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By: The African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the continued 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 Sudanese states.

UN estimates indicate that approximately 34 million people need 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 during the period of April, May, and June 2026.

INTRODUCTION

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. 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.

METHODOLOGY AND PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS

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. 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.

THE HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The situation in Sudan is witnessing a widespread deterioration on both the health and humanitarian levels, in addition to the harsh conditions faced by women and children as a result of the ongoing war.

On the health front, the Federal Ministry of Health reported a rise in mental health disorders among displaced persons to approximately 30%, along with an increase in addiction cases linked to the war. Sixteen psychiatric clinics are currently operating, having received more than 7,200 patients, in addition to training medical personnel in displacement camps. The health system is also under severe strain, with reports indicating that more than 70% of health facilities in conflict zones are out of service. Infant mortality rates are rising, and diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, and HIV are spreading. Regarding epidemics, the River Nile and Northern states have witnessed a surge in dengue fever, with thousands of cases and more than 15 deaths. Additionally, a measles outbreak has occurred in East Darfur, with dozens of deaths and hundreds of cases reported, amidst a severe shortage of medicines and health services. International reports have documented 214 attacks on health facilities during the war, resulting in 2,042 deaths and 785 injuries.

On the humanitarian front, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) announced that approximately 34 million people are in urgent need of assistance within Sudan, while other reports indicate that there are more than 33 million displaced persons and those in need, with malnutrition worsening among children and mothers. The ongoing conflict has also led to widespread displacement both within and outside the country, affecting thousands of families in various regions, including Blue Nile State, Al-Tina, Qaysan, and Al-Rusayris localities, where displaced people are suffering from shortages of food, medicine, and shelter amidst harsh living conditions. 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.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS;

i. THE BANJUL DECLARATION

During the 87th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the joint Banjul Declaration on Sudan was issued in Banjul by the African Union and United Nations Fact-Finding Missions. The Declaration affirms that the war, which has been ongoing since April 2023, has led to a severe humanitarian crisis and widespread violations against civilians, including killings, torture, sexual violence, forced displacement, enforced disappearances, and attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure. The Declaration holds all parties to the conflict responsible.

It concludes with a set of key recommendations: an immediate cessation of attacks against civilians; the establishment of a sustainable ceasefire; ensuring unimpeded humanitarian access and the protection of humanitarian personnel; an end to all forms of sexual violence and ethnic cleansing; an end to arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance; and the release of detainees or their referral to fair trials.

The Declaration also emphasizes the need to strengthen accountability and combat impunity through investigations into crimes, support for the International Criminal Court, and the establishment of effective accountability mechanisms. Furthermore, it calls for full cooperation with international and regional investigative missions and the implementation of their recommendations, as well as the prevention of any military or financial support that could fuel the conflict. The declaration concludes by emphasizing

that any sustainable solution in Sudan must be a civilian-led political one, and that achieving peace is contingent upon achieving justice and accountability, protecting civilians, and addressing the root causes of the conflict.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN APRIL 2026

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

The states of Al-Qadarif, White Nile, Darfur, and Omdurman in Khartoum State are experiencing a simultaneous deterioration in security, humanitarian conditions, and public services. In Al-Qadarif, the spread of violence and the carrying of weapons is evident, along with arrests, restrictions on civil activity, and a decline in services. In White Nile State, the displacement crisis is worsening, with overcrowded camps and shortages of food, tents, and drinking water, in addition to drone attacks, rising prices, and deteriorating health services.

Darfur continues to witness the bombing of populated areas and the targeting of vital infrastructure, along with arrests, detentions, a collapse of the health system, outbreaks of epidemics, and fires that have led to widespread displacement. In Omdurman, security tensions are high due to the deployment of forces supporting the armed forces, coinciding with rising prices, a deteriorating health situation, and immense pressure on medical services.

During the period between February and April 2026, Darfur witnessed a series of recurring fires in several areas, including Golo, Tawila, Dar al-Salam, Nyala, Al-Neem camp, and Al-Daein, which destroyed more than 6,450 homes and shelters, killed more than 12 people, and displaced thousands of residents. Large fires were also recorded in the Tawila Al-Umda camp on April 21 and 22, 2025, which led to the destruction of 455 houses and shelters and the displacement of 353 families. In addition, a fire in the Al-Junayna parking lot in Nyala city on April 27, 2025, destroyed about 570 shops and caused damage to commercial goods, without clarifying the causes of the fires or the results of official investigations into them.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Regarding women and children, UN reports documented the killing of 160 children and the injury of 85 in just three months, along with more than 5,700 grave violations against children since the beginning of the war, with over 5 million children displaced. Reports also indicated cases of abduction and imprisonment of women and children in detention centers in conflict zones, in addition to a rise in forced marriage and human trafficking. Human rights organizations documented the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, with widespread cases of rape and other abuses in conflict areas, as well as the recruitment and exploitation of children in military operations, reflecting the sharp deterioration in the situation of the most vulnerable groups.

i. INCIDENTS OF KILLINGS, BOMBINGS, AND THE DIRECT TARGETING OF CIVILIANS

Human rights reports indicate that from the beginning of this year until March 31, drone and artillery attacks carried out by the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North resulted in 219 deaths and 286 injuries in six Sudanese states.

March 20, 2026, Al-Daein, East Darfur State.

Al-Daein Teaching Hospital was attacked, resulting in the deaths of 70 people and injuries to 146 others, rendering it completely inoperable, despite being the main health facility for more than two million people.

March 2026, Areas near Kurmuk

Sporadic attacks resulted in civilian deaths and injuries, property destruction, and the displacement of more than 73,000 people from affected areas.

March 2026, Kosti city and Al-Shukairi village, White Nile State

Kosti has been subjected to repeated drone attacks attributed to the Rapid Support Forces since the beginning of March. On March 9, a university dormitory was targeted, injuring seven students. In Al-Shukairi village, 17 civilians, including a health worker, were killed when a school and a health clinic were targeted.

March 2026, West Kordofan State

Reports indicate that 152 civilians were killed in ten days as a result of attacks attributed to the Sudanese Armed Forces. These attacks included targeting the Al-Mujlad market and hospital, markets in Abu Zabad and Wad Banda, a civilian truck in Al-Sunut, and the bombing of the Lagawa area.

March 12–24, 2026, Adiri border crossing and Lagawa.

The attack on the Adiri border crossing resulted in the deaths of 13 civilians, and the bombing of the Lagawa area on March 24 killed 17 people. These incidents indicate the repeated use of explosive weapons in populated areas and the targeting of civilian infrastructure, including markets, hospitals, and schools.

March 16–18, 2026, Al-Tina border area.

Doctors Without Borders (MSF) reported that 19 people were killed in a single day as a result of attacks along the border. A drone strike on a funeral on March 18 killed 17 people and injured 24 others. MSF stated that the deteriorating security situation forced the relocation of medical services to an alternative facility, which was experiencing shortages of water and electricity.

March 26, 2026 – Nyala, South Darfur.

On March 26, sources reported that Osama Hassan Hussein, a member of the leadership council of the Rapid Support Forces-affiliated coalition, was killed in an airstrike by the Sudanese Armed Forces targeting the city of Nyala.

March 26, 2026, El Fasher, North Darfur.

On March 26, the Sudanese Doctors Network reported the killing of 16 unarmed civilians, including 3 women, in El Fasher, North Darfur, as a result of targeted killings carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) with ethnic motives. The victims were buried in three separate locations. Other reports indicated the number was 17, including

4 women. The network also confirmed the continued targeting of civilians and the presence of detainees within the city.

March 31, 2026, Dilling, South Kordofan.

On March 31, 2026, three-month-old Al-Khair Mohsen Abdullah sustained injuries to his legs, and his father was wounded in the head. His mother and sister were killed as a result of attacks by the RSF on civilians in Dilling.

March 31, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur.

The Sudanese Doctors Network announced the killing of pediatrician Mohamed Ahmed Ali by RSF members inside his home in Nyala, South Darfur, after he was assaulted and sustained injuries. From the beginning of 2026 until March 31, 2026

April 2, 2026, Al-Jabalain, White Nile State

Al-Jabalain Hospital was directly targeted by a drone strike carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), resulting in the deaths of 10 medical and administrative staff and injuries to approximately 22 children and patients. This attack is part of a series of repeated assaults on healthcare facilities. The lack of public condemnation of these violations, despite their frequency, has raised questions.

Some of the deceased include:

1. Ibrahim Hamed
2. Abed Mukhtar Bishara
3. Ilham Hamed Bishara
4. Mohamed Omar
5. Afaf Noah Adam
6. Dr. Qisma
7. Police Sergeant Abdullah

April 2, 2026, Abu Zabad, West Kordofan State

The city of Abu Zabad witnessed fierce clashes between the Misseriya tribes and Nuer fighters, along with elements of the RSF. The clashes resulted in dozens of deaths and injuries. The clashes led to the closure of the central market and a halt to traffic, creating a climate of fear among civilians. Sources reported that the clashes began after a minor altercation in the city's market escalated into widespread armed confrontations.

April 14, 2026, West Darfur/Adikonq

The civilian administration condemned drone strikes by the Sudanese Armed Forces on the Adikonq border area with Chad, which resulted in the deaths of more than 12 civilians, including women and Chadian nationals.

It is reported that the attack targeted a civilian market with no military presence, and that the site was solely used for commercial activities.

April 19, 2026, Dilling, South Kordofan

A UN report stated that 100 civilians were killed in two months, including 35 in April alone, and 25 were injured, as a result of artillery shelling and airstrikes.

April 8, 2026, Kutum, North Darfur

A drone strike by the Sudanese Armed Forces on the Al-Salama neighborhood in Kutum resulted in civilian casualties, mostly women and children.

The names of 32 victims were documented as follows:

1. Maram Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
2. Mazen Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
3. Muzn Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
4. Musab Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
5. Muhannad Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
6. Muhammad Ibrahim Abdullah (child)
7. Razaz Musa Manqali (child)
8. Najla Shams Al-Din
9. Danqul Shams Al-Din
10. Muzn Muzammil
11. Daughter of Mutawakkil Shams Al-Din
12. Layla Musa
13. Ayat Ahmed Muhammadin (child)
14. Aden Ahmed Muhammadin (child)
15. Sahar Hassoun Abdul Hamid
16. Shaimaa Muhi Al-Din Haroun
17. Shahrzad Muhi Al-Din Haroun
18. Mazen Adam (child)
19. Al-Naji Abbas
20. Haroun Abu Tawila
21. Maher Abdul Majeed
22. Afaf Haroun Kandik
23. Nada
24. Rawya Hussein
25. Musa Al-Hafiz Daoud
26. Al-Saoudi Hassoun
27. Abu Hanou Youssef
28. Zainab Ibrahim
29. Idris Hanouni
30. Maani (child)
31. Two unidentified persons

Local sources confirmed that there are other families whose victims have not yet been identified.

April 1, 2026, Yabus, New Fung.

A drone strike targeted the town's market, killing seven civilians and injuring others, in addition to destroying more than 20 homes.

April 1, 2026, West Darfur State.

Three drone strikes in separate areas resulted in the deaths of four civilians and the destruction of five vehicles, including civilian vehicles transporting charcoal and food supplies in the Umm Kalul area, east of El Geneina. Vehicles were also targeted in the Kadida and Kalungi areas.

April 1, 2026, Al-Sa'ata area, near Al-Dubaibat, South Kordofan State.

A drone strike by the Sudanese Armed Forces killed 18 civilians and injured 54 others as they traveled on secondary roads toward El Obeid.

April 1, 2026, Al-Duwaim and Kosti, White Nile State

Residents reported that the two areas were attacked by drones attributed to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). A woman was injured, and there was limited damage, but no civilian deaths were reported.

April 2, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that an RSF force stormed the Family Hospital in the Al-Nadhir neighborhood of Nyala, assaulting medical staff and destroying medical equipment, disrupting health services.

April 18, 2026, Al-Junaynah, West Darfur

A drone attack targeted the Sultan Medical Complex, killing and injuring civilians, amid escalating military air operations in Darfur and Kordofan.

April 10, 2026, Dilling, South Kordofan

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that two people, including a child, were killed, and seven civilians, including two children, were injured as a result of artillery shelling by the RSF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) on the city of Dilling.

April 27, 2026, Al-Hamidiya IDP Camp, Central Darfur State.

A drone strike targeting Al-Hamidiya camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) resulted in injuries to between 3 and 15 people, some critically. This attack, part of ongoing targeting of civilian gatherings and displacement sites, is further exacerbating the already dire humanitarian situation within the camp.

Some of the victims are:

1. Halima Musa Idris, 77 years old
2. Khadija Musa Idris, 75 years old
3. Hasna Zakaria Mohamed, 35 years old
4. Hawa Saleh Fadil, 17 years old
5. Maimouna Musa Mohamed, 17 years old
6. Abdul Salam Abdullah Hassan, 17 years old
7. Amina Omar Yaqoub, 8 years old
8. Hawa Hassan Abu, 40 years old
9. Aisha Arbab Adam, 40 years old
10. Mona Ahmed Abdul Majeed, 26 years old
11. Mishal Swar Al-Dahab Mohamed, 4 years old
12. Swar Al-Dahab Mohamed Hussein, 40 years old
13. Manasek Adam Mohamed Abdul Shafi, 10 years old
14. Mohamed Adam Abdul Shafi, 11 years old
15. Fatima Idris Abkar, 60 years old

April 28, 2025, Shala Prison, El Fasher

A drone strike targeting the prison resulted in the deaths of two people, whose identities have not been released.

April 2026, Rabak City, White Nile State/Jebel Awlia, Khartoum State:

A drone strike on the city of Rabak killed 11 people, according to medical and security sources. In a simultaneous incident, Al-Amal Hospital in the Jabal Awliya area south of Khartoum was also targeted in another strike, amid a continuing escalation in the use of drones in the conflict, which has resulted in a large number of deaths and widespread displacement across the country.

May 2, 2026, Al Jazeera, Al-Kahli Zeidan village, east of Al-Jazeera.

Fourteen members of a family affiliated with the Sudan Shield Forces (Kikel Forces, a splinter group of the Rapid Support Forces that now supports the Sudanese Armed Forces) were killed when their home in Al-Kahli Zeidan village was targeted by a drone strike, according to family sources. Among the dead were field commander Major Azzam Kikel, his wife, and their four children, as well as relatives and children.

ii. CUSTODIAL DEATHS

April 22, 2026, Nyala

Mr. Azzaldin, commonly known as “Al-Dash,” died inside the Rapid Support Forces’ prison in Daqris after being detained for more than 25 months.

iii. ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND INCOMMUNICADO DETENTION

March 7, 2026, (Omdurman, El Fasher, Port Sudan, Zalingei)

The Sudanese Journalists Syndicate documented three cases of enforced disappearance of journalists Ashraf Al-Habr, Issam Mohamed Haroun, and Musab Al-Hadi, in addition to the arrest of Abdel Aziz Mahmoud Saleh Arja, Mustafa Fadl Al-Mawla, and Muammar Ibrahim. The syndicate demanded that the journalists’ whereabouts be revealed and that they be released, considering this a violation of press freedom and legal guarantees.

March 31, 2026, Kordofan University

On March 31, the Sudanese University Professors Committee (SUPC) condemned the arrest of professors at Kordofan University for participating in a sit-in demanding the approval of the salary structure and service regulations, calling for their unconditional release.

March 31, 2026, Khartoum - Jebel Awlia.

On March 31, security forces in Jebel Awlia arrested journalist Mayah Al-Nil Mubarak while she was covering exams at a school. She was searched, accused of filming for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and detained for 12 hours. She was later charged with impersonating a journalist and interrogated about her personal life.

April 22, 2026, Nyala - South Darfur.

Journalists Adam Ishaq Manan and Sayed Ishaq Manan remain detained and transferred to Daqris Prison by RSF intelligence. Their health is reportedly deteriorating.

April 23, 2026, White Nile

Professor Intisar Ali, head of the Active Women Association, was arrested by security forces over a Facebook post. The association confirmed that her work is purely

humanitarian and called for her release pending legal proceedings. Civil activist Kawthar was also arrested on April 22, 2026, and both women remain in detention.

April 3, 2026, The road between Tora and Hamra al-Sheikh, North Kordofan State.

A Rapid Support Forces (RSF) unit stopped seven people, including four students on their way to take their secondary school exams, and demanded money for their release. They were later released after paying the ransom.

April 23, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State

The family of a merchant named Abdullah Suleiman reported that he has been missing since his arrest by the RSF in February 2026 from his home in the Al-Salam neighborhood, west of Nyala. The family stated that they have received no information about his whereabouts despite searching detention centers within the city.

April 8, 2026, Al-Jereif East, Khartoum State

The Al-Jereif East Emergency Room announced that a force affiliated with the security cell arrested humanitarian volunteer Hamid Al-Naeem on March 31, 2026, and took him to the joint cell headquarters in Khartoum on charges of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). It stated that he is being detained without formal charges, noting that he had previously been arrested by the RSF during their control of the area.

April 10, 2026, Kassala State, Eastern Sudan

Reports indicate that Dr. Ali Omar was arrested by the security cell in Kassala over a Facebook post, amid controversy surrounding the use of arrests in cases of freedom of expression.

April 25, 2026, Al-Dinder Locality, Sennar State

The security cell in Al-Dinder Locality arrested engineer Othman Abdel-Majid Faraj. He was detained and taken to an unknown location, without any explanation for the arrest or any clear legal procedures being provided.

April 2026, North Darfur State (Nyala and Kutum).

A Rapid Support Forces (RSF) unit carried out a campaign of arrests targeting individuals on a pre-prepared list, including Mayor Mustafa al-Doud, Asma Mohamed Khater, and others in Kutum. The fate of some detainees remains unknown. The arrests followed a drone strike by the Sudanese Armed Forces that targeted a wedding celebration in Kutum.

Cases of detention and arrest of travelers and displaced persons en route to Ad-Dabba were also reported, particularly targeting young men and men under 50. Some were transferred to Daqris Prison in Nyala as part of campaigns targeting vehicles under the pretext of preventing the smuggling of young people.

April 2026, Eastern Sudan, Al-Qadarif.

Authorities continue to detain Alaa al-Din al-Sharif, known as Alaa al-Din Watan, a member of the Resistance Committee and the Emergency Room in Al-Qadarif State. His detention has now exceeded one hundred days. Despite being imprisoned, no verdict has been issued against him, despite charges that could carry the death penalty.

iv. ABUSE OF POWER AND USE OF UNFAIR TRIALS

March 30, 2026, Khartoum, Al-Kalakla, Wad Al-Aqli

On March 30, a court in Al-Kalakla sentenced a defendant (A.A.M.) to 15 years in prison after convicting him under Articles 26, 50, and 51 of the 1991 Criminal Code, related to waging war against the state and undermining the constitutional order. He was accused of working as a mobilizer with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in the Al-Kalakla Wad Al-Aqli area and collecting taxes in markets under the orders of the RSF's civilian government during its control of the region.

February 26, 2026, Khartoum, Al-Kalakla

On February 26, 2026, a court in Kalakla sentenced a defendant (S.K.H.) to death by hanging after convicting him under Articles 26, 50, and 51. He was accused of working as a mobilization agent with the Rapid Support Forces during their control of the area, specifically within Group 301, Kalakla base, under the command of Musa Kashaba. He was also accused of driving a combat vehicle and being armed with a Kalashnikov rifle.

April 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan.

In El Obeid, a court convicted three defendants in Case No. 409/2023 under Articles 50, 51, and 186, related to undermining the constitutional order, waging war against the state, and crimes against humanity. Two defendants were sentenced to death by hanging, and the third to 10 years' imprisonment.

April 19, 2026, Al Jazirah State, Al Kamilin.

The Public Prosecution presented the accused (S.A.A.) in Criminal Case No. (368/2025) under Articles (26 and 51/A) of the 1991 Criminal Code (amended in 2020), related to aiding the Rapid Support Forces in waging war against the state.

The case stems from his alleged movement with the Rapid Support Forces and wearing their uniform in the Fadl area. Following investigations, the case file was referred to the court, which heard the defense and prosecution and sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment.

April 20, 2026, White Nile, Kosti.

The General Criminal Court issued a verdict in Case No. (6110/2025) convicting the accused (Q.A.Q.) under Articles (26 and 51/A) of the 1991 Criminal Code (amended in 2020), related to participating with and aiding the Rapid Support Forces in the war against the state. After hearing witnesses, the court sentenced him to death by hanging.

April 27, 2026, Khartoum, Al-Kalakla, Al-Salama area.

The Public Prosecutor presented the accused (A.J.K.) to trial on charges related to waging war against the state and undermining the constitutional order. This stemmed from accusations that he acted as a recruiter with the Rapid Support Forces in the Al-Salama market area and the Al-Salama checkpoint, where he was responsible for collecting taxes and was armed with an M5 rifle. After hearing the prosecution and defense arguments, the court sentenced him to death by hanging.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MAY 2026

In May 2026, ACJPS documented drone attacks targeting civilian areas and vital facilities in several states, resulting in deaths, injuries, and the destruction of service facilities. It also documented extrajudicial killings, armed assaults, and looting, as well as arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of civilians, activists, journalists, and students, including 500 students who were prevented from taking their secondary school leaving examinations.

REGIONAL SITUATIONAL UPDATE

Khartoum State

Khartoum State, particularly Omdurman, is experiencing relative calm in some areas, while other parts of the state remain unstable. Weapons are widespread among armed groups, and sporadic killings by armed individuals have occurred. The state is also suffering from a shortage of cash and rising prices for food and transportation due to increased fuel costs, further burdening citizens.

White Nile State

The state is experiencing a deteriorating humanitarian and health situation. Displaced persons camps are suffering from a severe shortage of drinking water and an insufficient number of tents due to the increasing number of arrivals. Rising prices and declining living standards compound this. Hospitals are overcrowded, with high drug prices and frequent power outages, which have weakened the level of healthcare, led to the spoilage of some medications, and reduced access to life-saving treatment.

Eastern Sudan (Red Sea and Gedaref)

The situation indicates a continued deterioration in basic services and human rights. In the Red Sea, detainees suffer from severe overcrowding, lack of drinking water, and high temperatures in prisons and detention centers.

In Gedaref, the water crisis and rising prices are worsening, leading to increased hardship and widespread damage from fires. This is compounded by overcrowding of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, and the decline in health and education services. Humanitarian operations remain under pressure, and the response is inadequate.

Darfur region

Darfur is experiencing widespread security deterioration due to the ongoing conflict. Violence and lawlessness are escalating, military operations are intensifying, and civilian areas are being targeted. Armed groups are proliferating, kidnappings and assassinations are frequent, markets are closed, and movement is restricted. The situation of IDPs is worsening as displacement continues, the response is inadequate, services are deteriorating, and fires are occurring repeatedly in camps. The health sector is facing a severe shortage of medicines and supplies, staff are emigrating, hospitals and medical centers are out of service, and treatment capacity is severely compromised.

River Nile State

Unregulated mining poses an increasing environmental and health threat, with animal deaths recorded as a result of chemical contamination of mining basins, amid demands to stop the activity and hold those responsible accountable.

i. INDISCRIMINATE TARGETING OF CIVILIANS

May 4, 2026, Khartoum, Khartoum Airport

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched a drone attack targeting Khartoum Airport and surrounding areas, marking the first attack on the airport since last October. According to eyewitnesses, the attack resulted in plumes of smoke rising after several locations within and around the airport were targeted. The home of Karam Hasab Al-Rasoul in the Nasser Extension area, Block 5, east of Khartoum, was also damaged in the attack, resulting in minor injuries to his son and sister.

May 4, 2026, White Nile, Gedaref, North Kordofan, and Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched drone attacks that destroyed several sites, including fuel tanks and an ethanol plant at the Kenana Sugar Factory (White Nile State), ammunition and fuel depots in Kosti (White Nile State), 19 military vehicles in Tendelti (North Kordofan State), and damage to the Al-Faw camp (Gadarif State). The RSF also targeted the North Kordofan governor's office and the Zenobia Hotel in El Obeid, as well as areas in Al-Malm and Al-Geneina (Darfur).

May 5, 2026, Kosti, White Nile State

RSF drone targeted the Nabta Petroleum Company station in Kosti, resulting in civilian casualties, the destruction of a fuel tanker, and a fire at the site.

List of victims:

1. Khaled Al-Tayeb Al-Qasim Akasha - Male
2. Hassaniya Issa Abkar - Male
3. Adel Musa Al-Tijani - Male

May 5, 2026

The Sudanese Teachers' Committee announced the documentation of 116 violations against teachers since the outbreak of the conflict, including the killing of 41 teachers.

May 9, 2026, Al-Ubayyid Road, Barakat Village

Barakat village on the Al-Ubayyid Road was attacked by a missile fired from a drone belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), resulting in the death of more than six civilians and injuries to approximately ten others.

May 9, 2026, Kordofan, Western Sudan

The Sudanese Founding Alliance, led by the RSF, reported that 15 people were killed and others injured when a truck was targeted in the Kordofan region. The attack was attributed to the Sudanese Armed Forces.

May 10, 2026, Al-Tina, North Darfur State

The Al-Tina Local Emergency Chambers Council announced that there were deaths, injuries, and livestock losses as a result of a drone strike on the Andur well on Friday evening. The bombing rendered the well, the only water source in the area, inoperable, foreshadowing a severe water crisis.

May 12, 2026, Al-Junaynah, West Darfur State

A drone targeted a medicine warehouse and a pickup truck in Al-Junaynah city, continuing to circle the city during the attack.

May 12, 2026, East Darfur, Al-Daein-Adila Road (Al-Jalabi area)

A drone targeted a civilian passenger vehicle in the Al-Jalabi area on the Al-Daein-Adila road, killing six people and injuring five others, according to the Sudanese Founding Alliance, which held the Sudanese Armed Forces responsible for the attack.

May 12, 2026, Al-Daein, East Darfur State

The city of Al-Daein was attacked by a drone, destroying several homes in the Airport and Arab neighborhoods. Three missiles landed in residential areas within the city; two struck houses in the Airport neighborhood, while the third hit a house in the Arab neighborhood, destroying the targeted homes. No casualties were reported, only material damage.

May 15, 2026, Mellit, North Darfur

The city of Mellit was attacked by drones targeting the southwestern and northeastern sides of the city. No civilian casualties were reported.

May 19, 2026, Ghabish, West Kordofan

Twenty-eight people were killed and 23 others wounded in a drone attack that targeted a restaurant in the main market of Ghabish and an armed vehicle belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), according to medical sources. The Sudanese Armed Forces were accused of carrying out the attack.

May 20, 2026, South Kordofan, Delleng and surrounding areas

Two civilians (a woman and her brother) were killed when an RSF drone targeted a Daf truck traveling from Delleng to Hebeila. The attack also resulted in injuries, and the wounded were taken to the hospital. The bombing also struck neighborhoods within Dilling, including the Al-Ma'asir neighborhood and the Ashara Wansa area.

May 20, 2026, Al-Daein, East Darfur

A drone belonging to the Sudanese Armed Forces targeted Al-Daein, destroying a government building in the Al-Arab neighborhood.

May 21, 2026, Al-Alba area, North White Nile State (Al-Qutayna countryside)

The area was attacked by drones, resulting in civilian casualties, as part of the ongoing targeting of populated areas or areas near population centers.

May 22, 2026, South Kordofan, Delleng

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that six people were injured and medical supply warehouses in Delleng were completely destroyed after the city was targeted by drones and missiles last night by the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) faction led by Abdelaziz al-Hilu. This resulted in significant losses of medicines and medical supplies intended for treating civilians and patients.

May 25, 2026, Omdurman, Khartoum State (Dar al-Salam area, Block 43)

One person was killed, and others were injured in a drone strike that targeted a location in the Dar al-Salam area, Block 43, in Omdurman, according to the Khartoum State

government, which indicated that the attack was carried out by the Rapid Support Forces and caused panic among civilians in the area.

May 25, 2026, North Darfur, Karnoi

Five civilians were killed and four others injured in a drone strike that targeted the market in Karnoi. The attack resulted in civilian casualties in the crowded market.

List of those killed:

1. Abkar Bakhit Jaddi - Male
2. Muhannad Mahjoub Yahya Muhammad - Male
3. Wad Babiker Siddiq Abkar Hawas - Male
4. Mubarak Abdulkarim Abdulrahman Qumu - Male
5. Abdulnasir Adam Khater Mahmoud - Male

List of the wounded;

1. Ismail Saleh Madik - Male
2. Haitham Babiker Awad - Male
3. Muhammad Al-Sadiq Jadda Bashar - Male
4. Wad Abdulrahman Jadda Bashar - Male

May 25, 2026, Delleng (South Kordofan)

Delleng was targeted by a drone strike on residential areas, resulting in civilian casualties. Among the victims were Bassam Ahmed Ali Karamallah, a man known as “Abu Jalabiya,” and a woman. The attack also caused damage to civilian areas within the city.

May 26, 2026, North Darfur, Al-Tina Area

A drone strike by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on the Al-Tina market, near the border with Chad, resulted in deaths and injuries. The attack killed 14 people, including two women, and injured more than 50 others, including civilians, market-goers, and workers.

May 28, 2026, North Darfur, Khazan Basaw (Al-Tina Locality)

A drone strike on Khazan Basaw in the Al-Tina Locality of North Darfur resulted in civilian casualties, according to field sources. May 2026 – Al-Tina and Ad-Dabba Road

Mohammed Khater Ahmed Issa and Nizar Idris Jar Al-Nabi were killed after being detained by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) while trading between Al-Tina and Ad-Dabba. They were targeted by a drone, likely belonging to the Sudanese army, while inside an RSF detention site.

May 2026, Kabkabiya Locality, North Darfur

A water station in Kabkabiya Locality was bombed by a drone, targeting a vital service facility that provides water to the population.

May 30, 2026, Kadam Area, West Kordofan

The Kadam area was bombed by drones targeting two civilian vehicles carrying displaced people from the same family coming from Abu Karshola. Ten civilians were killed, including eight children and two women, and four others were seriously injured.

Names of victims:**Minors:**

1. Hamed Ghabboush Hammad - Male
2. Rahma Amin Abdullah -Female
3. Kanani Ghabboush Hammad - Male
4. Abdullah Amin Abdullah - Male
5. Hanadi Ghabboush Hammad - Female
6. Mohammed Ahmed Adam - Male
7. Nazik Abdulrahman Abdullah -Female
8. Zubaida Ibrahim -Female

Women:

1. Halima Abdullah Farajallah-Female
2. Hanadi Al-Hajj Al-Zamzami-Female

Those who were wounded:

1. Ibrahim Adam Ahmed - Male
2. Dahab Adam Ahmed - Male
3. Amira Ibrahim Adam -Female
4. Aida Abdulrahman-Female

May 15, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State

A merchant was killed inside his home in Nyala after being shot by an armed group that attempted to rob him during the night.

Witnesses reported that the attackers broke into the house after midnight and shot him at close range, killing him instantly.

May 4, 2026, Kassala

Rural West Bank resident, Nasr al-Din, from the Arab neighborhood, Block 15, in Kassala, was killed after being shot while returning from his work selling vegetables on a tuk-tuk. According to reports, the perpetrators intercepted him and fired three shots, killing him instantly.

May 10, 2026, Kosti (Al-Mazlaqan/Popular Market)

An armed clash broke out between armed forces in a densely populated civilian area, resulting in the death of four people. The indiscriminate gunfire and stray bullets caused widespread panic among residents in neighboring areas.

May 12, 2026, South Kordofan, Delleng

Artillery shelling of Delleng killed six civilians and injured 15 others, including six women. The shelling targeted areas surrounding the main market and the public transportation hub, as well as locations where volunteers were preparing food for displaced people. The shelling struck densely populated areas, exacerbating civilian casualties.

May 13, 2026, South Kordofan, Kauda

More than 61 people were killed in Kauda, including 9 children and 5 women, as a result of tribal clashes between forces affiliated with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) led by Abdelaziz al-Hilu and the Otoro tribe.

The area witnessed violations including killings, arson, and looting, leading to widespread displacement and a climate of fear among the population.

May 15, 2026, Dar al-Salam Locality (North Darfur)

Two civilians were killed while returning from the market. Eyewitnesses reported that armed men shot them and stole their belongings before fleeing.

May 16, 2026, West Kordofan, Um Kridim Area

A commercial truck in the Um Kridim area was attacked by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) groups. The attack included the looting and destruction of approximately 70 sacks of peanuts, the theft of 10 sacks of gum arabic, and the assault and torture of passengers, resulting in injuries among civilians and material losses.

May 17, 2026 – Buram and Hajjaj Localities (South Darfur)

Tribal clashes erupted between armed groups following a cattle rustling incident, resulting in the deaths of five people. The clashes later spread to Nyala, with the use of heavy weapons and four-wheel-drive vehicles, despite attempts by local administrations to contain the situation.

May 19, 2026, Kassala State, Abu Talha Area (west of Kassala City)

The Kassala State Security Committee announced the death of five people and the loss of livestock following the explosion of a tractor-trailer and a pickup truck in the Abu Talha area. Conflicting reports emerged regarding the circumstances of the incident.

May 21, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State

The chief of the Tarjam tribe, Al-Dum Al-Dawi Yahya, was killed in the Al-Wahda neighborhood west of Nyala city during an armed robbery carried out by unknown gunmen. This incident sparked anger and led to the closure of markets and main entrances by members of the tribe.

May 2026, Bileil Locality, South Darfur State

Yaqub Abbas was killed after being stopped by a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) checkpoint while returning from work in the Al-Qasharat area. He was briefly interrogated before being shot and killed at the scene.

May 25, 2026, Bileil Locality, South Darfur State

Hassan Tama was killed after armed men broke into his home at night in an attempted robbery. He was shot while chasing them after resisting, and later died while being transported to the hospital.

May 26, 2026, South Kordofan, Delleng City

The city of Delleng was subjected to heavy artillery shelling by the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), resulting in civilian casualties and damage to several homes in the western neighborhoods of the city. Authorities issued a decree closing markets and prohibiting gatherings.

May 27, 2026, Ad-Daein, South Darfur State

Two camel herders, Ahmed Haroun (approximately 13 years old) and Ismail Juma (15 years old), were shot dead in an armed attack in the Nurli area of Ad-Daein Locality while herding camels on the outskirts of the area.

May 28, 2026, North Kordofan, West Bara (Um Saadoun Al-Sharif, Sanoubar, and Al-Marra villages)

Areas west of Bara witnessed an armed attack by the Rapid Support Forces on the villages of Um Saadoun Al-Sharif, Sanoubar, and Al-Marra, resulting in dozens of civilian deaths and injuries, in addition to the burning of homes and ongoing violence and violations in the targeted villages amidst dire humanitarian and security conditions.

List of those who lost their lives:

1. Fadlallah Muhammad Al-Zaki - Male
2. Tamim Ahmad Tamim - Male
3. Muhannad Al-Sadiq Hussein - Male
4. Muhammad Al-Sadiq Hussein - Male
5. Younis Muhammad Abdulkarim - Male
6. Al-Mahi Ahmad Yahya Tamim - Male
7. Sahib Barima Yahya Tamim - Male
8. Anwar Safi Abdulkarim - Male
9. Al-Fadil Ahmad Al-Ubaid - Male
10. Sheikh Ahmad Abdullah - Male
11. Mudathir Madawi Bashir Tamim - Male
12. Al-Qasim Ahmad Muhammad Tamim - Male
13. Al-Jili Dinar - Male
14. Abdulqadir Hajar - Male
15. Muhammad Ahmad Shaaban - Male
16. Musab Abu Hamid - Male
17. Barai Al-Najrik - Male
18. Musab Abdulbaqi Al-Mahi - Male
19. Daffaa Al-Sayed Omar Daffaa Al-Sayed - Male
20. Alaa Al-Din Daffaa Al-Sayed - Male
21. Omar Ahmad Omar Daffaa Al-Sayed - Male
22. Fath Al-Rahman Hassan Abdulkarim - Male
23. Abdulraouf Abdulkarim - Male
24. Al-Dakhri Muhammad Al-Dakhri
25. Ahmad Abdulbaqi Al-Mahi - Male
26. Dhay Al-Naeem Al-Zaki - Male
27. Yahya Safi Abdelkarim - Male
28. Abdelrahim Al-Zaki - Male

May 30, 2026 - Al-Mujallad - West Kordofan

Young man Mohamed Hamad (a folk artist) was shot dead inside his car by gunmen affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) riding a motorcycle while he was in the city.

May 31, 2026, North Kordofan - West Bara

Areas west of Bara are under continuous attack, and the death toll has risen to more than 57. Violence has caused widespread panic among residents, especially women and children, amidst the ongoing tense security situation in the region.

ii. ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

May 4, 2026, Amhara Region, Afteit Refugee Camp, Ethiopia

On May 4, three Sudanese refugee women were the victims of an armed abduction attempt inside the Afteit Refugee Camp in Ethiopia's Amhara Region. The women were on their way to collect firewood on the outskirts of the camp when the armed men opened fire before fleeing the scene after several young men intervened nearby.

May 4, 2026, Port Sudan

Photojournalist Abdel Aziz Mahmoud Saleh Arja remains detained in Port Sudan's national prison since his arrest by a security cell at the city's airport in April 2025.

He had previously been arrested in May 2024 in Zalingei, Central Darfur, during a raid by Rapid Support Forces intelligence. He was transferred between several detention centers before being released and then re-arrested upon his return to Sudan. His trial began on May 4, 2026, in Port Sudan on charges related to espionage and collaboration with the Rapid Support Forces, according to judicial sources.

May 5, 2026

The Sudanese Teachers' Committee announced they had documented 116 cases of violations against teachers since the outbreak of the conflict, including the arrest and disappearance of 26 teachers.

May 6, 2026, West Kordofan, The road to El Obeid.

Four young men disappeared while traveling from the Abu Tama area of the Abu Rai administrative unit in the Ghabish locality of West Kordofan State in the first week of April, while en route to El Obeid.

According to their families, contact with them was lost on April 24 after they reached the vicinity of the Al-Khuwai area, on a road known for the presence of Rapid Support Forces checkpoints and frequent violations. No information about them has been received to date.

Names of the disappeared:

1. Siddiq Hussein Jadallah - Male
2. Hamad Al-Sayed Mohamed Ali - Male
3. Abdul Wahab Lazem - Male
4. Mohammadi Mohamed Ali Abu Dakka - Male

May 9, 2026, Al-Mujallad, West Kordofan State

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) carried out a campaign of arrests in various neighborhoods of the city, targeting individuals described as "criminals." The events escalated into protests and violence in the western part of the market, targeting shops.

This led to the closure of the western section of the market and the relocation of activity to the eastern section, where work continued to some extent. Those arrested were transferred to prisons outside the city.

May 2026, Buram, South Darfur State

An RSF force in Buram locality arrested several citizens during raids following their arrival from Nyala. Those arrested included retirees, employees, and teachers, as well as seven members of resistance committees and emergency response teams, and former officials, including former Minister Adel Jaber and Administrative Officer Muawiya Al-Tahir, in addition to others associated with the former regime.

May 9, 2026, North Darfur State, El Fasher

Journalist Adam Manan, a correspondent for the North Darfur Radio and Television Corporation, and his brother were arrested by a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) unit during security operations in the area. They were later transferred to Nyala and imprisoned in Degres Prison.

May 12, 2026, Atbara, River Nile State

Sudanese Armed Forces security forces arrested 25-year-old Adel Hafez Abkar Hassan from Qureida locality in South Darfur State in Atbara. He was accused of collaborating with the RSF, while his family maintains he is a civilian with no connection to any military activity.

May 15, 2026, El Fasher and Nyala

In August of last year, the RSF arrested two young women, Sahwa Khader Al-Douma and Suha Ahmed, while they were on their way to work near the Zamzam camp. Contact with them was subsequently lost.

They were later transferred to Korea Prison in Nyala after months of detention, and their whereabouts remain unknown. Their families reported paying 8 million Sudanese pounds to a local tribal mediator in exchange for promises of intervention to secure their release, but to no avail.

May 16, 2026, Al-Khawai, West Kordofan State

Groups affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) abducted four citizens from the Ayal Bakhit area of Al-Khawai locality in West Kordofan State and took them to an unknown location, according to the Dar Hamar Emergency Room.

May 18, 2026, North Kordofan, El Obeid

Security forces in El Obeid arrested six civilians, including five women, inside the Abshara market while they were shopping. They were taken to prison without any explanation for their arrest or any formal charges being filed, according to their relatives.

May 19, 2026, South Darfur, South Darfur State

The Governor of South Darfur State, Bashir Marsal, announced that the RSF arrested and detained more than 500 male and female students, preventing them from taking their secondary school certificate exams.

Local authorities and families of students have accused the Rapid Support Forces of abducting 23 students from Jebel Marra and forcibly disappearing them while they were on their way to Sudanese Certificate examination centers. The students were taken to an unknown location, and ransoms of up to 7 million Sudanese pounds are being demanded for their release.

Names of the students:

1. Tawfiq Elias Bahr Othman - Male
2. Anas Al-Sadiq Abdullah Karra - Male
3. Mu'taz Sheikh Al-Din Musa Muhammad - Male
4. Abdul Raouf Abbas Abdul Rahman - Male
5. Abdul Salam Muhammad Adam Khamis - Male
6. Adel Al-Fadil Al-Hadi Heir - Male
7. Al-Nadhir Ali Musa - Male
8. Nasr Al-Din Adam Arbab - Male
9. Farah Abdul Aziz Ishaq-Female
10. Al-Tayeb Ibrahim Othman - Male
11. Ahmed Idris Hasma'a - Male
12. Al-Sadiq Muhammad Abdullah - Male
13. Ahmed Issa Yusuf Abdul Karim - Male
14. Saleh Siddiq Adam Muhammad - Male
15. Abdul Khaliq Abkar Ishaq - Male
16. Abdul Razzaq Muhammad Hussein - Male
17. Abdullah Ishaq Abdul Nadhir - Male
18. Abdul Salam Muhammad Abdullah Abdul Jabbar - Male
19. Khalil Abu Al-Qasim Ishaq - Male
20. Sulaiman Abdullah Khater - Male
21. Khadir Yahya Ahmed Muhammad - Male
22. Abdul Salam Hassan Maroun - Male
23. Bilal Abdullah Ahmed - Male

May 21, 2026, Kassala, Kassala State

Security authorities in Kassala State arrested activist Hamrai Omar, Secretary-General of the Sabdarat Tribal Youth, over a Facebook post criticizing the State Security Committee's statement regarding a tractor explosion in the Abu Talha area, which he deemed misleading.

May 2026, Kassala, Kassala State

Security authorities in Kassala detained the father of two brothers killed in an explosion in the Abu Talha area for several hours inside a security office, temporarily preventing him from burying his sons' bodies. He was later released following the intervention of community leaders.

May 21, 2026, Nyala and El Geneina

The two cities witnessed widespread arrest campaigns by the Rapid Support Forces amidst escalating tensions related to tribal alliances. The arrests targeted many individuals belonging to the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes, on charges related to espionage and affiliation with the Sudanese Armed Forces.

May 24, 2026, Abri, Northern Sudan

Security forces arrested a number of protesters in the city of Abri, Northern Sudan, during demonstrations against the ongoing power outages in the region. The forces later forcibly dispersed the demonstrations and pursued protesters into the city's neighborhoods after a heavy security deployment.

May 25, 2026, Ghabish, West Kordofan State

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched a widespread arrest campaign in the city of Ghabish, targeting a number of citizens. The arrests were based on accusations of espionage and providing coordinates to the Sudanese Armed Forces following a drone attack that targeted the city's market.

February 2026 - Al Qadarif State

Lawyer Nizar Ali Mohamed Adam was arrested by the security forces and charged under Article 51 of the Criminal Code. He is accused of documenting transactions deemed to facilitate operations suspected of being linked to the RSF, including the smuggling of funds abroad, according to the allegations against him. No further details are available regarding the circumstances of his arrest or subsequent proceedings.

March 2026, Al Qadarif State

Lawyer Al-Rashid Yahya Ishaq was arrested inside the Al Qadarif Court of Appeal by the security forces. He is a lawyer and notary public in Al-Hawata, Al-Rahad locality. He was charged under Article 51 of the Criminal Code for documenting the sale of a vehicle belonging to a person suspected of belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). This was considered part of a broader charge of facilitating operations suspected of being linked to the RSF, including, according to the allegations, smuggling money abroad. He remained in detention for more than two months without being released on bail.

October 25, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur

The RSF continues to detain and forcibly disappear more than 200 women in El Fasher. They are being held in various detention centers within the city, including facilities such as the Medical Supplies Authority in the east, first-class residential neighborhoods, and El Fasher Prison in the central section. Houses within the city are also being used as unofficial detention centers.

January 16, 2026, Al Qadarif State

Emergency room volunteer Alaa El-Din (Watan) remains detained by security authorities and is still being held without trial. A sentencing hearing was scheduled for May 24, 2026, but was postponed indefinitely.

iii. CUSTODIAL DEATHS

May 9, 2026, Al-Maseed, Al-Jazirah State

Young man Al-Jazouli Adam Al-Zamzami was killed in custody at the Al-Maseed police station in Al-Jazirah State. No information is available regarding the circumstances of his death.

iv. THE CONTINUED ABUSE OF POWER AND USE OF UNFAIR TRIALS

May 18, 2026, Khartoum, Khartoum State

The Khartoum Local Security Coordination Committee revealed that 432 reports were filed against individuals accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) between the beginning of January and mid-May. The committee reported that 33 of these cases resulted in death sentences, life imprisonment, or prison terms. Additionally,

several defendants were transferred from Soba Prison, and charges were filed against them after the evidence against them was completed, leading to their referral to trial.

May 7, 2026, Al-Duwaym, White Nile State

The Court of Appeal upheld the death sentence issued by the lower court in Al-Duwaym against Nazir Mamoun Ibrahim Habani (71 years old), after he was convicted of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.

May 10, 2026, Port Sudan

The Terrorism and Crimes Against the State Court in Port Sudan, presided over by Judge Al-Jaili Marouf, sentenced the first defendant, A/Sh, and the second defendant, M/M, to life imprisonment, and the third defendant, M/S, to 10 years in prison, after convicting them of violating Articles (26/A and 51) of the Sudanese Penal Code on charges related to collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.

The prosecution was represented by Lieutenant Colonel Al-Siddiq Hassan Al-Siddiq, representing the War Crimes and Violations Committee.

May 12, 2026, Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State

The Juvenile Court in Al-Ubayyid sentenced the offender (M.M.A.) to two years of detention in a juvenile detention center in Khartoum, after convicting him of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces, under Article (51/A) of the Sudanese Penal Code. The detention period is to be calculated from the date of his arrest, in accordance with juvenile court procedures.

May 12, 2026, Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State, Al-Ubayyid Court

The court issued a verdict in case number (48/2025) sentencing the defendant (B. A. B.) to 5 years imprisonment under Article (51/1) of the Sudanese Penal Code, related to acts against the state and undermining the constitutional order. The Al-Ubayyid Public Prosecution represented the prosecution in the case.

May 12, 2026, Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State, Al-Ubayyid Court

The court issued a verdict in case number (4652/2025) sentencing the defendant (L. A. A.) to 10 years' imprisonment under Article (51/1) of the Sudanese Penal Code, after the completion of trial procedures and the hearing of evidence. The Al-Ubayyid Public Prosecution represented the prosecution in the case.

May 12, 2026, Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State

The Al-Ubayyid Court issued a sentence of 7 years imprisonment against the accused (A. A. Q.) under Article (51) of the Sudanese Criminal Code, in case No. (1372/2025), after the completion of the trial procedures and the hearing of evidence. The Al-Ubayyid Public Prosecution Office represented the prosecution in the case.

May 18, 2026, Wadi Halfa, Northern State

The Wadi Halfa General Criminal Court sentenced the defendant (M.M.A.) to life imprisonment after convicting him under Articles (26, 50, and 51) of the Sudanese Penal Code, in addition to Articles (5 and 6) of the Counter-Terrorism Law, for his involvement with the Rapid Support Forces. The case was brought by the Wadi Halfa Public Prosecutor's Office, represented by Senior Prosecutor Ayman Abdel Moneim El Sayed and First Prosecutor Jaafar Ibrahim Adam.

May 18, 2026, Port Sudan, Red Sea State

The Port Sudan Cybercrimes Court sentenced journalist Rashan Oshi to one year in prison and fined her 10 million Sudanese pounds after convicting her of defamation for publishing a post on her Facebook page concerning allegations of financial corruption against an officer working at a Sudanese embassy abroad.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JUNE 2026

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

More than 215 people were killed inside Degris 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.

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.

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. 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. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that 2,260 people were displaced from the villages of Urshi and Du in the Um Buru locality of North Darfur. In comparison, more than 13,000 people were displaced in a single week in South Darfur due to tribal clashes between the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes. The IOM also recorded the displacement of 11,630 people from the areas of Kabum, Markandi, and Um Labasa between June 4 and 6, 2026, in addition to the displacement of 350 people on May 30 (Kabum town, Kabum locality), 1,520 people on June 4, and the arrival of 133 families in Ad-Dabbah city in the Northern State.

On June 17, 2026, residents of the Um Buru and North Tawisha localities in North Darfur were forcibly displaced at gunpoint after the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) seized control of the two areas following the fall of the Urshi reservoir. In eastern Chad, the UNHCR received more than 60 Sudanese families at the reception center in Adré as part of emergency measures to meet the needs of those arriving from Darfur.

On the health front, six deaths and 19 confirmed cases of cholera were recorded in Wad Banda locality in West Kordofan, with a lack of isolation centers and shortages of life-saving medicines and intravenous fluids. Medical sources indicate that cholera cases in the state have risen to approximately 400, with between 95 and 97 deaths, while official statistics confirm 308 cases and 97 deaths. Field sources report 15 deaths and approximately 40 infections in the Jual area.

The Ministry of Health also announced cholera cases in West Kordofan since mid-May, in addition to the spread of other diseases, including hepatitis E in Gezira State, meningitis in Khartoum, Gezira, and South Kordofan, and cases of heatstroke at the Argeen border crossing. The Ministry of Health recorded one new case of dengue fever in River Nile State, bringing the total number of cases to 85,000, with 15 deaths.

The preparatory committee of the Doctors' Syndicate recorded 176 new cases of measles and 367 cases in North and East Darfur, including 223 cases in Tawila camp, with more than 75 children dying. It also recorded 145 cases of tuberculosis in Tawila and 67 in El Obeid, in addition to 250 cases of dengue fever in Ad-Dabba and 159 in Merowe, with 4 deaths, and 125 cases in White Nile State. More than 1,000 cases of malaria were recorded in Al-Malaha and Ad-Duwaym.

In the northern countryside of Omdurman, 112 cases were recorded in the areas of As-Sururab, Sheikh At-Tayeb, and Al-Jazira Islang, with 4 elderly people and 3 children dying from complications of dengue fever.

In Al-Jazirah State, 23 people, including 11 children, were injured in a stray dog attack in Al-Awadiya village in Umm Al-Qura locality, amid a shortage of rabies vaccine. Cases of hepatitis C have also been recorded among kidney failure patients at the Nuri dialysis center.

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that several medical facilities in El Obeid were put out of service after bombings targeted power and fuel stations, leading to the shutdown of dialysis centers, emergency services, and water stations, affecting more than one million people.

Reports indicate that 19.5 million people (41% of the population) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, with 200,000 people expected to reach catastrophic levels between June and September 2026.

Fire Outbreaks

Fires of unknown origin broke out in several states, causing widespread property damage, displacing families, and forcing people to flee their homes in a number of areas.

In North Darfur, a fire broke out in the popular market in the Adror area, destroying large parts of the market and two main mills, in addition to damage to shops belonging to displaced families. A fire also broke out in the Murtal market in Tawila locality, destroying the market. In West Kordofan, unexplained fires in the village of Abu Makina, southwest of Al-Nuhud, destroyed more than 250 homes and displaced hundreds of families, triggering a new wave of displacement. A fire in the village of Qoz Tawil also destroyed 96 homes.

In the Al-Afad camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), a fire completely destroyed 22 tents and partially damaged 12 others, forcing several families to flee. A fire in a village near Al-Nuhud also displaced approximately 146 families.

In Red Sea State, unexplained fires spread to pastures and residential areas, including the Khujali market and the Qorora area, causing significant material losses.

A fire also broke out on Saraqad Island in northern Sudan, consuming homes and palm trees. Firefighting efforts were hampered by power outages and limited access.

Data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicates that 24,171 people were displaced between January and May 2026 due to various fires across several states.

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS UPDATE

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. Additionally, 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. Furthermore, 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.

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. 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.

Furthermore, the pressures on living conditions increased due to power outages, fuel shortages, and insufficient humanitarian aid, impacting the lives of residents and IDPs.

Blue Nile state

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 and the disruption of services. A limited number of dengue fever cases were also reported, amidst a weak health response.

White Nile State

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.

North Kordofan State, El Obeid

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.

INCIDENTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

i. DRONE ATTACKS TARGETING CIVILIANS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

June 5, 2026, Kabm, South Darfur State

Nine civilians were killed in a drone attack on Kabm. The first strike targeted a civilian vehicle in the Mansi neighborhood, killing the driver. A second strike targeted the western part of the city, killing eight people. A drone attack on the city on June 1, 2026, killed 20 civilians, including two children and two women, and injured five others.

June 6, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State

A gas station owned by a civilian in El Obeid was bombed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) using a drone, resulting in damage to the station.

June 2026, Wadi Sayedna Military Base, Omdurman

Wadi Sayedna Military Base, north of Omdurman, was attacked by a drone, resulting in explosions within the base's perimeter and plumes of smoke rising from the site. June 9, 2026

Al-Junaynah, West Darfur State.

The Ardamata Bridge in Al-Junaynah was bombed by the armed forces using a drone, resulting in its destruction and disrupting civilian movement and the flow of goods, services, and humanitarian aid.

June 5, 2026, Kabm, South Darfur State.

At least nine civilians were killed in a drone attack targeting Kabm. The first strike targeted a civilian vehicle in the Mansi neighborhood, killing the driver instantly. The drone then continued its flight and carried out a second strike on the western side of the city, killing eight more people.

June 6, 2026, Abu Zaymah Market, Hamra al-Sheikh Locality, North Kordofan State.

At least 11 civilians were killed and dozens injured in a drone attack targeting the Abu Zaymah Market, resulting in a large number of civilian casualties. The death toll is expected to rise as rescue and recovery efforts continue.

June 10, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Four civilians were killed and seven others injured in a drone strike that targeted a civilian gathering during a funeral procession at the Dalil cemetery in El Obeid.

June 10, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Five civilians were seriously injured in a drone strike that targeted a gas station in El Obeid while civilians were present.

June 10, 2026, Jabal Kordofan area, North Kordofan State.

A truck driver was killed when his vehicle, carrying food supplies, was bombed while passing through the Jabal Kordofan area. He died instantly.

June 11, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State

Fifteen civilians were killed and another injured in a drone strike targeting the airport district of El Obeid. Two consecutive strikes were carried out; the first targeted civilian homes, destroying them, while the second targeted a gathering of civilians evacuating the wounded, resulting in further casualties.

Names of victims:

1. Moutaman Al-Tahir – Child, 9 years old, male
2. Mawada Al-Tijani Fadil-female
3. Ikhlas Al-Tijani Fadil-female
4. Ismail Safi Al-Din Muhammad-male
5. Jihad Babiker Khujali-female
6. Samir Ahmed Yusuf Adam*male
7. Siddiq Ahmed Ahmed Safi Al-Din-male
8. Mohammad Omar Al-Jamri-male
9. 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

June 12, 2026, Al-Rahad City, North Kordofan State.

Ahmed Yaqoub, a medical assistant at Al-Rahad Hospital and a volunteer with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, was killed when a drone targeted an ambulance he was traveling in within Al-Rahad City while he was on duty.

June 12, 2026, Tendelti, White Nile State.

One worker was killed and a gas station was destroyed as a result of a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) drone strike on the area.

June 12, 2026, Karnoi Market, North Darfur State.

Seven civilians were killed, and more than ten others were injured in a drone strike that targeted the Karnoi market while civilians were present.

June 12, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Civilian casualties resulted from continued drone strikes targeting residential neighborhoods in El Obeid, terrorizing residents and exacerbating the humanitarian situation.

June 13, 2026, El Obeid Market, North Kordofan State.

Two gas stations within the El Obeid market were targeted by RSF drone strikes, resulting in damage to the stations, which were located at a site used to serve civilian transport vehicles.

June 14, 2026, Al-Tawila village, north of Kosti, White Nile State.

A fuel station was targeted by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) drones, resulting in injuries to several civilians and the destruction of the station.

June 16, 2026, Tendalti city, west of Kosti, White Nile State.

RSF drones burned two fuel tankers.

June 19, 2026, Al-Ubayyid city, North Kordofan State.

The main power station in Al-Ubayyid city was targeted by a strategic drone, causing direct damage and shutting down the station. This attack led to the closure of several medical facilities, including dialysis centers and emergency departments, and caused the shutdown of several water stations. This resulted in a deterioration of basic services within the city and increased the suffering of residents and displaced persons due to power and water outages and the disruption of health services.

June 20, 2026, Al-Ubayyid city, North Kordofan State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) resumed drone attacks targeting El Obeid, a day after targeting the city's main power station. This resulted in further damage to civilian facilities and infrastructure within the city.

June 20, 2026, Sari East area, Al-Kuma locality, North Darfur State.

Three civilians were killed in an airstrike in Al-Kuma locality: Mohamed Saeed Mardas, Fathi Habib Jibril, and Abdelsalam Ahmed Hamed. According to reports, the Sudanese Armed Forces carried out the airstrike, resulting in civilian casualties.

June 21, 2026, Kosti, White Nile State.

Seven people were killed, and others injured when a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) drone targeted a gas station in Kosti. The station also sustained damage.

June 21, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Three people were killed, and several civilians were injured when an RSF drone targeted a sanitation vehicle in El Obeid while it was inside one of the city's markets.

June 22, 2026, South of Umm Ruwaba, North Kordofan State.

The RSF targeted two bridges south of Umm Ruwaba with drones, causing material damage.

June 22, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Two people were killed when the RSF targeted a gas station north of El Obeid. They were passing near the site when the attack occurred. Five civilian vehicles waiting to refuel inside the station were also burned.

June 22, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State

The Unified Shelter Camp in El Obeid was targeted by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) using drones, resulting in the deaths of two displaced persons and injuries to 17 others, including nine children and three women. There were also direct hits on civilians inside the shelter.

June 2026, Al-Sayyah, North Darfur State

One civilian was killed, and several others were injured when a Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) drone struck the market in Al-Sayyah. The attack caused widespread fires, destroyed several shops, and resulted in significant material losses. According to local reports, the drone circled the market before carrying out several strikes, causing panic and forcing residents to flee. Large sections of the market were burned, and merchants' property was damaged.

June 25, 2026, Rabak, White Nile State

Two people were killed, and seven others were injured when drones struck three gas stations in the popular market in Rabak. The attack on the Qadra station resulted in the deaths of two workers: Al-Mardi Muhammad Ahmad Al-Mardi and Omar Muhammad Ali Al-Sharif Al-Siddiq. Others were injured at the United and Sidon stations. The attack also caused widespread damage to the surrounding area and panic among civilians.

June 2026, Near Adid Rahah village, Sudri locality, North Kordofan State.

Three civilians were killed and another injured in a drone strike that targeted two civilian vehicles carrying people from the Umm Badr area on their way to the Northern State for medical treatment. The vehicles were not carrying any military equipment or supplies.

June 27, 2026, Al-Ubayyid City, North Kordofan State.

Eight female students from Al-Jeel Al-Raed Private Girls' School were injured by shrapnel from a missile fired by a Rapid Support Forces drone that landed near the school. They were taken to the Social Security, Police, and Emergency Hospitals. Their injuries ranged from minor bruises to serious injuries, with no fatalities reported.

June 2026, Damazin Civil Airport, Blue Nile Region.

A civilian airport was bombed several times by drones, resulting in the suspension of flights and the destruction of the departure terminal.

June 2026, Shaluta Village, Al-Khuwai Rural Area, West Kordofan State.

A civilian Dhawalbeit Abdullah Bashir was killed by the Rapid Support Forces in Shaluta village after refusing to hand over his property, which was being looted.

May 7, 2026, Haj Suleiman Area, Wad Banda Locality, West Kordofan State.

Mr. Abu Khair and two of his sons were killed inside their home near Haj Suleiman Area, Wad Banda Locality, by a Rapid Support Forces commander. The commander was attempting to seize a sack of peanut seeds belonging to the family, and when they refused, he opened fire inside the house, killing them.

June 9, 2026, Al-Khayari Checkpoint, on the border between Al-Qadarif and Al-Jazirah States.

Armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces and their supporting joint forces during a search operation at the Al-Khayari site. The clashes followed the detention of vehicles belonging to the joint forces by an Armed Forces checkpoint on suspicion of smuggling Ethiopian nationals. The dispute escalated into a confrontation and gunfire, resulting in one death and injuries to four others.

June 13, 2026, Ombada, First District, Omdurman, Khartoum State

A family man who worked as a goldsmith and his eldest son were killed by gunfire from an armed group that stormed their home with the intent to loot. The family resisted the attack. The group also stole gold jewelry and cash from the house before fleeing. Reports indicate that the area is under the control of the Sudanese Armed Forces and their supporting forces, and that weapons are widespread.

June 14, 2026, Khazan Urshi area, Umbro locality, North Darfur State

The Rapid Support Forces fighters attacked the Urshi area and the villages surrounding the Urshi reservoir using four-wheel-drive vehicles and armed men on horseback and camels, resulting in the deaths of at least five civilians, including brothers Abdul Nasser Ismail Dong and Mukhtar Ismail Dong. The violations also included the burning and looting of eight villages in the area, including Urshi, Ini, Al-Salam, Qata'a, Sanquri, and Hajak. The Urshi market was completely burned after being looted, and widespread theft of property and livestock, along with the destruction of livelihoods, led to a large-scale displacement of the population and a severe deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

June 2, 2026, Al-Tina locality, North Darfur State (Al-Dabba Road).

Civilians were killed while attempting to flee Al-Tina locality towards Al-Dabba Road. According to field reports, they were targeted by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and executed based on ethnicity before their bodies were dumped in the open.

June 2026, Al-Sab'a Village, Al-Salam locality, southwest of Kosti, White Nile State.

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

June 22, 2026, Al-Jabalain Traffic Police Station, White Nile State.

Police Assistant Ahmed Mohamed Al-Ajab was killed, and Sergeant Ramadan Mohamed Khalifa was wounded inside the Al-Jabalain Traffic Police Station after three members of the joint forces supporting the Sudanese Armed Forces opened fire following a dispute over the release of a truck driver. The assistant later died from his wounds in the ambulance, while the wounded sergeant's condition stabilized.

June 23, 2026, Umbro locality, North Darfur State.

Civilians were targeted by the RSF and were executed based on ethnicity, according to field reports. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched an attack on the Umbro locality, resulting in civilian casualties and the complete looting of the Umbro market. This led to the displacement of large numbers of families and a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the area.

ii. CUSTODIAL DEATHS

June 23, 2026, Daqris Prison, Nyala, South Darfur State.

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that more than 215 people died inside Daqris 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.

iii. ARBITRARY ARRESTS, INCOMMUNIDO DETENTION, AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

June 5, 2026, Blue Nile State, Damazin

Police Assistant Ibrahim Mahmoud Ibrahim disappeared after leaving his home on a motorcycle to go to work. He has not returned, and his whereabouts are unknown, despite his family's search for him in the city and at police stations. He had previously been arrested by the Military Intelligence Division on charges of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). He was then referred to the Joint Security Cell and the Public Prosecutor's Office before the court dropped the charges against him due to insufficient evidence and released him.

June 9, 2026, Al-Junaynah, West Darfur State

The Rapid Support Forces arrested Issa Adam Baraka, head of the National Congress Party in West Darfur State, along with several other party leaders. They also arrested more than seven members of the intelligence service and the police, three employees of the security and safety department at Al-Junaynah Airport, and two employees of international organizations.

June 2026, Umm Badr and Hamra al-Sheikh, North Kordofan State

The Rapid Support Forces arrested a woman and her six children after they arrived in Umm Badr while traveling from Nyala to the Northern State. Contact with them has been lost. Four civilians were also arrested while traveling to mining areas in the Northern State. Reports indicate that a number of detainees were transferred to Daqris Prison in Nyala and Shala Prison in North Darfur State, as part of a campaign of arrests targeting dozens of civilians in Umm Badr and Hamra al-Sheikh.

June 24, 2026, South Darfur, Nyala, Daqris Prison

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

June 2026, Al-Daein, East Darfur State

Trader Omar Yusuf al-Sadiq was arrested at a checkpoint near Al-Daein, and 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.

June 2026, Zalingei, Central Darfur State

Civilians were subjected to arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance at checkpoints and outposts, for extortion and imposing financial fees on individuals, commercial trucks and citizens' cars, while imposing restrictions on freedom of movement.

iv. ABUSE OF POWER AND UNFAIR TRIALS

June 2026, Eastern Sudan, Al Qadarif State

The Al Qadarif East Criminal Court sentenced political and civil activist, Mr. Alaa El Din El Sharif (Watan) to five years in prison on charges of "inciting war against the state" under Article 51 of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. The verdict was issued by Judge Hassan Al Noush. Alaa El Din El Sharif had been detained for several months following his arrest by military intelligence, and the sentencing hearing was postponed several times before the verdict was issued.

June 8, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State

The El Obeid Court issued a verdict in criminal case No. 20/2026, convicting the defendant (S. A. A.) under Article 51 of the 1991 Penal Code and sentencing him to five years in prison. The court also ordered the confiscation of the mobile phone seized in the case and the destruction of the exhibits. The El Obeid Public Prosecution represented the prosecution throughout the proceedings.

June 11, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State

The El Obeid Court sentenced the defendant (S. Sh. A. J.) to death by hanging in case number (2552/2025), after convicting him under Articles (50), (51), and (186) of the 1991 Criminal Code. The El Obeid Public Prosecutor's Office represented the prosecution in the case, and the verdict was issued after the completion of trial proceedings and the presentation of evidence before the court.

v. SEXUAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

June 23, 2026, West Darfur

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

Human rights reports and testimonies indicate that Sudan has witnessed a widespread pattern of conflict-related sexual violence since the outbreak of war in April 2023. These reports document 2,250 cases of sexual violence, including 190 cases of sexual slavery and 224 child survivors, in addition to 830 documented victims of sexual violence across 16 of the country's 18 states. It is emphasized that these figures do not reflect the true extent of the problem due to documentation difficulties, fear, and stigma.

Darfur24 Network reported that 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 (SLM) led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour. These 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 that most were voluntary, but declined to comment on the allegations of sexual abuse. In North Darfur, Tawila, sexual exploitation and abuse have become widespread within camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs). 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.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the International Fact-Finding Mission have also documented systematic rape and sexual violence against girls and women from the Masalit tribe in West Darfur. 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.

THE STATUS OF CHILDREN IN SUDAN

The National Council for Child Welfare revealed that approximately 71% of Sudanese children live in conditions classified as "at risk," amidst a widespread deterioration in humanitarian and security conditions since the outbreak of war in April 2023.

In a statement marking World Day Against Child Labor, 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.

He pointed out that 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.

In a related context, reports from activists and human rights advocates indicate that the deterioration of basic services in several states is exacerbating the situation for children, particularly with the continued power outages lasting for extended periods, rising temperatures, and overcrowding in schools. The reports indicate that some areas are experiencing power outages that last for long hours daily, in temperatures that may exceed 45 degrees Celsius, which negatively affects the health and living environment of children and the elderly.

CONCLUSION

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.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. An immediate cessation of military operations in populated areas and the protection of civilians.
2. Guaranteeing the protection of health and educational facilities and preventing their targeting.
3. The release of all those arbitrarily detained and clarification of the status of the forcibly disappeared. Strengthening the urgent humanitarian response, particularly in the areas of food, health, and water.
4. Launching independent investigations into serious violations and holding those responsible to account.
5. Supporting programs to protect women and children from conflict-related violence and abuses.