



NEWS LOG

Last update:
03/08/2026

OVERVIEW - 2026



- **January - February:** The Sudanese army breaks long-standing paramilitary sieges in Dilling and Kadougli, South Kordofan, while the RSF extend offensives near the Ethiopia and Chad.
- **February 18:** A United Nations mission reports that the RSF committed "acts of genocide" during the capture of El-Fasher in 2025, documenting systematic ethnic violence and rapes.
- **March 22:** A Sudanese army drone strike on the El-Daein University Hospital kills at least 70 people, including children and medical staff, and destroys vital equipment.
- **March 24:** The UN reports that drone strikes killed over 500 civilians in the first ten weeks of 2026, with the majority of casualties recorded in Kordofan.
- **April 14:** 34 million people require humanitarian aid.
- **April 29:** International sanctions against individuals responsible for recruiting hundreds of Colombian mercenaries assisting the RSF in major urban battles.
- **May 11:** Reports indicate that drone strikes account for over 80% of conflict-related civilian deaths. Hostilities expand into Blue Nile and White Nile States.
- **June - July:** The RSF intensifies the siege of El-Obeid, using drones and raising alerts regarding an imminent human rights catastrophe for 500,000 residents.
- **July 1:** Amnesty releases a report detailing a "crimes against humanity" and ethnic cleansing committed by the RSF, targeting "Black-African" communities.

All information was verified and sourced from OSINT, unless specifically mentioned otherwise.

Most of the information are from Franceinfo with Agence France Presse, Reuters and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Please note that victims mentioned in the articles are individuals who are not directly participating in hostilities, unless explicitly stated otherwise. In principle, the DCCI-ICCD does not record KIA and WIA, when engaged validly under IHL.

DCCI-ICCD – SUDAN – NEWS LOG

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MALNUTRITION, DISEASE & RAPES ESCALATE IN EL-OBEID

On July 31, 2026, UNICEF Representative Sheldon Yett described the situation in El-Obeid as a massive catastrophe that worsens daily. Yett highlighted increasing malnutrition caused by lack of drinkable water and rising prices for vital products. He expressed concern regarding a cholera epidemic in Kordofan which could spread further as people flee El-Obeid toward Khartoum. Despite the Sudanese army reclaiming the strategic road July 26, access remains precarious as the main route is frequently attacked. Sheldon Yett noted that protective needs are colossal and cited the recruitment of children by militias and an alarming rise in rapes cases.

9 CIVILIANS KILLED BY RSF DRONE STRIKE IN NORTH KORDOFAN

On July 29, 2026, a drone strike attributed to the Rapid Support Forces killed 9 civilians and wounded 14 others in the village of Al-Jamama. An anonymous medical source confirmed the victims were targeted during a morning bombardment in North Kordofan State. The group Emergency Lawyers reported that paramilitary forces committed additional abuses including assaults and looting in western North Kordofan on the previous days. The political wing of the paramilitaries known as the Tasis coalition stated that military operations by the army makes truces impossible.

SUDANESE ARMY RECAPTURES STRATEGIC HIGHWAY, DRONE STRIKES DESTROY BUILDINGS IN EL-OBEID

On July 27, 2026, the Sudanese army reclaimed control of the highway connecting the capital city of Khartoum to El-Obeid in North Kordofan. Two military sources indicated this advance pushed Rapid Support Forces paramilitaries westward and opened a second supply route to the region. Meanwhile, drone attacks attributed to RSF struck the city of El-Obeid. Local officials stated the strikes destroyed the headquarters of the local lawyers association and a branch of the Agricultural Bank of Sudan. No victims were reported from these specific strikes. Army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhane visited the former paramilitary bastion of Jabrat al-Sheikh alongside Darfur Governor Minni Minawi and Commander Abu Aqla Kaykal. RSF

leader Mohamed Hamdan Daglo announced he would no longer restrain his combatants following battlefield losses against the Sudanese army.

ICC PROSECUTORS RECOMMEND DROPPING CHARGES AGAINST DARFUR REBEL LEADER

On July 14, 2026, International Criminal Court prosecutors recommended judges drop war crimes charges against Darfur rebel leader Abdallah Banda over a 2007 attack that killed 12 African Union peacekeepers, citing the “significant degradation” of evidence over time. Banda had faced three counts related to the assault on the Haskanita base in North Darfur. Prosecutors said unavailable or uncooperative witnesses, credibility problems with others, and newly obtained exculpatory evidence had undermined the case, adding there were no longer substantial grounds to believe he was responsible. Banda, born in 1963, first appeared before the ICC in 2010.

DRONE STRIKES KILL 15 CIVILIANS

On July 7, 2026, the independent group Emergency Lawyers reported that 15 civilians died in drone strikes across 2 RSF controlled areas. A strike against a vehicle carrying wedding guests on July 6 resulted in 13 deaths, including 5 women. 2 other people were killed in a separate bombardment targeting a water transport vehicle. These attacks occurred in sectors north of El-Obeid, a strategic axis linking Rapid Support Forces territories in Darfur to army held areas in the east. The city of El-Obeid has been under siege by paramilitaries for several months. The specific perpetrators of these drone strikes were not identified by Emergency Lawyers.

330 CHILDREN KILLED OR INJURED IN SUDAN WAR ACCORDING TO UNICEF

On July 6, 2026, UNICEF Director for Sudan Sheldon Yett alerted that at least 330 children were killed or injured during the first six months of the year. Children are being targeted in their homes, on roads, in markets, and while trying to access essential services like education and healthcare. The city of El-Obeid has been shelled for weeks by paramilitaries targeting civilian infrastructure such as power plants, water networks, and schools. The United Nations issued a red alert as the Rapid Support Forces prepare for a deadly offensive on the city, endangering 500,000 people. There are concerns that El-Obeid could experience atrocities similar to those committed during the October 2025 assault on El-Fasher.

RSF PARAMILITARIES RAZE DARFUR VILLAGES AND KILL CIVILIANS

On July 6, 2026, survivors reported that Rapid Support Forces paramilitaries devastated numerous Sudanese villages near the Chadian border. The International Organization for Migration stated that more than 3,500 people from the village of Wadi Fungo were forced to flee. Witnesses described an assault involving dozens of paramilitary vehicles where fighters burned houses and left bodies in the streets. Fighters killed those unable to escape. The United

Nations and Amnesty International have identified signs of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, particularly targeting the Zaghawa non-Arab community. The regular Sudanese army was also accused of war crimes and failing to protect displaced persons.

'RED ALERT' AS DRONE STRIKES KILL IN EL-OBEID

On July 3, 2026, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk issued a “red alert” over the unfolding “catastrophe” in El-Obeid, warning of possible displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. Speaking at an urgent debate on Sudan at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, requested by the United Kingdom with support from Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway, Türk said clear signs pointed to a new human rights catastrophe in North Kordofan's capital. British representative Eleanor Sanders told the debate that mounting drone strikes had killed civilians and destroyed civilian infrastructure, including fuel stations and the power grid. The Human Rights Office documented 15 drone strikes on El-Obeid and its surroundings between June 6 and June 28, killing at least 45 civilians and wounding 41, while noting the true toll is likely higher. Türk said residents faced arbitrary detention if they stayed and accusations of collaboration if they fled RSF-controlled areas, “all against a backdrop of rising hate speech.”

AMNESTY ACCUSES RSF OF 'ETHNIC CLEANSING'

On July 1, 2026, Amnesty International warned that crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing committed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) before and during their 2025 capture of El-Facher, Darfur, would continue unless stopped. Amnesty Secretary General Agnès Callamard, presenting the report in Nairobi, said the RSF had committed “a litany of crimes against humanity” including massacres and ethnic cleansing, and called for urgent deployment of an international force to protect El-Obeid's population. The report, titled “City of Siege, Children Targeted,” is based on testimony from 247 victims and witnesses of abuses committed between early 2024 and October 2025 in North Darfur, and found the RSF's acts “could constitute the crime of genocide,” a conclusion Amnesty said it continues to investigate. A UN-mandated fact-finding mission had reported in February that “acts of genocide” were committed by the RSF during the capture of El-Facher. According to testimonies, the RSF systematically attacked villages and displacement camps around El-Facher, populated mainly by the Zaghawa ethnic group, burning homes, deliberately targeting children, committing rapes, forced recruitment and sexual slavery.

DRONE STRIKE DESTROYS UN AID IN DARFUR

On July 1, 2026, a truck chartered by the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) was struck by a drone in Sudan's West Darfur region destroying 50 tonnes of aid intended for the population. UN spokesman Stéphane Dujarric said the truck was hit near Tendelti in West Darfur while carrying blankets, mattresses and solar lamps, toward Kordofan. The driver was unharmed but the cargo was destroyed. “Thousands of people who depend on this aid will have to go without the urgent support they need,” Dujarric said.

3 UN PEACEKEEPERS WOUNDED NEAR SUDAN-CAR BORDER

On June 30, 2026, the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) condemned an attack launched at 4:35 a.m. against the town of Am Dafock and gunfire targeting its base in Vakaga prefecture, near the border with Sudan. MINUSCA confirmed 3 Zambian peacekeepers were wounded, 1 seriously, and deployed aircraft to evacuate them. Ramadan Abdelkader, deputy prefect of Am Dafock, alleged that ex-Seleka fighters allied with RSF elements from Sudan carried out the attack on bases of the Central African Armed Forces and UN peacekeepers, and put the provisional toll at 22 wounded. He said Russian allied forces arrived by plane around 10 a.m. and began firing on rebel positions. Am Dafock, about 60 kilometers from Birao, is a strategic point regularly hit by cross-border incursions amid Sudan's war since 2023.

EL-OBEID UNDER RSF SIEGE, LARGE SCALE ABUSES ANTICIPATED

On June 29, 2026, residents of El-Obeid, capital of Sudan's North Kordofan state, described worsening conditions as paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) tightened their siege of the city. The city of half a million people, hosting about 100,000 displaced people, has faced its most intense RSF attacks yet, including drone strikes on the main power plant and fuel depots that cut electricity and disabled water pumps. The UN warned of a build-up of RSF forces around the city, raising fears of a repeat of the atrocities committed when RSF seized El-Facher in October 2025. ACLED researcher Nohad Eltayeb said troop movements had been observed roughly 60 kilometers from El-Obeid in the past month. Mohamed Refaat of the International Organization for Migration warned that without immediate aid, conditions could soon resemble El-Facher, where the UN said more than 6,000 people were killed in the first three days of its fall. Residents in El-Obeid said drones buzz almost constantly and that civilians and infrastructure are “constantly targeted.”

THE ARMY CLAIMS BORDER TOWN OF KOULBOUS

On June 29, 2026, the Sudanese army announced it had recaptured the strategic town of Koulbous on the border with Chad, in what it called its most significant military gain since the fall of El-Facher to the RSF the previous year. The army said it had taken “full control” of Koulbous in Darfur, claiming heavy losses inflicted on the RSF and seized vehicles and weapons. The claims could not be independently verified and the RSF did not comment. A pro-army group accused the RSF of using Koulbous as a deployment base for “thousands of fighters crossing the border” and as a logistics hub linked to El-Geneina. Fighting has intensified in recent months along the Chadian border, which the Sudanese army accuses of aligning with the RSF.

38 NGOS DEMAND URGENT UN ACTION TO PREVENT ATROCITIES, PACE TO PREVENT ESCALATION “RAPIDLY NARROWING”

On June 26, 2026, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Rosemary DiCarlo warned the Security Council that “the room to prevent a broader escalation in El-Obeid is rapidly narrowing,” as drone attacks by both sides had sharply increased over the previous 2 weeks while RSF forces reinforced their positions. UNICEF Deputy Director Hannan Sulieman warned that some 500,000 civilians, including children, faced immediate danger. 38 NGOs including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch called on the UN Human Rights Council to “urgently examine the situation in and around El-Obeid” and take measures to prevent atrocities. In a letter to member states, the NGOs demanded the Council denounce “foreign actors supporting the belligerents, including the United Arab Emirates” and called for an emergency or special session, as well as an urgent investigation by the UN's Sudan mission.

US SANCTIONS NETWORKS ARMING BOTH SIDES

On June 26, 2026, the United States blacklisted several individuals and organizations accused of supplying “arms, explosives and foreign fighters” to both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF. The State and Treasury Departments stated the targeted networks had “enabled both sides to expand the scale and intensity of the conflict.” Among those sanctioned were 2 companies linked to Sudan's military-industrial complex, one of which had purchased uniforms and shoes for Sudanese intelligence agents from a UAE company. The US have previously described the Sudan conflict as a “proxy war” involving the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

EL-OBEID AT RISK OF MASS ATROCITIES

On June 20, 2026, the UN Security Council expressed deep concern over “the imminent risk of mass atrocities” in El-Obeid, a major city in Sudan's Kordofan region besieged by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and called on the RSF to “immediately cease their assault.” The Council noted “significant military reinforcements” massing around the city. UN Special Envoy Pekka Haavisto had called RSF General Mohamed Hamdane Daglo urging him not to attack El-Obeid and to “defuse the situation urgently.” Secretary-General António Guterres warned against a repeat of the atrocities committed during the RSF's takeover of El-Fasher in October 2025, after which a UN inquiry found acts of “genocide.”

UN AND US WARNS OF IMMINENT RSF OFFENSIVE ON EL-OBEID

On June 18, 2026, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the US warned of an imminent offensive by Rapid Support Forces in the city of El-Obeid in Kordofan. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk expressed alarm over the concentration of troops and the risk of atrocities similar to those in El-Fasher and the Zamzam camp, also perpetrated by the RSF. 500,000 civilians are at risk of large scale atrocities due to intensified drone strikes, artillery shelling and infantry attacks.

OVER 1,000 CIVILIANS KILLED BY DRONES

On June 15, 2026, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that drone strikes in Sudan killed more than 1,000 civilians between January and May 2026. UN High Commissioner Volker Türk documented these deaths during the opening of a Human Rights Council session in Geneva. He noted that the conflict between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces (FSR) has intensified, with widespread reports of rape and sexual violence. Fighting has specifically increased in the Kordofan region and Blue Nile State.

UN HUMANITARIAN AID THREATENED AT CHAD-SUDAN BORDER

On June 14, 2026, Chadian returnees fleeing the war in Sudan arrived at the Adré border crossing where crucial support from UN agencies could stop due to lack of funding. IOM Deputy Director visited the Assoungba department for 3 days to meet these populations. Secretary General of the Assoungba department Mahamat Issa Abakar stated that over 5,000 Chadians were preparing to return and noted that resources are lacking for them. In the Tongori camp, which holds over 13,000 people, residents reported that food has not been distributed for 6 months. IOM Deputy Director warned that the response plan is only 19% funded and aid could cease after October 2026.

23 KILLED IN DRONE STRIKES TARGETING FUNERAL AND AID TRUCK IN EL-OBEID

On June 11, 2026, a series of drone strikes attributed to the Rapid Support Forces in El-Obeid killed 23 people and wounded 19 others. The attacks began on the evening of June 10 evening and continued until the morning of June 11, hitting residential neighborhoods, a funeral ceremony and a truck transporting food aid. According to the independent collective Emergency Lawyers, a medical source reported that victims included 2 children and a woman who was likely their mother. One resident of the Al-Matar neighborhood told that house roofs collapsed on their occupants. The NGO detailed that an initial strike killed 5 people and injured 12, while a subsequent attack on people gathered at a cemetery killed 4 and injured 7. Other strikes killed 13 people near damaged houses. Finally, a drone strike on a food truck at the southern entrance of the city killed the driver and destroyed the cargo. El-Obeid is under siege by the RSF.

11 CIVILIANS KILLED IN NORTH KORDOFAN

On June 6, 2026, a drone strike on a market in the Kordofan region killed at least 11 people and injured dozens of others. The attack targeted the main market of Abou Zaiema, a town controlled by the Rapid Support Forces. The human rights organization Emergency Lawyers reported the incident and noted that the death toll could rise. The NGO did not attribute the strike to a specific side and neither the regular army nor the RSF reacted to the event. In the hours preceding the market attack, similar strikes hit nearby villages and civilian vehicles in the surrounding areas. Additionally, 2 witnesses reported that a drone struck a gas station in Al-Obeid, the capital of North Kordofan which has been surrounded by the RSF for months. This separate strike injured 4 people according to a medical source. These attacks occurred during a particularly deadly week in the region where nearly 70 people were killed in various strikes.

16 PEOPLE KILLED IN DARFUR CLASHES

On June 1, 2026, local sources reported that 16 people were killed and homes were burned during tribal clashes in the Darfur region. The conflict between the Salamat and Beni Halba tribes started in late May southwest of Nyala, the capital of South Darfur, following a pasture fire. Both tribes support and provide soldiers to the Rapid Support Forces, currently at war with the regular Sudanese army. The Rapid Support Forces control this area. These clashes occurred as the armed group faced defections within its ranks as some men chose to join the Sudanese army. According to estimates, the 4-year war has caused 200.000 deaths and displaced more than 11 million people.

67 CIVILIANS KILLED IN KORDOFAN DRONE STRIKES

On May 31, 2026, human rights organizations and local officials announced that at least 67 people were killed in two drone strikes in the Kordofan region. A tribal chief attributed the attack to the Rapid Support Forces in this disputed area. The UN International Organization for Migration reported that people were displaced from the locality village during the previous week. On the previous day, another drone attack hit Kadam village in West Kordofan, killing 10 people including 8 children and 2 women. The NGO Emergency Lawyers documented that the victims were seeking safety from South Kordofan and specified the strike hit a civilian area without military operations.

DRONE STRIKE KILLS 14 CIVILIANS AT CHAD BORDER

On May 26, 2026, a drone strike attributed to the Rapid Support Forces killed 14 people in the Sudanese town of Al-Tina at the border with Chad. A local official and a survivor reported that the attack hit a group of women selling food and tea at the Al-Tina market. The town is located in Darfur and remains under the control of the Joint Forces fighting alongside the army. According to United Nations reports, the town faces famine.

COLOMBIAN CONTRACTORS RECRUITED FOR SUDANESE PARAMILITARIES

On May 26, 2026, Human Rights Watch published a report alleging that Global Security Services recruited Colombian private military contractors to fight for the Rapid Support Forces between 2024 and 2025. The report details how contractors travelled to Sudan through complex networks of private companies and transit points, involving the United Arab Emirates. Human Rights Watch calls for the United Nations Security Council and the African Union to pressure the State authorities to stop assisting the Rapid Support Forces. The UAE government denied the allegations.

DRONE STRIKE KILLS 28 AT MARKET IN GHUBAYSH

On May 19, 2026, a drone strike on a market in Ghubaysh located in West Kordofan State killed 28 people and injured 23 others. Witnesses reported that the drone hit a crowded restaurant after striking a Rapid Support Forces vehicle. Witnesses attributed the attack to the Sudanese army, while a military source denied responsibility. Victims were transported to the local hospital. An alliance aligned with the Rapid Support Forces condemned the strike and accused the army of campaigns against civilians. The independent group Emergency Lawyers documented the event and noted that the market is a crucial site for civilians to obtain food. This attack occurred as drone warfare increases in the conflict between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces.

ACUTE HUNGER CRISIS THREATENS MILLIONS

On May 15, 2026, the UN warned that nearly 20 million people in Sudan which represents over 40% of the population suffer from acute hunger. WFP Director Cindy McCain and UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell called for urgent international action to prevent a worsening tragedy. 19.5 million people are facing critical hunger levels. Catastrophic hunger currently affects 135,000 individuals across 14 zones in North Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan. Russell warned that more children will die without rapid measures because many arrive at health centers too weak already.

SYSTEMIC WAR RAPES & ABSENCE OF POLITICAL WILL TO END CONFLICT

On May 13, 2026, reports emerged of thousands of children born from systematic sexual violence committed primarily by the Rapid Support Forces. Survivors detailed assaults by RSF fighters and massacres of civilians and abduction into forced marriages. UN Special Rapporteur Reem Alsalem and Sudan Social Affairs Minister Souleima Ishaq al-Khalifa highlighted the double injustice, with social rejection and administrative barriers to birth certificates. UN Coordinator Denise Brown reported hundreds of pregnancies in Tawila following the October 2025 fall of El Fasher. Doctors Without Borders International President Javid Abdelmoneim condemned the global failure to end the Sudanese civil war or protect civilians. Returning from Darfur, Abdelmoneim reported total impunity and a lack of funding for humanitarian aid. In Central Darfur, at least 47 primary health centers lost international funding in April 2026, leading to outbreaks of measles, meningitis, diphtheria and neonatal tetanus. Between 400,000 and 1,000,000 displaced people in Tawila face severe shortages of food and water.

ARMY DRONE STRIKE KILLS 6 IN DARFUR

On May 12, 2026, at least 6 people were killed in a drone attack in East Darfur. 5 others were injured and transported to El-Daein hospital. Local residents and an RSF led alliance identified the Sudanese army as responsible for the early morning strike on residential areas. The group Emergency Lawyers documented at least 36 deaths from drone strikes on civilian vehicles in the preceding 10 days. While the army declared reclaiming territory on a strategic road in Blue Nile, nearly 50,000 people fled that state between January and May 2026.

UN REPORTS 880 CIVILIAN DRONE DEATHS, RSF COMMANDER DEFECTED

On May 11, 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk reported that drone strikes killed at least 880 civilians in Sudan between January and April 2026. These fatalities represent over 80% of total civilian deaths related to the conflict during this period. Hostilities involving drones have expanded toward Blue Nile, White Nile and Khartoum. On the same day, RSF Commander Ali Rizqallah, nicknamed “Savanna”, announced his defection.

LEGAL ACTION FILED FOR UAE SANCTIONS

On May 11, 2026, a French law firm representing Sudanese victims sent an official request to European Union High Representative Kaja Kallas and the EU sanctions department. Attorney Sarah Sameur filed this request for immediate sanctions against 8 individuals and 4 companies for alleged support of the Rapid Support Forces. Targets include UAE Foreign Minister Abdallah ben Zayed Al Nahyane and UAE Vice President Mansour ben Zayed Al Nahyane. Victims are survivors of the October 2025 siege of El Fasher. General practitioner Mohamed Ismail Hassan and Sudanese investigator Mujahed Othman Abderrahim testified to the use of UAE supplied weapons and the recruitment of Colombian mercenaries. Investigations by the NGO The Sentry implicate Global Security Services Group owner Mohamed Hamdan Alzaabi and Prodigious Real Estate.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS DEEPENS IN BLUE NILE

Reports emerged detailing the dire conditions of displaced persons in Blue Nile state as it becomes a central battlefield. Displaced residents near Damazin declared that families receive only 1 meal per day and lack medicine for diseases like malaria. They fled Al Kurmuk after the city fell to the Rapid Support Forces. Aled Analyst Jalale Getachew Birru explained that the state has shifted from a peripheral front to a major conflict zone, with at least 450 people killed there in early 2026. UN Coordinator Denise Brown expressed concern that insecurity and funding shortages are paralyzing aid operations. Local authorities report over 150,000 people displaced in Blue Nile since April 2023, two thirds of whom sought refuge in Damazin.

PARAMILITARY CHIEF PREPARES FOR LONG WAR

On May 06, 2026, Rapid Support Forces head Mohamed Hamdane Daglo announced his forces are ready to fight for “decades” if necessary. In a video shared by local media, he warned that his fighters remain positioned on the outskirts of Khartoum and Omdurman. Army Chief Abdel Fattah Al Burhane maintained that his forces will fight until victory and that the

war only ends when RSF disarm. UN data indicates that drone attacks by both sides have killed nearly 700 civilians since January.

DIPLOMATIC RIFT OVER DRONE ATTACKS

On May 05, 2026, Ethiopia accused the Sudanese army of financing the TPLF armed group, as verbal tensions escalated following drone strikes. Khartoum recalled its ambassador after accusing Addis Ababa and the United Arab Emirates of involvement in a May 4 drone attack on Khartoum airport. Sudanese Army Spokesperson Assim Awad claimed drones were launched in March from Bahir Dar airport, Ethiopia, to target Sudanese army positions in White Nile, Blue Nile and Kordofan. Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohieldin Salem warned Ethiopia that the army and people are ready for open confrontation. Meanwhile, TPLF Number 2 Amanuel Assefa denied any connection to Sudanese authorities. former CIA Analyst Cameron Hudson previously noted unconfirmed reports of Rapid Support Forces commanders traveling to Ethiopia. While Khartoum frequently accuses the United Arab Emirates of equipping paramilitaries, Emirati officials deny these claims too.

KHARTOUM AIRPORT TARGETED BY DRONES

On May 04, 2026, a military source stated that drones targeted Khartoum airport and were shot down by air defenses. Witnesses in the Al Safa district east of the airport confirmed hearing explosions and seeing smoke. Since the war began in April 2023, both the regular army and paramilitary forces have increased drone usage, resulting in numerous fatalities. Conflict remains intense across the country.

9 FAMILY MEMBERS OF COMMANDER KILLED

On May 03, 2026, military sources reported that a drone attack killed 9 relatives of a commander allied with the State's army. The strike occurred at approximately 22:00 on May 2 and targeted the family home of Sudan Shield Forces Commander Abou Aqla Kaykal in Al Kaheli village. Victims included 2 brothers of the commander, 6 children and Sudan Shield Forces Officer Siddiq Bakhit. Although neither side issued an official statement, sources suggested the attack was committed by the Rapid Support Forces. Abou Aqla Kaykal is a former Rapid Support Forces commander who defected to the army in October 2024 to help reclaim areas like Al Jazirah and Khartoum.

RSF DRONE STRIKE KILLS 5 CIVILIANS

On May 02, 2026, a drone strike conducted by the Rapid Support Forces hit a civilian vehicle in south Omdurman and killed all 5 people on board. According to the independent group Emergency Lawyers, this was the second strike in the region within days. While Khartoum has experienced relative calm since March 2025, over 1.8 million displaced persons have returned to find infrastructure in ruins.

UN SANCTIONS COLOMBIANS FOR RECRUITING MERCENARIES IN SUDAN

On April 29, 2026, the UN Security Council added 3 Colombians and Al-Goney Hamdan Daglo to its Sudan war sanctions list. Al-Goney Hamdan Daglo is responsible for arms procurement for the RSF. Retired Italo Colombian Colonel Alvaro Quijano played a central role in recruiting and deploying 350 to 380 Colombian retired soldiers to provide tactical expertise to the RSF. Claudia Viviana Oliveros Forero, directress and owner of the security training academy “A4SI”, was sanctioned for her crucial role in this recruitment. Mateo Andres Duque Botero, director of Maine Global Corp, is accused of financing these fighters by managing payroll and currency exchanges through United States linked companies. Mercenaries played roles in battles of Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan, including the siege of El Facher. Sanctions include an arms embargo, travel bans and asset freezes.

LETHAL DRONE ATTACKS HIT SOUTH AND KHARTOUM

On April 28, 2026, drone strikes in southern Sudan and the Khartoum region killed 11 people according to medical and security sources. In the town of Rabak, a strike targeted the Joint Forces, a coalition led by former Darfur rebel chiefs allied with the army, against the RSF. Witnesses reported that several vehicles carrying weapons and ammunition caught fire during the attack. Additionally, a drone strike hit a hospital and a gas station in Jebel Awliya, located 40 km south of Khartoum. This marks the first strike in the Khartoum region in several months since its recapture by the army in March 2025.

ARMY DRONE STRIKE KILLS DISPLACED CIVILIANS

On April 27, 2026, a Sudanese army drone strike on a displacement camp in Darfur killed at least 6 people and injured dozens. The strike occurred at dawn at the al Hamidiyah camp near Zalingei in Central Darfur. The group Emergency Lawyers documented the destruction of several homes within the camp which houses thousands, including numerous women and children. A medical source confirmed that 15 injured victims were transported to Zalingei hospital with some in critical condition. This event occurs as the conflict enters its 4th year and has displaced over 11 million people.

UN HUMANITARIAN TRUCK DESTROYED BY DRONE. On April 26, 2026, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that a drone strike destroyed a humanitarian aid truck in North Darfur. The vehicle was transporting emergency shelter equipment on April 24 to the town of Tawila where 700,000 displaced persons are located. While the driver is safe, the loss of cargo leaves 1,314 families without shelter. The FAO states that 28.9 million people or 62% of the population face grave food insecurity. Famine was declared last year in El Facher and Kadougli.

STRUGGLE TO IDENTIFY AND BURY VICTIMS

ICRC Deputy Director José Luis Pozo Gil highlights the trauma of families with missing relatives. Forensic medicine chief Hisham Zein al Abdeen notes that authorities have exhumed 28,000 people since the army retook Khartoum 1 year ago. In a makeshift morgue, Ali Gebbai documents bodies before performing Muslim burial rites. In Omdourman, the morgue was completely destroyed by a strike. The ICRC records 11,000 missing persons. With morgues out of service, residents bury relatives in courtyards. Humanitarian workers estimate deaths may exceed 200,000 while massacres occur in Darfur and drone strikes continue across the country.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DISPLACED PERSON RETURNS AT RISK

On April 21, 2026, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) highlighted that the return of nearly 4 million displaced people in Sudan is threatened by a lack of essential services. IOM Deputy Director General Sung Ah Lee reported that 3.9 million individuals returned home between November 2024 and end of March 2026. Most returns occurred in Khartoum and al-Jazirah state following a 3-year conflict between the army and Rapid Support Forces (RSF). While 2 million more people may return to Khartoum in 2026, nearly 9 million people remain internally displaced in host communities within Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states. The IOM 2026 Crisis Response Plan requires 170 million dollars but currently faces a 97.2 million dollar funding gap. Without urgent investment in infrastructure and livelihoods, these returns remain unsustainable as pressure increases on damaged urban resources and food production.

CIVILIANS PROVIDE FRONTLINE HUMANITARIAN AID

Many Sudanese civilians began providing essential services to war victims following the conflict between the regular army and the RSF. Volunteers serve as nurses at Al Nao Hospital in Omdourman, transport food and medicine, or help burying a total of 7,000 bodies since the war began. Meanwhile, journalists find much of the country inaccessible due to fighting.

STRIKES KILL 700 CIVILIANS SINCE JANUARY, 11,000 MISSING & INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT

On April 14, 2026, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Tom Fletcher announced that nearly 700 civilians have been killed by drone strikes since January. He declared that the international community has failed Sudan during this world's most severe humanitarian crisis. Fletcher stated that nearly 34 million people require aid while over 21 million face acute food insecurity. He also highlighted that women and girls suffer from systemic sexual violence. The International Committee of the Red Cross reported that over 11,000 individuals have been declared missing since the conflict began. ICRC Deputy Regional Director James Reynolds stated that this number increased by over 40 percent last year. Reynolds noted that only 1,100 disappearance cases were successfully resolved. ICRC Head in Sudan Daniel O'Malley reported that 70 to 80 percent of health infrastructures are non-functional in conflict zones. On the same day, international donors convened in Berlin as the Sudanese conflict entered its 4th year. The international community pledged approximately 1.5 billion euros in humanitarian aid. German Foreign Minister Johann Wadepuhl stated that

Germany promised over 230 million euros while 750 million euros came from the EU and its members. UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Tom Fletcher emphasized that 2.2 billion dollars are required this year.

70 PERCENT OF SUDANESE POPULATION INTO POVERTY

On April 13, 2026, UNDP Sudan Director Luca Renda reported that approximately 70 percent of the Sudanese population now lives in poverty. This represents nearly double the pre-war level of 38 percent. Using a poverty line of 4 dollars per day, Renda estimated that at least 25% of the people survives on less than 2 dollars daily. Over 21 million people face acute food insecurity while combat intensifies in central Kordofan and the southeastern Blue Nile State.

YALE REPORT REVEALS ETHIOPIAN MILITARY SUPPORT FOR RSF

On April 09, 2026, the Yale Humanitarian Research Lab report documented evidence of Ethiopian military assistance to the RSF from the Asosa base. Satellite imagery and open source data from late December 2025 to late March 2026 showed carriers unloading “technicals” pick-up trucks from the Ethiopian army. These vehicles were observed resupplying RSF units in Blue Nile State and in clashes around the strategic border town of Al-Kurmuk. The Yale report noted expanded logistics at Asosa including fuel tanks, shipping containers and tents for 150 people along with a new hangar and concrete pad at the airport. The Sudanese army previously accused Ethiopia of launching drone strikes from its territory. Addis Ababa continues to deny hosting paramilitary camps near the border.

DRONE STRIKE ON WEDDING KILLS DOZENS IN DARFUR

April 8, 2026, at least 32 civilians including 12 children were killed during a drone strike in Koutoum, North Darfur. The attack occurred at 22:00 when a drone hit twice a house hosting a wedding ceremony and completely destroyed the building. A medical source reported that 12 bodies were brought to Koutoum hospital and 16 people received treatment for injuries. The El-Fasher Resistance Committee attributed the strike on the Al-Salama neighborhood near a girls’ school to the Sudanese army. RSF officials condemned the attack and claimed a higher toll of 56 deaths including 17 children. Doctor without Borders (Médecins sans frontières) Darfur coordinator Muriel Boursier described numerous and serious injuries from drone strikes in the region.

DE-MINING EFFORTS IN DEVASTATED CAPITAL

Specialized teams conducted intensive de-mining operations to secure Al-Mugran park and surrounding residential areas in Khartoum after 2 years of fight between the army

and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) before the military retook the city in March 2025. Since August, the team has neutralized 164 dangerous items including 19 antipersonnel mines and 7 anti-vehicle mines. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the NGO Jasmar have removed more than 12,000 explosive components from the capital. UN mine action program chief in Sudan Mohammad Sediq Rashid warned that many of the 1.8 million returnees are unaware of the risks posed by grenades or mortar shells found in homes. Despite military claims that certain unexploded shells are inert, accidental explosions have caused dozens of casualties over the past year.

FATAL DRONE STRIKE HITS AL-JABALAIN HOSPITAL

On April 3, 2026, Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières, MSF) reported a drone attack on Al-Jabalain hospital in White Nile State. The strike occurred on April 2 and is attributed to the Rapid Support Forces. 2 strikes hit the operating room and the maternity ward during a pediatric vaccination campaign. The attack killed 10 people, including 7 medical staff members, and injured 22 others. The RSF denied responsibility and called the accusations a fabricated scenario by the State's army.

SUDANESE ARMY APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

On April 2, 2026, the Sudanese army announced the appointment of Yasser al-Atta as the new chief of staff. Yasser al-Atta is an associate of leader Abdel Fattah al-Burhane and a figure of the Sovereignty Council. He replaces Othman al-Hussein who held the post since 2019. This change occurs as Khartoum seeks to unify forces after 3 years of war against the Rapid Support Forces. The conflict has caused tens of thousands of deaths and displaced 11 million people. The new chief has criticized the United Arab Emirates for allegedly supporting the RSF. The military intends to integrate allied groups including the Al-Baraa Ibn Malik Brigade. Analysts suggest Abdel Fattah al-Burhane relies on Islamist networks.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS ESCALATES AT CHAD-SUDAN BORDER

On April 2, 2026, Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières, MSF) alerted that civilians are caught between fires at the border of Chad and Sudan. MSF reported that Sudanese refugees fleeing Darfur face targeted attacks on non-Arab communities, shelling and executions. MSF medical coordinator Rita Magano stated that insecurity makes providing medical assistance impossible. The NGO evacuated Mabrouka hospital due to nearby bombing. 38 people died in the MSF center, including 19 on March 16. MSF teams treated 457 people in 2 months. Additionally, Tiné faces a measles epidemic.

DRONE STRIKES KILL CHILDREN IN SOUTH KORDOFAN

On March 31, 2026, Unicef reported that 5 children were killed during the weekend in Dilling. The UN agency for children added that 3 others were injured in the South Kordofan town. Local media reported that RSF drone strikes caused 10 deaths, including women and

children, and dozens of injuries. Verification is difficult in isolated regions where fighting has intensified. The army announced the capture of foreign mercenaries from South Sudan. On March 30, the Minister of Foreign Affairs asked the UN special envoy for the Horn of Africa to highlight the foreign support received by the RSF. The RSF uses Chinese drones from the UAE while the State army uses Turkish and Iranian models. Mercy Corps official Grace Wairima Ndungu noted that strikes on markets, schools and hospitals disrupt food access. The UN states that 500 civilians died in 10 weeks between early January and mid March, with over 100 more deaths since.

SYSTEMATIC SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN DARFUR

On March 31, 2026, Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières, MSF) released a report denouncing deliberate sexual violence by the Rapid Support Forces in Darfur. MSF emergency health official Ruth Kauffman stated that this violence is used to humiliate individuals along ethnic lines. Between January 2024 and November 2025, 3,396 survivors sought treatment at MSF structures in Darfur, with 97% being women and girls. The NGO treated 150 victims following the RSF assault on Zam Zam camp in April 2025 where the Zaghawa community was targeted. A 28-year-old woman testified to being raped by 4 men who called victims wives of slaves. Testimonies also followed the capture of El-Facher in October 2025 where a UN inquiry mission reported acts of genocide. MSF stated that RSF and allied militias use rape as a systematic weapon of war, in violation of international humanitarian law.

FIRE HIT DISPLACEMENT CAMP

On March 28, 2026, the Humanitarian Research Lab of Yale University identified fire traces in Al-Umda displacement camp in North Darfur. Satellite images from March 21 to March 27 reveal a thermal scar across the site in Tawila. The IOM reports that the fire displaced 971 households, destroyed 881 shelters and damaged 90 others. 1 child died burnt alive on March 21 according to the Coordination Council of Emergency Cells of Tawila and Jebel Mara. The council blamed cooking lentils, strong winds, overcrowding and flammable wood and straw shelters. Lack of water made the flames uncontrollable. Residents are survivors from Zamzam camp who fled a 2025 offensive by the Rapid Support Forces.

WIDESPREAD DRONE STRIKES KILL 28 CIVILIANS

On March 26, 2026, medical sources confirmed that 2 new drone strikes in areas held by rival factions killed at least 28 civilians. One strike hit the Saraf Omra market in North Darfur, an area controlled by the RSF, killing 22 people including 1 infant, and wounding 17. Another strike, attributed to the RSF, hit a truck in North Kordofan in army-held territory, leaving 6 dead and 10 wounded. Gassim Cherif Mahamat, the Chadian Information Minister, warned of a “proportionate response” after the strike in Tiné.

GOVERNOR ACCUSES ETHIOPIA OF SUPPORTING PARAMILITARY INVASION

On March 25, 2026, the pro-army governor of al-Kurmuk, Abdelatty al-Faki, accused Ethiopia of supporting the paramilitary offensive on the strategic border town. Abdelatty al-Faki described the attack as an « invasion » launched from within Ethiopian territory. He reported that 433 families fled to Damazin while others sought safety across the border. These accusations echo statements by Mustafa Tambour, leader of an allied militia, and Egyptian reports to the UN Security Council regarding RSF camps in Ethiopia. Satellite imagery analyzed by the AFP and AfriMEOSINT showed developments at a military base in Menge and the Asosa airport, where United Arab Emirates aircraft frequently land.

RSF SEIZE STRATEGIC ETHIOPIAN BORDER TOWN

On March 24, 2026, paramilitaries claimed control of Al Kurmuk in the Blue Nile region after intense fighting against the regular army. The RSF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North, SPLM-N, announced they « liberated » the strategic town and two neighboring localities. A pro-army government representative admitted the situation was critical for the remaining forces. Combat had been ongoing during the two previous days for this key position on a road linking Sudan to Ethiopia. The Sudanese Army has previously accused Ethiopia of allowing drone launches from its territory. Meanwhile, the United Nations envoy Pekka Haavisto arrived in Khartoum to meet General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane. Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates continue to deny providing logistical support or hosting RSF camps, despite reports mentioned by Egypt to the UN Security Council.

UN REPORTS MASSIVE CIVILIAN CASUALTIES FROM DRONES

On March 24, 2026, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights announced that drone strikes killed over 500 civilians between January and mid-March. Marta Hurtado, a spokesperson for the High Commissioner, specified that most deaths occurred in Kordofan. During the first two weeks of March 2026 alone, more than 277 civilians were killed, three-quarters by drones. Marta Hurtado urged member states to halt arms transfers fueling the conflict.

ESCALATION OF BORDER COMBAT AND URBAN STRIKES

On March 23, 2026, strikes in the paramilitary-held town of Lagawa killed at least 15 people and injured 23. The RSF accused the Sudanese Army of conducting systematic drone campaigns against residential areas and markets. Simultaneously, fighting broke out near the Ethiopian border at Gurt, a strategic army position. The Sudanese Army 4th Infantry Division claimed to have repelled an assault. However, the RSF and its ally, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North, SPLM-N, stated they « liberated » the area while capturing weapons. The United Nations special envoy Pekka Haavisto is monitoring the situation as the war has displaced at least 11 million people.

FATAL DRONE STRIKE ON DARFUR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

On March 22, 2026, an attack on the El-Daein University Hospital killed at least 70 people, including 13 children, 2 nurses and 1 doctor. 146 people were wounded (including 8 health professionals). The strike destroyed pediatric and gynecological departments along with medical stocks. The World Health Organization condemned the violence against health workers and patients. Hala Khudari, a deputy representative for the WHO, stated the facility is no longer operational after suffering severe damage to its emergency and outpatient departments. According to the NGO Emergency Lawyers, two drones belonging to the Sudanese Army carried out the bombardment. The RSF claimed the military used Turkish « Akinji » drones. The Sudanese Army denied direct responsibility. This incident occurred in the capital of East Darfur, a region largely controlled by RSF paramilitaries.

ATROCITIES REVEALED IN RSF DETENTION CENTERS

On March 20, 2026, witnesses reported systemic torture and deaths within RSF detention centers in El-Fasher. 120 men were held in a suffocating container where some died of asphyxia. Survivors described being beaten with wooden bars, having fingernails pulled and being denied water. A woman suffered a miscarriage after being beaten and sexually assaulted for six weeks. The United Nations reported that 260 people died in a week during a cholera outbreak at the local pediatric hospital, another jail where over 2,000 men were crowded. The RSF allegedly transferred 6,000 detainees to Tagris prison in Nyala. Some survivors moved to Tawila after being released.

SECRET UAE AIR BRIDGE FUELS SUDANESE CIVIL WAR VIA NEIGHBORING NATIONS

On March 17, 2026, an A300 cargo plane likely departed Fujairah for Addis Ababa to support a reorganized UAE weapons network for the RSF. The aircraft, registered in Central African Republic, CAR, as TL-AIT, was previously owned by Gewan Airways, a subsidiary of NG9 Holding partially held by the conglomerate of the brother of UAE President Mohammed Ben Zayed. RSF, led by General Mohammed Hamdan Daglo « Hemetti », continues a war against the army commanded by General Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Al-Bourhane. Certain sites indicate the plane and a second A300, TL-ARU, are operated by Invicta Air Cargo, created in August 2025 in Bangui. Analyst Charles Bouessel notes Emirati economic investments in CAR, following a March 6, 2025 agreement between Mohammed Ben Zayed and Faustin-Archange Touadéra, facilitate arms deliveries. Chad President Mahamat Idriss Déby faces pressure for aiding RSF supplies. Egypt, supporting the army under Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi, struck RSF positions on November 5, 2025. Libya remains a corridor too via Khalifa Haftar.

RSF PARAMILITARIES LAUNCH COORDINATED MULTI-FRONT ASSAULTS

On March 16, 2026, RSF paramilitaries launched coordinated attacks in Kordofan to isolate strategic cities and along the Chad border. RSF fighters simultaneously targeted Bara in North Kordofan and Dilling in South Kordofan to seize routes leading to El-Obeid. A paramilitary source stated forces retook Bara, a strategic axis connecting army-controlled Khartoum to El-Obeid. Military sources reported RSF and Abdelaziz al-Hilou from the Sudan

People's Liberation Movement-North attacked Dilling from 3 axes but were repelled. RSF also launched new assaults on Tina and Kernoï near the border with Chad.

DEADLY DRONE STRIKE HITS TCHADIAN BORDER TOWN

On March 18, 2026, a drone from Sudan killed at least 17 people in the border town of Tiné, Chad. A local official and military source confirmed the deaths from an RSF drone. The RSF denied responsibility on Telegram and blamed the Sudanese army. Chad President Mahamat Idriss Déby ordered the military to retaliate against any attack from Sudan after closing the 1,400 kilometer border in late February following repeated incursions. RSF previously claimed control of Tina, across from Tiné, on February 21, following their October seizure of El-Facher.

FOREIGN WEAPONS SUPPLY ROUTES

On March 11, 2026, journalists Sophie Pons and Joris Bolomey detailed how regional arms circulation exacerbates the war. Expert Cameron Hudson told the UN Security Council that the UAE built a military airlift to the RSF via Chad, Libya, CAR and South Sudan. Researcher Roland Marchal noted that the UAE uses billions in investments to diversify into gold and Red Sea access. Egypt supports General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane and has blocked land passages in the strategic border triangle since its capture by RSF in June. In Libya, Marshal Khalifa Haftar is accused of providing weapons and fuel to the RSF for the UAE. Charles Bouëssel of International Crisis Group noted that deliveries resumed through N'Djamena, Chad, despite President Mahamat Idriss Deby denying support.

DISPENSARY TARGETED IN SHUKEIRI

On March 11, 2026, RSF drones struck a high school and a dispensary in Shukeiri, White Nile State, causing 17 civilian casualties. A medical source confirmed the toll in the local hospital.

DEADLY TRUCK STRIKE IN AL-SUNUT

On March 10, 2026, a drone strike likely conducted by the SAF hit a truck transporting civilians in Al-Sunut, resulting in at least 50 casualties. In West Kordofan, 40 people, mostly women and family members, died when a drone hit a truck traveling to Al-Foula to present condolences for victims of a previous market strike. In Um Dabakir, an RSF drone hit a transformer, causing generalized power outages. Additionally, 7 people, including 3 children, died in a drone strike in Dilling, according to a medical source and an inhabitant. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs blamed RSF for the strikes.

UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE HIT IN KOSTI

On March 9, 2026, RSF drones struck Kosti, the capital of White Nile State, hitting a university residence and injuring 7 students. This incident was part of a series of drone attacks in the state reported by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

CASUALTIES RISE IN MARKET BOMBINGS

On March 8, 2026, drone strikes attributed to the army hit markets in Kordofan and Darfur, killing 33 people and causing a massive fire. Two witnesses reported that a strike in El-Daien, Darfur, targeted a fuel sales area where flames remained active for 4 hours. Doctors Without Borders (MSF) reported that another army strike killed 11 people and injured 20 at a market in Nyala. Additionally, a Red Cross volunteer who was injured in the March 5 strike on Dilling hospital died from her injuries.

MARKET STRIKES IN KORDOFAN KILL CIVILIANS

On March 7, 2026, drone strikes hit two separate markets in Abu Zabad and Wad Banda, areas controlled by the RSF, causing at least 40 civilian casualties. A local resident reported burying 20 people Saturday following the strikes, including 4 family members who worked at the market. A doctor at Abu Zabad hospital confirmed 59 people were injured, with 30 remaining hospitalized. A military source denied targeting civilians. Previously, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) drone strikes killed 50 civilians at a market and a hospital in Muglad, West Kordofan, on March 4. In 2 weeks, over 200 civilians have died across Sudan due to an intensification of sophisticated drone warfare in populated residential areas, schools and hospitals.

ARMY RECAPTURES STRATEGIC TOWN

On March 5, 2026, the Sudanese army announced it reclaimed the town of Bara from the RSF paramilitaries. Combat and drone strikes killed 32 people in Kordofan during the previous 24 hours. In Dilling, artillery fire and drone strikes killed 9 people and wounded 50 others, and causing significant housing destruction. An RSF drone strike also targeted a public building in El-Obeid according to a local official.

DEADLY MARKET STRIKE IN AL-MOJLAD

On March 4, 2026, a drone strike on a market in Al-Mojlad killed 18 people and wounded 25 others according to a local medical source. The RSF, who control the town in West Kordofan, accused the army of the attack. A separate strike in Dilling killed 5 people and wounded 7 others. Louise Brown, the United Nations humanitarian coordinator, described the seriousness of the local situation.

ETHIOPIAN DRONE AGGRESSION ACCUSATION

On March 2, 2026, the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs accused Ethiopia of launching drone attacks from its territory against Sudanese targets in February and March. The ministry characterized these acts as manifest aggression and warned Ethiopian authorities of the consequences. This follows Reports from the Crisis Group suggest United Arab Emirates arms shipments to Ethiopia are intended for a new RSF base.

ACTIVISTS DOCUMENT WAR CRIMES FROM CHAD

Survivor Hassan Sabir coordinated 12 volunteers from Tiné and Adré to collect evidence of international crimes committed by RSF. Sabir, who escaped the conquest of El Fasher by hiding under corpses, now leads an organization documenting massacres in North Darfur and Zamzam. The Yale Humanitarian Research Lab estimated tens of thousands died during these offensives, which were often filmed by fighters and shared by influencers like Idriss Saadan. Human rights lawyer Moneim Adam, a collaborator with the International Criminal Court (ICC), stated that the failure to arrest Omar el-Bachir, Ahmed Haroun, and Abdel Rahim Mohammed Hussein fuels a sense of being untouchable among current leaders. While Ali Mohamed Ali Abdelrahman (aka Ali Kushayb) was sentenced to 20 years in prison, others like Abdallah Banda remain free despite ICC warrants for killing 12 peacekeepers in Haskanita. Jamal Nrumah, cofounder of Juzur, proposed a hybrid tribunal to address systemic violence, yet anonymous volunteers in Adré documenting thousands of victims from Al-Geneina and Ardamata face constant death threats from RSF.

UN DEPLORES ESCALATION OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

On February 26, 2026, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk reported that the number of civilians killed in Sudan more than doubled in 2025. Addressing the Human Rights Council in Geneva, he noted a 2.5-fold increase in fatalities compared to 2024. Türk condemned the use of long-range drones and the instrumentalization of sexual violence, with over 500 victims of rape and sexual slavery recorded. He mentioned a carnage in the Zam Zam camp in April 2025 and called for an arms embargo across the entire Sudanese territory to stop the logic of profit. Massad Boulos, the US envoy, recognized that international mediation by the Quad is stalling.

ROCKET EXPLOSION IN TINE CITY CENTER

On February 25, 2026, local authorities reported that a rocket fired from Sudan hit the Chadian town of Tiné on the previous day, destroying houses and part of the central police station. Youssouf Hachim Abdoulaye, secretary general of the Tiné prefecture, indicated the explosion occurred at 17:30 but caused no casualties. The RSF recently claimed control of the neighboring Sudanese town of Tina. Gassim Chérif Mahamat confirmed the border closure.

UN SANCTIONS RSF COMMANDERS FOR GENOCIDE

On February 25, 2026, the UN Security Council announced sanctions against 4 high-ranking RSF officers for atrocities in El-Fasher. The targeted individuals are General Elfateh Abdullah Idris Adam, also known as Abou Loulou, commanders Gedo Hamdane Ahmed Mohamed and Tijani Ibrahim Moussa Mohamed and Abdelrahim Hamdane Daglo, the brother of the RSF chief. Abdelrahim Daglo was filmed ordering his troops to kill all prisoners. Idris Adam was filmed killing people who begged for mercy. Sanctions include asset freezes and international travel bans.

DISABLED CIVILIANS TARGETED IN DARFUR

On February 25, 2026, Human Rights Watch (HRW) published a report accusing the Rapid Support Forces of killing and mistreating disabled people in El-Fasher. Deputy director Emina Cerimovic stated that fighters treated disabled civilians as suspects or burdens, summarily executing amputees accused of being wounded soldiers. One witness reported the murder of over 10 people, most of whom were disabled. A 29-year-old nurse recounted the killings of a young man with Down syndrome and a blind teenager. The report also highlighted the confiscation of wheelchairs and hearing aids by RSF members.

RSF ATTACKS FORMER ALLY IN MUSTARIHA

On February 24, 2026, the RSF attacked Mustariha in North Darfur, leaving 28 people dead according to witnesses. Mustariha is the fief of tribal leader Moussa Hilal, a former Janjaweed chief who recently expressed support for the regular army. The RSF claimed control of the town following drone strikes on Hilal's residence. The UN reported that 2690 people fled the area due to insecurity. A medical source at Kabkabiya hospital confirmed receiving 39 wounded people suffering from bullet and shrapnel injuries.

CHAD CLOSES BORDER WITH SUDAN

On February 23, 2026, the Chadian government announced the closure of its border with Sudan following repeated incursions by armed groups. Communication Minister Gassim Mahamat Chérif stated the measure aims to prevent the expansion of the Sudanese conflict into Chad. He warned that Chad reserves the right to retaliate against any violation of its territory. Exceptions will be made for humanitarian reasons to allow Sudanese refugees to continue seeking asylum.

RSF CHIEF VISITS UGANDA

On February 22, 2026, the Sudanese government condemned the visit of General Mohamed Daglo, head of the RSF, to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Entebbe. The Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs described the invitation as an affront to humanity, citing RSF atrocities documented by the UN and the African Union. Daglo claimed he was invited after Museveni was asked by the army to mediate, noting the President had also received Malik Agar, the right-hand man of General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane. Daglo called for African-led mediation by the AU.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION IN KORDOFAN

On February 22, 2026, an anti-tank mine exploded on a road in South Kordofan, killing 9 people, including 3 children. The victims were traveling in a tuk-tuk that was reduced to a metallic carcass. Witness reported hearing the explosion while walking behind the vehicle on the way to the market. A medical source at Al-Abbasiya hospital confirmed the death toll. The region is a major battleground between the regular army and the RSF, with the army controlling the north, center and east while the RSF dominates parts of the south and the west.

RSF CAPTURES STRATEGIC BORDER TOWN

On February 21, 2026, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) claimed total control of Al-Tina, a strategic town in North Darfur on the border with Chad. The RSF released a video on Telegram showing fighters celebrating under a city banner after seizing the location from the Joint Forces, who are allies of the governmental armed forces. Minni Minnawi, the pro-army governor of Darfur, denounced the repeated criminal behavior and abuses against innocents.

MEDICAL FACILITIES UNDER ATTACK

On February 21, 2026, World Health Organization (WHO) chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus reported that 5 attacks on medical structures occurred in Sudan since the start of 2026. These strikes resulted in 69 deaths and 49 injuries. The most recent attack targeted Al-Mazmoum hospital in Sennar State on February 15, killing 3 patients and wounding

7 people, including 1 employee. In early February, over 30 people died during 3 attacks on health centers in Kordofan. Since the conflict began in April 2023, 206 attacks on medical facilities have caused nearly 2000 deaths. Currently, more than 1/3 of the country's health facilities are non-operational.

DRONE STRIKE NEAR ETHIOPIAN BORDER KILLS 1

On February 19, 2026, a drone strike attributed to RSF killed one person and wounded eight in Kourmouk, near the Ethiopian border. The attack also destroyed 16 homes, according to a local government source. The RSF, allied with the SPLM-N faction, has been advancing in Blue Nile state, a new front in Sudan's civil war. The RSF's recent alliance with SPLM-N has strengthened their position near Ethiopia and South Sudan. The army controls central and eastern Sudan, while the RSF dominates the west and parts of the South.

US SANCTIONS TARGET RSF COMMANDERS

On February 19, 2026, the US government-imposed sanctions on three RSF commanders, Elfateh Abdullah Idris Adam, Gedo Hamdan Ahmed Mohamed, and Tijani Ibrahim Moussa Mohamed, for directing atrocities during the capture of El-Fasher in late October. The US Treasury Department stated Idris filmed himself killing unarmed civilians and boasted of killing thousands, while the other two commanders participated in massacres, torture, and sexual violence. The sanctions freeze their US assets and ban American entities from dealing with them. The move follows similar actions by the UK and EU.

BNP PARIBAS APPEALS COMPLICITY VERDICT

On February 18, 2026, BNP Paribas filed an appeal against a New York jury's October verdict that found the bank complicit in Sudanese atrocities under Omar al-Bashir's regime. The bank was ordered to pay \$20.75 million to three Sudanese-American plaintiffs who suffered torture and property destruction by Sudanese forces and the ex-Janjaweed, which evolved into the RSF. BNP Paribas argues the trial misapplied Swiss law. The bank operated in Sudan from the late 1990s to 2009, facilitating trade transactions allegedly used to fund large scale violence against civilians.

UN REPORT ACCUSES RSF OF GENOCIDE

On February 18, 2026, a UN fact-finding mission reported "acts of genocide" in El-Fasher, stating that the RSF's systematic actions in the Darfur city in October could only be explained by genocidal intent. The report documented massacres, ethnic violence, abductions, and rapes. The UN mission concluded that the RSF and allied Arab militias targeted civilians, especially from black communities, with thousands killed and more missing. The UN Human Rights Office also accused the RSF and allied militias of war crimes and possible crimes against humanity during the capture of El-Fasher. Based on interviews with over 140 victims and

witnesses, the UN documented at least 6,000 deaths in the first three days of the offensive. The report detailed massacres, summary executions, sexual violence, torture, forced disappearances, and the use of child soldiers. The UN called for investigations to hold commanders accountable.

DRONE STRIKE KILLS 28 AT NORTH KORDOFAN MARKET

On February 16, 2026, at least 28 civilians were killed in a drone attack on Al-Safiya market in North Kordofan's Sodari area, according to the Emergency Lawyers NGO. The strike, which also wounded dozens, occurred as the market was crowded with women, children, and elderly. The region is a key battleground between Sudan's army and RSF. The conflict has displaced over 14 million people since April 2023.

2 CHILDREN KILLED, 12 INJURED IN KORDOFAN SCHOOL

On February 11, 2026, a drone strike on a Quranic school in Al-Rahad, North Kordofan, killed 2 children and injured 12 others, according to a medical source. A witness attributed the attack to the RSF. Al-Rahad is near El-Obeid, a strategic city on the route from western Sudan to Khartoum. Another strike damaged a World Food Programme (WFP) warehouse in Kadougli, according to medical and UN sources. The WFP warehouse attack caused structural damage and food losses.

OVER 115,000 DISPLACED FROM KORDOFAN

On February 10, 2026, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) announced that more than 115,000 people had fled Kordofan since October 25, 2025. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF), after capturing El-Facher in Darfur, extended their offensive into Kordofan, targeting the central axis linking Darfur to Khartoum.

DEADLY ATTACKS ON MEDICAL FACILITIES

On February 8, 2026, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that over 30 people were killed in three separate attacks on medical facilities in South Kordofan over one week. On February 3, an attack on a health center killed eight people (five children and three women) and injured eleven. On February 4, an attack on a hospital killed one person. On February 5, another hospital attack killed twenty-two people, including four healthcare workers, and injured eight.

HUMANITARIAN CONVOY ATTACKED IN KORDOFAN

On February 7, 2026, a World Food Programme (WFP) humanitarian convoy was struck by a drone in North Kordofan, Sudan, killing one person and injuring several others, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The trucks, carrying vital food aid for displaced families near El-Obeid, were destroyed. The Emergency

Lawyers collective and the Sudanese Doctors Network blamed the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) for the attack.

RSF PUSH ARMY BACK NEAR ETHIOPIAN BORDER

On February 4, 2026, RSF and their allies from the SPLM-N group seized army positions in Blue Nile State near the Ethiopian border. The SPLM-N announced the capture of Deim Mansour, Bashir Nougo and Khor al-Boudi, with witness describing how fighters massed in forests before attacking. The SPLM-N, allied with the RSF since February 2025, controls supply lines from Ethiopia and Sudan South, and holds the strategic Roseires Dam, 100 km from the Ethiopian border.

8 CIVILIANS KILLED BY RSF IN KADOUGLI

On February 3, 2026, the Sudanese army announced it had broken the RSF's long siege of Kadougli, South Kordofan, a city declared in famine. General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane hailed the advance, vowing to reach "every part of Sudan." Hours later, an RSF drone strike killed 8 civilians, including 3 children. Residents described enduring extreme hunger during the siege. The RSF admitted the army's infiltration but vowed to continue the siege. Al-Burhane rejected truce talks, stating, "No ceasefire as long as the RSF occupy cities."

DRONE STRIKES HIT WEST AND SOUTH

On February 2, 2026, Sudan's army and RSF exchanged drone strikes in western and southern Sudan. In Dilling, South Kordofan, a drone hit the government humanitarian aid agency building, following the army's recent breaking of the RSF's siege. In Zalingei, Central Darfur, witnesses saw smoke and flames from an RSF warehouse after a drone attack. The army claimed progress toward Kadougli, 130 km south of Dilling.

RSF COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN KORDOFAN

On January 30, 2026, the RSF launched a drone attack on El-Obeid, capital of North Kordofan, targeting a military base, police headquarters, regional parliament, telecom offices and the stadium. The RSF has besieged El-Obeid for 11 months and satellite images show new fortifications suggesting preparations for a prolonged siege, according to the Humanitarian Research Lab of the Yale University.

SUDANESE SURVIVORS TREATED IN CHAD

Sudanese victims were treated in Tiné, Chad. The hospital had treated Sudanese people since the fall of El Fasher in October 2025, mostly for drone-related injuries. Combatants from anti-RSF armed groups were also hospitalized after clashes in Girgira. A victim from Zamzam camp described being beaten and raped by soldiers during her escape. Other victims came from near Um Baru.

ARMY BREAKS SIEGE OF DILLING

On January 26, 2026, the Sudanese army announced it had broken the 18-month siege of Dilling in South Kordofan, securing both northern and southern approaches to the city. The military claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on the RSF during the operation. The RSF did not immediately comment. The RSF had recently shifted focus to Kordofan after capturing El-Facher in Darfur, intensifying sieges in the oil and gold rich region. The UN previously confirmed famine in Kadougli and fears of similar conditions in Dilling persist due to ongoing insecurity and restricted access.

OVER 3 MILLION DISPLACED RETURNED HOME

On January 26, 2026, the UN's International Organization for Migration reported that over 3.3 million Sudanese displaced by nearly three years of war had returned home by November 2025. The majority (75%) were internally displaced. Khartoum saw the highest number of returnees (1.4 million), followed by Al-Jazira state (1.1 million). The government announced plans to return to Khartoum after its recapture in March 2025. Despite relative calm in army-held areas, RSF drone strikes continue and heavy fighting persists in southern regions.

SYSTEMATIC SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sudan's Minister of Social Affairs Sulaiman Ishaq al-Khalifa described the widespread use of sexual violence, including rape, sexual slavery and trafficking, as a systematic weapon of war by the RSF in Sudan's conflict. Over 1,800 rapes were documented between April 2023 and October 2025, with 87% attributed to the RSF. The minister, considered a women's rights activist, stated that violence is used for ethnic cleansing and to prolong the war, with victims ranging from 1-year-old children to 85-year-old women. **Survivors reported rapes by foreign mercenaries from West Africa, Colombia and Libya.** The UN and ICC have opened investigations into war crimes, including mass rapes in El-Facher, Darfur, where perpetrators reportedly filmed and celebrated their acts. Many victims are forced into marriage to hide their trauma, and families often remain silent.

CLASHES WITH CHADIAN TROOPS

On January 19, 2026, the RSF apologized for "involuntary" clashes with Chadian forces at the border, which left 7 Chadian soldiers dead. The RSF claimed the incident resulted from a mistake during operations targeting Sudanese army forces. Chad's government blamed the RSF for the violence.

CPI: RSF USE MASS GRAVES TO HIDE MASSACRES

On January 19, 2026, Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Nazhat Shameem Khan reported that the RSF committed massacres in Darfur and concealed victims in mass graves. Addressing the UN Security Council, Khan described a “calculated campaign” against non-Arab communities, with evidence of executions, body desecration, and organized violence reminiscent of El-Genena, where up to 15,000 Massalit civilians were killed. She urged Sudan to arrest ICC fugitives, including ex-defense minister Abdul Raheem Mohamed Hussein and Ahmed Haroun, wanted since 2007 for war crimes and crimes against humanity linked to the Janjaweed militia.

FSR THREATEN TO BESIEGE KORDOFAN CAPITAL

On January 17, 2026, the Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale University warned that El-Obeid, capital of North Kordofan, risked being besieged again by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Satellite images revealed new earthen walls along the city’s main exit routes, consistent with siege preparations. El-Obeid, controlled by the Sudanese army, is a strategic hub linking Darfur to Khartoum and hosts tens of thousands of displaced people. Mercy Corps reported that people were being turned back at checkpoints. The city had previously been besieged by the RSF at the start of the war in April 2023, before the army broke the siege in February 2025.

UN WARNS OF IMMINENT FOOD AID SHUTDOWN

On January 15, 2026, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) warned that food aid stocks in Sudan could be exhausted by the end of March without immediate additional funding. Ross Smith, WFP’s emergency response director, stated that \$700 million is urgently required to continue operations until June. Over 21 million people, nearly half the population, face acute food insecurity. Famine has been confirmed in El-Facher (North Darfur) and Kadougli (South Kordofan), with similar conditions suspected in Dilling. The UN recently delivered over a ton of humanitarian supplies to El-Facher for the first time since May 2024. US envoy Massad Boulos noted ongoing mediation efforts, but a diplomatic source said no ceasefire proposal is currently on the table.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS TO KHARTOUM AFTER WAR DISPLACEMENT

On January 11, 2026, Sudanese Prime Minister Kamel Idris announced the government’s return to Khartoum, two and a half years after moving to Port-Soudan due to the conflict. Idris pledged to restore hospitals, education, electricity, water, and sanitation services. The army retook the capital in March 2024, and more than 1 million people have since returned, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). However, basic services remain devastated, with the UN estimating \$350 million needed for infrastructure rehabilitation.

DRONE STRIKE ON EL-OBEID CIVILIANS

On January 5, 2026, a drone strike hit a house in central El-Obeid, capital of North Kordofan, killing 10 people, including 7 children. The city is still controlled by the Sudanese army but besieged by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which advanced in Kordofan, encircling El-Obeid and cutting off routes to Dilling and Kadougli.

OVER 100 CIVILIANS KILLED IN NORTH DARFUR

On January 4, 2026, medical sources reported over 100 civilians killed in North Darfur within the previous week. On January 3, army drone strikes on el-Zurq market killed 51, including civilians and local armed group leaders : Moussa Saleh Daglo, Awad Moussa Saleh Daglo, and Bachir Barma Berkah. In Kernoi, 63 civilians died and 57 were wounded in RSF attacks, with 17 missing. Kernoi, held by army allies, is 170 km West of el-Zurq. Since late December, 7,500 people, mostly from the Zaghawa ethnic group, fled Kernoi and Oum Barou.

DISPLACED FAMILIES FLEE KORDOFAN VIA SOUTH SUDAN

In December 2025, thousands fled Heglig, South Kordofan, as RSF advanced on the oil-rich area. Families escaped to South Sudan, later returning to Gedaref's overcrowded Abu al-Naga camp. They described fleeing barefoot, pursued by RSF to the border. Over 50,000 displaced now face food and medical shortages in Gedaref. Camp director Ali Yehia Ahmed reported 1,200 people in dire conditions, with children sleeping on cracked earth and families queuing for scarce food. Minister Asia Abdelrahman Hussein called for urgent aid.

CHAD DENOUNCES CROSS-BORDER ATTACK BY RSF

On December 26, 2025, Chad's military condemned an RSF drone strike on Al-Tina, killing 2 Chadian soldiers and wounding a third. The army called it an "unjustified aggression" and a deliberate violation of international law, warning of a possible response under UN Charter Article 51. An anonymous high-ranking officer confirmed it was the first time Chadian troops were killed since the Sudan conflict began in April 2023. The RSF, controlling most of North and West Darfur, had recently seized Abu Qomra and Oum Brou, towns on the route to Al-Tina.

EXODUS AS VIOLENCE ESCALATES

On December 25–27, 2025, over 10,000 people fled their homes in North Darfur and South Kordofan due to surging violence. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that 7,000 residents left Kernoi and Oum Barou in North Darfur, near the Chad border, while 3,100 fled Kadougli, the besieged capital of South Kordofan, where famine was declared in November. Humanitarian organizations evacuated staff after the UN logistics base withdrawal. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) recently advanced into Zaghawa-inhabited areas, previously held by army-aligned militias.

TURKEY PLEDGES MORE SUPPORT FOR SUDAN'S ARMY AMID WAR

On December 25, 2025, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan met Sudan's de facto leader, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane, in Ankara, vowing to strengthen cooperation in defense, trade, and agriculture. Turkey, a key backer of Sudan's army, has supplied drones and humanitarian aid, while condemning RSF atrocities in Darfur and Kordofan.

DRONE STRIKE KILLS 10 IN DARFUR MARKET

On December 21, 2025, a drone strike on Al-Malha market in North Darfur killed ten people, according to emergency responders. Meanwhile, Médecins Sans Frontières warned of a measles outbreak with over 1,300 cases since September, as vaccine delays leave children unprotected. In neighboring Kordofan, aid groups evacuated Kadougli, under RSF siege for 18 months, amid famine and escalating violence.

COLOMBIAN MERCENARIES IN SUDAN'S WAR

Investigations revealed that hundreds of Colombian mercenaries have fought alongside Sudan's RSF. Recruited via WhatsApp and trained in Dubai, they transited through Libya or Somalia, where Emirati military presence was confirmed, before deploying to Darfur. At least 80 participated in the siege of El-Facher. The network, linked to retired Colombian colonel Alvaro Quijano, sanctioned by the US, is accused of human trafficking. The Emirates deny involvement, but documents and geolocated footage tie them to the operation. Colombia recently criminalized mercenary recruitment.

DRONE STRIKE CUTS POWER ACROSS SUDAN, KILLS 3

On December 18, 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched drone strikes on eastern Sudan, targeting Atbara's Al-Muqrin power station and civilian areas. The attack killed three, including two rescue workers, and caused widespread blackouts in Port Sudan, Khartoum, and other regions. A young girl also died in a strike.

OVER 1,000 CIVILIANS KILLED IN ZAMZAM CAMP ATTACK

On December 18, 2025, the UN Human Rights Office reported that RSF attacks on Zamzam displacement camp (April 11–13) killed at least 1,013 civilians, including 319 summarily executed. Survivors also suffered mass rape, torture and enslavement. The RSF had blocked food, water, and aid before the assault, forcing 400,000 to flee. The UN called for urgent action to end atrocities and ensure accountability.

RSF ACCUSED OF MASSACRE COVER-UP IN EL-FASHER

On December 17, 2025, a Yale University report accused the RSF of mass killings and hiding evidence in El-Fasher, North Darfur, after its October takeover. Satellite imagery revealed 150 potential body clusters, with 60 later removed, suggesting mass grave concealment. The UN and NGOs demand access to investigate. Meanwhile, a Lighthouse Reports investigation documented 59 ethnically motivated attacks by the army and allied militias in Al-Jazira state, targeting non-Arab communities accused of RSF collaboration.

POWER OUTAGES HIT MAJOR SUDANESE CITIES

On December 18, 2025, drone strikes on the Al-Muqrin power station in Atbara plunged Khartoum, Port Sudan, and other cities into darkness, and killed two workers. The army blamed the RSF, which has increasingly targeted civilian infrastructure. The strikes disrupted electricity from the Merowe Dam, Sudan's largest hydroelectric source, affecting millions. The RSF has escalated drone attacks across Sudan.

W.H.O. ALARMED BY DETENTIONS IN NYALA

On December 16, 2025, the WHO expressed grave concern over the detention of over 70 health workers and 5,000 civilians in Nyala, South Darfur, by RSF and allied SPLM-N factions. Detainees are held in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions, with disease outbreaks reported. The WHO called for their immediate release, noting that attacks on health care agents and facilities have killed 1,620 this year. The conflict has left millions displaced.

7 KILLED IN DRONE STRIKE ON KORDOFAN HOSPITAL

On December 14, 2025, a drone strike on a military hospital in Dilling, South Kordofan, killed seven people and injured twelve. The attack targeted a facility serving both civilians and soldiers in the army-controlled city. The RSF, allied with a SPLM-N faction, has intensified operations in oil and gold-rich Kordofan, aiming to capture Dilling.

6 UN PEACEKEEPERS KILLED IN DRONE STRIKE ON KADUGLI

On December 13, 2025, a drone attack on the UNISFA peacekeeping base in Kadougli, South Kordofan, killed six Bangladeshi soldiers and wounded six others. The Sudanese army blamed the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), who denied responsibility. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres condemned the attack, while Sudan's Prime Minister Kamil Idris called for UN action against the "terrorist militia." The RSF, which has besieged Kadougli for 18 months, recently shifted focus to the Kordofan region after seizing Darfur. Civilians in Kadougli described living in constant fear as the city remains under RSF siege, with food and medical supplies nearly exhausted. Residents reported indiscriminate shelling, drone attacks, and accusations of espionage from both the army and RSF.

SOUTH SUDAN SECURES OIL FIELD

On December 11, 2025, South Sudan announced a tripartite agreement with Sudan's warring parties, tasking the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) with securing the Heglig oil field. The deal follows the RSF's seizure of Heglig on December 8 and aims to prevent further disruption to oil production, vital for South Sudan's economy. South Sudan's government spokesperson Ateny Wek Ateny confirmed the agreement and the ongoing production. The RSF and SAF did not immediately respond. The RSF accused the SAF of a drone attack on Heglig, allegedly killing dozens, including workers and engineers.

CAPTURE OF LARGEST OIL FIELD

On December 8, 2025, the RSF took control of the Heglig oil field in South Kordofan, Sudan's largest one according to engineers at the site. The facility, crucial for Sudan and South Sudan's oil exports, was shut down and staff evacuated to South Sudan. The Sudanese Ministry of Energy did not comment. Heglig's location near the South Sudanese border makes it a strategic target amid ongoing conflict between the RSF and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF).

KORDOFAN: STRATEGIC BATTLEGROUND

On December 7-8, 2025, intense fighting in Kordofan between the SAF and RSF, backed by the SPLM-N, resulted in multiple drone strikes and civilian casualties. Key fronts include El-Obeid, Kadougli, Dilling, and Babanusa. Recent strikes in Kalogi, December 4, killed 114, including 63 children. The RSF's push into Kordofan aims to break the SAF's defensive line and retake Khartoum. Both sides accuse each other of targeting civilians and infrastructure. The WHO reported 63 attacks on healthcare in Sudan in 2025, with 1,611 deaths.

DEADLY STRIKES ON KALOGI HOSPITAL

On December 4, 2025, drone strikes attributed to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) hit a kindergarten, a hospital and rescuers in Kalogi, South Kordofan. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported 114 dead, including 63 children, and 35 injured. Local official Essam al-Din al-Sayed stated three strikes targeted the school, the hospital, and those attempting to rescue children. The UN, African Union, and UNICEF condemned the attack, with Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (WHO) and Mahmoud Ali Youssouf (AU) calling for an end to violence and humanitarian access. The attack occurred as the RSF advanced in Kordofan, a strategic region rich in oil and agriculture, following their takeover of Darfur.

FIGHTING INTENSIFIES IN OIL-RICH KORDOFAN REGION

On December 2, 2025, clashes escalated in North Kordofan, with residents reporting drone strikes near the army's 5th Division headquarters in El-Obeid. The RSF claimed to have seized Babanousa, the army's last stronghold in West Kordofan, though the army denied losing control. The RSF's recent advances allowed it to focus on southern Sudan, a strategic, oil-rich area. The army is struggling to prevent the RSF from advancing toward Khartoum.

ARMY CHIEF ACCUSED FOR LINKS WITH ISLAMIST GROUPS

Analysts suggested that Sudanese army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhan's reliance on Islamist allies is hindering peace efforts. Burhan, who rejected a US-backed truce proposal, faces pressure from the US, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Egypt to distance himself from groups designated as Islamists. The army's recent victories in Khartoum were partly attributed to Iranian drones and Islamist armed groups.

AMNESTY ACCUSES RSF OF WAR CRIMES IN ZAMZAM CAMP

On December 2, 2025, Amnesty International accused RSF of committing war crimes during an April attack on Zamzam displaced persons camp in North Darfur. The report, based on 29 survivor testimonies, detailed deliberate killings, hostage-taking, destruction of mosques, schools, and clinics. Satellite images showed extensive bombing craters in residential areas. Over 400,000 civilians fled the camp, leaving it "almost empty." The RSF denied targeting civilians. Zamzam is one of three famine-stricken camps near El-Fasher, now controlled by the RSF.

+40 KILLED IN KORDOFAN

On December 1, 2025, at least 40 people were killed in an airstrike on Komo village, South Kordofan, attributed to the Sudanese army by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Emergency Lawyers reported that the strike hit a nursing school, killing dozens of students. Two local witnesses described retrieving 40 bodies and digging mass graves. The army denied targeting civilians. Fighting has intensified in Kordofan since the RSF seized control of Darfur in October.

ARMY CLAIMS TO REPEL RSF ATTACK IN STRATEGIC SOUTHERN TOWN

On November 25, 2025, the Sudanese army stated it repelled an RSF attack on its infantry base in Babanusa, Kordofan, a strategic town linking Kordofan to Darfur. The army claimed to have destroyed RSF vehicles and killed several field commanders and "mercenaries." Communications in Kordofan have been cut for months, preventing independent verification.

RSF DECLARES UNILATERAL THREE-MONTH TRUCE

On November 24, 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), led by Mohamed Hamdane Daglo, announced a unilateral three-month humanitarian truce, following international pressure.

UAE SLAMS SUDAN ARMY CHIEF FOR BLOCKING US-BACKED TRUCE

On November 24, 2025, the United Arab Emirates criticized Sudanese army chief General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane for rejecting a US-backed truce proposal. UAE Minister of State for International Cooperation Reem al Hashimy accused Burhane of “obstruction” and “stubborn refusal” to accept the ceasefire. Burhane, in a video, called the proposal “the worst” and accused US envoy Massad Boulos of echoing Emirati talking points. The UAE, part of the “Quad” mediation group with the US, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, denied arming the RSF, despite international reports suggesting otherwise.

DOCTORS AND DISPLACED TESTIFY ON WAR’S CONSEQUENCES

On November 24, 2025, in Al-Dabbah camp, northern Sudan, doctors, pharmacists, and nurses, all displaced from Darfur, treated civilians in rudimentary clinics set up in tents. The camp, funded by a Sudanese businessman and located near the Nile, hosts hundreds of families fleeing the conflict. Ilham Mohamed, a pharmacist from El-Facher and Dr. Ikhlass Abdallah, who worked at the Saudi hospital in El-Facher, described treating patients in secret to avoid reprisals from the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The RSF, according to Abdallah, targeted medics. The camp’s five clinics, staffed by volunteers like Ahmed Al-Tijani (OIM) and Fatima Abdelrahman, struggle with limited resources, treating respiratory and intestinal infections, and assisting over 150 pregnant or breastfeeding women. Abdallah also recounted a drone strike on El-Facher’s last functioning hospital.

UN OFFICIAL WARNS OF “TOTAL IMPUNITY” FOR DARFUR ATROCITIES

On November 19, 2025, UN humanitarian chief Tom Fletcher, after visiting Darfur, warned of “total impunity” for mass executions, sexual violence, and torture in El-Facher. Survivors’ accounts were “horrible to hear,” as tens of thousands remain trapped in the city. Fletcher met with both army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhane and RSF commander Mohamed Hamdane Daglo, pushing for safe humanitarian access and accountability. Despite a U.S.-brokered truce, fighting continues in Darfur and Kordofan, where civilians fear an imminent RSF attack on El-Obeid. The war has left Sudan de facto split: the army holds the north, east, and center; the RSF controls Darfur and parts of the south.

AID WORKERS FORCED TO CHOSE WHO TO SAVE

On November 19, 2025, Handicap International’s Jérôme Bertrand reported that humanitarian workers in Darfur must “choose who to save” due to severe resource shortages. With El-Facher under RSF control and 650,000 displaced in Tawila, aid groups prioritize children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Logistical nightmares, no functional airports, impassable roads, border delays, and banditry, force supplies to be transported “partly by donkey.” Bertrand described seeing survivors with torture wounds, malnutrition, and gunshot injuries. The suspension of USAID funding cut 70% of Darfur’s aid resources, leaving only a quarter of needs met. Meanwhile, 80,000 people remain stranded on roads, facing violence.

EXILED SUDANESE WATCH HISTORY REPEAT

Sudanese exiles worldwide described their horror as reports from El-Facher, Darfur, echoed the 2003–2004 Janjaweed massacres. The UN Human Rights Council launched an investigation into El-Facher’s atrocities, while Omar al-Bashir remains under house arrest for past genocide charges. Exiles like Amar Salah Omar, a Massalit in Paris, warn that foreign backing, notably UAE supporting RSF, has made the current war deadlier than 2003.

UN ORDERS PROBE INTO EL-FACHER ATROCITIES

On November 14, 2025, the UN Human Rights Council mandated an urgent investigation into alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in El-Facher. The resolution, adopted by consensus, tasked the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for Sudan with identifying perpetrators of ethnic killings, sexual violence, and summary executions. UN High Commissioner Volker Türk warned that satellite images showed bloodstains across the city, and that **those responsible would be held accountable. The UN also highlighted the risk of genocide**, as RSF forces were accused of targeting Fur, Masalit, Zaghawa and other “Black-Africans” communities with the intent to “terrorize, displace, and destroy” them.

FUEL TRAFFICKING LINKS LIBYA, UAE, AND RSF

On November 13, 2025, a report by The Sentry revealed that Khalifa Haftar’s forces in Libya, backed by the UAE, have been supplying fuel and weapons to the RSF. **The illicit trade has enabled RSF deadly operations in Darfur** and strengthened Haftar’s control over key Libyan assets. The UAE’s support for Haftar and the RSF has been a major factor in the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in Sudan.

SHIFTING FRONTLINES IN NORTHERN SUDAN

On November 13, 2025, RSF drones struck Merowe, Northern Sudan, targeting the army’s headquarters, the airport, and a major dam. After the attacks in Darfur, **the conflict has since shifted to the oil-rich Kordofan region**, with both sides accused of blocking humanitarian access and committing atrocities.

ETHNIC MASSACRES IN EL-FACHER: SURVIVORS SPEAK

Survivors fleeing to Tawila described October ethnic massacres, with **civilians targeted based on their skin color or tribal background.**

Hassan Osmane, a student, witnessed RSF fighters killing people on sight if they belonged to certain tribes, leaving streets littered with mutilated bodies.

Amna Haroun, a Zaghawa woman, saw her husband and eldest son executed in front of her. Hussein, from the Fur tribe, was detained and beaten, called “slaves” by RSF fighters.

On October 25–26, 2025, as RSF forces overran El-Facher, Mounir Abderahmane, 16, witnessed the execution of seven nurses at the Saudi hospital where his wounded father lay. Fleeing with his father, who died during the exodus, Mounir reached Chad’s Tiné camp after 11 days.

Survivors described bombardments and mass graves. Hamid Souleymane Chogar, Mahamat Ahmat Abdelkerim, and Mouna Mahamat Oumour recounted seeing **bodies piled in trenches, women assaulted, and families extorted for money.**

Other displaced persons from El-Facher described a **770 km travel to Al-Dabbah camp**, with roads littered with corpses, no food or water, and constant fear. Among the displaced, three young teenagers spoke of **women and girls raped, men tortured, families extorted and racist slurs at RSF checkpoints. Over 90,000 people fled El-Facher.**

HUMAN SOURCES ASSASSINATED

Last month, RSF paramilitaries seized the city of El-Facher after an 18-month siege. Four key local sources, Dr. Omar Selik, Dr. Adam Ibrahim Ismail, Sheikh Moussa, and Mohamed Issa who had risked their lives to report to AFP journalist Abdelmoneim Abu Idris Ali, were killed by the armed group. Adam Ibrahim Ismail, a young doctor, was arrested by the RSF on October 26 and executed the next day. Three other sources died in a September 19 drone strike on a mosque that killed at least 75 people. Sheikh Moussa, displaced 22 years ago by Janjawid militias and Mohamed Issa, who transported food and medicine to trapped families, also perished.

Their efforts to provide information despite the circumstances of war and repression allowed the situation in El Facher to be brought to light.

EXPLOSIONS NEAR KHARTOUM

On November 7, 2025, explosions were heard near Khartoum and Omdurman, hours after the RSF’s truce announcement. Witnesses reported blasts near a military base in Wadi Sayidna and a power plant, causing **blackouts**. In Atbara, 300 km north, residents saw anti-aircraft fire targeting drones. No casualties were reported.

SATELLITE IMAGES REVEAL MASS KILLINGS

On November 6, 2025, the Yale Humanitarian Research Lab released satellite data showing what it identified as **“body disposal activity” and mass graves in El-Fasher**, near a mosque and a former children’s hospital used by the RSF as a detention site. **Images indicated trenches, removed bodies, and new burial areas.** HRL detected at least **34 clusters** of human-sized objects and evidence of corpses being moved from the Saudi Hospital, where the WHO earlier reported 460 killings. The lab described **visible efforts by RSF units to “clean up” massacre sites.** The lab, which had tracked the siege for 18 months, alerted the UN and U.S. authorities, and cross-verified satellite data with social media footage posted by RSF fighters themselves.

RSF ACCEPTS MEDIATORS' PROPOSAL FOR THREE-MONTH CEASEFIRE

On November 6, 2025, the RSF announced its acceptance of a three-month humanitarian truce proposed by the “Quad” mediators, Saudi Arabia, the United States, Egypt, and the UAE. The Sudanese army did not comment but reaffirmed its intent to keep fighting.

PRISONERS DESCRIBE RSF DETENTION IN EL-FASHER

Survivors of the El-Fasher attack later described to AFP being detained, beaten, and insulted by RSF fighters in makeshift prisons. Hussein, arrested with about 200 others in Garni, 25 km northwest of El-Fasher, said detainees were confined in a school, fed once daily, and **“treated like slaves”**. Abbas al-Sadek, a university professor, was reportedly freed only after paying a **\$900 ransom**. Médecins Sans Frontières’ emergency head Michel-Olivier Lacharité warned that many missing civilians may have been **“killed, detained, or hunted while fleeing.”** **RSF forces allegedly executed prisoners, looted property, and targeted civilians along ethnic lines**, according to survivors like Zahra, whose 20-year-old son Mohammed disappeared, and Adam, who said RSF fighters killed his two sons before his eyes. Over 65,000 civilians fled El-Fasher toward Tawila, but thousands remain missing. MSF coordinator Sylvain Pénicaud reported that **“everyone is searching for a loved one.”**

SURVIVORS DENOUNCE SYSTEMATIC RAPES

Following the RSF’s capture of El-Fasher, survivors described widespread sexual violence in and around the city. Amira, a mother of four now in Tawila, recounted witnessing **public gang rapes** during the assault. Médecins Sans Frontières reported over **300 survivors** seeking help after attacks on the nearby **Zamzam camp**. Sudanese State Minister Sulimah Ishaq stated that **500 women were killed in two days, many after being raped**. Amnesty International documented similar abuses and called for war crimes investigations. Witnesses also described **RSF checkpoints where fighters extorted payments, detained civilians, and “took girls” in lieu of money**. UN spokesman Seif Magango confirmed that **25 women were raped in a shelter near El-Fasher University**.

40 KILLED IN EL-OBEID

On November 4, 2025, at least 40 civilians were killed and dozens wounded in an attack on a funeral in El-Obeid, North Kordofan, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The city, besieged by RSF forces, has seen intensified fighting as both sides battle for the strategic corridor between Darfur and Khartoum. The UN also reported air and **drone strikes in North Darfur**.

UAE ACCUSED OF FUELING CONFLICT THROUGH GOLD TRAFFICKING

On November 4, 2025, Swiss NGO Swissaid reported that **Sudanese gold exports to the United Arab Emirates** rose 70% in 2024, from 17 to 29 tonnes, accusing the Gulf State of being a “hub for conflict gold.” Swissaid cited UN Comtrade data showing that the UAE also imported 18 tonnes of gold from Chad and 9 from Libya, countries allegedly serving as “**exit routes**” for **RSF gold**. The RSF would be able to **finance the war**, and therefore to continue committing atrocities, because of the revenue generated from these clandestine exports. The NGO said this **pattern confirms the Emirates’ role as a major destination for smuggled Sudanese gold**, despite their 2023 adoption of OECD-based due diligence regulations. The UAE, which denies any role in Sudan’s war, imported a total of 748 tonnes of African gold in 2024.

U.N. & U.S. PUSH FOR CEASEFIRE

On November 4, 2025, Sudan’s pro-army authorities met in Port Sudan to examine a **U.S.-backed ceasefire** plan amid warnings from UN Secretary-General António Guterres that the war risked becoming “uncontrollable.” The proposal, led by U.S. envoy Massad Boulos and supported by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, seeks to halt fighting between the State’s armed forces and the RSF. The UN humanitarian chief Denise Brown reported that El-Fasher remains “barricaded” and closed to aid, with RSF blocking relief deliveries. Meanwhile, **the UN accused the UAE of arming the RSF, while Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran reportedly back the army**, claims all parties deny.

WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

On November 3, 2025, the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague expressed “deep concern” over reports of massacres, rapes, and other crimes committed in El-Fasher, warning these acts could amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute. **Testimonies described executions, looting, sexual violence, and attacks on aid workers in and around the city.** The ICC recalled that similar crimes by Janjaweed militias, the precursors to the RSF, were prosecuted two decades ago and cited the **October conviction of Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman for crimes against humanity** as a “warning that **accountability will come for such atrocities.**”

ESCALATION & EXODUS

On November 3, 2025, the International Organization for Migration reported that **36,825 civilians fled** five towns in North Kordofan as **fighting spread** eastward after the RSF’s capture of El-Fasher. The RSF and army now battle for control of El-Obeid, a strategic hub linking Darfur to Khartoum. Residents such as Souleiman Babiker of Oum Smeima described an influx of RSF vehicles and fear of clashes. UN official Martha Pobee warned of “vast atrocities” and **ethnically motivated reprisals by RSF fighters in Bara**, resembling patterns seen in Darfur. Awad Ali from Al-Hamadi said RSF convoys move daily from West to North Kordofan. **At least 50 civilians, including five Red Crescent volunteers, have been killed recently in North Kordofan.** The UN estimates tens of thousands dead and nearly 12 million displaced.

CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AFTER ATROCITIES IN DARFUR

On November 2, 2025, Sudanese Prime Minister Kamil Idris urged international prosecutions for crimes committed in El-Fasher following its capture by the RSF. Speaking to Switzerland's *Blick*, he accused the global community of inaction, calling for all UN member states to label the RSF a terrorist organization. **Idris, however, opposed deploying foreign troops**, saying peacekeeping missions would “violate Sudan’s sovereignty” and worsen the conflict.

RSF DETAIN OWN FIGHTERS

On October 31, 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), announced the arrest of several of **their own fighters** accused of committing abuses during the capture of El-Fasher. In a late Thursday statement, the RSF declared that the arrests were made “in compliance with orders from the hierarchy”.

BODIES COVERING THE STREETS

On October 30, 2025, survivors of El-Fasher’s fall to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on October 26–27, 2025 started to recount their escapes, describing **streets littered with corpses, executions and looting**.

A mother of five saw seven RSF fighters enter her home, kill her 16-year-old son, and loot her belongings. She fled with neighbors, passing “numerous bodies” and abandoned wounded on the road to Garni. Another witness described fleeing Zamzam camp: “Some bodies were reduced to bones.” His family now sleeps in the open in Tawila, with no shelter.

Emtithal Mahmoud, a 32-year-old Darfuri in the US, recognized her cousin’s corpse in an RSF video. They mocked her body saying “Get up if you can”.

MASSACRE AT MATERNITY

On October 29, 2025, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that more than **460 patients and companions were killed at the Saudi Maternity Hospital in El-Fasher, following RSF attacks** and the abduction of healthcare workers. The WHO called for an immediate ceasefire.

Mohamed Daglo, leader of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), acknowledged “a disaster” in El-Fasher, stating that “those who committed errors will be held accountable”.

Local resistance committees reported ongoing clashes in western El-Fasher, where remaining soldiers are making a last stand. The Red Cross expressed shock at “horrific atrocities” and immense suffering among civilians.

SATELLITE EVIDENCE CONFIRMS ONGOING MASSACRES

On **October 29, 2025**, new satellite imagery analyzed by Yale’s Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) confirms that **mass killings continued in El-Facher during the 48 hours** following the RSF’s takeover, including executions near two hospitals and systematic killings on the eastern fortifications.

Over **33,000 people have fled to Tawila**, 70 km west, where 650,000 displaced already live in dire conditions. Only 177,000 civilians remain in El-Facher, down from over a million before the war. Satellite communications are cut, except for the RSF-controlled Starlink network, and access to the city remains blocked.

FEARS OF ETHNIC CLEANSING

On **October 28, 2025**, mounting evidence and survivor testimonies raised alarms over ethnic cleansing in El-Facher, Darfur, after the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) took control. **Civilians fleeing to Tawila described “genocide scenes”** to AFP. The Sudanese government, backed by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane, accused the RSF of deliberately targeting mosques. Mona Nour Al-Daem, the government’s humanitarian aid official, alleged that the Adré border crossing with Chad was used to smuggle weapons to the RSF.

The RSF’s political branch denied the allegations, claiming many videos are “fabricated by the army and its allies.”

HUMANITARIAN VOLUNTEERS MURDERED

On **October 28, 2025**, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) reported that **five Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers were killed and three others went missing** while on duty in Bara, North Kordofan. The volunteers, wearing Red Crescent vests and carrying official IDs, were attacked despite protections guaranteed under international law. The IFRC condemned the killings, stating: “Any attack on humanitarian teams is unacceptable.”

The oil-rich Kordofan region is a major battleground in Sudan’s civil war between the regular army and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The RSF claimed control of Bara, a strategic crossroads to Darfur, on October 26. **The Sudanese Red Crescent has lost 21 staff members since the conflict began** in April 2023. The UN Human Rights Office also reported summary executions of civilians in Bara by RSF fighters, with “dozens killed” after being accused of supporting the Sudanese Armed Forces.

MASS EXECUTIONS IN EL-FACHER

On **October 28, 2025**, the Joint Forces, allies of Sudan’s army, accused the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) of **executing over 2,000 unarmed civilians** in el-Facher between October 26–27. The statement claimed most victims were women, children, and elderly. The UN had previously warned of **rising risks of ethnically motivated atrocities**, while a Yale University Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) report, supported by videos and satellite imagery,

documented mass executions following the RSF's takeover of the city. HRL concluded there is a **“systematic, intentional ethnic cleansing” targeting Fur, Zaghawa, and Barti ethnic communities, with mass executions and forced displacements.**

The African Union (AU) denounced “atrocities” and “presumed war crimes”.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, also expressed alarm over “a growing risk of ethnically motivated atrocities.”. Army chief General al-Burhane acknowledged the “withdrawal of the army from El-Facher”, vowing “revenge”.

FAILURE TO PROTECT CIVILIANS

On **October 27, 2025**, Mini Minnawi, the pro-army governor of North Darfur, called for the protection of civilians in el-Facher following the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) announcement of seizing the city. Minnawi demanded an independent investigation into RSF abuses and the fate of displaced persons. Fighting continued around the airport and western districts, according to local resistance groups, who reported intense RSF shelling and the absence of army air support.

The RSF released videos showing **hundreds of detained men**, alleged army soldiers or allies, and claimed victory after capturing the army headquarters. **Journalist Maamar Ibrahim was seen in RSF custody**, prompting concerns from the Sudanese Journalists' Syndicate. The UN's Tom Fletcher and US envoy Massad Boulos reiterated calls for humanitarian corridors, as **260,000 civilians, half of them children, remain trapped without food, water, or medical care.** Local resistance groups accused the RSF of **ethnic cleansing and violence against civilians.**

RSF CLAIMS CONTROL OF DARFUR

On **October 26, 2025**, Sudan's **Rapid Support Forces (RSF) paramilitaries claimed control of el-Facher**, the last major city in North Darfur held by the army, after seizing the army's headquarters. The army did not respond, but the Popular Resistance Committee, a civil group allied with the army, denied the city's fall, stating civilians continue to resist. The UN's humanitarian chief, Tom Fletcher, urged safe passage for trapped civilians, warning that hundreds of thousands face starvation, bombardment, and lack of medical care.

The RSF released videos showing celebrations inside the headquarters, but local resistance groups said fighting persists and the RSF only entered abandoned buildings.

SUDANESE VOLUNTEERS KEEP PROVIDING HELP DESPITE REPRESSION

In Port Sudan, a network of volunteer groups, known as Emergency Response Cells (ERC), continues to provide humanitarian aid amid the ongoing conflict. Composed of thousands of mostly young volunteers, including doctors, engineers, students, and accountants, the ERC operates across the country, distributing food, reconstructing homes, managing hospitals, repairing water and electricity networks, running canteens, caring for the injured, supporting survivors of sexual violence, and rebuilding schools. Volunteers such as Dia Al Deen Al Malek

in Khartoum and Al Sadiq Issa in Dilling coordinate specialized units covering logistics, external relations, training, women's protection, and security. ERC teams have documented abuses by both the army and armed groups. Volunteers face significant risks, including arrests, assaults, and threats to life. Nader Mahmoud, a 25-year-old volunteer in Blue Nile State, was arrested in early October, and the brother of resident Emgahed Moussa was detained while transporting supplies. Despite these dangers, the volunteers persist, reaching over four million people in the first ten months of the conflict. Their work has received international recognition. Wafa Hassan, spokesperson for the regional ERC unit in al-Jazirah, highlighted the creation of safe spaces for women and children and the provision of essential medicines, first aid, and psychosocial support to victims of violence.

MULTIPLE ATTACKS FROM RSF AGAINST KHARTOUM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

In Khartoum, Sudan, on Tuesday, **21st of October, 2025**, Rapid Support Forces (RSF) armed group conducted a drone strike in the vicinity of Khartoum International Airport between 4:00 and 6:00 a.m. local time, one day before authorities planned to reopen the airport for domestic flights after more than two years of closure. Witnesses reported hearing drones over central and southern Khartoum and several explosions near the airport. Another strike hit northern Omdurman, an area hosting major military facilities. On Wednesday, 22nd of October, 2025, RSF armed group conducted a second consecutive drone attack on Khartoum International Airport at dawn. General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane, visiting the airport, affirmed the army's determination to defeat the RSF rebellion. RSF leader General Mohamed Daglo did not reference these attacks directly but reiterated that his forces targeted military positions and warned that any aircraft supporting the army, including from neighboring countries, would be considered as targets. On Thursday, 23rd of October, 2025, drones again struck Khartoum and its airport, marking the third consecutive day of attacks. Witnesses in southern Omdurman reported hearing drones and anti-aircraft fire near a military brigade and medical unit, and observed drones approaching the airport.

JUDICIAL VICTORY FOR AL-BASHIR'S VICTIMS

In the courthouse of New York City, a jury found French bank BNP Paribas guilty of complicity in exactions in Sudan, having participated in commercial transactions whose proceeds financed the army and militias of Omar al-Bashir's regime in the early 2000s. During this war, acts of genocide were perpetrated in Darfur by the al-Bashir's forces and allied groups.

FAMINE & COMBATS

On **October 15, 2025**, drone strikes targeted military bases in Khartoum, with the army claiming to have downed most drones and witnesses reporting explosions in Omdurman. The conflict between the State's armed forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) armed group has caused a humanitarian catastrophe, with millions displaced and the capital under intermittent attack. In El-Fasher, besieged civilians are reduced to eating animal skins to survive, with aid blocked and food stocks exhausted.

