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2.2.4. Civilian casualties

Between January and June 2025, OHCHR documented 1 380 civilian deaths in the context of the conflict in North Darfur, accounting for almost 90 % of the 1 535 deaths documented across the whole Darfur region.585 Between 16 November 2024 and 15 November 2025, the organisation documented 2 208 civilian casualties in North Darfur.586 Between March 2025 and March 2026, AOAV recorded the highest civilian casualty figures of all states regarding casualties caused by explosive weapons in North Darfur. The organisation recorded 2 705 casualties for North Darfur during this period,587 with peaks in April (676 deaths and injuries),588 September (459),589 and October 2025 (359).590

According to OHCHR, RSF attacks in April 2025 killed hundreds of civilians, including at least nine humanitarian workers, in the Zamzam and Abu Shouk displacement camps, El Fasher, and Um Kadada.591 According to an Amnesty International report on the RSF attack on Zamzam IDP camp in April 2025, RSF fighters deliberately killed 47 civilians in homes, a clinic, a mosque and a school, or while they were fleeing. Regarding possible indiscriminate attacks, no verified death toll was available according to Amnesty International, although estimates indicated that between 210 and 1 500 civilians were killed in the Zamzam IDP camp.592

SAF air strikes caused civilian deaths in markets across North Darfur.593 On 24 March 2025, the SAF bombed Tora market, north of El Fasher, reportedly killing or injuring hundreds of civilians, mainly women and children.594 On 1 June 2025, Koma market was struck, reportedly killing dozens of civilians.595 Before capturing El Fasher, RSF assaulted or killed people attempting to flee the city, and shelling and drone attacks caused civilian casualties.596 During the reference period drone strikes reportedly resulting in civilian casualties were recorded in El Fasher,597 Al-Tina,598 Karnoi,599 Kutum,600 Al-Kuma,601 and Al-Zawiya602 areas.

According to a March 2026 UN Human Rights Council report, survivors reported that, from 26 October 2025, RSF troops carried out widespread killings in El Fasher through indiscriminate shootings and executions in residential areas, streets and open areas, particularly in neighbourhoods such as Daraja Oula, Abu Shouk, the Grand Market area and around the airport.603 Men attempting to flee were reportedly separated from women and children at exit points, beaten, detained and executed in groups on suspicion of supporting the SAF or Joint Forces. Men were disproportionately targeted for execution, although women and children were also among those killed. Most bodies were reportedly left unburied along exit routes.604 Witnesses described wounded civilians being executed at close range and bodies left unburied along escape routes, including around defensive berms where civilians were detained and killed.605 Civilians were also attacked at sites of refuge, including El Fasher University and hospitals.606 The RSF also reportedly pursued people fleeing towards Tawila, Garni and surrounding rural

areas, among others firing on them with automatic weapons and causing hundreds of deaths.[607] Rape and sexual violence were also reported by the UN Human Rights Council following the takeover of El Fasher.[608] ACLED observed that the security incidents it recorded in North Darfur between 1 March 2025 and 31 August 2026 caused an estimated 7 623 fatalities.[609]

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Figure 9: Fatalities as a result of armed conflict in North Darfur, 1 March 2025 – 31 August 2026, based on ACLED data[610]

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