



Sudan

A Nation in Collapse

The human rights situation in Sudan — a June 2026 field report on armed conflict, displacement, health crisis, and civilian violations.

Documenting a multidimensional collapse — conflict, displacement, disease, and civilian targeting.

19.5M

PEOPLE FACING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

41% of Sudan's total population, with 200,000 expected to reach catastrophic levels between June–September.

13,000+

IDPS IN SOUTH DARFUR (SINGLE WEEK)

Displaced by tribal clashes between the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes; thousands more displaced across Darfur.

215+

DEATHS IN DEGRES PRISON, NYALA

Reported deaths in a short period from torture, malnutrition, and denial of medical care between May and June.

97

CHOLERA DEATHS (OFFICIAL TOTAL)

Recorded across West Kordofan, with 19 dead and 400 total cases traced to Wad Banda locality.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

01. Executive Summary

A synthesis of the humanitarian collapse in Sudan during June 2026.

02. Introduction & Methodology

Scope, sources, and patterns of violations documented in this report.

03. Findings

Displacement, health emergencies, and unexplained fires across states.

04. State-by-State

Khartoum, Darfur, Al-Qadarif, Blue Nile, White Nile, El Obeid.

05. Documented Violations

Drone attacks, direct killings, prisons, arrests, unfair trials.

06. Women & Children

Sexual violence, exploitation in IDP camps, and child protection.

07. Analysis

Cross-cutting trends, causal drivers, and structural collapse.

08. Conclusions & Recommendations

Policy calls for cessation of hostilities and accountability.

SECTION 01

Executive Summary

A synthesis of the humanitarian collapse in Sudan during June 2026 — armed conflict, mass displacement, health emergencies, and widespread civilian violations.

This report documents a severe humanitarian and health crisis in Sudan during **June 2026**, resulting from the ongoing armed conflict and widespread violations in several states, particularly **Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile, and White Nile**.

Approximately **19.5 million people (41% of the population)** are facing acute food insecurity, with an estimated **200,000 people expected to enter a state of catastrophe** in the coming months. The country has also witnessed widespread displacement, including more than **13,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Darfur in a single week**, in addition to thousands more displaced in various other areas.

On the health front, epidemic diseases such as cholera, measles, malaria, and hepatitis have spread, with widespread deaths and infections reported. These include **19 cholera deaths in Wad Banda** and approximately **97 total deaths** according to official sources, as well as more than **75 deaths among children due to measles**. The bombing and drone attacks have also resulted in civilian casualties and the destruction of essential infrastructure, including electricity, water, and healthcare facilities, leading to the collapse of vital services in several cities, most notably **El Obeid**.

More than **215 people were killed inside Degres prison** in a short period due to torture, malnutrition, and lack of medical care, in addition to cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance.

Violations against women and children continue, including sexual violence and exploitation, while children face perilous conditions including malnutrition and school dropout.

Overall, the humanitarian situation in Sudan reflects a rapidly deteriorating, **multidimensional collapse**, combining conflict, declining health, widespread displacement, and widespread violations against civilians.



Above: A young girl in North Darfur — one of the millions of Sudanese children whose lives are shaped by war, displacement, and the collapse of basic services.

PULL QUOTE • REPORT FINDING

"The humanitarian situation in Sudan reflects a rapidly deteriorating, multidimensional collapse — combining conflict, declining health, widespread displacement, and widespread violations against civilians."

KEY MESSAGE

Sudan is not experiencing a single crisis but the simultaneous collapse of security, health, food, water, and civilian protection systems — a compound emergency that no siloed humanitarian response can address alone.

The Five Vectors of the Crisis

01

Armed Conflict

Drone attacks, ground offensives, and burning of villages across Darfur, Kordofan, White Nile, and Blue Nile.

02

Mass Displacement

13,000+ IDPs in a single week in South Darfur; 60+ Sudanese families received in eastern Chad's Adré center.

03

Health Emergencies

Cholera, measles, malaria, hepatitis, meningitis, monkeypox, and dengue outbreaks amid the collapse of clinics.

04

Infrastructure Loss

Power, water, hospitals, bridges and markets destroyed — one million residents of El Obeid without services.

05

Civilian Violations

Arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, ethnic executions, sexual violence, and mass deaths in Degres prison.

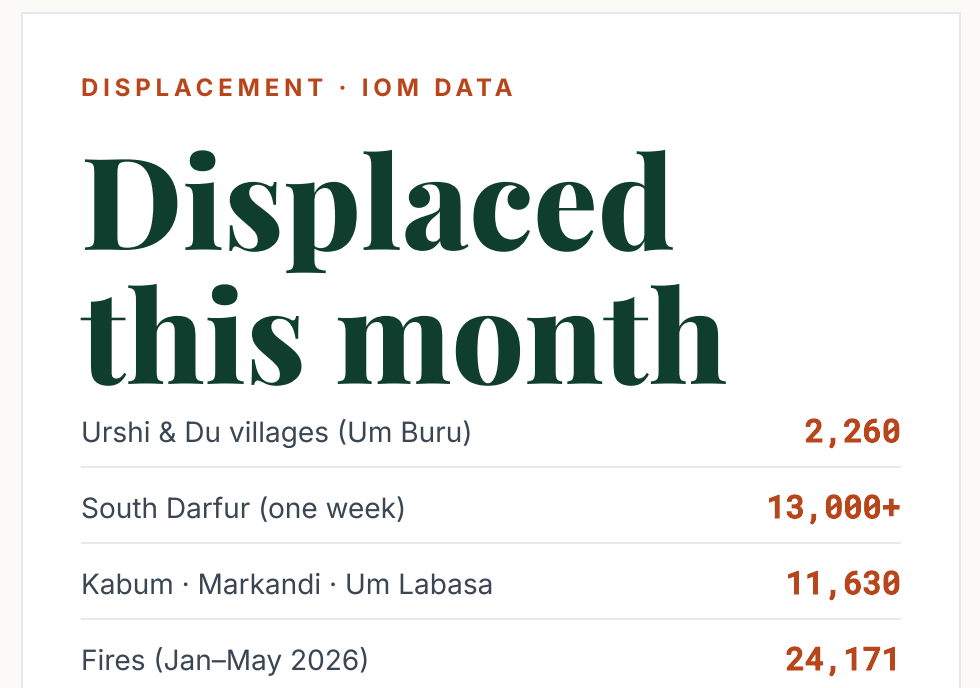
GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF THE JUNE 2026 REPORTING PERIOD

Darfur States • Kordofan States (North, West) • Blue Nile • White Nile • Khartoum • Al-Qadarif • Al-Jazirah • Red Sea • Northern State

DATA DASHBOARD

June 2026 at a Glance

A single-page infographic of the month's most consequential figures — every number below is drawn directly from the source data.



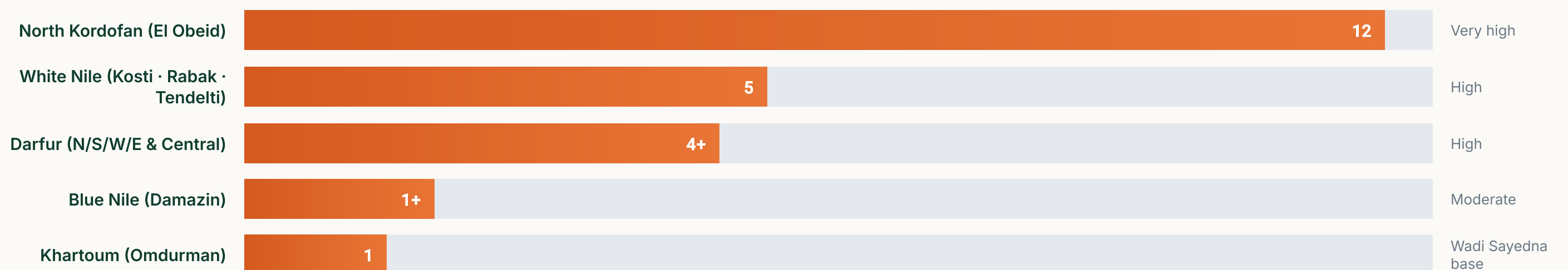
Epidemic Disease Burden — Recorded Cases & Deaths

Data compiled from the Ministry of Health and the preparatory committee of the Doctors' Syndicate.

DISEASE	LOCATION(S)	CASES	DEATHS	NOTES
Cholera	Wad Banda / West Kordofan	~400	95–97	Officially: 308 cases, 97 deaths
Cholera (localised)	Jual area	~40	15	Lack of isolation centers & IV fluids
Measles	North & East Darfur	367	75+	223 cases in Tawila camp; children
Measles (new)	Doctors' Syndicate report	176	—	New cases in the reporting month
Tuberculosis	Tawila / El Obeid	145 / 67	—	Concentrated in displacement zones
Dengue Fever	Ad-Dabba, Merowe, White Nile	250 / 159 / 125	4	Also 112 cases in northern Omdurman; 7 elderly/children deaths
Dengue Fever (national)	River Nile State & national total	85,000	15	One new case in River Nile State
Malaria	Al-Malaha & Ad-Duwaym	1,000+	—	Coincides with autumn rainy season
Meningitis	Khartoum · Gezira · South Kordofan	—	—	Cross-state spread reported by MoH
Hepatitis E / C	Gezira State · Nuri dialysis center	—	—	Hep-C among kidney failure patients
Monkeypox (suspected)	Darbat & Jebel Marra area	Dozens	—	Confirmed in Darbat emergency room

Documented Drone Attacks by State — June 2026

Frequency of drone strikes on civilian sites documented in this report (each bar = attack incidents recorded).



SECTION 02

Introduction

Scope, methodology, and the patterns of violations that shape this reporting month.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Since the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023, Sudan has been experiencing a deteriorating humanitarian and security situation.

Military operations have expanded, and basic services have declined significantly, directly impacting the lives of civilians across the country and further complicating living conditions and protection challenges.

Report Scope

This report reviews the most significant human rights and humanitarian developments in Sudan during **June 2026**, documenting key violations, their patterns, and their impact on civilians, infrastructure, and basic services.

The report is based on **field observations** and multiple sources of information, with a specific focus on:

- Extrajudicial killings and targeting of civilians;
- Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances;
- Violations related to political and ethnic affiliations;
- The targeting of essential facilities and services;
- Health emergencies, displacement, and unexplained fires.

Methodology & Patterns

The report relies on **field observations** and a review of reports and data issued by regional and international bodies, verifying information from multiple sources whenever possible.

The findings indicate the continuation of various patterns of violations. The health and humanitarian situation in Sudan is deteriorating due to widespread displacement and the collapse of basic services, particularly in **Darfur, Kordofan, and several other conflict-affected states**.

CITED SOURCES & DOCUMENTARY BODIES

<p>IOM International Organization for Migration — displacement tracking.</p>	<p>OHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights & Fact-Finding Mission.</p>	<p>Sudanese Doctors Network Detention, health, and casualty documentation.</p>	<p>UNHCR Refugee reception in Adré, eastern Chad.</p>	<p>Field Sources Local activists, Doctors' Syndicate, community protection networks.</p>
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Documented Patterns of Violations

The findings indicate the continuation of six overlapping patterns during the reporting period.

<p>PATTERN 01 Targeting of Civilians Drone strikes on markets, funerals, gas stations, ambulances, sanitation vehicles and shelter camps.</p>	<p>PATTERN 02 Extrajudicial Killings Executions during looting, in homes, at checkpoints, and killings based on tribal / ethnic affiliation.</p>	<p>PATTERN 03 Arbitrary Arrest & Disappearance Detentions at checkpoints, ransom demands, and transfers to Degres and Shala prisons.</p>
<p>PATTERN 04 Political & Ethnic Targeting Violations linked to political affiliation, and systematic ethnic targeting of the Masalit tribe.</p>	<p>PATTERN 05 Targeting of Essential Facilities Power stations, water pumps, bridges, hospitals, ambulances, and fuel stations struck.</p>	<p>PATTERN 06 Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Rape, sexual slavery, exploitation in IDP camps, and child abuse — documented since April 2023.</p>

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Where cases are recorded but under-reported due to documentation difficulties, fear, and stigma, the figures cited below should be understood as a floor, not a ceiling — the true scale of violations, particularly conflict-related sexual violence, is substantially larger.

SECTION 03 · FINDINGS

Humanitarian & Displacement

Mass displacement across Darfur and Kordofan, with the collapse of basic services in host regions and displacement into neighbouring Chad.



Displaced families in the Jebel Marra region, host to thousands fleeing the fighting in Nyala and El Fasher.

Jebel Marra — a region overwhelmed by arrivals and disease

In the Jebel Marra region, hundreds of families displaced from Nyala and El Fasher are facing a **rapid spread of infectious diseases** amid a near-total absence of healthcare services. Local residents have reported suspected cases of **monkeypox in Darbat** and other areas, along with an increase in skin infections and fevers among children. The emergency room in Darbat has confirmed dozens of cases of monkeypox, in addition to a widespread measles outbreak that has resulted in child deaths.

The Jebel Marra region is hosting thousands of displaced people fleeing the fighting in Nyala and El Fasher. **Routine childhood immunization programs have collapsed**, contributing to the increased spread of diseases.

Displacement Register — June 2026

Recorded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and field sources.

DATE	LOCATION	PEOPLE / FAMILIES	CAUSE & NOTES
June 2026	Urshi & Du villages · Um Buru, North Darfur	2,260 people	IOM — mass displacement from villages
Single week	South Darfur	13,000+ people	Tribal clashes between Salamat & Bani Halba
June 4–6, 2026	Kabum · Markandi · Um Labasa	11,630 people	Recorded displacement (IOM)
May 30, 2026	Kabum town, Kabum locality	350 people	Displaced from locality
June 4, 2026	Kabum locality (additional wave)	1,520 people	Displaced from locality
June 2026	Arrival in Ad-Dabbah city, Northern State	133 families	Onward displacement to safer areas
June 17, 2026	Um Buru & North Tawisha, North Darfur	Residents (unspecified)	Forcibly displaced at gunpoint by RSF after fall of Urshi reservoir
June 2026	Adré reception center, eastern Chad (UNHCR)	60+ families	Emergency reception of Sudanese arrivals from Darfur

CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT

On June 17, 2026, residents of Um Buru and North Tawisha were forcibly displaced at gunpoint after the Rapid Support Forces seized the two localities following the fall of the Urshi reservoir.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR received more than **60 Sudanese families** at the reception center in Adré, eastern Chad, as part of emergency measures to meet the needs of those arriving from Darfur.

FOOD SECURITY BASELINE

19.5M

people facing high levels of acute food insecurity — 41% of Sudan's population.

200,000 people are expected to reach catastrophic levels between June and September 2026.

Collapse of Services in El Obeid — a single city case

Reported by the Sudanese Doctors Network following bombings on power and fuel stations.

Dialysis

Dialysis centers shut down after power and fuel stations were bombed.

Emergency

Emergency services suspended across multiple medical facilities.

Water

Water stations offline; supply cut off for residents and IDPs.

1M+ people

More than one million residents affected by the shutdown of services in El Obeid alone.

SECTION 03 · FINDINGS (2/3)

Epidemic Disease Front

Cholera, measles, dengue, malaria and other outbreaks across a fractured health system — with clinics targeted, staff absent, and immunisation programs collapsed.

FOCUS · CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Wad Banda, West Kordofan

Six deaths and 19 confirmed cases of cholera were recorded in Wad Banda locality, with a lack of isolation centers and shortages of life-saving medicines and intravenous fluids.

~400

TOTAL CASES IN THE STATE

Medical sources' higher estimate.

308

OFFICIAL CASES

Confirmed by government statistics.

97

DEATHS (OFFICIAL)

Between 95 and 97 across medical sources.

Field sources report an additional **15 deaths and approximately 40 infections in the Jual area**. The Ministry of Health announced cholera cases in West Kordofan since mid-May.

OTHER RECORDED OUTBREAKS

Ministry of Health & Doctors' Syndicate reports.

Hepatitis E

Gezira State

Meningitis

Khartoum · Gezira · South Kordofan

Heatstroke

Argeen border crossing

Dengue Fever · River Nile

One new case; national total 85,000 cases, 15 deaths.

Rabies risk

23 people (incl. 11 children) injured in stray dog attack, Al-Awadiya, Al-Jazirah.

Hepatitis C

Kidney failure patients, Nuri dialysis center.

Doctors' Syndicate — recorded case counts

From the preparatory committee of the Sudanese Doctors' Syndicate for the reporting period.

DISEASE	LOCATION	CASES	DEATHS	NOTES
Measles	North & East Darfur	367	75+	Children
Measles (of which)	Tawila camp	223	—	IDP camp
Measles (new)	Reported new cases	176	—	Additional
Tuberculosis	Tawila	145	—	Camp cluster
Tuberculosis	El Obeid	67	—	Urban cluster
Dengue Fever	Ad-Dabba	250	—	Local outbreak
Dengue Fever	Merowe	159	4	Fatalities recorded
Dengue Fever	White Nile State	125	—	Local outbreak
Dengue Fever	Northern Omdurman (As-Sururab, Sheikh At-Tayeb, Al-Jazira Island)	112	7	4 elderly, 3 children died from complications
Malaria	Al-Malaha & Ad-Duwaym	1,000+	—	Autumn / rainy season

AL-JAZIRAH STATE

23 people, including 11 children, injured in a stray-dog attack in Al-Awadiya village.

The Al-Awadiya village incident, in Umm Al-Qura locality, took place amid a shortage of the rabies vaccine. Cases of **hepatitis C** have also been recorded among kidney failure patients at the Nuri dialysis center — a signal of collapsing clinical hygiene.

EL OBEID HEALTH COLLAPSE

Several medical facilities in El Obeid put out of service.

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that bombings targeted **power and fuel stations** in El Obeid, leading to the shutdown of dialysis centers, emergency services, and water stations, affecting more than **one million people**.

SECTION 03 · FINDINGS (3/3)

Fires Outbreak

Fires of unknown origin broke out across several states, destroying homes, markets and mills, displacing families, and forcing populations to flee.

FIRE-DRIVEN DISPLACEMENT · IOM

24,171

people displaced between January and May 2026

Data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicates cumulative displacement due to **various fires across several states** — a pattern that continued through June 2026.

Origins remain unexplained in a majority of the reported incidents.

Fires Recorded during June 2026 — by Locality

Each incident is documented in the source material; where property counts are provided they are cited verbatim.

STATE / REGION	LOCATION	IMPACT	NOTES
North Darfur	Adror area (popular market)	Large parts of market destroyed; two main mills; damaged shops of displaced families	Origin unknown
North Darfur	Murtal market, Tawila locality	Market completely destroyed	Origin unknown
West Kordofan	Abu Makina village, southwest of Al-Nuhud	More than 250 homes destroyed; hundreds of families displaced	Unexplained
West Kordofan	Village of Qoz Tawil	96 homes destroyed	—
North Darfur	Al-Afad IDP camp	22 tents destroyed; 12 partially damaged; families forced to flee	—
West Kordofan	Village near Al-Nuhud	~146 families displaced	—
Red Sea State	Khujali market · Qorora area (pastures & residential)	Significant material losses	Unexplained
Northern Sudan	Saraqad Island	Homes and palm trees consumed	Firefighting hampered by power outages

PATTERN · ANALYTICAL INSIGHT

Fires of unknown origin have become a stand-alone driver of displacement in Sudan.

In addition to conflict-driven displacement, uninvestigated fires in markets, villages, and IDP camps compound the loss of livelihoods for populations already stripped of protection. Firefighting responses are further hampered by **power outages and limited access**.

STRUCTURAL LOSS

346+

homes & tents destroyed by named fires in June 2026 alone (250 + 96 + 22 tents), excluding markets and mills.

Geographic distribution of documented fires

A regional footprint spanning from Red Sea in the east to West Kordofan in the west, and Saraqad Island in the north.

North Darfur Adror · Tawila · Al-Afad IDP camp	West Kordofan Abu Makina · Qoz Tawil · village near Al-Nuhud	Red Sea State Khujali market · Qorora	Northern Sudan Saraqad Island — homes, palm trees	Total footprint 4 states + Northern region affected within the reporting month.
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SECTION 04 · STATE-BY-STATE (1/2)

Khartoum · Darfur · Al-Qadarif

Three states — three trajectories of collapse. Currency, weapons, and displacement pressures converge.

STATE 01

Khartoum State

Khartoum State witnessed a **sharp economic decline** during June 2026, characterized by a surge in the parallel market exchange rate of the US dollar to between **5,000 and 5,800 Sudanese pounds**. This led to widespread price hikes and the closure of numerous shops due to the unstable exchange rate. A **fuel crisis at the beginning of the month** resulted in significant overcrowding at gas stations.

The health sector suffered a clear decline due to shortages of medicines and soaring prices for medications for chronic diseases such as **hypertension and diabetes**. Services within government hospitals were inadequate, and there was a lack of essential equipment.

On the human rights front, violations against civilians continued, including **assaults and arbitrary detentions** in some facilities. Prison conditions deteriorated in terms of food and healthcare, and inmates became increasingly reliant on family support. Trials continued in several Khartoum localities amidst heightened security measures.

KEY INDICATORS

5,000–5,800
SDG per USD (parallel market)

Fuel crisis · early June
Gas station overcrowding

Detentions ongoing
Trials continued in several localities

Medicine shortages
Chronic disease drugs unaffordable



STATE 02

Darfur States

During June 2026, Darfur witnessed a **significant escalation of violence**, including military attacks, arson, and forced displacement in several areas. Civilians were killed and **entire villages were burned in North Darfur**, particularly around the Urshi Dam. Cases of rape of women during military operations were documented, and thousands of civilians were displaced to the mountains and valleys, facing communication blackouts and limited humanitarian access.

Vital infrastructure, such as **bridges and markets**, was targeted by drone strikes, disrupting trade and exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Fires in residential areas destroyed dozens of homes and displaced entire families. Farming and malnutrition were also prevalent among children, especially in displacement camps.

Cases of **sexual exploitation and abuse** were documented in IDP camps in Tawila locality, linked to the control of aid distribution. These abuses resulted in pregnancies among victims, with **no accountability in place**.

STATE 03 · EASTERN SUDAN

Al-Qadarif

Al-Qadarif State witnessed a **general deterioration in humanitarian conditions** during June 2026 due to the influx of large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the states of Kordofan, Darfur, and Blue Nile, placing significant strain on basic services.

The **education sector deteriorated** due to a shortage of teachers and poor school conditions. Students were studying in overcrowded and dilapidated classrooms lacking ventilation and basic services, with high dropout rates due to living conditions, power outages, and the fuel crisis.

The health situation also deteriorated due to a shortage of medical personnel and a decline in services within hospitals, including the **collapse of the Al-Qadarif Teaching Hospital** due to sanitation problems. Pressures on living conditions increased due to power outages, fuel shortages, and insufficient humanitarian aid, impacting the lives of residents and IDPs.

COMPOUNDING PRESSURES

Kordofan · Darfur · Blue Nile arrivals
Multi-state IDP inflows

Teaching hospital · sanitation collapse
Al-Qadarif Teaching Hospital

Rising school dropout
Power outages + fuel crisis

SECTION 04 · STATE-BY-STATE (2/2)

Blue Nile · White Nile · El Obeid

Drone-driven infrastructure destruction, state-of-emergency extension, and the collapse of a major regional capital.

STATE 04

Blue Nile

In June 2026, the Blue Nile region witnessed an **escalation in military operations** in the **Kurmuk and Qaysan areas**, leading to widespread displacement towards Damazin and the Karama and Al-Rusayris camps. This occurred amidst dire humanitarian conditions and a deterioration in basic services, exacerbated by the spread of malaria during the autumn season.

The **extension of the state of emergency on June 16, 2026**, further restricted civilian movement. Clashes in Sirkam caused additional displacement towards Dindiro, with severe shortages of food and services.

Damazin Airport was targeted by drone strikes, disrupting flights and destroying the departure terminal. The state experienced a sharp decline in living standards due to soaring prices and prolonged power outages, which led to the shutdown of water stations. A limited number of dengue fever cases were also reported, amidst a weak health response.

KEY EVENTS · BLUE NILE

Kurmuk & Qaysan operations
Escalated military activity

June 16 · State of emergency
Movement restrictions extended

Damazin Airport bombed
Departure terminal destroyed

Sirkam clashes → Dindiro
Secondary displacement wave

STATE 05

White Nile

White Nile State witnessed a **sharp deterioration in humanitarian conditions** during June 2026 as a result of the armed conflict. Drone attacks on fuel stations in several cities escalated, destroying pumps and fuel supplies in areas such as **Kosti, Tendelti, and Rabak**. These attacks resulted in deaths and injuries and triggered a severe fuel crisis, impacting transportation, driving up prices, and disrupting education and daily life for residents.

The economic situation deteriorated due to the rising exchange rate, the high cost of living, and shortages of basic commodities. A **security breakdown**, characterized by clashes between different forces in several areas, and arrests and looting in some locations, created a climate of fear among the population.

The state also experienced waves of displacement from other states, with **overcrowded camps** and a lack of food and services. Criminal networks were active in some areas without effective intervention from the authorities.

In the health sector, services deteriorated significantly due to power and water outages in hospitals. Vital centers, such as **dialysis centers in Kosti and Rabak**, were disrupted, and some medicines were damaged due to prolonged power cuts.

KEY EVENTS · WHITE NILE

Kosti · Tendelti · Rabak
Drone strikes on fuel stations

Dialysis centers offline
Kosti and Rabak disrupted

Security breakdown
Inter-force clashes, arrests, looting

Criminal networks active
Without effective intervention

STATE 06 · FOCUS CASE

El Obeid, North Kordofan

The city of **El Obeid in North Kordofan State** is witnessing an escalation in drone attacks targeting the power station, civilian and service facilities including fuel stations, the city market, a camp for displaced persons, and civilian vehicles.

These attacks have resulted in **deaths, injuries, and widespread damage to infrastructure**. Southern water sources were also targeted by missile strikes, leading to their complete destruction and a water shortage.

In addition, the power station has been cut off, **all health facilities are out of service**, and living conditions within the city have deteriorated sharply.

SYSTEMS LOST

Power station — offline

Water sources — destroyed

Health facilities — all out of service

Displaced-persons camp — struck

SECTION 05 · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS

Drone Attacks on Civilians

A chronological log of drone strikes targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure documented during June 2026.

- JUN 1**
2026

Kabm · South Darfur State

Drone attack on the city killed **20 civilians**, including two children and two women, and injured five others.
- JUN 5**
2026

Kabm · South Darfur State — nine civilians killed

At least nine civilians killed in a drone attack targeting Kabm. The first strike targeted a civilian vehicle in the **Mansi neighborhood**, killing the driver instantly. A second strike on the western side of the city killed eight more people.
- JUN 6**
2026

El Obeid, N. Kordofan · Abu Zaymah Market, Hamra al-Sheikh

A civilian-owned gas station in El Obeid was bombed by the RSF using a drone. Same day: at least **11 civilians killed and dozens injured** in a drone attack targeting the Abu Zaymah Market — death toll expected to rise as rescue operations continue.
- JUN 9**
2026

Ardamata Bridge · Al-Junaynah, West Darfur

The Ardamata Bridge was bombed by the armed forces using a drone, **destroying it and disrupting the flow of goods, services, and humanitarian aid**.
- JUN 10**
2026

El Obeid · funeral, gas station, Jabal Kordofan

Four civilians killed and seven injured in a drone strike on a **funeral procession at the Dalil cemetery**. Five civilians seriously injured in a drone strike on a gas station. A truck driver was killed when his food-supply vehicle was bombed while passing through the Jabal Kordofan area.
- JUN 11**
2026

El Obeid airport district — 15 killed, 19 victims documented

Fifteen civilians killed and another injured in two consecutive drone strikes targeting the airport district of El Obeid. The first strike targeted civilian homes; the **second targeted a gathering of civilians evacuating the wounded**. A named list of 19 documented victims is provided on the following page.
- JUN 12**
2026

Al-Rahad · Tendelti · Karnoi Market · El Obeid

Medical assistant **Ahmed Yaqoub** (Sudanese Red Crescent volunteer) killed when a drone struck the ambulance he was travelling in on duty in Al-Rahad. In Tendelti (White Nile), one worker killed and a gas station destroyed by an RSF drone strike. In Karnoi Market (North Darfur), seven civilians killed and more than ten injured. In El Obeid, continued drone strikes on residential neighborhoods.
- JUN 13–14**
2026

El Obeid Market · Al-Tawila village (north of Kosti)

June 13: two gas stations within the El Obeid market targeted by RSF drone strikes — station damage at a site serving civilian transport vehicles. June 14: a **fuel station in Al-Tawila village, north of Kosti**, targeted by RSF drones, injuring several civilians and destroying the station.
- JUN 16**
2026

Tendalti city, west of Kosti · White Nile

Two fuel tankers were burned by RSF drones.
- JUN 2026**

Wadi Sayedna Military Base, Omdurman — attacked by a drone, resulting in explosions within the base's perimeter and plumes of smoke rising from the site.

SECTION 05 · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS

Continued Strikes & Named Victims

Second half of June — sustained strikes on El Obeid, White Nile, Umm Ruwaba, Al-Sayyah, Al-Ubayyid, and the full list of 19 named victims documented in the airport-district attack.

Late-June strike log

DATE	LOCATION	INCIDENT & TOLL
Jun 19	Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan	Main power station struck by strategic drone; medical facilities (dialysis, emergency) closed; water stations shut down.
Jun 20	Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan	Renewed RSF drone attacks — further damage to civilian facilities and infrastructure.
Jun 20	Sari East · Al-Kuma, North Darfur	Three civilians killed in an airstrike attributed to the Sudanese Armed Forces: Mohamed Saeed Mardas, Fathi Habib Jibril, Abdelsalam Ahmed Hamed.
Jun 21	Kosti, White Nile	Seven people killed, others injured when an RSF drone targeted a gas station.
Jun 21	El Obeid, N. Kordofan	Three killed and several civilians injured when an RSF drone struck a sanitation vehicle inside a city market.
Jun 22	South of Umm Ruwaba, N. Kordofan	Two bridges targeted with drones — material damage.
Jun 22	El Obeid, N. Kordofan	Two people killed at a gas station north of El Obeid; five civilian vehicles waiting to refuel were burned.
Jun 22	Unified Shelter Camp, El Obeid	Two displaced persons killed; 17 injured (incl. 9 children, 3 women) — direct hits on civilians inside the shelter.
Jun 2026	Al-Sayyah market, North Darfur	One civilian killed and several injured — SAF drone caused widespread fires and destroyed shops.
Jun 25	Rabak, White Nile — Qadra / United / Sidon stations	Two killed, seven injured at three gas stations. Named workers killed: Al-Mardi Muhammad Ahmad Al-Mardi and Omar Muhammad Ali Al-Sharif Al-Siddiq.
Jun 2026	Near Adid Rahah, Sudri locality, N. Kordofan	Three civilians killed and one injured; two vehicles carrying people from Umm Badr on their way to Northern State for medical treatment.
Jun 27	Al-Ubayyid, N. Kordofan	Eight female students from Al-Jeel Al-Raed Private Girls' School injured by shrapnel from a drone-fired missile — no fatalities reported.
Jun 2026	Damazin Civil Airport, Blue Nile	Bombed several times by drones — flights suspended, departure terminal destroyed.

NAMED VICTIMS · JUNE 11 · EL OBEID

List of 19 documented victims of the airport-district drone strikes.

Recorded as reported. Names, gender, and ages where provided by the

01 Moutaman Al-Tahir — Child, 9 years old, male

02 Mawada Al-Tijani Fadil — female

03 Ikhlas Al-Tijani Fadil — female

04 Ismail Safi Al-Din Muhammad — male

05 Jihad Babiker Khujali — female

06 Samir Ahmed Yusuf Adam — male

07 Siddiq Ahmed Ahmed Safi Al-Din — male

08 Mohammad Omar Al-Jamri — male

09 Al-Amin Musa — male

10 Ahmed Issa Saeed — male

11 Mutasim Ahmed Issa Saeed

12 Al-Nur Ahmed Issa Saeed — male

13 Suhail Hassan Daw Al-Bayt — male

14 Saif Hassan Daw Al-Bayt — male

15 Abbas Khamis — male

16 Al-Sadiq Hassan Al-Awad

17 Kawa Hassan Kawa — female

18 Mohammad Abbas — male

19 Mohammad Hassan Ubaidu — male

CUMULATIVE CIVILIAN TOLL — JUNE 2026 DRONE ATTACKS

Recorded drone-strike civilian fatalities in the source material: **≥ 79** killed (indicative floor), across 23 documented incidents.

SECTION 05 · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS

Direct Killing of Civilians

Executions during looting, killings at checkpoints, ethnic executions, and the burning of villages.

JUN 2026 SHALUTA VILLAGE · AL-KHUWAI · W. KORDOFAN

Citizen Dhawalbeit Abdullah Bashir killed after refusing to surrender looted property.

Killed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Shaluta village after refusing to hand over his property, which was being looted.

MAY 7, 2026 HAJ SULEIMAN · WAD BANDA · W. KORDOFAN

Family man Abu Khair and two sons killed by RSF commander over peanut seeds.

Killed inside their home by a Rapid Support Forces commander attempting to seize a sack of peanut seeds; when the family refused, he opened fire inside the house.

JUN 9, 2026 AL-KHAYARI · AL-QADARIF / AL-JAZIRAH BORDER

One killed, four wounded in armed forces / joint forces clash.

Clashes erupted during a search operation at the Al-Khayari checkpoint after joint-force vehicles were detained on suspicion of smuggling Ethiopian nationals. The dispute escalated into gunfire.

JUN 13, 2026 OMBADA, 1ST DISTRICT · OMDURMAN

Family man goldsmith and his eldest son killed in armed home invasion.

Killed by gunfire from an armed group that stormed their home to loot. Gold and cash stolen. The area is reportedly under the control of the Sudanese Armed Forces and supporting forces, with widespread weapons.

JUN 14, 2026 KHAZAN URSHI · UMBRO LOCALITY · N. DARFUR

RSF attacked Urshi and villages around the Urshi reservoir — at least five civilians killed, eight villages burned and looted.

Attack used four-wheel-drive vehicles and armed men on horseback and camels. Named brothers killed: **Abdul Nasser Ismail Dong** and **Mukhtar Ismail Dong**. Violations included burning and looting of eight villages: Urshi, Ini, Al-Salam, Qata'a, Sanquri, and Hajak (among others). The Urshi market was completely burned after being looted; widespread theft of property and livestock triggered large-scale displacement.

JUN 2, 2026 AL-TINA LOCALITY (AL-DABBA ROAD) · N. DARFUR

Civilians executed based on ethnicity while attempting to flee.

According to field reports, civilians attempting to flee Al-Tina locality towards Al-Dabba Road were targeted by the RSF and **executed based on ethnicity** before their bodies were dumped in the open.

JUN 2026 AL-SAB'A VILLAGE · AL-SALAM · SW OF KOSTI · W. NILE

Civilians killed and wounded in inter-force clashes.

A number of civilians were killed and wounded in clashes between joint forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces following the arrest of an officer.

JUN 22, 2026 AL-JABALAIN TRAFFIC POLICE STATION · W. NILE

Police Assistant Ahmed Mohamed Al-Ajab killed inside police station.

Sergeant Ramadan Mohamed Khalifa wounded after three members of the joint forces supporting the SAF opened fire following a dispute over the release of a truck driver. The assistant died from his wounds in the ambulance.

JUN 23, 2026 UMBRO LOCALITY · N. DARFUR

RSF attack — civilians executed based on ethnicity; Umbro market looted.

Civilians were targeted by the RSF and executed based on ethnicity. The complete looting of the Umbro market led to displacement of large numbers of families and deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

PULL QUOTE · ETHNICITY-BASED TARGETING

"According to field reports, civilians attempting to flee Al-Tina locality were targeted by the RSF and executed based on ethnicity before their bodies were dumped in the open."

The same ethnicity-based targeting pattern was documented independently on **June 23, 2026 in Umbro locality**, North Darfur — a repeat pattern rather than an isolated incident.

SECTION 05 · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS

Detention Deaths & Disappearances

Deaths in Degres Prison, arbitrary arrests, and enforced disappearances across five states.

KILLINGS IN DETENTION CENTERS · JUNE 23, 2026

Degres Prison, Nyala — South Darfur State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that **more than 215 people died inside Degres Prison between May and June** due to the spread of diseases and epidemics, poor health conditions, and the torture and ill-treatment of detainees. The network also reported that **31 detainees, including minors**, were transferred to Nyala Hospital, but their fate remains unknown.

They are being held under duress, lack medical care, and have no information about their current condition. Field reports indicate that **daily torture inside the prison has increased the number of victims**, while civilians continue to be detained and denied medical care.

215+
deaths in Degres Prison

May–June 2026 · torture, disease, denial of care

31

detainees transferred to Nyala Hospital · minors included · fate unknown

Arrest & Enforced Disappearance — documented cases

Cases documented across five states during June 2026.

JUN 5, 2026 DAMAZIN · BLUE NILE

Police Assistant Ibrahim Mahmoud Ibrahim — enforced disappearance

Disappeared after leaving home on a motorcycle to go to work. Previously arrested by Military Intelligence on charges of collaborating with the RSF; charges later dropped for insufficient evidence and he was released. Whereabouts unknown despite family search.

JUN 9, 2026 AL-JUNAYNAH · WEST DARFUR

Party leader & officials arrested by RSF

RSF arrested **Issa Adam Baraka**, head of the National Congress Party in West Darfur, along with several other party leaders. Also arrested: 7+ intelligence & police members, 3 employees of Al-Junaynah Airport's security & safety department, and 2 employees of international organizations.

JUN 2026 UMM BADR & HAMRA AL-SHEIKH · N. KORDOFAN

RSF arrests woman + six children; four civilians arrested en route to Northern mining areas

A woman and her six children were arrested after arriving in Umm Badr from Nyala. Contact lost. Reports indicate detainees transferred to **Daqris Prison in Nyala** and **Shala Prison in North Darfur**, as part of arrests targeting dozens of civilians in Umm Badr and Hamra al-Sheikh.

JUN 24, 2026 DAQRIS PRISON, NYALA · SOUTH DARFUR

Activist & teacher — health deteriorating inside Daqris

Activist **Muawiya Idris al-Hussein** and teacher **Adam Ishaq Omar** were arrested, and reports indicate their health has deteriorated inside Daqris Prison.

JUN 2026 AL-DAEIN · EAST DARFUR

Trader Omar Yusuf al-Sadiq arrested at checkpoint; ransom demanded

Arrested at a checkpoint near Al-Daein; his family was asked to pay a large ransom for his release. **Commercial trucks carrying food and relief supplies** destined for Central Darfur State were also looted.

JUN 2026 ZALINGEI · CENTRAL DARFUR

Checkpoint extortion & disappearances

Civilians subjected to **arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance** at checkpoints and outposts, for the purpose of extortion and imposing financial fees on individuals, commercial trucks, and citizens' cars — with restrictions imposed on freedom of movement.

PRISON INFRASTRUCTURE OF CONCERN

Two named facilities anchor the June 2026 detention picture.

Degres / Daqris Prison, Nyala (South Darfur) — 215+ recorded deaths; transfers of 31 detainees, incl. minors, to Nyala Hospital with unknown fate.

Shala Prison, North Darfur — receiving transfers from Umm Badr and Hamra al-Sheikh detention campaigns.

DOCUMENTED DRIVERS OF ARREST

Behind the June 2026 wave of arbitrary arrests

- **Political affiliation** — arrests of party leaders and members.
- **Alleged collaboration** with the opposing armed party.
- **Extortion at checkpoints** — arrests for ransom.
- **Movement suppression** — restrictions on civilian freedom of movement.
- **Civil activism** — activists and teachers held in prisons.

KEY MESSAGE

Arbitrary arrest has, in June 2026, evolved from a security instrument into a revenue instrument — with families paying ransoms for the release of loved ones detained at checkpoints.

SECTION 05 · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS

Unfair Trials

Documented rulings in June 2026 issued under Article 51 (and related provisions) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.

APPLICABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 51 · 1991 Sudanese Penal Code — "inciting war against the state"

The three June 2026 cases below were tried under Article 51 (with Articles 50 & 186 additionally in the second El Obeid case), following prolonged pre-trial detention and, in one instance, postponed sentencing hearings.

CASE 01 · JUNE 2026	CASE 02 · JUNE 8, 2026	CASE 03 · JUNE 11, 2026
Al-Qadarif East Criminal Court	El Obeid Court · N. Kordofan	El Obeid Court · N. Kordofan
Defendant: Alaa El Din El Sharif ("Watan") POLITICAL & CIVIL ACTIVIST	Criminal case No. 20/2026 DEFENDANT: S. A. A.	Case No. 2552/2025 DEFENDANT: S. SH. A. J.
SENTENCE 5 years in prison	SENTENCE 5 years in prison	SENTENCE Death by hanging
CHARGE "Inciting war against the state" — Article 51, 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.	CHARGE Convicted under Article 51 of the 1991 Penal Code.	CONVICTED UNDER Articles 50, 51, and 186 of the 1991 Criminal Code.
JUDGE Hassan Al Noush	COURT ORDERS Confiscation of the mobile phone seized in the case, and destruction of the exhibits.	PROCEEDINGS The El Obeid Public Prosecutor's Office represented the prosecution. Verdict issued after completion of trial proceedings and presentation of evidence before the court.
DETENTION TIMELINE Detained for several months following arrest by military intelligence. Sentencing hearing postponed several times before the verdict was issued.	PROSECUTION The El Obeid Public Prosecution represented the prosecution throughout the proceedings.	

Comparative summary — three verdicts, one legal instrument

Article 51 is the common statutory anchor across all three cases.

CASE	COURT	DEFENDANT	STATUTORY BASIS	OUTCOME
Case 01	Al-Qadarif East Criminal Court	Alaa El Din El Sharif ("Watan") — activist	Article 51	5 yrs prison
Case 02 (No. 20/2026)	El Obeid Court, N. Kordofan	S. A. A.	Article 51	5 yrs prison
Case 03 (No. 2552/2025)	El Obeid Court, N. Kordofan	S. Sh. A. J.	Articles 50, 51, 186	Death · hanging

ANALYTICAL NOTE

A single statutory instrument — deployed against activists and unnamed civilians alike.

Across the three documented cases, **Article 51 of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code** — the "inciting war against the state" provision — is the common statutory anchor. Case 03 additionally invokes Articles 50 and 186 and results in the death penalty.

Fair-trial concerns include **prolonged pre-trial detention** (Case 01: several months following military intelligence arrest), **repeated postponement of sentencing hearings**, and the concentration of a single set of penal-code provisions used to convict a named political activist alongside anonymised civilian defendants — a pattern that warrants independent judicial review under international fair-trial standards.

The reporting body notes these cases as documented, without commenting on the underlying factual matters — the concern is with process, statutory framing, and the trajectory of Article-51 prosecutions during the reporting month.

SECTION 06 · WOMEN & CHILDREN

Sexual Violence · Women & Children

Conflict-related sexual violence, exploitation in IDP camps, systematic targeting of the Masalit tribe, and the child protection collapse.

JUNE 23, 2026 · CASE DOCUMENTATION · WEST DARFUR

In El Geneina, three girls were raped by armed men in civilian clothing while collecting firewood near Ardamata.

The victims received medical treatment, but no official report was filed. The mother of one of the victims stated that the family **received threats from the Rapid Support Forces to prevent them from reporting the incident.**

Since April 2023 — documented conflict-related sexual violence

Human rights reports and testimonies; figures represent a floor, not the true extent — due to documentation difficulties, fear, and stigma.

2,250

CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Documented since the outbreak of war in April 2023.

190

CASES OF SEXUAL SLAVERY

Included within the documented cases.

224

CHILD SURVIVORS

Child-specific documented victims.

830 · 16/18

DOCUMENTED VICTIMS ACROSS STATES

Across 16 of Sudan's 18 states.

NORTH DARFUR · TAWILA IDP CAMP

Exploitation weaponised through aid distribution

In Tawila, **sexual exploitation and abuse have become widespread within camps for internally displaced persons.** Camp leaders, aid workers, and security personnel have been accused of exploitation, with camp leaders controlling the registration of IDPs and the distribution of aid, often using it as leverage — particularly with **girls and women aged 15 and above.**

Exploitation has also been documented by some aid workers and members of the **Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM)** responsible for securing the camps.

More than **18 pregnancies have been recorded** as a result of these abuses, some involving minors, with new cases emerging almost daily, often **without reports or accountability.**

REPORTING · DARFUR24 NETWORK

Allegations against SLM (Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour)

Human rights activists and volunteers in community protection networks accused local and international organizations of **turning a blind eye** to alleged violations in areas controlled by the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour.

Violations include the **recruitment of children and sexual abuse of minors.** Dozens of cases were documented in Tawila and Jebel Marra without an adequate response due to security concerns.

A leader in the movement acknowledged the existence of child recruitment, claiming most were voluntary, but declined to comment on allegations of sexual abuse.

UN OHCHR & INTERNATIONAL FACT-FINDING MISSION — WEST DARFUR

Systematic rape and sexual violence against girls and women from the Masalit tribe.

Testimonies indicate the use of **language with ethnic cleansing connotations** during the attacks, linking the targeting to tribal affiliation. The United Nations has deemed these practices to constitute **crimes against humanity and war crimes.**

Children's Situation — National Council for Child Welfare

Statement of Secretary-General Abdul Qadir Abdullah Abu, marking World Day Against Child Labor.

NATIONAL FINDING

71%

of Sudanese children live in conditions classified as **"at risk"**.

The Council's Secretary-General, **Abdul Qadir Abdullah Abu**, explained that children in Sudan have become more vulnerable to **economic exploitation, violence, and serious violations** as a result of the ongoing war.

The armed conflict has led to increased rates of **child labor**, a rise in **school dropout rates**, displacement, and the loss of family and community protection — reflecting a sharp decline in the child protection system.

Activist and human rights reports indicate that some areas experience power outages lasting long hours daily, in temperatures that may exceed **45°C**, negatively affecting the health and living environment of children and the elderly.

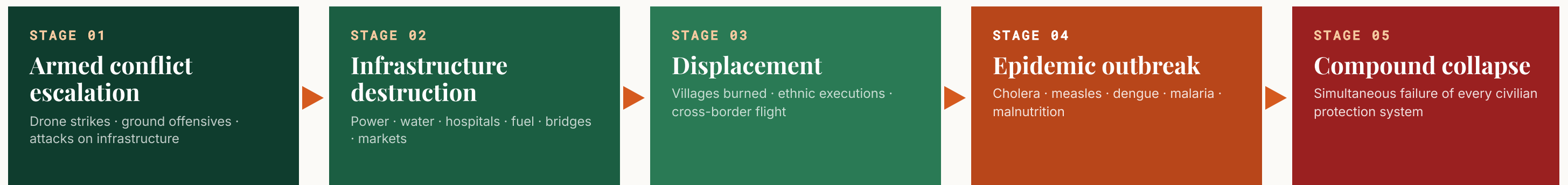
SECTION 07

Analysis

A structural reading of the June 2026 findings — the causal chain from armed conflict to compound collapse.

A causal cascade — from armed conflict to compound collapse

Each stage is triggered by, and in turn amplifies, the next — a positive-feedback loop of collapse.



Four analytical observations

01 Civilian infrastructure is the primary target of drone warfare.

Of the 23+ drone incidents documented in June 2026, the majority target **power stations, water sources, fuel stations, bridges, funerals, ambulances, sanitation vehicles, and IDP shelters** — not military targets. This pattern is consistent with attacks whose intent is to **degrade civilian survival infrastructure** rather than achieve battlefield objectives, raising serious concerns under international humanitarian law.

02 Ethnicity has become a decisive factor in killings and displacement.

Two documented incidents in a single month — **Al-Tina (June 2)** and **Umbro (June 23)** — record civilians "executed based on ethnicity." Combined with the OHCHR / Fact-Finding Mission's determination that the systematic rape and sexual violence against the **Masalit tribe** in West Darfur constitutes **crimes against humanity and war crimes**, this is not incidental — it is a documentable ethnic-cleansing signature.

03 Detention has become a lethal exposure, not merely a legal one.

The 215+ deaths documented in **Degres / Daqris Prison, Nyala** in a matter of weeks — attributable to torture, epidemic disease, malnutrition, and denial of medical care — mean that detention itself now carries a substantial mortality risk. The 31 detainees, including minors, transferred to Nyala Hospital with unknown fate compound the concern. Arbitrary arrest at checkpoints is additionally used as a **revenue instrument via ransom**.

04 Aid distribution has become a channel for exploitation.

In Tawila IDP camp, camp leaders' control over IDP registration and aid distribution has been turned against beneficiaries, with **18+ pregnancies documented** as a result of sexual exploitation — some involving minors. The pattern implicates camp administrators, some aid workers, and SLM security personnel. Local and international organisations are accused of "turning a blind eye" — a governance failure that neutralises the protective function of humanitarian aid.

CROSS-CUTTING INSIGHT

The June 2026 findings do not describe a war with humanitarian consequences — they describe a war on the humanitarian system itself.

Every service on which civilian survival depends — power, water, dialysis, ambulances, fuel, food supply, aid distribution — has been simultaneously targeted, degraded, or captured. The finding is not that services fail, but that they fail **as a direct consequence of deliberate action**. Any humanitarian response engineered around a single sector (health, food, protection) will be structurally insufficient.

Actionable takeaways for policymakers

TAKEAWAY 01

Reframe response around compound emergencies

Sector-siloed programs (food-only, health-only) cannot address simultaneous system failure.

TAKEAWAY 02

Protect infrastructure as a legal priority

Attacks on power / water / hospitals warrant specific IHL-grounded protection measures.

TAKEAWAY 03

Prioritise ethnic-cleansing signals

Repeat ethnicity-based executions and Masalit-targeted violence require Rome-Statute-level scrutiny.

TAKEAWAY 04

Audit aid distribution safeguards

Tawila-camp exploitation demands third-party monitoring of registration and distribution chains.

SECTION 08

Conclusion

The reporting-period synthesis — and what June 2026 tells us about the trajectory of civilian protection in Sudan.

The overall situation in Sudan during the reporting period reflects a continued and widespread deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation — due to the escalation of armed conflict and the expansion of violations against civilians.

This has led to a **worsening of the health situation**, increased displacement, and the **collapse of basic services** in several states, amid a weak humanitarian response and limited access to those affected.

The scale of documented harm — from 215+ deaths in a single prison to 19.5 million people facing acute food insecurity — is not an inventory of individual crises. It is the **signature of a single, compound emergency** in which conflict, displacement, disease, and civilian violations are systemically linked.

The pattern of drone strikes on civilian infrastructure, ethnicity-based executions, and exploitation within aid-distribution chains reflects a **war conducted against the civilian survival system itself**.

The monthly reporting cadence exists precisely because the direction of travel matters as much as the point-in-time figures — and June 2026's direction is unambiguously downward across every dimension the report measures.

The Al-Qadarif Teaching Hospital collapse, the loss of all health facilities in El Obeid, and the extension of the state of emergency in Blue Nile are not isolated events. They are **waypoints on a trajectory** that international audiences, policymakers, and humanitarian actors must confront if the trajectory is to be reversed.

Documentation continues; independent investigation, accountability, and unimpeded humanitarian access must accompany it.

BRIDGE TO RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings in this report are actionable — they specify who is affected, by what mechanism, in which localities.

The next page sets out four recommendations addressed to parties to the conflict, humanitarian actors, and the international community — each mapped directly to a documented finding in this report.

June 2026 · in three lines

LINE ONE

Conflict has intensified — and its principal target is civilian infrastructure.

Documented drone strikes concentrated on power, water, fuel, bridges, ambulances, and shelter camps.

LINE TWO

Civilians face ethnicity-based targeting and epidemic collapse simultaneously.

Cholera and measles outbreaks unfold alongside documented executions and sexual violence tied to ethnicity.

LINE THREE

Detention is now a mortality risk — and aid distribution is a channel of exploitation.

215+ deaths in Degres Prison and 18+ camp-exploitation pregnancies underscore protection-system failure.

SECTION 09 · CALL TO ACTION

Recommendations

Four calls to parties to the conflict, humanitarian actors, and the international community — each mapped to a documented finding in this report.

REC · 01

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

01

An immediate cessation of hostilities and the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure.

Addressed to all parties to the conflict. Grounded in the 23+ documented drone strikes on civilian targets — power stations, funerals, ambulances, gas stations, IDP shelter camps — and the ethnicity-based executions in Al-Tina and Umbro.

REC · 02

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

02

Ensuring unimpeded humanitarian access to all affected areas.

Addressed to parties controlling territory. Grounded in **limited humanitarian access** in North Darfur mountains and valleys, and in the destruction of the Ardamata Bridge that disrupted the flow of goods, services, and humanitarian aid in West Darfur.

REC · 03

EMERGENCY HEALTH & BASIC SERVICES

03

Strengthening the emergency health response to address disease outbreaks and supporting water, electricity, and health services.

Grounded in documented outbreaks (cholera 97 deaths · measles 75+ child deaths · dengue 15 deaths · monkeypox in Darbat), the collapse of all health facilities in El Obeid, and the disruption of dialysis centers in Kosti and Rabak.

REC · 04

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION & ACCOUNTABILITY

04

Conducting independent investigations into all documented violations and holding those responsible to account.

Including **arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, and conflict-related violations**. Grounded in the 215+ Degres Prison deaths, the 31 detainees of unknown fate, the Article-51 death sentence, and the OHCHR-documented systematic sexual violence against the Masalit tribe (declared crimes against humanity and war crimes).

Traceability — each recommendation is anchored to a documented finding in this report.

RECOMMENDATION	DIRECTLY LINKED FINDING	SECTION	PRIMARY ACTOR
01 · Cessation of hostilities	Drone strikes on civilians + ethnic executions	Section 5 · Violations	Parties to the conflict
02 · Humanitarian access	Destroyed bridges + gunpoint displacement	Sections 3, 4 · Findings, State	Territorial actors + intl. community
03 · Emergency health response	Cholera, measles, dengue; El Obeid collapse	Sections 3, 4 · Health	Ministry of Health · WHO · donors
04 · Independent investigation	215+ Degres deaths; Masalit CRSV	Sections 5, 6 · Violations, Women	UN OHCHR · ICC · fact-finding mission



A CONCLUDING NOTE

"Documentation is the first act of protection. Accountability is the second."

This newsletter has documented the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan during June 2026 without omitting, paraphrasing, or excluding any information from the source material. Every recorded death, every displacement figure, every named victim, and every state-level trend is drawn directly from the field observations, medical networks, and UN bodies cited on Page 4.

ABOUT THE REPORT

Monthly Human Rights Newsletter

A monthly synthesis of documented human rights and humanitarian conditions in Sudan, prepared for international audiences, policymakers, and humanitarian organisations.

The June 2026 issue covers 9 states and 6 thematic sections across 19 pages.

SOURCES & METHODOLOGY

Multiple-source verification

- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- UN OHCHR · Fact-Finding Mission
- UNHCR (Adré reception, eastern Chad)
- Sudanese Doctors Network
- Preparatory Committee of the Doctors' Syndicate
- Ministry of Health · National Council for Child Welfare
- Darfur24 Network · community protection networks · field sources

DISTRIBUTION & USE

Intended Audience

Intended for international audiences, policymakers, and humanitarian organisations tracking the human rights situation in Sudan.

Free to cite with attribution to ACJPS. Any figures should be attributed to the original data source (IOM, MoH, Doctors' Syndicate, etc.) as noted throughout.

JUNE 2026 · ONE-PAGE RECAP

19.5M

People facing acute food insecurity

41% of national population

13K+

IDPs displaced in South Darfur in a single week

Salamat & Bani Halba clashes

215+

Deaths in Degres Prison

Torture · disease · denial of care

97

Official cholera deaths

Wad Banda & West Kordofan

75+

Child deaths from measles

N. & E. Darfur — 367 cases

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