



The Human Rights Situation in Sudan

Reporting period · **July 2026**

CRISIS AT A GLANCE

~38M

people in need of assistance & protection

9M+

internally displaced persons

19.5M

acute food insecurity

770K

in areas at risk of famine



Displaced families in Sudan face compounding crises of conflict, disease, and food insecurity. Photo credit: UN.

“The situation in Sudan during July 2026 reflects a multidimensional and worsening crisis – combining armed conflict, deteriorating humanitarian and health conditions, widespread displacement, and escalating violations against civilians.”

Executive Summary

A multidimensional and worsening crisis across Kordofan, Darfur, Blue Nile and White Nile

This report documents a severe deterioration in the humanitarian, health, and human rights situation in Sudan during **July 2026** as a result of the ongoing armed conflict and the escalation of violations in several states, particularly **Kordofan, Darfur, Blue Nile, and White Nile**.

The humanitarian crisis worsened with continued displacement and the deterioration of basic services. Approximately **38 million people** are in need of assistance and protection, while the number of internally displaced persons exceeds **9 million**. Many areas faced severe shortages of food, water, and shelter, with food insecurity rates remaining high.

FOUR CONVERGING DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS

Health Crisis

Widespread cholera outbreak in Kordofan and Darfur states — hundreds of cases and dozens of deaths. Measles and dengue fever also spread, exacerbated by shortages of medicines and closure of health facilities.

Attacks on Civilians

Bombings and drone attacks caused civilian casualties, targeting markets, residential areas, and civilian infrastructure — including water sources and service facilities — further increasing suffering.

Life & Liberty

Continued violations of the right to life and liberty — including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and abuses within places of detention.

Women, Girls & Children

Escalating risks faced by women, girls, and children due to violence, displacement, and deteriorating health and food security across affected states.

KEY MESSAGE

“Overall, the situation in Sudan during July 2026 reflects a multidimensional and worsening crisis, combining the continuation of armed conflict, deteriorating humanitarian and health conditions, widespread displacement, and escalating violations against civilians.”



Internally displaced persons camp, Sudan. Photo credit: UN.

STATES MOST AFFECTED

- **Kordofan** — North, South, West
- **Darfur** — North, South, West, Central
- **Blue Nile**
- **White Nile**
- Khartoum, Sennar, Northern State
- Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea

Introduction

Scope, methodology and patterns of violations documented in this issue

This report examines the most significant developments in the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan during **July 2026**, amidst the ongoing armed conflict and its resulting violations against civilians, the deteriorating health and humanitarian situation, widespread displacement, and continued arrests and attacks on civilian areas and infrastructure. The report aims to document the most significant incidents and violations during the reporting period, based on multiple sources.

REPORT METHODOLOGY

The report relies on **field monitoring and testimonies from reliable sources**, along with reports and data from regional and international organizations and other available sources, to document developments and violations during the reporting period.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS DOCUMENTED

Seven interconnected patterns arising from the armed conflict

01

Killings

Killings related to the armed conflict, targeting civilians and combatants.

02

Targeting of civilians & civilian objects

Attacks on residential areas, markets, infrastructure, and civilian facilities.

03

Bombings

Aerial and drone bombings affecting populated areas and infrastructure.

04

Arbitrary arrests & enforced disappearances

Detentions without due process; unknown whereabouts of the disappeared.

05

Violations in places of detention

Torture, extrajudicial killings, hunger and disease inside detention facilities.

06

Displacement & forced migration

Internal displacement and cross-border flight under harsh conditions.

07

Violations affecting women, children and other most-affected groups

Gender-based violence, restricted access to services, malnutrition, and disproportionate impact on those least able to protect themselves.

SOURCES REFERENCED IN THIS ISSUE

UN OCHA · UN Women · UNICEF · WHO · IOM · WFP · UNHCR · UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan (UNFFM) · Sudanese Doctors Network · Dar Hamar Emergency Room · Darfur Victims Advocacy Organization · National Human Rights Commission · Sudanese Group for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms · Darfur Lawyers Association · field monitoring and testimonies.

Health Situation

Sharp deterioration as cholera epidemic spread across Kordofan and Darfur states

The health sector witnessed a sharp deterioration during July 2026 as the cholera epidemic continued and spread in the states of Kordofan and Darfur. The following data table consolidates the reported cholera and disease burden documented across localities during the month.

CHOLERA & DISEASE BURDEN — REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS, JULY 2026

Locality / Area	State	Disease	Cases	Deaths	Source / Note
North & West Kordofan (aggregate)	Kordofan	Cholera	223	76	Report period
Al-Nuhud, Wad Banda & surrounding villages	West Kordofan	Cholera	800	30	Locality report
Al-Mazroub area	North Kordofan	Cholera	> 400	15	Earlier count
Sheikan locality (broader count)	North Kordofan	Cholera	600	21	North Kordofan MoH
Al-Nuhud city (catastrophic)	West Kordofan	Cholera	—	25	Dar Hamar Emergency Room; life-saving medicines & IV fluids running out
Rural Al-Nuhud	West Kordofan	Cholera	—	> 35	Other reports
Western Bara — children (<5 focus)	North Kordofan	Measles / Cholera	>100 measles / 45 cholera	—	Sudanese Doctors Network; >200,000 people (incl. 20,000 children) affected
South Darfur (state-level)	South Darfur	Cholera (confirmed)	3	—	Confirmed cases
Damazin city	Blue Nile	Dengue fever	681 confirmed / >600 suspected	1	Locality report
UN — country-wide since May 2026	Sudan	Cholera (suspected)	> 2,000	170	United Nations
WHO — cholera concentrated in Kordofan	Sudan	Cholera (suspected)	1,102	120	World Health Organization

IMPACT ON HEALTH SERVICES & FACILITIES

- ▶ **Jabra al-Sheikh Hospital** — looted and vandalized and converted into a military barracks, rendering it completely inoperable.
- ▶ Hospitals in **Nyala** suspended the transfer of critical cases to areas controlled by the Sudanese Armed Forces.
- ▶ Cholera patients were **evacuated from al-Bashir Hospital and the teaching hospital in al-Nuhud**.
- ▶ Medical supplies unavailable in several health facilities across Kordofan; shortages of medicines and medical personnel across conflict zones.

ANALYTICAL INSIGHT

The outbreak's concentration in Kordofan mirrors the concentration of drone strikes on water sources and displacement flows — a public-health emergency compounded by the deliberate degradation of civilian infrastructure.

Humanitarian Situation

Ongoing conflict, expanding displacement, and collapsing access to basic services

~38M

PEOPLE IN NEED

Require assistance & protection (UN OCHA)

> 9M

IDPS

Internally displaced persons in Sudan

19.5M

FOOD INSECURE

Facing acute food insecurity (WFP)

770K

FAMINE RISK

In areas at risk of famine

DISPLACEMENT WAVES RECORDED IN JULY 2026

Dates	Origin	State	People	Notes
20–23 July	Villages of Wadi Qanq & Wadi Khazan, Umbro locality	North Darfur	~2,545	Most crossed into Chad (IOM); escalating insecurity
July 2026	Kulbus town & surrounding villages	West Darfur	~6,000	New displacement wave in Darfur
10–13 July	Kulbus town itself	West Darfur	600	Following escalation of fighting
July 2026	Al-Qardoud & Al-Hamam villages, Kauda area	South Kordofan	~200 families	Renewed clashes and shelling
July 2026	Qoz Al-Salam camp, Kosti	White Nile	>1,100 families	Deteriorating shelter, healthcare, basic services; rainy season approaching
July 2026	El Obeid (hosting city)	North Kordofan	~500,000 total (>83,000 IDPs)	Escalating military operations; drone attacks caused water supplies to cover only ~20% of city needs

FOOD INSECURITY — WFP & UN OCHA

The World Food Programme confirmed that approximately **400,000 people in the El Obeid and Bara localities** are facing emergency levels of food insecurity, while some **19.5 million people across Sudan** are suffering from acute food insecurity — including **770,000 in areas at risk of famine**. UN OCHA further reported that approximately 38 million people in Sudan require assistance and protection.

OTHER AFFECTED AREAS

Floods have isolated several villages in the **El Faw locality of Gedaref State**, hindering delivery of humanitarian aid. Conditions continue to deteriorate in **El Malha** (North Darfur), **Tandik** (South Kordofan), and **Ad Damazin** due to shortages of food, water, and basic services.



Situation of Women & Children

Escalating risks from conflict, displacement, and worsening humanitarian conditions

WOMEN & GIRLS

Restricted access, gender-based violence and dwindling response capacity

On **24 July 2026**, UN Women expressed concern about the escalating violence against women and girls in **El Obeid, North Kordofan**, noting that drone attacks and sexual violence had restricted women's safe access to water and basic services.

The targeting of water sources forced some women to venture out at night to secure supplies for their families, exposing them to harassment and sexual assault — in patterns of violence similar to those previously documented in El Fasher.

In July 2026, the **UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan** documented evidence of the abduction and gang rape of women and girls in **El Fasher**, among the violations associated with the attack on and capture of the city in late October 2025.

Displaced women in **Karnoi locality, North Darfur**, especially pregnant and lactating women, faced dire humanitarian conditions due to shortages of food, water, and healthcare.

RISING GBV NEED

12.7M

Women and girls requiring gender-based violence response services in 2026 — while women's organizations' capacity declined due to funding shortages.



Young girl in North Darfur. Photo credit: EU/ECHO.

CHILDREN

Displacement, disease outbreaks and rising acute malnutrition

~5,500

CHILDREN DISPLACED

Among 11,000 displaced from El Obeid due to escalating attacks; concerns re: loss of education, healthcare, clean water.

>20,000

CHILDREN IN WESTERN BARA

Affected by outbreaks of cholera and measles, and shortages of food and medicine (Sudanese Doctors Network).

~825K

UNDER-5 AT RISK

Children under age five at risk of acute malnutrition in 2026 (United Nations).

More than **100 cases of measles** have been recorded among children in western Bara. UNICEF confirmed **rising malnutrition rates among children**, particularly in Darfur and the Kordofan region, with cases of malnutrition emerging among children in **Al-Malha locality, North Darfur** due to the worsening food crisis.



PULL QUOTE

“Approximately 825,000 children under the age of five were at risk of acute malnutrition in 2026 — a crisis compounded by conflict, disrupted health services, and displacement.”

Situation in Different States

A state-by-state breakdown of the conditions documented during July 2026

SEVERITY: CRITICAL

Darfur States — North, South, West

The humanitarian and health situation continued to deteriorate as a result of the escalating armed conflict and expansion of clashes — leading to widespread displacement within the region and into Chad, especially from **Kulbus locality (West Darfur)** and **Umbro locality (North Darfur)**. Displaced people faced severe shortages of food, drinking water, shelter, and basic services. Confirmed cases of **cholera** were recorded in Nyala (South Darfur) and the Dabba Nayra IDP camp in the Tawila area. Unidentified fevers emerged in Al-Malha locality (North Darfur), and **measles spread in the Golo area of Jebel Marra**. Malnutrition among children persisted; the health sector continued to deteriorate due to shortages of medicines and medical personnel, difficulties delivering aid to conflict-affected areas, and increasing security risks that hinder health services.

SEVERITY: HIGH

Blue Nile State

Humanitarian situation deteriorated following clashes in **Qaysan County**, leading to displacement of thousands of families under harsh conditions — shortages of food, medicine, drinking water, and shelter. Widespread **dengue fever outbreak**, particularly in Damazin, with thousands of cases and a lack of health services.

SEVERITY: HIGH

White Nile State

Decline in humanitarian conditions due to security and economic crises — shortages of fuel and electricity and rising prices of basic commodities. Rainy season and poor drainage led to increases in mosquitoes and **rising malaria cases**, amid shortages of medicine and health services.

SEVERITY: ELEVATED

Khartoum State

Continued deterioration in health and humanitarian conditions — shortages of medications for chronic diseases and disruption to some medical services. Patients bear the costs of examinations and treatment. Concerns persist about disease spread with the rainy season, amid economic pressure and rising prices.

SEVERITY: ELEVATED

Eastern Sudan — Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea

Continued deterioration in humanitarian and human rights conditions. In Red Sea and Kassala, several detainees remained in custody without trial. In Gedaref, journalist Khuwaild Abdel-Azim Tony continued to be detained without trial; homes demolished in some neighborhoods without alternative housing.

EASTERN SUDAN — ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTED EVENTS

Increasing security and economic pressures — soaring prices for goods and food, and repeated raids by security forces on public spaces, including parks and cafes, under the pretext of maintaining public order and regulating the presence of foreigners.

A **civil society activist** was summoned and interrogated multiple times regarding the activities of the organization she works for, and the **Zainab Women's Development Organization** was denied registration by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) without explanation.

Overall, pressure on basic services and living conditions in the region persisted, with no sustainable solutions in place for the affected families.



Direct Drone Strikes — Part 1 of 2

Documented drone incidents affecting civilians, aid convoys and infrastructure — 1–20 July 2026

Date	Location / State	Attributed to	Target & documented impact
1 July	El Obeid, North Kordofan	RSF	Truck carrying livestock at eastern entrance to El Obeid targeted with a drone.
1 July	Tendelti, White Nile	Unattributed	Drone targeted UNHCR aid truck carrying 50 tons of relief supplies to displaced families in Abu Jubaiha, destroying the entire shipment; driver survived. Second UNHCR truck targeted this year.
1 July	Kosti, White Nile	RSF	Kosti targeted with drones; three trucks loaded with onions burned at Kosti weigh station intersection west of city.
2 July	Dilling, South Kordofan	Unattributed	2 children killed ; mother and others injured. Seven missiles fired from drone; homes partially damaged.
6 July	Wadi Sayedna military area, Khartoum	Unknown origin	Wadi Sayedna military area targeted by drones; limited casualties reported.
8 July	Export Road, El Obeid–Omdurman	Unattributed	10 civilians killed , including 5 women from the same family, when their vehicle was targeted on the Export Road west of Omdurman as they were traveling to a wedding. Vehicle caught fire, killing all its occupants.
15 July	Sari Town, Al-Kuma Locality, North Darfur	SAF	4 civilians killed , others wounded in an airstrike by a Sudanese Armed Forces drone targeting residential areas and the local market in Sari. Wounded transferred to El Fasher for treatment.
15 July	Ad-Dabba electricity substation, Northern State	RSF	Strategic drones belonging to the Rapid Support Forces targeted an electricity substation in Ad-Dabba .
20 July	An-Naim area, North Darfur	SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces aircraft airstrike on the market in An-Naim area after an RSF unit was stationed in the area and prevented citizens from using Starlink satellite internet. Bombing resulted in a large fire in the market and the burning of a civilian vehicle.
20 July	Ar-Rahad, North Kordofan	RSF	6 civilians killed, 27 wounded in an airstrike by an RSF drone targeting the main market and neighboring area. Three missiles used; casualties included two women in critical condition; also targeted an empty commercial truck.
20 July	Al-Rahad Abu Dakna, North Kordofan	RSF	6 killed, 27 injured (incl. children) in drone attack targeting the market in Al-Rahad Abu Dakna. See page 10 for names of victims.

PATTERN — HUMANITARIAN AID UNDER ATTACK

The 1 July destruction of a UNHCR aid truck carrying 50 tons of relief supplies — the second UNHCR convoy targeted this year — signals a persistent risk to humanitarian corridors that must be addressed by all parties.

LEGEND — ATTRIBUTION

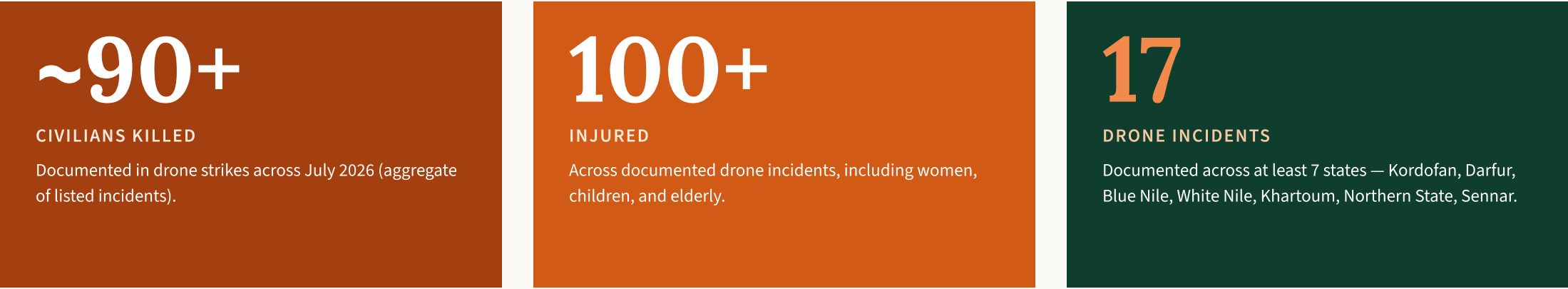
RSF — Rapid Support Forces · **SAF** — Sudanese Armed Forces · **Unattributed / Unknown** — party responsible not established in reports.

Direct Drone Strikes — Part 2 of 2

Documented drone incidents affecting civilians and infrastructure — 21–30 July 2026

Date	Location / State	Attributed to	Target & documented impact
21 July	Andro Town, Al-Tina Locality, North Darfur	RSF	21 killed, >30 injured when a drone belonging to the RSF targeted the only water well in Andro Town , which supplies water to thousands of displaced people. Drone fired three missiles at the well.
22 July	Al-Rahad Township, North Kordofan	RSF	27 injured , several civilians killed in drone strikes targeting a health center, a railway depot, and a gathering area for citizens near the market in Al-Rahad Township. Damage to civilian facilities.
26 July	Al-Ubayyid City, North Kordofan	RSF	RSF drone targeted the Lawyers' Syndicate building in Al-Ubayyid, causing extensive damage to the building and its contents — administrative offices, meeting hall, lounge, theater, furniture, electrical appliances, and files. Local reports confirmed the lawyers' residence was a civilian facility not used for any military purposes.
July 2026	Al-Badia Al-Janoubia, Al-Tadamun District, Blue Nile	Unattributed	3 civilians killed, ≥15 injured (incl. women, children, elderly) when drones targeted tents sheltering civilians during clashes between SAF and RSF. Residents forced to flee amid a lack of urgent medical assistance.
30 July	Sharshar, west of Bara, North Kordofan	SAF	>20 civilians killed (incl. women and children) in a Sudanese Armed Forces airstrike targeting Sharshar area. According to Darfur Victims Advocacy Organization, ~24 civilians (mostly women and children) killed and several wounded. Human rights organizations condemned the attack — targeting of populated areas a grave violation of international humanitarian law .

JULY 2026 DRONE-STRIKE CASUALTIES — AGGREGATE FROM DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS



CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN OBJECTS TARGETED

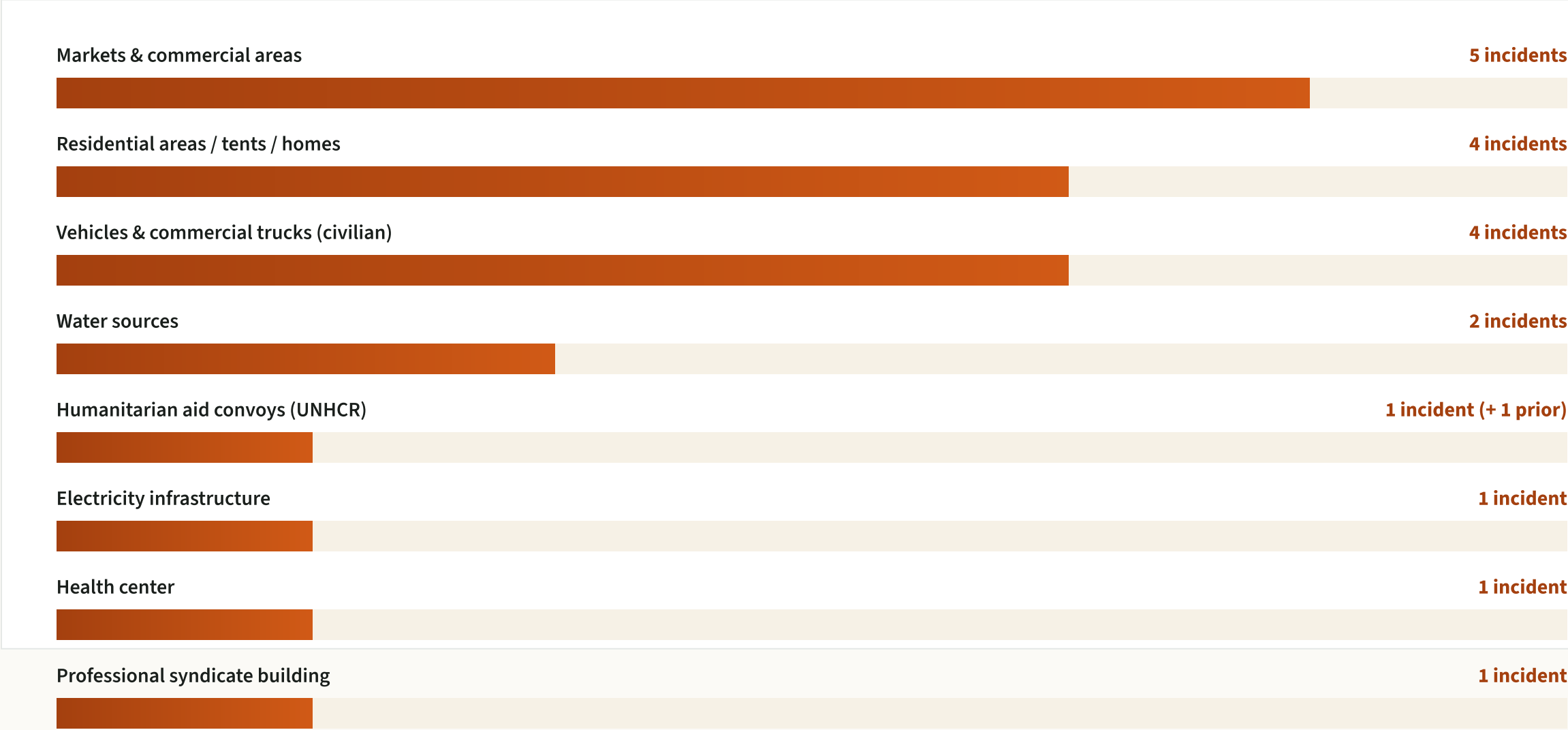
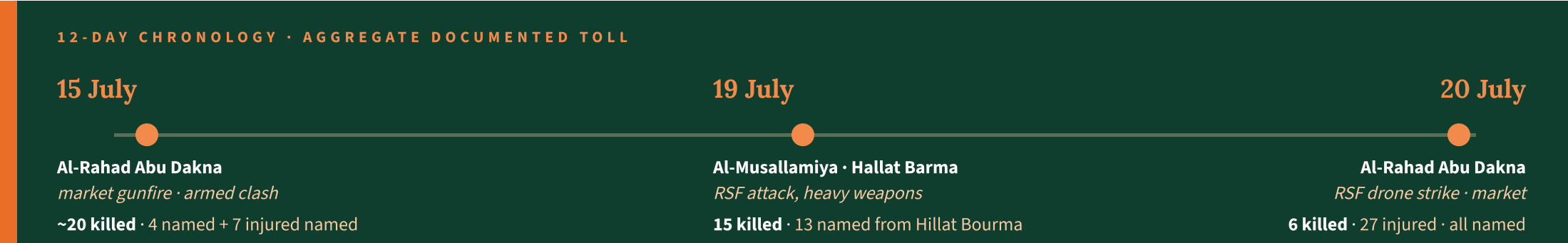


Chart based on documented incidents catalogued in this report; a single incident may target multiple object categories.

In Memoriam — Documented Named Victims

Three incidents · North Kordofan · 15 – 20 July 2026 · Each tile represents one person on record



DOCUMENTED KILLED ~ 41 people Aggregate across 3 incidents	DOCUMENTED INJURED ~ 34 people Includes children & women	NAMES ON RECORD 51 individuals Full-name identifications	NAMED WOMEN / GIRLS 4 recorded Highlighted on this page
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male female (highlighted tile)

INCIDENT 01 · 20 JULY 2026 · AL-RAHAD ABU DAKNA · DRONE STRIKE (RSF) · 6 KILLED · 27 INJURED

KILLED — 6 NAMED 1. Mohamed Zakaria 2. Munir Siddiq Issa 3. Suleiman Ishaq 4. Abdullah Fadlallah Mohamed 5. Julie Hussein Dabeeb 6. Bahr Al-Din Madawi	INJURED — 27 NAMED (INCL. CHILDREN & 2 WOMEN) 1. Ibrahim Ahmed 2. Bakri Abdullah 3. Hassan Khairallah 4. Jaafar Makhar 5. Bashir Yousef Abdullah 6. Al-Tahir Muhammad Abdul-Rahim 7. Nizar Jaafar 8. Abdul-Hafiz Abu Al-Naw 9. Samuel Hamid Adam 10. Abdu Ismail Ibrahim 11. Arbab Hassan Arbab 12. Al-Naeem Ibrahim 13. Yassin Salah Yassin 14. Mustafa Omar Mustafa 15. Imad Al-Din Koko 16. Fawzi Hassan 17. Imad Al-Din Jalal Hamid 18. Amin Al-Sayed 19. Muhammad Al-Amin 20. Alaa Al-Din Al-Hadi Al-Tahir 21. Zahra Omar Ghanem 22. Qisma Omar Ghanem 23. Mahmoud Othman Ahmed 24. Hudhaifa Othman Al-Sayed 25. Jabara Ahmed Babiker 26. Al-Amin Al-Sayed 27. Muhammad Al-Amin
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PULL-OUT · NAMED WOMEN & GIRLS

Four women were named across these three incidents.

Julie Hussein Dabeeb

Killed · 20 July · Al-Rahad Abu Dakna drone strike

Zahra Omar Ghanem & Qisma Omar Ghanem

Injured · 20 July · same incident, same family name

Fatima

Killed · 19 July · Hillat Bourma village attack

INCIDENT 02 · 15 JULY 2026 · AL-RAHAD ABU DAKNA · MARKET GUNFIRE · ~20 KILLED (4 NAMED) · 7 NAMED INJURED

KILLED — 4 NAMED 1. Ezzeldin Musa 2. Mahmoud Ahmed 3. Ahmed Ali Ahmed Abshar 4. Abdelsalam Al-Bakri	INJURED — 7 NAMED 1. Ibrahim Al-Khalifa 2. Mustafa Mohamed Musa 3. Mustafa Mahmoud 4. Musa Jamal 5. Emad Musa Mohamed 6. Jaafar Abdullah Saleh 7. Othman Ali
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INCIDENT 03 · 19 JULY 2026 · AL-MUSALLAMIYA & HALLAT BARMA VILLAGES (N. KORDOFAN) · 15 KILLED · 13 NAMED FROM HILLAT BOURMA

KILLED — 13 NAMED (HILLAT BOURMA) · 3 FEMALE-SOUNDING NAMES LABELLED MALE IN SOURCE (FLAGGED)				
1. Muhammad Hawli	2. F. Al-Faki Nour Hassan	3. Farhana M. M. Hawli	4. Najwa Hammad Ahmed	5. Al-Khair Abdul Rahman
6. Issa Abdul Rahman Sabil	7. Abdul Baqi A. R. Barima	8. Khalifa Ali Sabil	9. Muhammad Ghazi	10. Hamad Al-Zubair
11. Izz Al-Din Marsal	12. Al-Sir Hassan Hammad	13. Fatima		

Direct Killings & Targeting of Civilians

Documented incidents including UN-verified atrocities in El Fasher

JULY 2026 · EL FASHER, NORTH DARFUR · UN FACT-FINDING MISSION ON SUDAN

The UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan (UNFFM) confirmed it had documented evidence of atrocities committed in El Fasher — including **mass killings, arbitrary detention, torture, hostage-taking for ransom, and enforced disappearances**. UNFFM also announced the collection of new evidence confirming its previous findings that the RSF committed genocide in El Fasher, stating that the mass killings and violations associated with the RSF's takeover of the city in late October 2025 were indicative of a genocidal trajectory.

15 APRIL 2023 – EL FASHER ONWARD

> 235

Total medical personnel killed or missing since the outbreak of the war; 25 medical personnel killed in North Darfur State between 15 April 2023 and the invasion of El Fasher; fate of 20 doctors (incl. 4 women) remains unknown.

8 JULY 2026 · DAR AQIL AREA, SENNAR

Four civilians from the same family were killed by a member of the **Sudanese Armed Forces** in the Dar Aqil area. The victims were his uncle, his aunt, his daughter, and another person. He shot them with an automatic rifle before committing suicide with the same weapon.

KILLINGS & TARGETING TIMELINE

Date	Location / State	Attributed to	Documented incident
5 July 2025	Qurbara & Aru villages, Umbro locality, North Darfur	RSF	10 killed in attack; Qurbara market was burned, citizens' property looted, livestock stolen, leading to displacement of residents.
14 July	Al-Hasahisa Camp, Zalingei, Central Darfur	Unknown gunmen	Mr Jamal Hussein (28) was killed by unknown gunmen inside Al-Hasahisa Camp in Zalingei.
14 July	Ad-Dabba Market, Northern State	Armed clash	8 killed, 16 injured (incl. a woman) in armed clashes inside the Ad-Dabba market. Casualties and threats to citizens' safety.
15 July	Ar-Rahad Abu Dakna, North Kordofan	Armed clash	~20 civilians killed , others injured in armed clashes within the city; fighting spread to residential neighborhoods and markets. See named victims on page 10.
17 July	Al-Qabbadh area, north of Buram, South Darfur	Gunmen (motorcycles)	3 farmers killed in an attack by gunmen on motorcycles on their farms; gunmen opened fire but did not steal property.
19 July	Al-Musallamiya & Hallat Barma villages, N. Kordofan	RSF	15 civilians killed , others wounded, in RSF attack west of Jabal Al-Dair. Heavy weapons used, targeting civilians and displacing residents. Wounded evacuated to Al-Rahad Abu Dakna. Names on page 10.
20 July	Al-Wahda neighborhood, Nyala, South Darfur	—	3 killed , others (incl. children) injured, when a hand grenade exploded in Al-Wahda neighborhood.
21 July	Al-Andalus neighborhood	Gunmen	A young man, Anas Al-Azraq , was killed inside his home by gunmen; they stormed the house and carried out the killing in front of his children.
22 July	Saq Al-Jamal area, west of Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan	RSF patrol	6-year-old Nader Shihab killed , brother seriously injured, when RSF patrol opened fire on a civilian vehicle carrying civilians traveling from East Darfur to Al-Ubayyid.
24 July	Burbur area, south of Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan	RSF	15 civilians killed, 7 wounded in RSF attack targeting civilians; livestock looted and population terrorized.
24 July	Al-Jawkar area, border triangle, North Darfur	Ambush	>10 civilians and several RSF killed in ambushes targeting commercial convoys near Al-Jawkar; a civilian vehicle was completely destroyed. Abu Qumra, Karnoi, and Ambro have witnessed frequent clashes; displacement is worsening.
29 July	Al-Jamamah, North Kordofan	RSF	9 civilians killed (incl. 2 women), 14 wounded , in RSF attack; large-scale displacement, looting of local market, health center and civilian property.

Prison Conditions, Arrest & Enforced Disappearance

Killings in prisons, arbitrary arrests, journalists targeted, and enforced disappearances

DEGRES PRISON, NYALA · SOUTH DARFUR

~19,800 detainees

Reports revealed tragic humanitarian conditions inside Degres Prison in Nyala, which holds approximately **19,800 detainees** — civilians, military personnel, and members of local administrations, both men and women. Reports indicate widespread hunger and disease, **deaths of several detainees**, allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings, and the transfer of detainees from other states to the prison.

7 July 2026: Detainee **Ahmed Ismail**, from Buram locality, was killed inside Degres Prison after being arrested during a campaign targeting Buram residents. His family learned of his death more than two weeks later.

NATIONAL HR COMMISSION · EL FASHER

6,000

Documented cases of **arbitrary detention** within prison facilities in El Fasher, attributed to the RSF, as part of its periodic report on the human rights situation.

24 JULY · AL-NUHUD & AL-KHUWAI, W. KORDOFAN

> 120

Detainees abducted by RSF-affiliated elements from homes and markets over 2 months, **with ransoms demanded**. Some transferred to prisons in Nyala.

ARREST, DISAPPEARANCE & TARGETING-OF-MEDIA TIMELINE

Date	Location / State	Documented case
June 2026	Al Qadarif Municipality, Al Qadarif	Journalist Khuwaild Abdel-Azim Tony arrested in connection with published articles and detained at the security cell in Al Qadarif. Held without explanation, denied access to lawyer or family — violating rights to personal liberty, freedom of expression, and fair trial.
5 July 2025	Qurbara & Aru villages, Umbro, N. Darfur	5 people arrested during RSF attack; whereabouts unknown.
9 July	Khartoum	Government authorities arrested journalist Abdel-Majid Abdel-Hamid hours after he posted on social media about a meeting between Sovereignty Council member Lt. Gen. Shams al-Din Kabbashi and a senior advisor to the US president (post later deleted). No official statement issued.
12 July	Khartoum	Sports journalist Nader Atta arrested from his residence in Khartoum following criminal complaint by Al-Hilal Club VP Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Aliqi regarding a published article; authorities began transferring him to Port Sudan.
14 July	Manaa Medical Clinic, Nyala, South Darfur	RSF arrested two doctors from the clinic's staff after they referred a patient to areas under army control — leading to an open-ended strike by the clinic's medical staff.
18 July	Nyala, South Darfur	RSF continue to detain Mayor Osman Ezz El-Din (Awlad Saadan) and folk artist Al-Ghali Salah El-Din Al-Habib since May 2026 without proceedings or trial. Health deteriorated; families prevented from visiting. Al-Habib held in Daqris Prison, west of Nyala.
20 July	Rahad Al-Bardi & Umm Dafuq, South Darfur	RSF arrested the commander of Rahad Al-Bardi and Umm Dafuq localities on charges of supporting and harboring Seleka elements re: recent events in the Central African Republic.
22 July	Tawila–eastern Sudan road, N. Darfur	8 women (incl. children) arrested by RSF while traveling from Tawila to eastern Sudan; taken to El Fasher; ransom of 96 billion SDG (12 billion/person) demanded for release.
22 July	Nyala, South Darfur	Human rights defender Magda Hassan Ali Al-Amin (Sudanese Group for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms; Darfur Lawyers Association) remains in RSF detention on charges of "collaborating with the Sudanese Armed Forces."
23 July	Sudan (nationwide)	Cybercrimes Prosecution Office issued arrest warrants and fugitive notices for 47 Sudanese journalists , including editors-in-chief, as part of legal proceedings against them.
24 July	South Khartoum, Khartoum	Arrests during raids by the security cell in several neighborhoods in South Khartoum on charges of collaborating with the RSF. Identities not ascertained.
July 2026	Kauda, South Kordofan	Human rights activist Najwa Musa Kunda Kuka remains detained by SPLM-N intelligence services; arrested in Tobo area and transferred to several detention centers. Health deteriorated; began a hunger strike, per local reports.
July 2026	Port Sudan, Red Sea	Lawyer and human rights defender Mohamed Ezz El-Din remains detained for over 14 months; court hearing scheduled 27 July 2026 amid concerns about fair-trial guarantees.
July 2026	Kabkabiya, North Darfur	RSF arrested >8 citizens from various neighborhoods — incl. Abu Bakr Othman Abdel Karim and Mu'taz Abdullah Adel — on charges of smuggling passenger vehicles into SAF-controlled areas. 6 detainees released after paying ransom; 2 remain in detention.
July 2026	Damazin & Roseires, Blue Nile	Joint security cell of the Port Sudan government continued widespread arrest campaign against civilians on charges of collaborating/spying for RSF and photographing sites without permission. Detentions from markets and neighborhoods; searches of phones; interrogations. Some released; others remained in custody without trial. Fate of several arrested since June remains unknown.

Unfair Trials

Verdict rendered 12 July 2026 — Anti-Terrorism and Crimes Against the State Court, Port Sudan

12 JULY 2026 · PORT SUDAN · CASE BRIEF

Death sentences over the attack on El Geneina and killing of West Darfur Governor

The Anti-Terrorism and Crimes Against the State Court sentenced RSF commander **Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo**, his deputy **Abdel Rahim Dagalo**, and **14 other defendants** to death by hanging.

CONVICTIONS

Genocide

Court concluded that attacks on El Geneina were **widespread and systematic**, targeting the Masalit tribe and other African tribes.

Crimes against humanity

Convictions based on the **testimonies of 15 survivors and the Sultan of the Masalit**, along with corroborating evidence.

War crimes

The court ordered **Interpol to issue arrest warrants** for the defendants and to confiscate the funds and assets of the RSF and its affiliated companies.

FAIR-TRIAL CONCERNS RAISED IN THIS ISSUE

Alongside this verdict, the report notes multiple ongoing fair-trial concerns documented elsewhere in this issue — including detention without trial in **Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref**, prolonged detention of the human rights defender **Mohamed Ezz El-Din** in Port Sudan for over 14 months, journalists held without lawyer or family access, and ransom demands for the release of detainees.



Displaced Sudanese in El Fasher — the site of atrocities documented in the July 2026 Port Sudan verdict.
Photo credit: UN.

ANALYTICAL TAKEAWAY

The July 2026 verdict is the most significant judicial development documented this month, but its effectiveness depends on **enforcement mechanisms** — including cooperation with Interpol, asset tracing, and the ability to bring the convicted to serve sentences. In parallel, this report documents scores of civilians still held in RSF, SAF-controlled and other detention facilities without any judicial process. Selective accountability cannot substitute for a system-wide guarantee of due process for every detainee.

BRIDGE — FROM FINDINGS TO ANALYSIS

*Findings from Health, Humanitarian, Women & Children, State-level and Violation-pattern sections converge on a single reading of July 2026 — one that the following **Analysis** section unpacks in structural terms.*

Analysis

Reading the July 2026 evidence in structural terms — from incidents to patterns

A COMPOUND-CRISIS MODEL — FOUR REINFORCING FEEDBACK LOOPS



Model based on the July 2026 evidence: each loop feeds the others, so single-sector responses do not stabilize the crisis.

01

Civilian infrastructure is a deliberate target

Water wells, health centers, aid convoys, electricity substations, lawyers' syndicate — the July 2026 evidence shows repeated targeting of objects **protected under international humanitarian law**. The 21 July strike on Andro Town's only water well and the 1 July destruction of a UNHCR truck are archetypal cases.

02

Kordofan is the epicenter this month

The **concentration of cholera cases and deaths** in North and West Kordofan overlaps geographically with concentrated drone strikes and displacement waves. WHO reports the majority of Sudan's suspected cholera cases are concentrated in Kordofan. Public-health and protection responses need to be co-located there.

03

Violations against women and girls are systematic

UN Women's July 2026 finding — that patterns in El Obeid mirror those previously documented in El Fasher — and the UN Fact-Finding Mission's evidence of **abduction and gang rape** point to a systematic use of sexual violence, not isolated incidents. GBV response capacity is declining while need is at **12.7 million**.

STRUCTURAL FINDING 04

Ransom-based detention is criminalizing displacement

Ransom amounts of **96 billion SDG** for 8 women arrested on the Tawila–eastern Sudan road, and ransom-based releases in West Kordofan and Kabkabiya, indicate detention is being **monetized**. Movement itself becomes a source of risk for civilians attempting to flee.

STRUCTURAL FINDING 05

Accountability is starting — but selective

The 12 July Port Sudan verdict is a rare judicial breakthrough. Its impact hinges on **enforcement, asset tracing, and expanding accountability** beyond a single case to the wider set of documented incidents this month.

TREND & RISK OUTLOOK — AUGUST 2026 AND BEYOND

With the rainy season progressing, three risk vectors converge: (1) **waterborne-disease outbreaks** expected to intensify (cholera, dengue, malaria); (2) **flood-induced isolation** of villages, hindering aid corridors already targeted by drone strikes; and (3) **malnutrition risk for children under five**, with ~825,000 already at risk. Without a rapid, coordinated response, the July trajectory becomes the August baseline.

Conclusions

The overall reading of the human-rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan, July 2026

OVERALL READING

“The situation in Sudan during July 2026 reflects the continued deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation as a result of the armed conflict — with escalating violations against civilians, worsening health and humanitarian conditions, widespread displacement, and a decline in basic services.”

FOUR LOAD-BEARING CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION 01

The crisis is multidimensional and mutually reinforcing

Conflict, displacement, disease outbreaks, food insecurity, and gender-based violence cannot be treated as separate portfolios. Progress requires **simultaneous** movement on protection, humanitarian access, health-system rescue, and accountability.

CONCLUSION 02

Civilians and civilian objects lack effective protection

The pattern of drone and airstrike attacks on markets, water wells, health facilities, aid convoys and residential shelters shows that **international-humanitarian-law protections are not translating into behavior on the ground**.

CONCLUSION 03

The most-affected groups need dedicated response tracks

Women, girls, children, and displaced people continue to shoulder **disproportionate harm**. Generalized humanitarian delivery cannot substitute for GBV response, child-nutrition intervention, and safe access to water and services.

CONCLUSION 04

Accountability is possible — but must be systematized

The 12 July Port Sudan verdict shows that documentation can lead to convictions. What is missing is a **system-wide accountability apparatus**: independent investigation, cross-border warrants, asset tracing, and enforcement.

FRAMING FOR POLICYMAKERS & HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

July 2026 is not an anomaly month; it is **the trajectory itself**. Cholera, dengue, GBV and drone incidents are recurring monthly signals — not one-off events. Any credible international response has to be sized to the trajectory rather than to any single incident, and its unit of measurement should be **lives protected per state per month** — not aid pledged.



Recommendations

Actions the report calls on parties to the conflict and the international community to take

01

Protect civilians and civilian objects

All parties to the conflict must immediately cease attacks on civilians and civilian objects — including markets, homes, water sources, health facilities, humanitarian aid convoys, and civilian infrastructure — in strict compliance with international humanitarian law.

02

Ensure access for humanitarian aid and medical services

Guarantee safe, sustained and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance and medical services throughout Sudan — with specific corridors and protection guarantees for aid convoys, medical facilities, and health personnel.

03

Release the arbitrarily detained — or guarantee their legal rights

Release those arbitrarily detained; where detention proceeds, guarantee **legal rights** — timely charges, access to counsel and family, humane conditions, and fair-trial protections. Prohibit ransom-based release and the use of detention as a source of revenue.

04

Conduct independent investigations and hold perpetrators accountable

Conduct **independent investigations into documented violations** and hold those responsible accountable — including through cooperation with international mechanisms, cross-border warrants, and asset tracing.

05

Strengthen protection for women, children and other most-affected groups

Strengthen the protection of women, children, and other groups most affected by the conflict — including dedicated GBV response services, child-nutrition and vaccination programs, safe water access, and support for local women's organizations whose capacity is currently declining due to funding shortages.

ACTIONABLE TAKEAWAYS BY AUDIENCE

POLICYMAKERS

Match commitments to the trajectory

Size protection and accountability commitments to a **monthly-baseline** crisis, not to headline incidents. Use the 12 July verdict as a template for further cases.

HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Co-locate health & protection in Kordofan

Kordofan is the July epicenter — cholera, drone strikes, and displacement overlap. Programming should follow that overlap, not be split by cluster silo.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Protect humanitarian corridors

Two UNHCR aid trucks have already been targeted this year. Route protection, not just funding, is the binding constraint.

CLOSING

*The people of Sudan cannot wait another reporting cycle. Every recommendation above is an **action**, not an aspiration — and every day of inaction is documented in next month's numbers.*