

## **Sudan Media Forum Weekly Briefing**

**Issue [32] | April 20 , 2026**

A curated weekly update on the most significant news from Sudan.

---

Hello ,

Welcome to your weekly briefing. This week as Sudan's war enters its fourth year, fighting continues to escalate, with intensified clashes, drone strikes on civilian sites, and renewed international calls for a ceasefire and humanitarian access. Human rights groups warn of widespread violations, deepening impunity, and growing risks for activists, while sanctions and legal actions reflect the conflict's expanding international reach. The humanitarian crisis is worsening sharply, with mass displacement, hunger, disease outbreaks, and children bearing the heaviest toll amid collapsing health and education systems. Economically, the war is reversing decades of progress, pushing millions into poverty, even as Sudanese cultural voices continue to gain global recognition despite the crisis.

---

### **Top Story of the Week**

**Escalating Fighting in North Kordofan Amid Conflicting Claims and Drone Strikes on Civilian Sites**



Fighting has intensified along the North Kordofan axis, with conflicting statements emerging over control of key areas between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Meanwhile, drone strikes continue to hit civilian targets in West Darfur and North Kordofan in attacks attributed to the Sudanese army.

On Saturday, the Joint Force of [Armed Struggle Movements](#) announced that the army and allied forces had taken control of the areas of Kazqeel and Al-Hamadi in North Kordofan State following fierce battles with the RSF, claiming the complete destruction of RSF units (111, 13, 145, 117).

In contrast, RSF spokesperson Al-Fateh Qurashi said the forces had achieved what he described as a “major victory” by repelling an army offensive on the areas of Al-Hamadi and Kazqeel. In a statement, he added that the operation resulted in the killing of around 500 personnel, as well as the seizure of quantities of weapons and ammunition that are still being counted.

The [spokesperson for the Sudanese Armed Forces](#) said in a statement: “The army and its supporting forces continue their field operations with determination. On Saturday, they carried out wide-ranging sweeping operations along the North Kordofan axis, covering the areas of Kazqeel, Shawaya, Al-Hamadi, and Al-Debibat.” He added that the operations inflicted heavy losses on what he described as the “terrorist militia,” including casualties in personnel and equipment, and the destruction of a number of its combat vehicles, leading to the collapse and dispersal of its fighters and the flight of its remaining elements under army strikes.

He stressed that the armed forces will continue to carry out their duties until all parts of the country are cleared. Military sources told *Sudan Tribune* that the army has expanded its presence in North and South Kordofan after securing supplies for its troops, including drone-jamming devices, enabling them to maintain control over the areas they have captured.

Meanwhile, drone attacks targeting medical centres and hospitals continue. Sources reported that a drone strike on Sunday targeted the Sultan Medical Complex in the city of El Geneina, killing three people and injuring one.

The [“Emergency Lawyers”](#) group condemned a drone strike carried out by an army drone on Thursday afternoon targeting the market in the area of Hamrat Al-Sheikh in North Kordofan State, which resulted in the killing of four civilians, including a woman, and the injury of others with varying degrees of injuries.

The Sudan Founding Alliance said in a statement that the [attack on the Sultan Medical](#) Complex in El Geneina, West Darfur State, resulted in the killing of three civilians and the injury of another, while casualty assessments are still ongoing. Activists circulated videos on social media showing flames rising from the complex after it was hit by a drone strike. The Sudanese Armed Forces have recently escalated their drone attacks on areas under RSF control in Darfur and Kordofan.

---

## Political & Security Update

### Berlin Sudan Conference Urges End to Hostilities as Donors Pledge €1.5 Billion Amid Criticism



Organizers of the [Berlin Conference for Sudan](#) — Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the African Union, and the European Union—called on the warring parties in Sudan to end hostilities and immediately comply with international humanitarian law, according to the joint final communiqué.

The third international conference on Sudan, held on April 15 in the German capital Berlin to coincide with the third anniversary of the outbreak of war in Sudan, brought together ministers and representatives from 55 countries, along with UN agencies, international financial institutions, and 38 international and Sudanese non-governmental organizations, in addition to members of Sudan’s Emergency Response Rooms.

International donors participating in the conference pledged approximately €1.5 billion to respond to humanitarian needs in Sudan and neighboring countries. However, several parties expressed concern that donors may fail to honor their commitments, as occurred following previous conferences in Paris and London.

The conference called for ensuring full, safe, and unimpeded humanitarian access across all parts of Sudan, including through cross-border operations, and for removing all bureaucratic obstacles hindering the delivery of urgent aid. It also stressed the need to protect civilians and ensure the implementation of humanitarian operations. The statement added: “Sustained humanitarian access must not be made conditional on a truce or a ceasefire agreement.”

The communiqué noted that representatives of Sudanese civilian actors met in Berlin at the invitation of the Quintet group, led by the African Union (the African Union, the United Nations, the European Union, IGAD, and the League of Arab States), to discuss launching an intra-Sudanese political dialogue that could pave the way for a civilian transition once a permanent ceasefire is reached.

The Sudanese government, along with several groups aligned with the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Tasis government, criticized the conference. Supporters of the armed forces also staged protests outside the German Foreign Ministry rejecting the conference, including the civilian meeting. The Sudanese government stated that it is not bound by the outcomes of the conference.

German Foreign Minister Johann Wadepuhl said in a press conference that the international community would intensify its efforts to achieve peace as quickly as possible, ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid, and secure a ceasefire.

### **Sudanese Civilian groups Sign Berlin Declaration to Advance Unified Peace Roadmap**



[Sudanese civilian groups](#) participating in the Berlin Conference on Wednesday signed a joint declaration aimed at forging a unified civilian position to end the war and place the country on a path toward peace and stability.

The document underscored the priority of protecting civilians and safeguarding infrastructure and civilian objects, amid what it described as grave violations and direct targeting of the Sudanese people's vital resources. It stressed the need for urgent and effective action to ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law.

The declaration also emphasized the importance of facilitating unimpeded humanitarian access in light of the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation. It called for curbing hate speech and negative mobilization, and for fostering a positive environment that supports confidence-building among all parties, paving the way for a comprehensive and sustainable ceasefire. It further outlined the contours of an inclusive political process aimed at addressing the root causes of Sudan's protracted national crisis, including issues of governance, justice, and marginalization. This vision seeks to establish a just and lasting peace and to open the way for a genuine democratic civilian transition that reflects the aspirations of the Sudanese people. The document placed particular emphasis on justice, calling for the launch of a comprehensive justice and transitional justice process that ensures accountability, delivers redress for victims, and advances national reconciliation on fair and sustainable foundations.

### **Fact-Finding Missions Warn of Impunity as Widespread Abuses Escalate in Sudan**



The Independent International [Fact-Finding Mission](#) for Sudan and the African Union's Joint Fact-Finding Mission on the human rights situation in Sudan have warned of ongoing impunity as grave and widespread human rights violations by parties to the conflict continue to intensify.

In a joint statement, the two missions said the conflict has been marked by "systematic brutality and a blatant disregard for the most basic standards of international law." They concluded that both the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces bear responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law

and human rights, varying in scale and severity. These include killings, arbitrary detentions, torture, and the widespread use of indiscriminate attacks—which have also targeted humanitarian operations and medical personnel. The missions noted that violations committed by the RSF were particularly systematic, “reflecting an organized and repeated pattern of conduct, including looting, sexual violence, and ethnically targeted attacks, which have devastated lives and torn apart the social fabric of communities.” They added that women, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups continue to bear a “crushing and disproportionate burden of this conflict.” The joint statement stressed that accountability for atrocities committed in Sudan is essential to preventing further violations, warning: “Unless perpetrators are held to account, impunity will continue to spread, undermining prospects for achieving lasting peace in Sudan and the wider region.”

### **ICRC Reports 11,000 Missing in Sudan as War Drives “Unprecedented” Civilian Suffering**



The International Committee of the [Red Cross \(ICRC\)](#) announced in a press report that the number of missing persons in Sudan recorded so far has reached 11,000, marking a 40 per cent increase in 2025 alone. It described the figure as reflecting the immense human cost of protracted conflict. The organization said that around 70 to 80 per cent of healthcare infrastructure facilities in conflict-affected areas of Sudan have either ceased functioning or are suffering from severe shortages of supplies. At the same time, agriculture and pastoralism—on which 70 per cent of the population depend—have been disrupted, weakening people’s ability to cope with conditions and rebuild their lives.

The ICRC described sexual violence as one of the most severe yet underreported consequences of the conflict, stating: “Although international humanitarian law strictly prohibits it, social stigma and fear of ostracism prevent many victims from reporting incidents of sexual violence.” It added: “Underreporting contributes to a veil of silence that conceals the true scale of the problem and prolongs the suffering faced by survivors.”

The organization’s website quoted its head of delegation in Sudan, Daniel O’Malley, as saying that civilian suffering caused by the war has reached “unprecedented levels” in Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile, White Nile, Khartoum, and Northern State, as essential infrastructure—including markets, hospitals, water treatment plants, and power generation stations—has been severely affected.

### **Deadly Fire in Darfur Displacement Camp Leaves Children and Pregnant Woman Dead, Dozens Injured**



The General Coordination of Camps for the Displaced and Refugees in Darfur said that a devastating fire in the Rokero displacement camp in Jebel Marra, Darfur, resulted in the deaths of two children and a pregnant woman, and left 76 others injured, including critical cases that were transferred to hospital. In a statement on Thursday, [spokesperson Adam Rijal](#) said the fire destroyed hundreds of shelters, along with personal belongings and food supplies, leaving hundreds of families without shelter or food in extremely harsh humanitarian conditions. He stressed that the incident highlights the fragility of conditions faced by displaced people and the absence of safety standards within camps.

A series of fires have erupted in displacement camps across Darfur in recent months, often attributed to the use of highly flammable building materials, high temperatures, strong winds, and severe overcrowding inside the camps. In March, a major fire broke out in the Kalma displacement camp in the city of Nyala in South Darfur State, destroying more than 1,000 homes.

### **[Sudan Records Nearly 9 Million Internally Displaced as Returns Rise, IOM Reports](#)**



The [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has reported that an estimated 8,936,175 people are internally displaced across 11,493 locations in 185 localities, spanning all 18 states of Sudan. In a recent report, the DTM said that an estimated 3,994,019 returnees have been recorded in 2,822 locations across 73 localities in nine states. It noted that 83 per cent of returnees had previously been internally displaced, while 17 per cent returned from abroad. Children under the age of 18 accounted for more than half of both internally displaced persons (55 per cent) and returnees (52 per cent).

According to the report, the number of internally displaced persons has decreased by 23 per cent compared to the highest recorded displacement figures, and by 1 per cent compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, the number of returnees has increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous month.

### **[Sudanese Authorities Move to Prosecute Lawyer Amid Calls for International Protection for Human Rights Defenders](#)**



Sudanese [judicial authorities](#) announced on Friday that they have begun legal proceedings against Rahab Mubarak, a member of the executive office of the “Emergency Lawyers” group, on charges related to the dissemination of what they described as “misleading information” that undermines national security and seeks to distort the image of the military institution and diminish its role. In a warrant memo, judicial authorities said criminal cases had been opened against her over allegations of spreading rumors and publishing news deemed harmful to the higher interests of the state.

Meanwhile, the Emergency Lawyers group called in a statement for international protection for human rights defenders in Sudan. It urged the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to intervene urgently, contact the relevant authorities to halt what it described as violations, and ensure protection, as well as support pathways for investigation and accountability.

Rights sources reported that a decision had also been issued to dismiss Rahab Mubarak from the Sudanese Bar Association, on the grounds of violating professional ethics codes and allegedly using her legal position to advance agendas aimed at inciting public opinion through the distortion of facts. For her part, Rahab Mubarak told [Sudan Tribune](#) that the arrest warrant issued against her stems from her monitoring and documentation of violations and facts during the war, adding that there are parties unwilling to have these facts exposed. She said these threats are not new, noting that they recur periodically through posts targeting those working on documenting human rights violations. She explained that every activist in this field has been at risk of targeting for nearly three years, coinciding with the outbreak of the war and the beginning of efforts to document violations attributed to both sides of the conflict, the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces.

The Emergency Lawyers group, to which Rahab Mubarak belongs, has been active during the war in monitoring and documenting violations committed by both parties to the conflict in Sudan.

### **[U.S. Treasury Sanctions Network Accused of Recruiting Colombian Mercenaries for RSF in Sudan](#)**



The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control ([OFAC](#)) announced on Friday new sanctions targeting individuals and entities involved in recruiting foreign fighters for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan. The office confirmed that five individuals and entities were sanctioned for their alleged

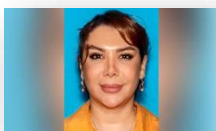
involvement in recruiting and sending foreign fighters—particularly from Colombia—to fight alongside the RSF in the ongoing war in Sudan.

Among the individuals targeted by the sanctions is Álvaro Andrés Quijano Becerra, a retired Colombian officer described as the central figure in the recruitment and deployment network sending fighters to Sudan. Claudia Viviana Oliveros Forero, his wife and partner in founding recruitment companies used in the operations, was also sanctioned. Also listed is José Óscar García Bate, a former colonel in the Colombian army and owner of a recruitment company that played a key role in mobilizing fighters. José Leobardo Quijano Torres, identified as a nominal director of a replacement company used to continue recruitment operations after earlier sanctions, was also designated. Omar Fernando García Bate, an administrative official and partner in managing the recruitment network linked to the operations, was likewise sanctioned.

The U.S. sanctions also targeted several companies, including International Services Agency (A4SI), a Colombia-based recruitment firm specializing in hiring snipers and drone operators for combat operations in Sudan. Talent Bridge S.A. (Panama), described as a financial and administrative intermediary facilitating links between recruitment firms and funding entities, was also sanctioned.

Other designated entities include Fénix Human Resources S.A.S, a replacement entity created to continue operations after A4SI was placed on sanctions lists, and Global Qowa Al-Basheria S.A.S. (GQAB), a recruitment company directly linked to José García Bate that contributed to sending fighters to Sudan. The Treasury Department said the network has facilitated the transfer of hundreds of former Colombian fighters to Sudan since 2024, where they have participated in multiple battles, including fighting in the city of El Fasher in North Darfur State.

## U.S. Authorities Arrest Iranian Businesswoman in California Over Alleged Arms Trafficking to Sudan and Iran



U.S. federal authorities (FBI) in the state of California arrested an Iranian businesswoman on Sunday on charges of smuggling weapons on behalf of the [Iranian government to the Sudanese Armed Forces](#). The alleged deals included drones (Mojaher-6 type), bombs, bomb detonators, and millions of rounds of ammunition manufactured in Iran.

Assistant U.S. Attorney General Bill Essayli revealed that the suspect is named Shamim Mafi, an Iranian national who became a lawful permanent resident of the United States in 2016. She is 44 years old and was arrested at Los Angeles International Airport on Saturday night. He added that she is accused of brokering the sale of drones, bombs, detonators, and millions of rounds of ammunition produced in Iran and sold to Sudan. According to reports, Mafi used a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman to facilitate arms deals, including one contract worth \$70 million for the purchase of armed drones of the Iranian-made “Mohajer-6” type.

The *Washington Post* reported that Mafi was in direct contact with Iran’s Ministry of Intelligence and Security between December 2022 and June 2025. She has denied any link to Iranian intelligence or receiving instructions to

conduct business on behalf of Tehran. Despite her denial, the U.S. Attorney's Office alleges that she was planning to sell drones and approximately 55,000 detonators to Sudan's Ministry of Defense. In a statement quoted by the *Washington Post*, First Deputy U.S. Attorney Bill Essayli said: "She is presumed innocent until proven guilty in court."

---

## ♥ Humanitarian Focus

### Sudan War Drives Sharp Rise in Child Casualties, Displacement and Malnutrition, UNICEF Warns



As Sudan's conflict enters its third year, children continue to bear the heaviest burden, [UNICEF said](#), noting that at least 160 children were killed and 85 injured across the country between January and March this year, according to reports. This marks a 50 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2025. The highest casualties were recorded in Darfur and Kordofan states, where ongoing violence has pushed local communities to the brink. In a statement on Wednesday, the agency said three years of relentless conflict have displaced 5 million children, often multiple times, as frontlines continue to shift and violence spreads.

UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell said: "For three years, children across Sudan have been killed, injured and displaced at staggering levels. Their homes, schools and hospitals continue to be attacked." The agency added that 78 per cent of child injuries were caused by drone attacks. Since the start of the war, the United Nations has verified more than 5,700 grave violations against children across Sudan, affecting at least 5,100 children—more than 4,300 of whom have been killed or injured. Darfur and Kordofan again recorded the highest numbers of child casualties, though the true figures are believed to be significantly higher. Across Sudan, an estimated 4.2 million children are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition in 2026, including more than 825,000 severe cases, which could be fatal if not treated urgently.

UNICEF also reported that more than one-third of schools in Sudan are closed, while 11 per cent are being used as shelters or occupied by parties to the conflict—meaning nearly half of all school buildings are no longer used for education. At least 8 million children are currently out of school. The agency said it requires \$962.9 million in 2026 to reach 7.9 million children with life-saving assistance, but only 16 per cent of the required funding had been received as of March.

### Millions in Sudan Survive on One Meal a Day as Hunger Crisis Deepens, NGOs Warn



A report published by a [group of non-governmental organizations](#) has revealed that millions of Sudanese people are surviving on just one meal a day, as the country's food crisis worsens and fears of famine continue to grow. The ongoing war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), now in its third year, has driven widespread hunger and mass displacement, creating one of the world's largest humanitarian crises.

The report, issued by Action Against Hunger, CARE International, the International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, and the Norwegian Refugee Council, stated: "In the two regions hardest hit by the conflict—North Darfur and South Kordofan—millions of families are eating only one meal a day." It added, "Often, they go entire days without any food," noting that many have resorted to eating leaves and animal fodder to survive. According to the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, around 61.7 per cent of Sudan's population is experiencing acute food insecurity.

The report also noted that community (charitable) kitchens are increasingly unable to meet growing needs, as significant cuts in donor funding continue to hamper the ability of aid agencies to respond. It added that women and girls have been disproportionately affected, facing heightened risks of rape and harassment while going to fields, visiting markets, or collecting water. Households headed by women are three times more likely to face food insecurity compared to those headed by men.

Karl Skau, Deputy Executive Director of the [World Food Programme](#), who recently visited Sudan, said: "More than 19 million people in Sudan continue to face acute hunger, while famine threatens parts of the country amid ongoing violence, displacement, and economic collapse. Communities have been cut off from food, markets, and aid, and children have been out of school for three years, putting their future at risk. Sudan remains the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with nearly two-thirds of the population in urgent need of assistance to survive."

### **Sudan War Creates World's Worst Health Crisis, WHO Warns as Disease Outbreaks and System Collapse Deepen**



The World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) said that three years of war in Sudan have caused the world's most severe humanitarian crisis and the largest displacement crisis globally, with devastating consequences for the health of the population. In a statement marking three years since the outbreak of the conflict, the organization noted that while conditions have improved in some states, the health crisis is worsening in areas where fighting continues. It added that disease outbreaks are spreading and malnutrition is becoming more severe, while access to health services is

shrinking. According to WHO, around 34 million people require humanitarian assistance, including 21 million in need of health support. It is estimated that more than 4 million people will suffer from acute malnutrition in 2026.

The organization reported widespread disease outbreaks, including malaria, dengue fever, measles, circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2, hepatitis E, meningitis, and diphtheria, across several states.

WHO also said that 37 per cent of health facilities remain out of service, while health facilities, ambulances, patients, and health workers are repeatedly attacked. This has significantly reduced access to healthcare, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Since April 15, 2023, WHO has verified 217 attacks on healthcare services, resulting in 2,052 deaths and 810 injuries. WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said: “The war in Sudan is taking lives and depriving people of their most basic rights, particularly the right to health, water, food, and safety. While doctors and health workers can save lives, they first need safe places to work and access to medicines and supplies. Ultimately, peace is the best medicine.”

---

## Economic Snapshot

### UNDP Report Warns Sudan War Could Push Poverty Above 60% and Reverse Decades of Development



A recent report by the United Nations Development Programme ([UNDP](#)) and the [Institute for Security Studies](#) has warned that the war is pushing Sudan’s economy back to levels last seen in the 1960s, with extreme poverty potentially rising above 60 per cent and an additional 34 million people falling into deprivation if the current conflict continues until 2030.

The report, titled “Post-Conflict: Charting a Path Towards Sustainable Growth and Development in Sudan”, was jointly published by UNDP and the Institute for Security Studies. It provides an analysis of long-term development scenarios in Sudan since the outbreak of fighting in April 2023, presenting estimates of the economic cost of the past three years of war, as well as projected losses if the conflict continues.

It estimates that Sudan lost approximately \$6.4 billion in gross domestic product in 2023 alone, with around 7 million people pushed into extreme poverty within a single year. Average income levels have fallen to those not seen since 1992, while extreme poverty rates have surpassed levels recorded in the 1980s. The number of displaced people has reached more than 13 million. The report added that if the war continues until 2030, Sudan’s GDP in 2043 could be \$34.5 billion lower than in a no-conflict scenario, with per capita GDP declining by around \$1,700. Extreme poverty would exceed 60 per cent of the population—equivalent to 52 million people—34 million more than would be expected without the war.

UNDP Resident Representative in Sudan, Luca Renda, said: “Three years into this conflict, we are not merely facing a crisis, but witnessing the systematic erosion of an entire country’s future. These figures are not just data; they reflect families torn apart, children out of school, lost livelihoods, and a generation whose opportunities are shrinking day by day.” He added that even under a more optimistic scenario in which the conflict ends by 2026, recovery would remain slow. The report projects average economic growth of only 1.2 per cent through 2043—far below that of low-income African countries—with per capita GDP remaining below early 1960s levels well into the 2040s.

Using the “International Futures” modelling system, the report also outlines an alternative “Rising Sudan” scenario. If peace is restored and reforms are implemented across governance, agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, and trade, Sudan’s GDP could reach \$58.2 billion by 2043, with average growth accelerating to 5 per cent. In this scenario, 17.3 million people could be lifted out of extreme poverty, while life expectancy would increase by 4.2 years.

---

## Culture & In-Depth

### Sudanese Short Film “*Nothing Happens After Your Absence*” Selected for Cannes Directors’ Fortnight, Marking Rising International Presence of Sudanese Cinema



The Sudanese short film [\*“Nothing Happens After Your Absence”\*](#) by director Ibrahim Omar is participating in the “Directors’ Fortnight” (Quinzaine des Cinéastes) section at the Cannes Film Festival, one of the world’s most prominent and prestigious film festivals. The selection reflects the growing presence of Sudanese cinema on the international stage and its ability to reach high-profile screening platforms.

The “Directors’ Fortnight” is one of the most important parallel sections of the Cannes Film Festival. It was founded in 1969 by the French Directors’ Guild in the aftermath of the May 1968 events, with the aim of providing a freer space for films that break away from traditional forms and present different cinematic visions. The section includes feature films, documentaries, experimental works, and short films, and is non-competitive, yet remains one of the most significant global platforms for cinematic discovery.

The selection of the Sudanese film for this section grants it significant artistic and symbolic value, placing it before an international audience of critics, filmmakers, and producers, and opening wider opportunities for circulation and screening in other festivals and global distribution markets. It also reflects the growing interest in cinematic voices

emerging from Africa and the Arab world, particularly those offering independent perspectives and alternative storytelling approaches.

Director Ibrahim Omar belongs to a generation of Sudanese filmmakers who received their academic training between the Higher Institute of Cinema in Cairo and the French University in Egypt, which has given his work a blend of academic grounding and independent directorial vision. He is also known for his cultural activity beyond filmmaking, having founded SHORT magazine dedicated to short films, and launched the Port Sudan Film Days initiative in support of the local film movement. His filmography includes notable works such as “*After That Nothing Will Happen*”, which was screened at the Oberhausen International Short Film Festival in 2024. The film’s presence at Cannes represents an important milestone for contemporary Sudanese cinema, strengthening its visibility at major international festivals and supporting young filmmakers in bringing their work to global audiences. It also reinforces the idea that Sudanese cinema now has emerging voices capable of competing and gaining recognition at one of the world’s most important cultural platforms.

---

#### Further Reading

### From Khartoum to Nyala: Women Between Army Detention and RSF Prisons



The report published to highlight the situation of women during the war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, now in its third year. It presents testimonies from women detained in Khartoum and Nyala, documenting various forms of abuse, including arbitrary detention, unfair trials, and inhumane conditions. Hundreds of women remain in detention, awaiting an uncertain fate. [Read the full story](#)

### In Its Fourth Year: Sudan’s War Devours Women First



As the war in Sudan enters its fourth year on April 15, women emerge as the group bearing the heaviest burden of this conflict, shouldering not only the general consequences of war but also compounded hardships that directly affect their lives, bodies, and dignity. Millions of women in Sudan face daily struggles with hunger, repeated

displacement, and violence. They have lost much and live in constant insecurity—whether in their homes, during their flight from violence, or within displacement camps—amid fragile environments that lack even the most basic services. [Read the full story](#)

• 

---

**Thank you** for reading. Your awareness and engagement are crucial. Please consider sharing this newsletter with others who may find it informative.

---

Feedback is always welcome! Just reply to this email.

Best regards,

**[Newsroom Team/Sudan media Forum]**



[Sudan Media Forum](#)



[facebook](#)



[X](#)

*To unsubscribe from this newsletter, please reply to this email with the word "Unsubscribe" in the subject line.*

---

---