHARG AN NEEL	UM BADA	OMDURMAN	TOTAL
HOSPITAL	O	-	2	6	1	1	4	2	16
	N/O	11	2	2	37	6	3	5	66
	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	1-	-	-	2-	-	-	1	4
RURAL HOSPITAL	O	2	1	4-	-	3	1-	-	11
	N/O	1	1-	-	-	1-	-	1	4
	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY HEALTH UNIT	O	-	-	2	1-	-	1-	-	4
	N/O	26	6	18	2	72	21	15	160
	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	9-	-	1-	-	-	-	-	10
FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	O	1	2	50	2	11	8-	-	74
	N/O	54	74	35	47	101	109	69	489
	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	11-	-	4	3-	-	-	-	18

NEIGHBOURHOOD	BAHRI	JEBEL AWLIA	KARRARI	KHARTOUM	SHARG AN NEEL	UM BADA	OMDURMAN	TOTAL	
TOTAL	O	3	5	62	4	15	14	2	105
	N/O	92	83	55	86	180	133	90	719
	N/R -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 21	-	5	5	-	-	1		32

O = At least partially operational - N/O = Not operational - N/R = Not reporting - P/C = Planned / closed

Table 2. Hospitals in Khartoum as October 2025[750](#)

In Khartoum, data from the Sudanese Doctors network released in December 2025 indicated a gradual recovery of the health system driven by local community initiatives. Of the 120 non-functional hospitals, more than 40 had resumed operations, with 17 more under maintenance and expected to reopen in January 2026. According to the Khartoum Civic Interactive Map developed and maintained by the ERRs of Khartoum, as of April 2026 the operating hospitals in the city are Sururab hospital, Hibrahim Said hospital, Elfateh hospital, Al Nau hospital, Al Buluk hospital, Ombada hospital, Alban Jaded hospital, Turkish hospital, Bashair hospital, Umdawwanban hospital, and Jebel Awlia hospital.[751](#)

To address immediate gaps in care within Khartoum state, 10 mobile clinics were deployed providing basic services to residents in remote or conflict-affected neighbourhoods. Local efforts and NGOs restored 244 out of 282 neighbourhood health centres, while 38 remained non-functional. Major facilities—including Khartoum, Al-Shaab, Bahri, Ahmed Gasim, and Al-Amin Children’s Hospital—were undergoing restoration and were expected to be fully operational by early 2026.[752](#)

Disease outbreaks

Since 2025, Khartoum has experienced repeated disease outbreaks resulting in deaths caused by drinking water contaminated with sewage or exposed to pollution. In January 2026 the Preparatory Committee of the Sudanese Doctors' Union reported hundreds of new dengue infections, including 39 deaths, in the state of Khartoum.[753](#) WHO indicated that Khartoum accounted for almost two-thirds of the reported cases according to data collected in 2025, with an attack rate of 49 per 100 000, particularly concentrated in Karrari locality.[754](#)

- [746](#)

Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2026 Country Report — Sudan, 2026, [url](#), p. 22

- [747](#)

WHO, Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA), 10 March 2025 [url](#), p. 3

- [748](#)

WHO, Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA), 6 January 2026 [url](#), p. 19

- [749](#)

WHO, HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Operational status of the health system: A comprehensive mapping of the operational status of health service delivery units, 30 October 2025, [url](#), pp. 14, 16, 18, 20, 25,

- [750](#)

WHO, HeRAMS Sudan baseline report 2025 - Operational status of the health system: A comprehensive mapping of the operational status of health service delivery units, 30 October 2025 [url](#), p. 76

- [751](#)

Khartoumerr, Khartoum Civic map, Interactive map as of 25 April 2026, [url](#)

- [752](#)

Sudan Tribune, Sudan doctors network says 284 health facilities resume operations in Khartoum, 31 December 2025, [url](#)

- [753](#)

Atalayar, Sudan crisis: Khartoum in 2026, capital of epidemics and the failure of voluntary return, 22 January 2026, [url](#)

- [754](#)

WHO, Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA), 6 January 2026, [url](#)