

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING REPORT

The Human Rights Situation in Sudan

Comprehensive Monthly Newsletter for International Audiences,
Policymakers, and Humanitarian Organizations

April 2026

Executive Summary

This report documents the escalation of the conflict in Sudan and its resulting widespread human toll, with hundreds of civilians killed and injured in attacks and bombings targeting populated areas and health facilities in several states, including hospitals in Al-Daein, Al-Jabalain, and Nyala.

UN estimates indicate that approximately 34 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, with widespread internal and external displacement and economic deterioration pushing some 6.9 million people into extreme poverty in a single year.

In terms of health, the majority of medical facilities in conflict zones are out of service, with outbreaks of diseases such as dengue fever and measles, and rising rates of mental health disorders and malnutrition, particularly among displaced persons.

The report also documents recurring patterns of violations, including the targeting of civilians and infrastructure, arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as grave violations against children, including killing, widespread displacement, and recruitment.

Critical Infrastructure Target: Hundreds of civilians killed and injured in attacks targeting populated areas and health facilities, including **hospitals in Al-Daein, Al-Jabalain, and Nyala.**

Key Figures at a Glance

34 Million

people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

6.9 Million

people pushed into extreme poverty in a single year.

>70%

health facilities in conflict zones are out of service.

214

attacks on health facilities
(2,042 deaths, 785 injuries)

~30%

rise in mental health disorders among displaced.

Introduction & Methodology

"This report is part of the monitoring and documentation of developments related to the conflict in Sudan during the reporting period, with a focus on the direct impact on civilians and essential services."

Introduction Overview

The report presents the most prominent incidents and recurring patterns of violations against the population and service infrastructure in several affected areas.

It also addresses the humanitarian and health conditions as reported by field sources, open sources, and human rights and UN reports, highlighting the extent of the damage inflicted on the groups most affected by the conflict, particularly women and children.

Key Monitoring Areas

Direct impact on civilians and displaced populations

Attacks on essential services and health infrastructure

Humanitarian conditions and basic needs

Damage inflicted on vulnerable groups (women & children)

Methodology & Scope

METHODOLOGY

The report relied on field monitoring, analysis of open sources, and a review of UN, human rights, and medical reports, along with documented testimonies from witnesses and field observers.

The consistency and duplication of information across multiple sources were verified.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS

The violations were characterized by a recurring pattern of shelling within populated areas, targeting of civilian and health facilities, arrests and prolonged detention without clear legal procedures, and ethnic targeting in some conflict zones.

TEMPORAL SCOPE

April 2026

Includes contextual incidents from late March and early May where relevant to the documented violations.

Findings — Health & Humanitarian Crisis

The situation in Sudan is witnessing a widespread deterioration on both the health and humanitarian levels. The health system is under severe strain, with a wide collapse in basic services. The ongoing conflict has led to widespread displacement both within and outside the country, with malnutrition worsening among children and mothers.

A UN report also stated that the war pushed approximately 6.9 million people into extreme poverty in a single year, with a widespread collapse in income and basic services and a significant increase in the prices of goods and fuel.

34M

people in urgent need of assistance within Sudan

6.9M

people pushed into extreme poverty in a single year

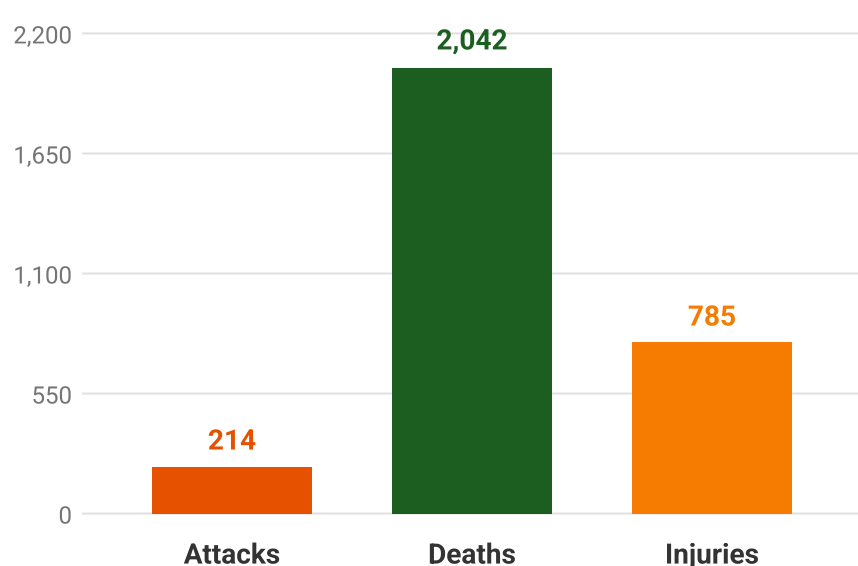
>70%

health facilities in conflict zones are out of service

~30%

rise in mental health disorders among displaced persons

Impact of Attacks on Health Facilities



Disease Outbreaks & Displacement

Epidemic Spread: The River Nile and Northern states have witnessed a surge in dengue fever, with thousands of cases and more than 15 deaths. A measles outbreak has occurred in East Darfur, with dozens of deaths and hundreds of cases reported, amidst a severe shortage of medicines. Diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, and HIV are spreading.

Mental Health: The Federal Ministry of Health reported an increase in addiction cases linked to the war. Sixteen psychiatric clinics are currently operating, having received more than 7,200 patients.

Displacement Hubs: Thousands of families affected in various regions, including Blue Nile State, Al-Tina, Qaysan, and Al-Rusayris localities, are suffering from shortages of food, medicine, and shelter.

Summary of Humanitarian & Health Indicators

Indicator	Figure / Status	Notes & Locations
Attacks on Health Facilities	214 attacks during the war	Resulted in 2,042 deaths and 785 injuries.
Psychiatric Care Reach	16 clinics received >7,200 patients	Training medical personnel in displacement camps.
Dengue Fever Outbreak	Thousands of cases, >15 deaths	Surge recorded in River Nile and Northern states.
Measles Outbreak	Hundreds of cases, dozens of deaths	East Darfur; compounded by severe medicine shortages.
Displaced & In Need	>33 million displaced/in need	Severe conditions in Blue Nile State, Al-Tina, Qaysan.

Findings — Direct Killings, Bombing, and Targeting of Civilians

Timeline of documented incidents across affected states (March – May 2026)

March 2026 Incidents

- Mar 9** ● **Kosti & Al-Shukairi:** Kosti dormitory targeted (7 students injured). Al-Shukairi village school/clinic targeted (17 killed).
- Mar 12-24** ● **Adiri & Lagawa:** Adiri border crossing attacked (13 dead). Lagawa area bombed on Mar 24 (17 dead).
- March** ● **West Kordofan:** 152 civilians killed in 10 days across Al-Mujlad market/hospital, Abu Zabad, Wad Banda, and Al-Sunut.
- Mar 16-18** ● **Al-Tina Border:** 19 killed along border. Mar 18 drone strike on funeral killed 17 dead, 24 injured.
- Mar 20** ● **Al-Daein Teaching Hospital:** Attacked, resulting in **70 dead and 146 injured**, rendering the main facility completely inoperable.
- March** ● **Kurmuk Areas:** Sporadic attacks displaced more than 73,000 people from affected areas.
- Mar 26** ● **Nyala / El Fasher:** Osama Hassan Hussein killed in airstrike (Nyala). 16-17 unarmed civilians killed with ethnic motives (El Fasher).
- Mar 31** ● **Dilling / Nyala:** Infant's mother and sister killed in Dilling. Pediatrician Mohamed Ahmed Ali killed in his home in Nyala.

April – May 2026 Incidents

- Apr 1** ● **Multiple Locations:** Yabus market drone strike (7 dead, 20 homes). West Darfur (4 dead). Al-Sa'ata (18 dead, 54 injured). Al-Duwaim/Kosti attacked.
- Apr 2** ● **Al-Jabalain Hospital:** Drone strike resulting in **10 staff dead, 22 injured** (Victims include Ibrahim Hamed, Dr. Qisma, Sgt. Abdullah).
- Apr 2** ● **Abu Zabad & Nyala:** Abu Zabad clashes (dozens dead). Nyala Family Hospital stormed, equipment completely destroyed.
- Apr 8** ● **Kutum, North Darfur:** Drone strike on Al-Salama neighborhood documented 32 victims, mostly women and children.
- Apr 10-18** ● **Adikonq & Dilling:** Dilling shelling (2 killed). Adikonq border market drone strike (12+ killed). Al-Junaynah Sultan Medical Complex targeted on Apr 18.
- Apr 19** ● **Dilling, South Kordofan:** UN report states 100 civilians killed in two months, including 35 in April.
- Apr 27-28** ● **Al-Hamidiya & Shala:** Al-Hamidiya IDP Camp targeted (3-15 injured, victims named). Shala Prison drone strike (2 dead). Rabak/Jebel Awlia (11 killed).
- May 2** ● **Al-Kahli Zeidan village:** 14 family members killed in drone strike, including Major Azzam Kikel.

Findings — State-Specific Conditions

Simultaneous deterioration in security, humanitarian conditions, and public services.

Various states across Sudan are experiencing severe crises, with Darfur facing critical destruction from bombings and fires, while White Nile, Omdurman, and Al-Qadarif struggle with displacement, violence, and collapsing health services.

Darfur Region

CRITICAL

Darfur continues to witness the bombing of populated areas and the targeting of vital infrastructure.

- Widespread arbitrary arrests and detentions.
- Collapse of the health system and severe medicine shortages.
- Outbreaks of epidemics spreading among vulnerable displaced populations.

Widespread Destruction by Fires (Feb–Apr 2026)

Major Fires: Golo, Tawila, Dar al-Salam, Nyala, Al-Neem camp, and Al-Daein. Destroyed >6,450 homes, killed >12 people, and displaced thousands.

Apr 21–22: Tawila Al-Umda camp fire destroyed 455 houses/shelters, displacing 353 families.

Apr 27: Al-Junayna parking lot fire in Nyala destroyed 570 shops and commercial goods.

White Nile State

SEVERE

The displacement crisis is severely worsening, characterized by overcrowded camps and extreme shortages of food, tents, and drinking water.

The state also faces repeated drone attacks, rising prices of essential goods, and rapidly deteriorating health services for the population.

Omdurman

SEVERE

Security tensions remain exceedingly high due to the deployment of forces supporting the armed forces across the area.

This coincides with soaring prices for basic goods, a drastically deteriorating health situation, and immense pressure on the remaining medical services.

Al-Qadarif State

HIGH

The spread of violence and the civilian carrying of weapons has become increasingly evident across the state.

Authorities have imposed severe restrictions on civil activity, accompanied by widespread arrests and a notable decline in public services.

Blue Nile & Border Areas

HIGH

Key Areas: Blue Nile State, Al-Tina, Qaysan, and Al-Rusayris localities.

Widespread displacement is affecting thousands of families in these regions. Displaced populations are suffering from critical shortages of food, medicine, and adequate shelter amidst extremely harsh living conditions.

Findings — Impact on Women and Children

UN and human rights reports reveal a severe and escalating toll on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, subjected to extreme violence, mass displacement, and grave abuses during the ongoing conflict.

160

Children Killed

and 85 injured in just three months

5,700+

Grave Violations

against children since the beginning of the war

>5 Million

Children Displaced

forced out of their homes due to the conflict

Abduction & Imprisonment

Reports indicated verified cases of **abduction and imprisonment of women and children** in detention centers within active conflict zones.

Exploitation & Trafficking

Significant rise in **forced marriage and human trafficking**.

Widespread **recruitment and exploitation of children** to participate directly in military operations.

Sexual Violence & Abuse

Humanitarian organizations have documented systemic and widespread incidents of sexual violence targeting women and girls across conflict zones as a tool of intimidation and control.

Findings — Arbitrary Arrests, Detentions & Unfair Trials

Systematic targeting of journalists, activists, and civilians alongside summary judgments.

DEATH IN DETENTION

April 22, 2026 – Nyala: Azzaldin “Al-Dash” died inside the Rapid Support Forces’ prison in Daqris after being detained for more than 25 months.

Documented Cases of Arbitrary Arrests & Enforced Disappearances

Date	Name / Group	Location	Notes & Status
Mar 7	Journalists Ashraf Al-Habr, Issam Haroun, Musab Al-Hadi; A. Arja, M. Al-Mawla, M. Ibrahim	Multiple	First three forcibly disappeared; latter three arrested.
Mar 31	Professors at Kordofan University	Kordofan	Arrested for participating in sit-in over salary/service.
Mar 31	Journalist Mayah Al-Nil Mubarak	Jebel Awlia	Arrested covering exams, interrogated about personal life.
Apr 3	7 individuals (including 4 students)	N. Kordofan	Stopped by RSF; released after paying ransom.
Apr 8	Humanitarian volunteer Hamid Al-Naeem	Khartoum	Detained without formal charges by security cell.
Apr 10	Dr. Ali Omar	Kassala	Arrested over a Facebook post.
Apr 22	Journalists Adam Ishaq Manan & Sayed Manan	Nyala	Transferred to Daqris Prison; health deteriorating.
Apr 22	Civil activist Kawthar	White Nile	Arrested and remains in detention.
Apr 23	Prof. Intisar Ali (Active Women Association)	White Nile	Arrested over a Facebook post.
Apr 23	Merchant Abdullah Suleiman	Nyala	Missing since February arrest by RSF.
Apr 25	Engineer Othman Abdel-Majid Faraj	Sennar	Detained without explanation by security cell.
Apr 2026	Mayor Mustafa al-Doud, Asma Mohamed Khater	N. Darfur	Arrested by RSF following Kutum wedding drone strike.
Ongoing	Alaa al-Din al-Sharif (Watan)	Al-Qadarif	Detained 100+ days; facing charges with death penalty.

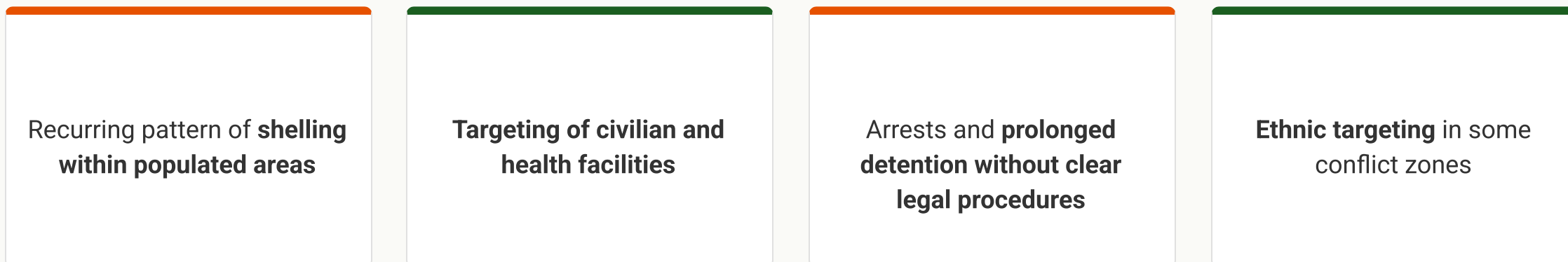
Unfair Trials & Severe Sentences

Date	Location	Accused / Case	Charges	Sentence
Feb 26	Khartoum - Al-Kalakla	S.K.H.	Waging war, RSF mobilization	Death by hanging
Mar 30	Khartoum - Al-Kalakla	A.A.M.	Waging war against the state	15 years prison
Apr 19	Al Jazirah - Al Kamilin	S.A.A.	Aiding RSF in war	10 years prison
Apr 20	White Nile - Kosti	Q.A.Q.	Aiding RSF	Death by hanging
Apr 27	Khartoum - Al-Kalakla	A.J.K.	Waging war, RSF recruiter	Death by hanging
Apr 2026	El Obeid, N. Kordofan	Case 409/2023 (3 accused)	Crimes against humanity	Two death by hanging, one 10 yrs

Analysis — Patterns & Trends

Evaluating recurring violations, tactical matrices, and systemic consequences.

Recurring Patterns of Violations



Target-Type vs. Tactic Matrix

Target Types	Artillery / Shelling	Air / Drone Strikes	Ground Clashes	Arbitrary Arrests
Health Facilities	High Incidence	High Incidence	Moderate	-
Markets / Civilian Gatherings	High Incidence	High Incidence	Moderate	Moderate
IDP Camps / Schools	Moderate	High Incidence	-	High Incidence
Residential Areas / Vehicles	High Incidence	High Incidence	Moderate	Moderate

Causal Chain: From Conflict to Crisis



Perpetrator Breakdown in Documented Incidents



Conclusions

Summary of the escalating humanitarian crisis and accountability failures.

"The available data indicates that the humanitarian and health situation in Sudan is deteriorating further due to the ongoing fighting and the collapse of protection institutions and basic services. The lack of accountability and the repeated targeting of civilians and vital infrastructure exacerbate the disaster and render the humanitarian response limited and insufficient in the face of the expanding crisis."

Devastating Humanitarian Impact

34M

People in Need

Requiring urgent humanitarian assistance nationwide

6.9M

Extreme Poverty

Individuals pushed into extreme poverty in a single year

214

Facility Attacks

Attacks on health facilities (2,042 deaths / 785 injuries)

>70%

Out of Service

Health facilities in active conflict zones rendered inoperable

160

Children Killed

Documented child fatalities in just three months

5M

Children Displaced

Forcibly displaced from their homes due to the conflict

Accountability Gaps & Humanitarian Constraints

The systematic lack of accountability for repeated violations—including indiscriminate shelling, targeted killings, and attacks on medical infrastructure—has emboldened perpetrators and normalized atrocities. This impunity not only accelerates the collapse of essential protection services but also severely restricts the capacity of humanitarian organizations to respond to the catastrophic, expanding needs of millions of civilians.

Recommendations

Actionable steps to mitigate the crisis and ensure accountability.

CALL TO ACTION: Critical directives for international audiences, policymakers, and humanitarian organizations to address the escalating human rights violations.

01.

An immediate cessation of military operations in populated areas and the protection of civilians.

02.

Guaranteeing the protection of health and educational facilities and preventing their targeting.

03.

The release of all those arbitrarily detained and clarification of the status of the forcibly disappeared.

04.

Strengthening the urgent humanitarian response, particularly in the areas of food, health, and water.

05.

Launching independent investigations into serious violations and holding those responsible to account.

06.

Supporting programs to protect women and children from conflict-related violence and abuses.