



MONTHLY HUMAN RIGHTS MONITOR · ISSUE 08 / 2026

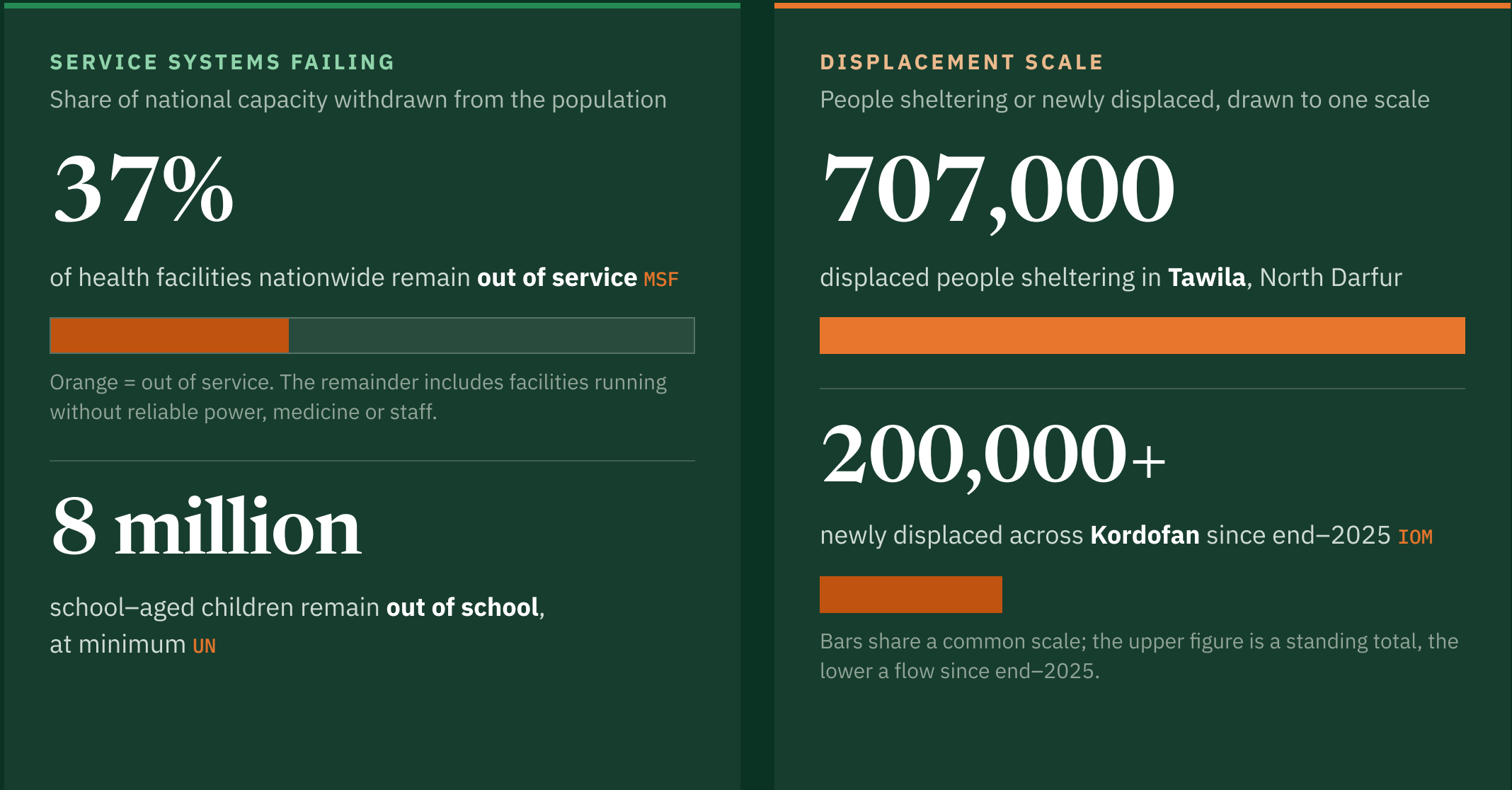
The Human Rights Situation in Sudan

August 2026

Photo: UNAMID / Mohamad Almahady — internally displaced people at a water distribution point, Sortoni, North Darfur. Creative Commons; verify licence terms before publication.

A monthly monitoring report on security, human rights and humanitarian conditions across Sudan — documenting killings, aerial and drone bombardment, arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, custodial deaths, mass displacement and the collapse of essential services.

THE MONTH IN NUMBERS · TWO CONVERGING EMERGENCIES



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HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Sections III and IV are evidentiary: they present monitored conditions and individually dated incidents. Section V interprets those records analytically. Every figure and incident in this issue is drawn from the monitoring record for the reporting period; attribution to a named source is stated wherever the underlying record names one.

SECTION I

Executive Summary

In August 2026, Sudan witnessed a **continued deterioration in security, human rights and humanitarian conditions**, with an escalation of aerial bombardments, drone attacks and armed clashes. Killings, the targeting of civilians, and arbitrary arrests and detentions also continued. The most significant events were concentrated in **Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile** states, resulting in civilian casualties and the displacement of large numbers of people.

The humanitarian situation worsened due to the decline in health services, the closure of medical facilities, and shortages of medicine, fuel, electricity and water. Cholera, malaria and other diseases spread. Rising food prices and disruptions to trade and aid exacerbated food insecurity, while rains and floods worsened the situation for displaced people in several areas.

THE MONTH IN FIGURES

45+

civilians killed in a single airstrike on a customary court in session, Gharaa Al-Zawiya, 2 August

2,250

cases of conflict-related sexual violence reported during the war

550

electronic reports of missing persons received since 15 April 2026

29

children died in Kalma camp in August, most deaths linked to malnutrition

The report documented ongoing violations against **civilians, journalists, humanitarian workers and lawyers**, as well as the deteriorating conditions in some detention facilities and reports of detainee deaths. Women and children were particularly affected by the decline in reproductive health services, malnutrition, disruptions to education and continued displacement.

Documented events during the month indicate a continued expansion of humanitarian needs and a decline in the population's access to basic services and protection, coinciding with ongoing restrictions on humanitarian work and a deterioration in guarantees of fair trial and the rule of law.

KEY MESSAGE

Civilian harm in August 2026 was not incidental to the fighting. Markets, hospitals, a bridge, a mosque, a court in session and a night-market gathering were struck – the very infrastructure through which civilians survive.

FOUR CONVERGING PRESSURES

01

Escalating aerial and drone bombardment

02

Collapse of health, water and power services

03

Mass displacement compounded by rain and flooding

04

Shrinking civic space and rule-of-law guarantees

SECTION II

Introduction

August 2026 witnessed rapid developments on the security, humanitarian and human rights fronts in Sudan, amidst the ongoing armed conflict and its direct impact on the civilian population. These developments included an escalation of attacks, bombings and clashes; a widening scope of displacement; a decline in basic services; and continued violations related to arrest, detention and restrictions on freedoms.

This report monitors the most prominent of these developments during the month, focusing on violations against civilians, the health and humanitarian situation, the conditions of women and children, and key developments in several states and regions affected by the conflict.

Report Methodology and Patterns of Violations

The report relies on **field monitoring and testimonies from reliable sources**, in addition to reports and data from regional and international organisations and other available sources.

The report monitors multiple patterns of violations related to the armed conflict during the period under study, set out in the register opposite.

EVIDENTIARY BASIS

Field monitoring and direct testimony are corroborated, where available, against institutional reporting — including data from the International Organization for Migration, the UN Population Fund, Doctors Without Borders, the Sudanese Doctors Network and state ministries of health.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATION MONITORED

- 01 Killing and targeting of civilians and civilian objects
- 02 Bombing
- 03 Arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance
- 04 Violations within places of detention
- 05 Displacement and forced migration
- 06 Targeting based on political or social orientation
- 07 Violations affecting women, children and the groups most affected by the conflict

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

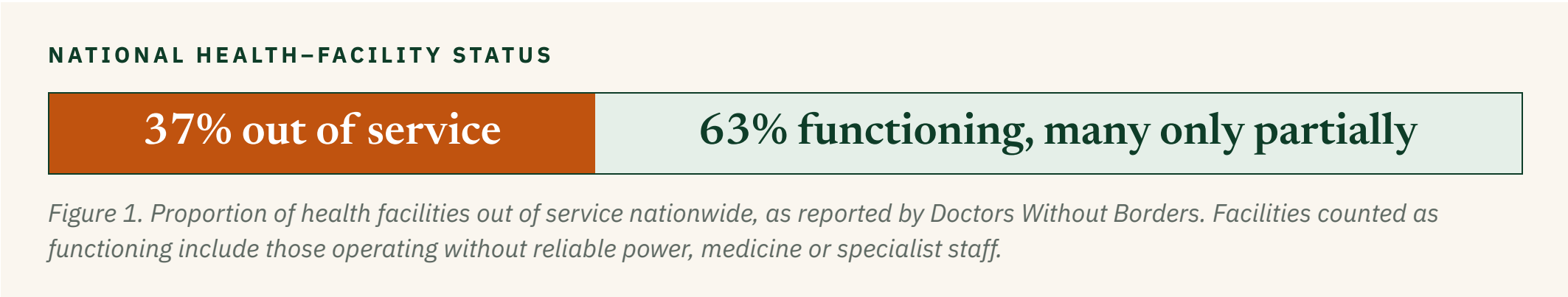
REGION / STATE	DOMINANT CONCERN	PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS MONITORED IN AUGUST 2026
North Darfur	Bombing & displacement	Airstrike on a customary court; drone strikes on El Fasher, Kabkabiya, Mellit and Umm Kadada; 707,000 displaced in Tawila; flood destruction in Tawila locality
South Darfur	Health & camp conditions	Rahad Al–Bardi Hospital out of service; Kalma camp ration reductions; maternal and child malnutrition; killings in Mershing and Kalma
West Darfur	Displacement & bombing	Displacement from Serba locality towards Chad; drone strike on the Adikonq fuel market
East & Central Darfur	Arrest & disease	Detention of civil administration heads in Nyala's “Korea” prison; malaria and fever surge in Al–Daein; tribal clashes on the Al–Firdous border
North & West Kordofan	Siege conditions & food	El Obeid water and power crisis; drone attacks; reliance on peanut waste as food; movement and market restrictions in El Nahud
South Kordofan	Armed attacks & detention	Attacks on villages around Kauda and Al–Qardoud; killing of a Catholic priest; detainees held by SPLM–N
Blue Nile	Military escalation	Operations in Qaysan and Kurmuk; destruction of the Khor Tamat (Bakuri) bridge; displacement to Ethiopia; dengue fever deaths
Khartoum	Service collapse	Drone attacks on Al–Darushab; critical deterioration of hospital services; fuel scarcity and currency depreciation
Al–Qadarif, White Nile, Red Sea, River Nile, Al–Jazirah, Kassala, Northern State	Civic space & rule of law	Arrest of journalists, a lawyer, an imam and an activist; Port Sudan Prison hunger strike; suspected cholera in Kassala; displacement–centre conditions in White Nile

Table 1. Regional distribution of monitored developments, August 2026. Concerns are indicative of the dominant pattern recorded and are not mutually exclusive.

SECTION III • FINDINGS 3.1

Health System Collapse

The health and humanitarian situation has deteriorated in several Sudanese states due to **ongoing fighting, power outages, disruptions to supplies and limited access to services**. Doctors Without Borders reported that **37% of health facilities in Sudan remain out of service**.



FACILITY-LEVEL FAILURES DOCUMENTED DURING THE MONTH

FACILITY / LOCATION	STATE	DOCUMENTED CONDITION
Al-Ban Jadid Hospital	Khartoum	Kidney patients face the risk of their dialysis sessions being interrupted due to power cuts, fuel shortages, and shortages of medicine and medical supplies, alongside the high cost of treatment.
Khartoum health services, general	Khartoum	Services deteriorated to critical levels, with overcrowded emergency rooms, shortages of life-saving medications and frequent power outages, coupled with soaring treatment costs at private hospitals.
Al-Daein Referral Hospital	East Darfur	Large parts of the hospital were destroyed by airstrikes, rendering it inoperable. Malaria and fever cases have increased in Al-Daein, placing increasing pressure on hospitals and driving up the costs of tests and medications; localities are suffering from a near-total lack of medical services.
Rahad Al-Bardi Hospital	South Darfur	Completely out of service for about a week. It previously operated with only one doctor and seven assistants, serving thousands of residents, and faces difficulties receiving supplies during the rainy season and the spread of malaria and other diseases.
Madani Radiation and Isotope Centre	Al-Jazirah	Medical staff went on strike due to unpaid wages, coinciding with a shortage of chemotherapy doses. The shortage has made it difficult for cancer patients to access treatment, especially given the high cost of private-sector treatment, which many patients cannot afford amidst the economic crisis.
Golo Hospital	Central Darfur	The only facility in the area capable of performing caesarean sections; experiencing a shortage of anaesthetics and essential medicines including oxytocin. See Findings 3.6.

Table 2. Individually documented facility failures, August 2026. Each entry reflects a distinct monitored report during the reporting period.

COMPOUNDING MECHANISM

Facility failure in August was rarely caused by a single factor. Power loss, fuel scarcity, supply-line interruption, staff attrition and physical destruction acted together — so restoring any one input alone would not restore the service.

SUMMARY INSIGHT

Cost has become a second barrier alongside availability. Where public facilities close, private treatment prices rise beyond reach — documented for dialysis, chemotherapy, malaria testing and maternal care in the same month.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.2

Water, Power and Food Security

THE EL OBEID CASCADE — ONE STRIKE, FOUR SERVICE FAILURES

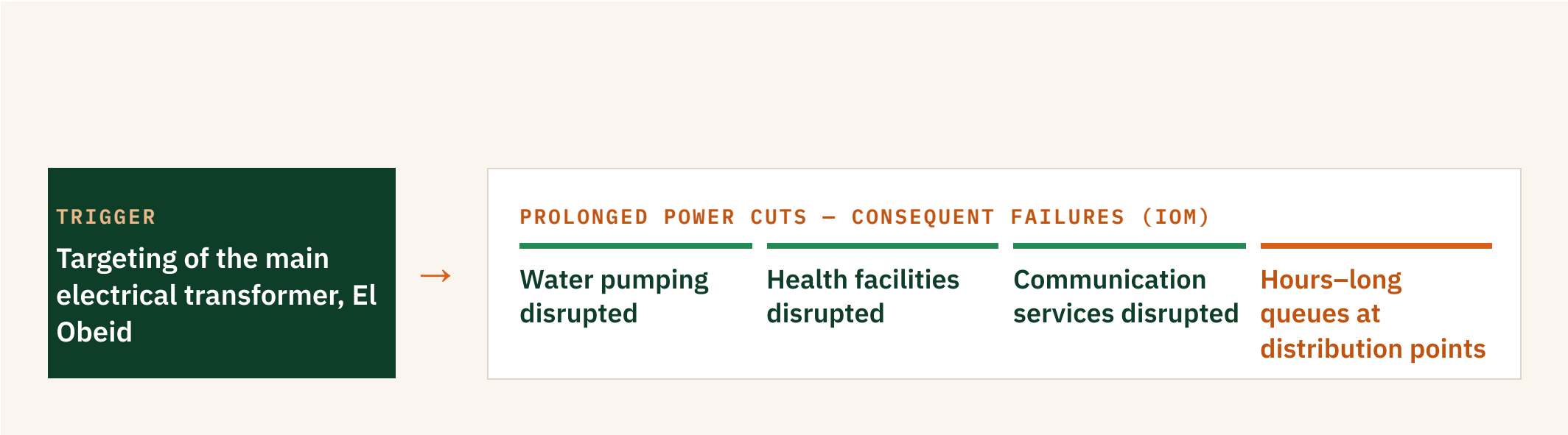


Figure 2. The water crisis in El Obeid city, North Kordofan State, worsened with the continued power outages, which disrupted water pumping and forced residents — including women, children and the elderly — to queue for hours at distribution points. White Nile State also experienced persistent power outages lasting for hours, exacerbating the suffering of its residents.

FOOD SECURITY AND COMMODITY PRICES

In Kordofan, deteriorating food security and disruptions to trade and aid have forced residents of **Al-Nuhud, Wad Banda, Al-Khuwai and Al-Mujlad** to rely on peanut waste, originally used as animal feed, to meet their nutritional needs. Sources reported that some areas have not received humanitarian assistance for over three years.

LOCATION	COMMODITY	PRICE MOVEMENT (SDG)	CONSEQUENCE RECORDED
Kordofan	Sack of millet	Soared to 35,000	Millet itself became scarce, selling for around 10,000 pounds per sack
Al-Malha, North Darfur	Sack of millet	450,000 → 600,000	Disappeared from the markets entirely; reports of malnutrition followed
Kalma camp, South Darfur	Cash assistance replacing food rations	17,000 per person / month	Camp administration stated the amount is insufficient given rising prices
Darfur states, general	Basic commodities	Rising	Food shortages, difficulty accessing cash and road closures impacted the ability of residents and displaced persons to secure basic needs
Al-Qadarif	Prices, levies and transport costs	Increased	Food crisis worsened and purchasing power weakened; education and health declined through teacher migration, rising fees and medicine prices

Table 3. Documented commodity price movements and their recorded consequences. Figures are in Sudanese pounds as reported by monitoring sources.

In **Al-Malha, North Darfur**, shortages of goods, soaring prices, the cessation of income sources and the closure of trade routes have triggered displacement. In **El Nahud, West Kordofan**, restrictions were imposed on the movement of citizens and commercial activities — including the closure of markets and the hospital, and a ban on the movement of cars and motorcycles — impacting access to basic services.

Some areas of Kordofan have not received humanitarian assistance for over three years — while residents turn to animal feed for nutrition.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.3

Displacement, Flooding and Shelter

Large-scale displacements were recorded during August. The scale of movement ranged from single-village flight to region-wide accumulations, with the largest single concentration recorded in Tawila, North Darfur.

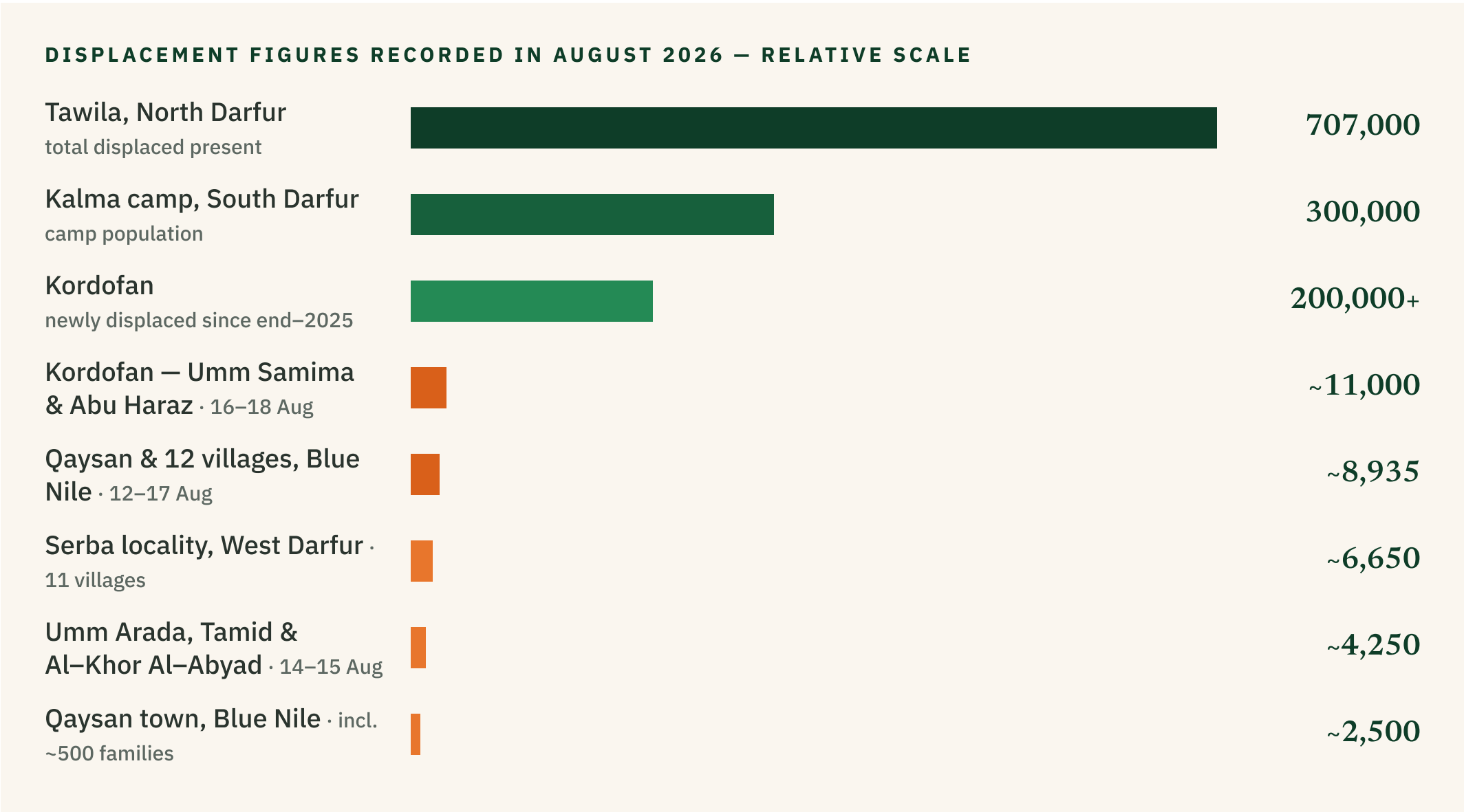


Figure 3. Displacement figures documented in August 2026, drawn to a common scale. Bars are proportional; accumulated totals (upper three) are shown alongside single-movement events (lower five) to convey relative magnitude.

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS IN DETAIL

LOCATION	PERIOD	PERSONS	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DESTINATION
Serba locality, West Darfur	August	6,650	Displaced from 11 villages due to clashes and insecurity in Bir Seleba (IOM). Other estimates put the displacement at around 5,135 people from 10 villages and approximately 5,975 people from 7 villages in the same area, with large numbers heading towards Chad.
Qaysan town, Blue Nile	August	~2,500	Displaced from the town, including some 500 families.
Qaysan and 12 surrounding villages, Blue Nile	12–17 Aug	8,935	Recorded by IOM as displaced to other areas within the region.
Kordofan region	Since end-2025	200,000+	Newly displaced across the region, per IOM.
Umm Samima and Abu Haraz villages, Kordofan	16–18 Aug	~11,000	Included within the Kordofan regional total above.
Umm Arada, Tamid and Al-Khor Al-Abyad	14–15 Aug	~4,250	Arrived on the outskirts of Al-Ubayyid (El Obeid).
Tawila locality, North Darfur	August	975 families	Displaced by floods after 975 homes were completely destroyed and 373 were partially damaged. The affected families sought refuge in temporary shelters and open areas.
Al-Malha, North Darfur	August	—	Displacement triggered by shortages of goods, soaring prices, the cessation of income sources and the closure of trade routes.
Kauda area, South Kordofan	20 Aug	Hundreds	Displaced following an attack on several villages involving heavy artillery shelling of residential areas and camps for displaced people.
Al-Qardoud and Abu Hamama, South Kordofan	24 Aug	Large numbers	Displaced towards the Abu Hitan area and the city of Kadugli following attacks.
Qaysan and Kurmuk, Blue Nile	August	Widespread	Escalation of military operations resulted in widespread displacement of the population to other areas and to Ethiopia.

Table 4. Documented displacement movements, August 2026. Where multiple estimates exist for the same event, all reported figures are retained.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.4

Aid Access and Disease Outbreaks

RESTRICTIONS ON HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

LOCATION	RESTRICTION TYPE	DOCUMENTED EFFECT
Tawila, North Darfur	Suspension of operations	The suspension of Sudanese Red Crescent activities in the area has led to the diversion of food convoys intended for Tawila to other regions. The number of displaced people in Tawila is estimated at 707,000, amidst severe shortages of food, water and health services.
Kalma camp, South Darfur	Caseload reduction	Families receiving aid reduced to approximately 35,000 from 64,000. Food rations were replaced with cash assistance of 17,000 Sudanese pounds per person per month, which the camp administration stated is insufficient given rising prices. The camp houses approximately 300,000 displaced people, including more than 9,000 who have arrived since the outbreak of the current conflict and are not receiving aid intended for those already displaced.
Blue Nile State	Closure and prohibition	Authorities closed aid centres and soup kitchens in the displacement camps and prevented emergency response teams and local initiatives from continuing their humanitarian activities.
El Nahud, West Kordofan	Movement restriction	Restrictions imposed on the movement of citizens and commercial activities, including the closure of markets and the hospital, and a ban on the movement of cars and motorcycles, impacting access to basic services.
Darfur shelters, several areas	Material shortage	Conditions deteriorated due to shortages of water, shelter materials and basic healthcare, coinciding with continued displacement and an increasing number of displaced people.
White Nile State displacement centres	Sanitation failure	Conditions worsened with the rainfall due to a lack of latrines, the collapse of tents and the mixing of sewage with drinking water, contributing to the spread of diseases. Water pollution, stagnant rainwater and the proliferation of mosquitoes also led to an increase in malaria.

Table 5. Documented restrictions on humanitarian access and their recorded effects, August 2026.

Kalma camp illustrates the compression: aid coverage fell from 64,000 to 35,000 families, while the camp itself holds some 300,000 people – over 9,000 of them newly arrived and receiving nothing.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BURDEN

The **Federal Ministry of Health** announced that **13,401 cases of HIV infection, 32,000 cases of hepatitis B and 23,000 cases of hepatitis C** were projected to be recorded by 2026.

Outbreaks of **cholera, dengue fever and hepatitis E** continued in several states, with cholera cases persisting in West Kordofan and North Kordofan, and hepatitis E cases in Blue Nile State.

The rains and floods exacerbated the difficulty of accessing health services, particularly in **South and North Darfur**. Malaria increased in East Darfur and in White Nile displacement centres, where stagnant water and mosquito proliferation were recorded.

PROJECTED CASELOAD BY 2026 – FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH		
13,401	32,000	23,000
HIV infection	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C

In **Kassala**, one death was recorded and suspected cholera cases were reported, with samples being sent for testing. **Nine cholera cases** were recorded in the Debba Nayra and Tawila al–Umda camps for internally displaced persons in Tawila locality, North Darfur.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.5

Situation by State and Region

Khartoum State

DETERIORATING

Security · Health · Economy

During August 2026, the security, health and economic situation continued to deteriorate. **Drone attacks and armed assaults persisted**, and health services deteriorated due to medicine shortages, power outages and the high cost of treatment. This coincided with **fuel scarcity, rising commodity prices and a depreciating currency**.

Darfur Region

DETERIORATING

Security · Humanitarian · Health

The security, humanitarian and health conditions continued to worsen. **Fighting and displacement persisted**, and displaced persons' shelters were damaged by floods and rain. Food, water, shelter and services were lacking. The health situation worsened with the spread of **malnutrition, measles and cholera**, and rising food prices, particularly for millet.

Gadarif State

DETERIORATING

Security · Living conditions · Economy · Education

Security, living conditions and the economy deteriorated. **Security restrictions continued, along with accusations of affiliation with the Rapid Support Forces**. Prices, levies and transportation costs increased. Education and health conditions also declined due to **teacher migration, rising fees and increased medicine prices**. The food crisis worsened, and purchasing power weakened.

Blue Nile

SHARPEST ESCALATION

Security · Humanitarian · Health · Economy

The Blue Nile region witnessed a deterioration in security, humanitarian, health and economic conditions during August 2026, with the **escalation of military operations in Qaysan and Kurmuk**, resulting in widespread displacement of the population to other areas and to **Ethiopia**.

The situation of the displaced was exacerbated by the rainy season and shortages of shelter, food, healthcare and drainage, coinciding with the **spread of dengue fever, resulting in deaths and a lack of testing centres**. Food and medicine prices also rose, further increasing the burden on the population.

SUMMARY INSIGHT

All four monitored jurisdictions declined simultaneously across security, health and economic dimensions — indicating systemic rather than localised deterioration. Blue Nile was distinguished by cross-border displacement and an uncontained dengue outbreak without testing capacity.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.6

The Situation of Women

Pregnant women face increased risks due to **shortages of medical personnel and services, and difficulties in transportation**. The risks to pregnant women in several areas of Darfur have been exacerbated by the decline in primary healthcare and reproductive health services, shortages of medical personnel and equipment, and the reliance on traditional birthing practices.

DOCUMENTED HARM – GROUPED BY WHAT IS COUNTED

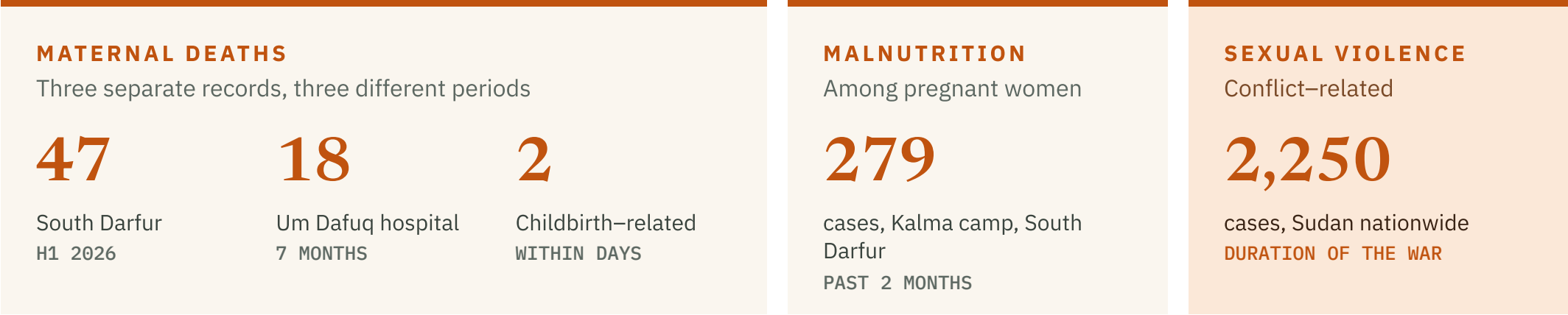


Figure 4. Documented figures on maternal mortality, malnutrition and conflict–related sexual violence. **The counts above cover different geographies and different reporting periods and must not be summed.** The 2,250 figure was reported by the Minister of State at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Welfare and covers the duration of the war, not the reporting month alone.

THE REFERRAL PATHWAY – AND WHERE EACH LINK FAILS

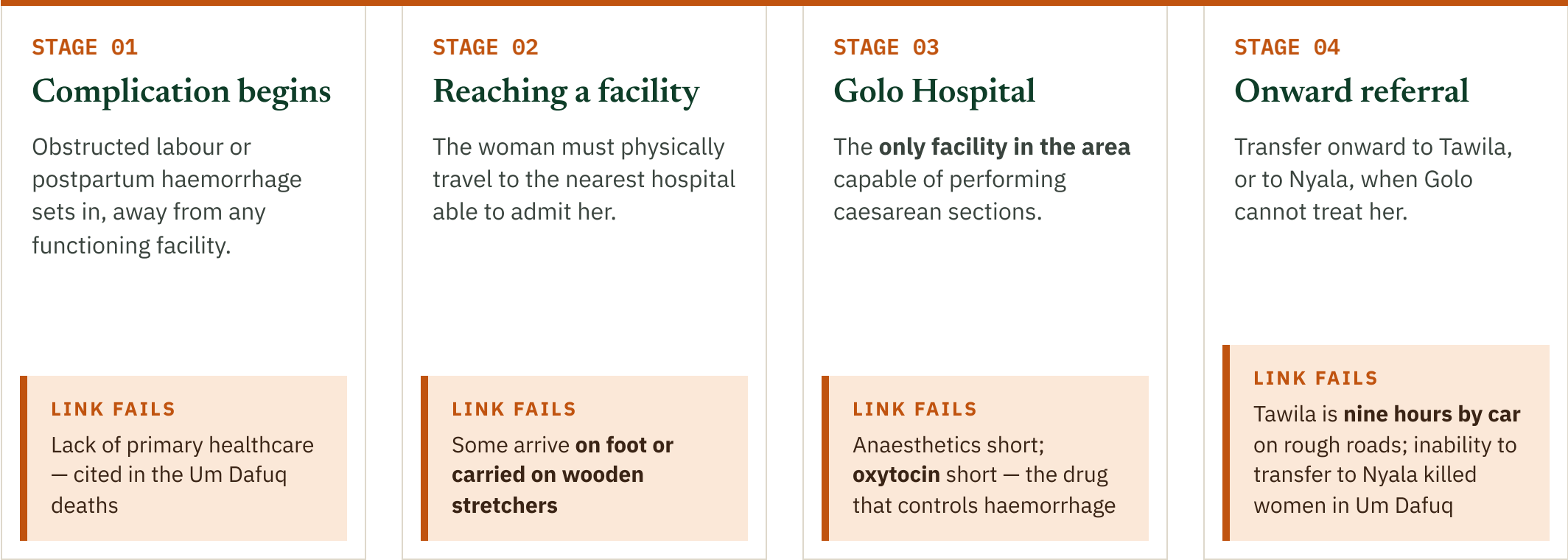


Figure 5. The referral pathway a woman in obstructed labour must traverse in the Golo – Tawila area, with the documented failure at each stage. Every link in the chain is recorded as broken; UNFPA warned of the risks to pregnant women and newborns in both Golo and Tawila.

DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS AND CONDITIONS

LOCATION	REPORTING SOURCE	DOCUMENTED FINDING
South Darfur	State Ministry of Health	Recorded 47 maternal deaths during the first half of 2026.
Um Dafuq locality	Medical sources	Reported the deaths of 18 pregnant women in the hospital during the previous seven months due to obstructed labour, lack of primary healthcare, or the inability to transfer them to Nyala. Two women also died within days due to childbirth–related complications.
Golo and Tawila	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Warned of the risks posed by shortages of services and supplies to pregnant women and newborns.
Golo, Central Darfur	Field monitoring	Golo Hospital is the only facility in the area capable of performing caesarean sections , and some women are forced to reach it on foot or on wooden stretchers. Health facilities suffer shortages of essential medicines, including oxytocin , used to control postpartum haemorrhage; Golo Hospital is also experiencing a shortage of anaesthetics .
Golo → Tawila route	Field monitoring	The journey takes approximately nine hours by car along rough roads.
Kalma camp, South Darfur	Camp health centres	Recorded 279 cases of malnutrition among pregnant women in the past two months.
Sudan, nationwide	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Welfare	The Minister of State reported 2,250 cases of conflict–related sexual violence during the war.

Table 6. Documented findings concerning women, August 2026.

KEY MESSAGE

Maternal death here is not a shortage of one input. Every stage of the referral chain is documented as broken at once.

SECTION III · FINDINGS 3.7

The Situation of Children

Children face increasing risks due to **displacement, malnutrition, disruption of education and the deterioration of health services.**

KALMA CAMP, SOUTH DARFUR — CHILD NUTRITION AND MORTALITY

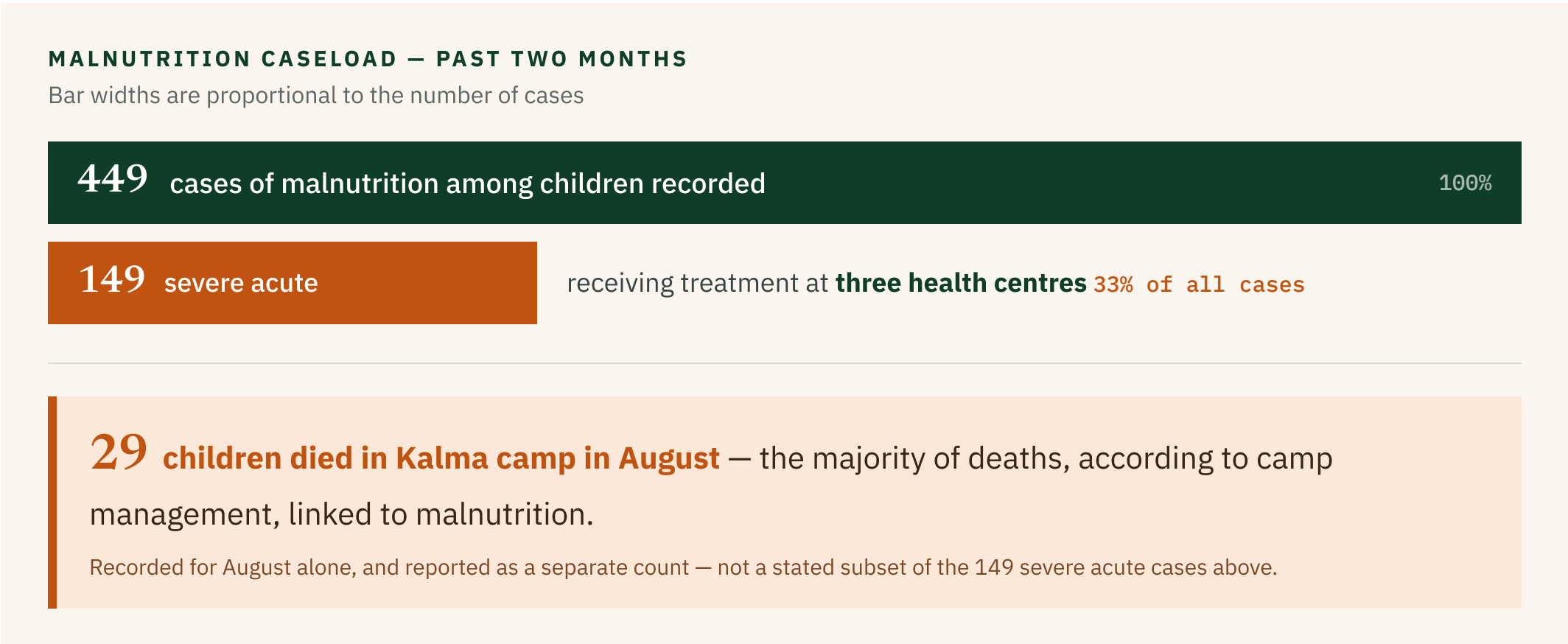


Figure 5. Child malnutrition caseload and recorded deaths in Kalma camp. The severe acute subset represents 33% of all recorded cases. Aid coverage in this camp was reduced from 64,000 to 35,000 families over the same period (see Findings 3.4).

HEALTH RISKS BEYOND KALMA

In **Al-Daein, East Darfur**, children were among the most affected by the rise in malaria and fever cases, as well as the increased costs of examinations and medications.

Local reports in **South Darfur** also warned of worsening health risks for children due to a shortage of medical personnel and limited access to services during the rainy season.

SUMMARY INSIGHT

Child mortality in Kalma is being driven by a nutritional emergency rather than direct violence — and it is concentrated in a camp where aid coverage was simultaneously reduced from 64,000 to 35,000 families during the same period (see Findings 3.4).

EDUCATION — SCALE OF NEED AGAINST SCALE OF RESPONSE

The UN reported that at least **8 million school-aged children remain out of school**, with the impact of lost education being disproportionately felt by millions of displaced children. UN partners have returned **more than one million children to some form of learning** — but that does not cover the existing needs.

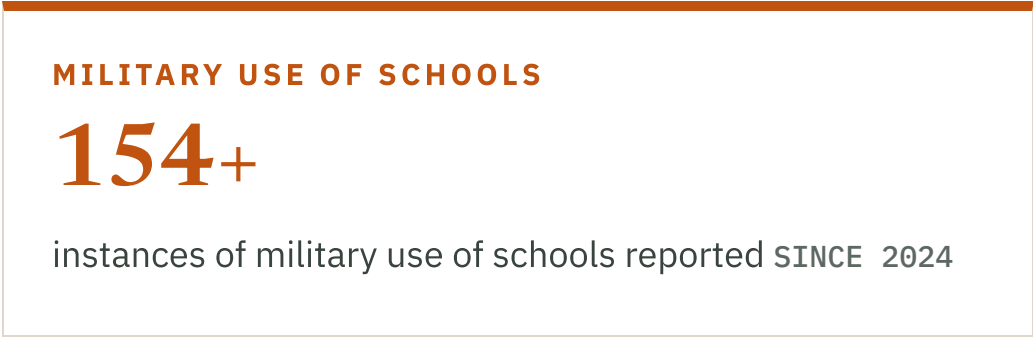
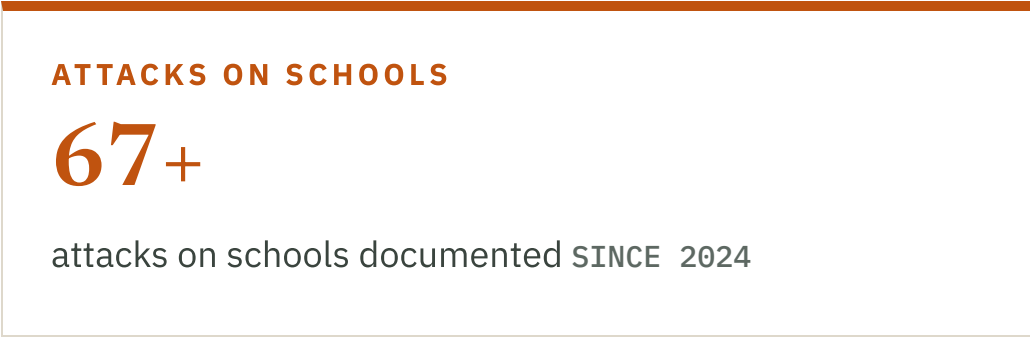
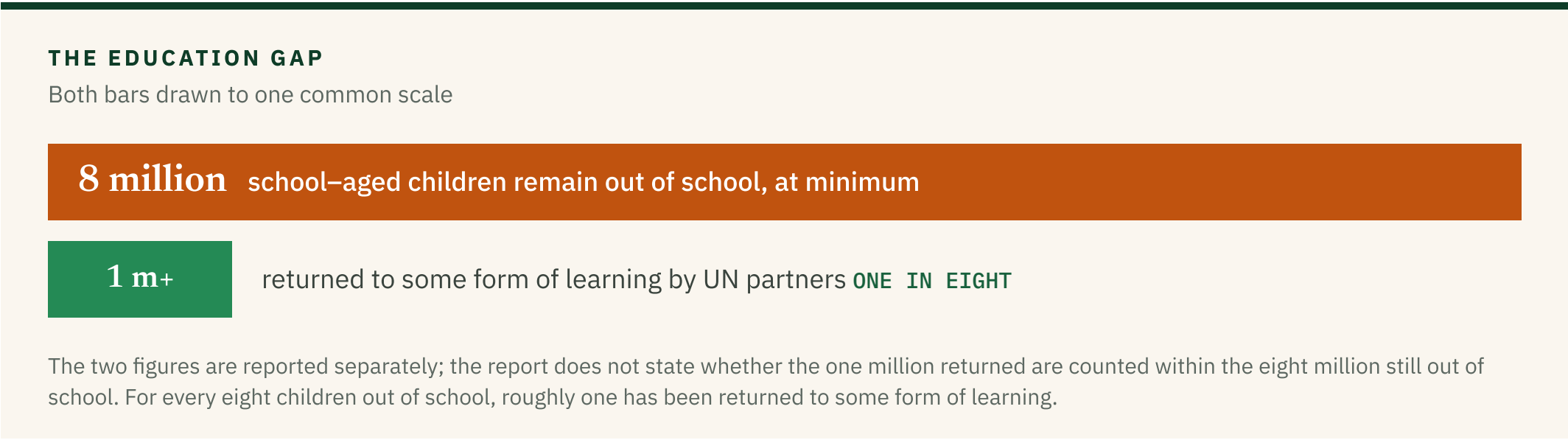


Figure 6. Education indicators reported by the UN. The attack and military-use counts accumulate since 2024 and are not confined to the reporting month.

KEY MESSAGE

Recovery of one million children into learning does not cover existing needs — eight million remain out of school.

SECTION IV

Documented Violations During August 2026

The following four sub-sections present the individual incident register for the reporting period. Each entry is recorded with its date, location, responsible actor where identified, and documented outcome. Entries are reproduced as monitored; where a source could not independently verify a detail, that limitation is stated.

INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY VIOLATION CATEGORY



Figure 6. Distribution of the 51 individually documented incidents in this issue by violation category. Bars are proportional to incident count, not to the number of persons affected — a single bombing incident accounts for more than 45 deaths.

DOCUMENTED MINIMUM OUTCOMES



NOTE ON FIGURES

The count of 160+ deaths is a documented minimum. Several incidents in this register record casualties without a specified number — including the drone strikes on El Fasher and Kabkabiya (10 August), the strikes on Mellit and Umm Kadada (15 August), the shelling of refugee camps on the Sudanese–Ethiopian border (31 July), and the attack on villages near Kauda (20 August). The true toll is therefore higher than any figure stated here.

SECTION IV · 4.1

Indiscriminate Bombing and Drone Attacks

Ten bombing and drone incidents were documented. The targets included a customary court in session, a night market, a fuel market, a local market, a mosque, a power substation, a bridge and a commercial truck.

DATE	LOCATION	ACTOR	DOCUMENTED OUTCOME
31 Jul 2026	El Obeid Air Base, North Kordofan	RSF	The Rapid Support Forces bombed El Obeid Air Base using drones, resulting in damage to Sudanese Armed Forces military equipment. Sources reported that one of the drones targeted a defensive system inside the base, destroying it. <i>The source was unable to independently verify this information.</i>
2 Aug 2026	Gharaa Al-Zawiya, North Darfur	SAF	More than 45 civilians were killed and others injured in an airstrike carried out by SAF aircraft targeting the headquarters of the customary court while it was in session. According to medical and local sources, the death toll included approximately 20 people from Gharaa Al-Zawiya, 11 from Kabkabiya, 2 from Gharaa Farjawiya and 7 from Qarqo , in addition to 5 people buried without identification , including two who were inside the court. The victims included women, children and several leaders of the local administration.
10 Aug 2026	El Fasher and Kabkabiya, North Darfur	SAF	Areas north and east of El Fasher were bombed by drones belonging to the Sudanese Armed Forces. The Al-Shati neighbourhood and western areas of Kabkabiya were also bombed by a drone, resulting in the destruction of some public facilities and an unspecified number of casualties .
12 Aug 2026	El Obeid, North Kordofan	RSF	Two civilians were killed — including a woman and a judicial employee — and six others were injured when the RSF targeted the city with several drones. One drone struck a location near the Al-Romani supermarket and the Farmers Bank, killing the woman who was inside the bank, as well as the employee, Ahmed Salah . The attack led to the suspension of work in the judiciary and the closure of some schools.
13 Aug 2026	Al-Darushab neighbourhood, Khartoum North, Khartoum	RSF	The RSF bombed the Darushab neighbourhood with drones, causing significant material damage to a major mosque and a power substation , resulting in a power outage across large parts of the area. The facades of several houses were also damaged.
13 Aug 2026	Jebel Sheikh and Bara, North Kordofan; the three cities of the capital	RSF	The RSF launched drone attacks on the three cities of the capital. On the morning of 13 August they also attacked the cities of Jebel Sheikh and Bara in North Kordofan, targeting Sudanese Armed Forces and Popular Resistance positions in Jebel Sheikh from three directions. No civilian casualties were reported as a result of these attacks.
15 Aug 2026	Mellit and Umm Kadada, North Darfur	Not specified	A number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded in drone strikes targeting the city of Mellit, including one strike on a gathering at a night market. The drone then returned and bombed again while the dead were being evacuated , resulting in further casualties. A drone strike also targeted a commercial truck loaded with onions in the city of Umm Kadada, killing and wounding civilians.
15 Aug 2026	Qaysan Province, Blue Nile	SAF	The Sudanese Armed Forces bombed the Khor Tamat (Bakuri) bridge , which connects Qaysan to the city of Damazin, in an attempt to slow the advance of the RSF. The bombing resulted in the bridge's destruction, isolating large areas and hindering access for residents and humanitarian aid .
27 Aug 2026	Adikonq area, West Darfur	SAF	Thirteen civilians were killed and others, including children, were wounded in a drone strike by the Sudanese Armed Forces targeting a fuel market in Adikonq, near the Chadian border. The airstrike resulted in the complete burning of the market and the spread of the flames to several civilian vehicles. The identities of some of the dead remain unknown due to the extent of the burns , and the search for missing persons continues.
Aug 2026	Balmaqo area, south of Qaysan Province, Blue Nile	SAF	Five civilians were killed and 31 others , including women and children, were injured in an airstrike by the Sudanese Armed Forces targeting the local market in the Balmaqo area.

Table 7. Indiscriminate bombing and drone attacks documented between 31 July and 31 August 2026. SAF — Sudanese Armed Forces; RSF — Rapid Support Forces. Attribution reflects the actor identified in the monitoring record.

SECTION IV · 4.2

Direct Killings and Targeting of Civilians

Twenty-one incidents of direct killing and targeting of civilians were documented. Entries 1–11 appear below; entries 12–21 continue on the following page.

#	DATE	LOCATION	ACTOR	DOCUMENTED OUTCOME
01	31 Jul	Al-Lira area near Kauda, South Kordofan	Otoro tribal group / SPLA-N	Four civilians killed , including an elderly man and two women, during armed clashes in the Al-Lira area between an armed group from the Otoro tribe and the Sudan People's Liberation Army–North. According to local sources, the clashes occurred amidst ongoing tension and conflict between the two sides in the area.
02	31 Jul	Sudanese refugee camps, eastern Sudan, near the Sudanese–Ethiopian border	Cross-border shelling	A number of people were killed when shells landed inside refugee camps, coinciding with clashes between Tigray regional forces and the Ethiopian army in the border region between Sudan and Ethiopia.
03	3–5 Aug	Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan	RSF	Four civilians killed in separate incidents over three days. The incidents included the killing of Walid al-Din al-Tayeb Omar, 20 , who was shot during an attempted arrest in the village of al-Sharati in the northern countryside of Al-Nuhud; the killing of Suleiman Muhammad Suleiman , known as “al-Jaqar,” in the village of Qaryoud in the southern countryside; and the killing of Ayman in the al-Thawra neighbourhood of Al-Nuhud city after he was shot.
04	6 Aug	Al-Tameed area, North Kordofan	RSF	Four people killed and others injured, and citizens' property looted, during an attack by an RSF unit on the al-Tameed area using motorcycles. The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that the attack was part of a series of attacks carried out by the RSF against citizens in the area.
05	7 Aug	Ambeda, Block 14, Omdurman	SAF Support Forces	A number of citizens were subjected to an armed attack by elements of the Sudanese Armed Forces Support Forces, resulting in the death of a truck driver who worked in the Karur market.
06	7 Aug	Near the city of Al-Abbasiya, South Kordofan	Unidentified gunmen	Two civilians killed and another injured during an armed robbery carried out by a group of gunmen on the evening of 7 August. According to sources, the group attacked the civilians, stealing their food, mobile phones and weapons, before attacking another group on the same road.
07	10 Aug	Kauda, Nuba Mountains	Unidentified gunmen	Catholic priest Yohanna Al-Amin and a member of his security detail were killed by gunmen who attacked the Holy Cross Parish as he was preparing to evacuate members of his congregation. The attack included looting the premises and seizing church medical supplies .
08	12 Aug	Umm Shajara village, Central Al-Qadarif locality, Al-Qadarif	Detained individual	A policeman and another person were killed , and four members of a security checkpoint were injured , when a hand grenade exploded inside the checkpoint. Security forces had detained the individual on suspicion of possessing prohibited narcotics and pills. While the force was proceeding with legal procedures and seizing the contraband, the individual resisted arrest and detonated the grenade, resulting in his death, the death of First Sergeant Qaddafi Adam Yahya , and injuries to four members of the checkpoint.
09	13 Aug	Border areas between Al-Firdous locality, East Darfur, and Al-Sunta locality, South Darfur	Habaniya / Rizeigat tribes	Approximately 16 people killed, including two women , in tribal clashes between members of the Habaniya and Rizeigat tribes. The clashes began after the killing of a person and escalated into armed confrontations, during which a number of cattle were stolen. Tribal leaders from both sides intervened to contain the tension and prevent the clashes from escalating.
10	13 Aug	Northeast of Jebra Sheikh, North Kordofan	SAF	Five civilians killed and more than ten others injured , including women and children, in an attack by Sudanese Armed Forces targeting farmers, herders and unarmed civilians in their homes, farms and grazing areas. Several civilians were also detained during the attack.
11	14 Aug	Jerf area, Mershing locality, South Darfur	Armed men	Farmer Amer Adam Ahmed was killed inside his farm by armed men after he refused to allow them to bring their livestock onto the property. A farmer reported that such incidents occur frequently in the area without the perpetrators being held accountable .

Table 8a. Direct killings and targeting of civilians, entries 1–11. Continues overleaf.

SECTION IV · 4.2 CONTINUED

Direct Killings – Entries 12–21

#	DATE	LOCATION	ACTOR	DOCUMENTED OUTCOME
12	Aug	Um Arda area, southwest of El Obeid, North Kordofan	RSF	Eighteen civilians killed and 17 others wounded during an attack by the Rapid Support Forces on the Um Arda area, according to the North Kordofan Humanitarian Aid Commissioner.
13	Aug	Khor Ramla area, South Darfur	Unidentified gunmen	A child and a woman were killed , and others were injured, when unidentified gunmen opened fire on a passenger vehicle travelling from Nyala to El Geneina. The gunmen attempted to rob the vehicle, and the driver refused to stop.
14	17 Aug	The road between the border town of Al–Tina and Ad–Dabba	Armed robbers	Activist and volunteer Idris Ibrahim , known as “Sadi,” was killed and others were injured in an armed robbery while travelling from the border town of Al–Tina to Ad–Dabba. A survivor reported that gunmen opened fire on the vehicle, killing Ibrahim and injuring others. Ibrahim worked in the emergency rooms in Al–Malha and with national and international organisations, most recently with Nada Al–Azhar.
15	17 Aug	Nyala, South Darfur	Armed group in RSF vehicles	Urologist Ammar Ahmed Al–Obeid was shot as he left the hospital where he works. He was targeted by gunfire from an armed group travelling in vehicles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. He sustained injuries to his hands and underwent several surgeries , and was transferred to a hospital in the city for treatment.
16	20 Aug	Kauda area, South Kordofan	SPLM–N	Civilians were killed and wounded, homes were burned, looted and property destroyed, and hundreds of residents were displaced as a result of an attack launched by forces affiliated with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North on several villages. The attack included heavy artillery shelling that targeted residential areas and camps for displaced people .
17	21 Aug	Jebel Issa town, Al–Malha locality, North Darfur	RSF–affiliated elements	Kulthoum Mohamed Jadu was killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by armed elements affiliated with the RSF. She was shot while they were firing heavily into the air before leaving the town. She was taken to Al–Malha Hospital but died before arrival .
18	22 Aug	Kalma IDP camp, Nyala, South Darfur	Armed men	Saleh Ismail , known as “Abu Karshola,” was killed inside his home in Kalma IDP camp after armed men stormed his house and opened fire. The incident comes amid escalating insecurity in the area.
19	23 Aug	Al–Haj Yousif area, East Nile, Khartoum	Joint Forces supporting the SAF	A young man named Idris was shot dead by three armed men from the Joint Forces Supporting the Sudanese Armed Forces following an altercation inside Al–Ban Jadid Hospital. The gunmen fired shots into the air before shooting Idris, killing him instantly .
20	24 Aug	Al–Qardoud and Abu Hamama areas, South Kordofan	SPLM–N (al–Hilu)	Twenty–seven people killed, including four children , and others, including women, injured in attacks carried out by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North, led by Abdel Aziz al–Hilu, on the Al–Qardoud and Abu Hamama areas, stemming from their conflict with the Otoro tribe. The attacks resulted in the displacement of large numbers of residents towards the Abu Hitan area and the city of Kadugli.
21	Aug	Abu Zaghouli Road, Blue Nile	Armed attackers	Three civilians killed, including a driver , and others injured in an armed attack involving looting and gunfire targeting a vehicle carrying passengers heading to residential areas 10, 11 and 12 in Qaysan Province. This incident occurred amidst recurring incidents of looting, killing and assault on the road .

Table 8b. Direct killings and targeting of civilians, entries 12–21. Continued from the preceding page.

PATTERN OBSERVED

Killings in this register were committed by **at least six distinct categories of actor** – state forces, the RSF, SPLM–N, tribal armed groups, allied “joint” and support forces, and unidentified gunmen – indicating a generalised breakdown of civilian protection rather than a single–perpetrator pattern.

TARGETED PROFESSIONS

Those killed or wounded include **a Catholic priest, a urologist, a humanitarian volunteer, a farmer, a truck driver and a police sergeant** – alongside women and children. Professional and humanitarian function offered no protection.

SECTION IV · 4.3

Custodial Death and Detention Conditions

DATE	FACILITY / LOCATION	DOCUMENTED CONDITIONS
26 Aug 2026	Port Sudan Prison, Red Sea State	A number of detainees began a hunger strike to protest their continued detention without due process or trial . Some were accused of opposing the war, others of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces. Some have been detained for years, and most suffer from chronic illnesses . Among the detainees is lawyer and human rights defender Mohamed Ezzeldin, who has been detained for two years .
Aug 2026	Kauda, South Kordofan — prisons run by SPLM–N	More than 15 detainees, including humanitarian workers , are facing harsh detention conditions in prisons run by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North. Visits are prohibited, some detainees with chronic illnesses are denied medication, and some are shackled , leading to a deterioration in their physical and mental health.
Circumstances of May 2026	Daqris Prison, west of Nyala, South Darfur	Three detainees were killed inside Daqris prison more than a year after their arrest. Released detainees reported that the three were killed inside the prison about three months ago, and their families were later informed of their deaths .

Table 9. Custodial deaths and detention conditions documented during the reporting period. The Daqris Prison entry concerns killings dated to circumstances of May 2026, reported during August.

DUE-PROCESS GUARANTEES RECORDED AS ABSENT



KEY MESSAGE

Three detainees were killed inside Daqris prison and their families learned of the deaths only afterwards — a custodial death without notification, investigation or accountability.

SUMMARY INSIGHT

Detention-related violations were recorded on **both sides of the conflict and in a third, movement-controlled jurisdiction** — government custody in Port Sudan, RSF-area custody at Daqris near Nyala, and SPLM–N custody at Kauda. No detaining authority documented in this period afforded detainees trial, visits or reliable medical care.

SECTION IV · 4.4

Arrest and Enforced Disappearance

NATIONAL FIGURE — AUGUST 2026, SUDAN

The **Ministry of Interior** announced that it had received **550 electronic reports of missing persons since 15 April 2026**. It emphasised that this number **does not include all those who have disappeared, been captured or detained by the Rapid Support Forces**, and that an official committee continues its work to address the cases of the disappeared and detained.

#	DATE	LOCATION	ACTOR	PERSONS AFFECTED AND CIRCUMSTANCES
01	30 Jul	Al-Dar area, South Kordofan	SPLM-N intelligence	Arrested four employees working with humanitarian organisations in Al-Dar area and took them to the movement's intelligence headquarters. The following day, a military force affiliated with the movement arrested Zakaria Suleiman Jana , a minister at the Sudanese Church of Christ, as he was leaving the church, before releasing him later that day.
02	3 Aug	Entrance to Wad Madani, Al-Jazirah	Sudanese Shield Forces	A security force arrested journalist Al-Rayah Essam as he was returning from a news assignment. He was stopped, forcibly removed from his vehicle and taken to an unknown location. His fate remains unknown as of the date of this report.
03	3 Aug	Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan	RSF	Arrested a number of citizens , accusing them of collaborating with the Sudanese Armed Forces. Citizens were also beaten with whips in the streets and markets. The RSF established nine military positions within the city's neighbourhoods. The Dar Hamar Emergency Room reported that Starlink networks were shut down in the city, although they remained available to those cooperating with the RSF.
04	5 Aug	Al-Da'in, East Darfur	RSF	Arrested activists Al-Sadiq Kashib and Bakheet Al-Sayir for participating in protests against the conversion of the Al-Zariba bus station into commercial units. This came a day after the arrest of media activist Hamdan Hasouba for posts alleging corruption related to the project.
05	Aug	Khartoum North	Not specified	Amira Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed remains in arbitrary detention after being accused of collaborating with the RSF. Her whereabouts are unknown , and there are concerns about her health, as she suffers from low blood sugar.
06	Aug	Zalingei, Al-Daein and Nyala — Central, East and South Darfur	RSF	Arrested Abdelkarim Yousef Osman, Mohamed Idris Khater and Yousef Idris , heads of civil administrations in Central, East and South Darfur states, and imprisoned them in the “Korea” prison in Nyala . They face charges of espionage for the Sudanese Armed Forces, administrative and financial irregularities, and incitement against the governor.
07	12 Aug	Kosti, White Nile	Security authorities	Arrested journalist Sawsan Mohamed Osman , reportedly on the orders of the governor of White Nile State, Qamar al-Din, because of a Facebook post . This constitutes a violation of freedom of expression and the press, and the right of journalists to practise their profession.
08	13 Aug	Berber, River Nile	Criminal Investigation Department	Detained journalist Qurashi Awad and took him to the Berber police station, based on a complaint filed by the Sudanese Intelligence Service under the 2007 Cybercrime Act . He was detained without investigation and later released.
09	21 Aug	Deim al-Nour neighbourhood, Al-Qadarif city, Al-Qadarif	Al-Qadarif authorities	Arrested the imam of a mosque in the Deim al-Nour neighbourhood after he spoke during the Friday sermon about the impermissibility of celebrating Army Day . This sparked objections from a number of worshippers, before the authorities intervened and took him into custody.

Table 10a. Arrest and enforced disappearance, entries 1–9. Continues overleaf.

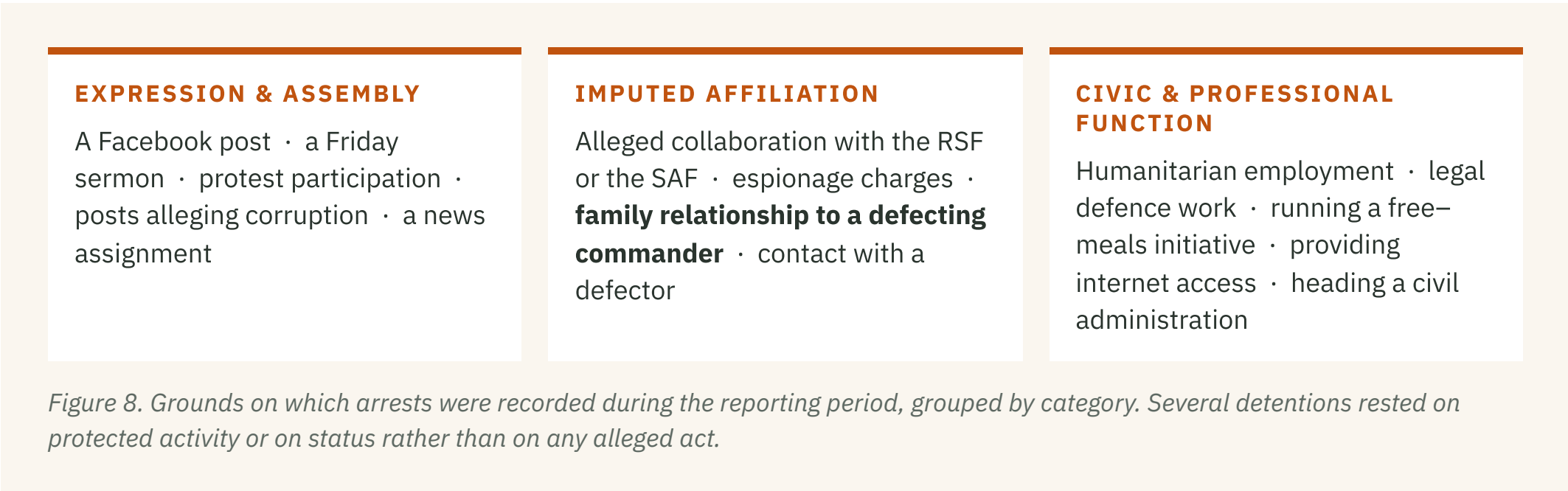
SECTION IV · 4.4 CONTINUED

Arrest and Disappearance – Entries 10–17

#	DATE	LOCATION	ACTOR	PERSONS AFFECTED AND CIRCUMSTANCES
10	Aug	Damazin, Blue Nile	Joint security cell	Conducted a series of arrests in Damazin, resulting in the detention of several individuals and three foreigners . Among those arrested was a person accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces and carrying out intelligence operations, as well as a person accused of trafficking narcotics.
11	18 Aug	Damazin, Blue Nile	Military intelligence	Arrested Muhaymin Faisal Adam al–Hassan at the Damazin cemetery while he was attending his cousin's funeral . His arrest was reportedly due to his familial ties to Major General al–Hassan Adam al–Hassan , a military commander who defected from Malik Agar's faction.
12	Aug	Wad Banda, West Kordofan	RSF	Arrested Sheikh Ismail Abu Seil Saeed , the imam of the Old Mosque, along with several young men . They also halted an initiative to provide free breakfast meals to those in need , claiming it lacked prior authorisation, and demanded the names of the participants.
13	Aug	Al–Tadamun neighbourhood, Al–Daein city, East Darfur	Armed men in a military vehicle	Arrested three traders, including Bashir Awad Al–Sayed, at gunpoint and took them to an unknown location. The arrests occurred amidst a surge in kidnappings and armed robberies targeting traders and money transfer operators in the city.
14	22 Aug	Umm Al–Badri area, north of Al–Nuhud city, West Kordofan	RSF	Arrested more than 10 young men during a raid on a Starlink internet service provider in the Umm Al–Badri area and imposed a fine of 5 million Sudanese pounds on the owner of the equipment. The Dar Hamar Emergency Room demanded the release of detainees, the protection of civilians, and guarantees of their access to means of communication.
15	23 Aug	Al–Daein city, East Darfur	RSF intelligence	Arrested Aboud Mohamed Salem Abu Hilal , a member of the Mahamid tribe in Al–Daein, on charges of communicating with Ali Rizq Allah “Al–Safna,” a defector from the RSF .
16	Aug	Northern State	“Security Cell”	Arrested lawyer Mohamed Suleiman Al–Jaali , then later released him. The arrest came amidst a pattern of intimidation targeting lawyers defending defendants in cases of crimes against the state by military formations known as the “Security Cell,” due to their professional activities.
17	Aug	Northern State — related judicial incident	Security agency / judiciary	A judge was suspended and referred for investigation after he dismissed charges against defendants accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces due to insufficient evidence, according to Article 141 of the Criminal Procedure Code . The decision followed a complaint filed by the security agency, amidst accusations of security interference in the judiciary and attempts to influence the course of justice .

Table 10b. Arrest and enforced disappearance, entries 10–17. Continued from the preceding page.

GROUNDS FOR ARREST RECORDED ACROSS THE REGISTER



A judge who dismissed charges for insufficient evidence was himself suspended and investigated – the rule of law reached into the courtroom.

SECTION V • 5.1

Patterns of Violation and Escalation

The August record is not a set of isolated events. Read together, the incident register and the humanitarian findings describe **three reinforcing mechanisms** by which civilian harm was produced during the month: the targeting of civilian gathering points, the removal of the infrastructure on which survival depends, and the closure of the civic and legal channels through which harm might be contested.

MECHANISM 01

Civilian gathering points as strike locations

Of ten documented bombing and drone incidents, the recorded impact points include **a customary court in session, a night market, a fuel market, a local market, a mosque, a bank and a commercial truck**. In Mellit on 15 August, **the drone returned to bomb a second time while the dead were being evacuated** — a sequence that places rescuers within the pattern of harm.

The consequence is that no civilian assembly — judicial, commercial, religious or funerary — can be treated as safe. Arrests at a cemetery during a funeral and at a mosque after a sermon extend the same logic into non–kinetic enforcement.

MECHANISM 02

Removal of survival infrastructure

Single strikes produced cascading service loss. The **El Obeid transformer** disabled water pumping, health facilities and communications simultaneously. The **Khor Tamat (Bakuri) bridge** isolated large areas and obstructed humanitarian access. The **Al–Daein referral hospital** was rendered inoperable by airstrikes; **Al–Darushab's power substation** and a major mosque were damaged in one attack.

Because these inputs are interdependent, restoring any one of them alone would not restore the service — the damage compounds faster than it can be repaired.

MECHANISM 03

Closure of civic and legal recourse

Seventeen arrest incidents targeted **journalists, lawyers, activists, clergy, humanitarian workers, traders and civil administration heads**. Detentions rested on a Facebook post, a Friday sermon, protest participation, humanitarian employment and, in one case, **a family relationship to a defecting commander**.

The suspension of a judge who dismissed charges for insufficient evidence marks the mechanism's furthest reach: the forum for contesting detention was itself disciplined. Aid centres and soup kitchens were closed in Blue Nile, and a free–meals initiative was halted in Wad Banda.

ESCALATION PROFILE ACROSS THE MONTH

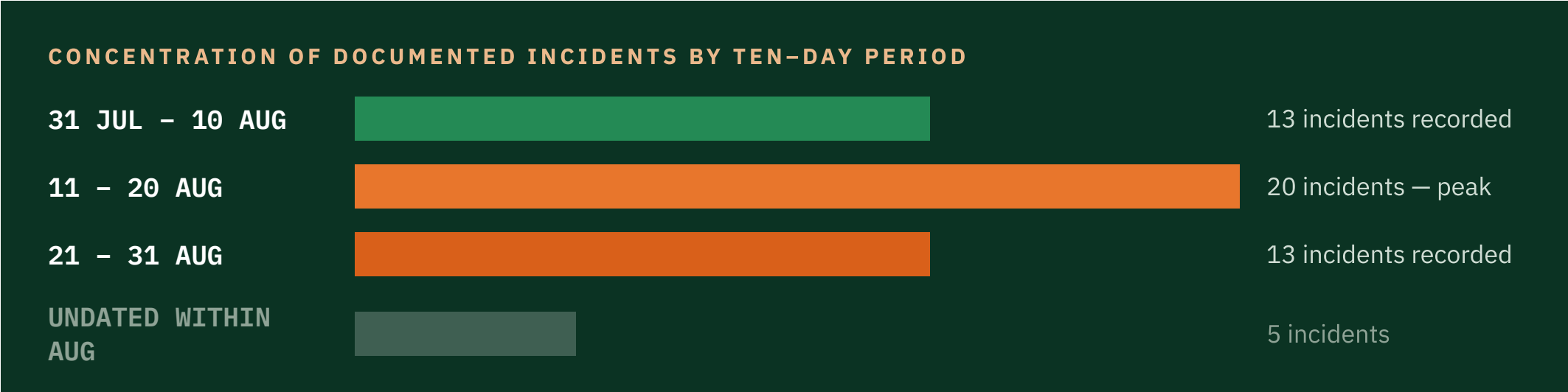


Figure 9. Distribution of the 51 documented incidents across the reporting period, derived from the dates recorded in Section IV. The mid-month peak coincides with the Blue Nile escalation around Qaysan and Kurmuk and the bridge destruction of 15 August. Five entries are dated to August without a specific day and are shown separately.

SECTION V • 5.2

Responsible Actors and Accountability Gaps

Responsibility for documented violations was distributed across **state forces, non–state armed movements, allied auxiliary formations, tribal armed groups and unidentified gunmen**. This distribution matters analytically: it means civilian protection failed not through the conduct of one belligerent but through the absence of any effective constraint on armed actors generally.

ATTRIBUTION ACROSS DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS

ACTOR	VIOLATION TYPES RECORDED	ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTED CONDUCT
Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and allied “joint” / support forces	Bombing · Killings · Infrastructure destruction	Airstrike on a customary court in session (45+ killed); drone strikes on El Fasher, Kabkabiya, the Adikonq fuel market (13 killed) and the Balmaqo market (5 killed, 31 injured); destruction of the Khor Tamat bridge; attack on farmers near Jebra Sheikh; killings in Omdurman and Al–Haj Yousif.
Rapid Support Forces (RSF)	Bombing · Killings · Arrest · Communications control	Drone attacks on El Obeid, Al–Darushab, Jebel Sheikh and Bara; killings in Al–Nuhud, al–Tameed and Um Arda (18 killed); public whipping of citizens; detention of civil administration heads in Nyala’s “Korea” prison; selective Starlink shutdown; a 5 million–pound fine on an internet provider.
Sudan People’s Liberation Movement / Army–North (SPLM–N / SPLA–N)	Killings · Displacement · Detention	Attacks on Al–Qardoud and Abu Hamama (27 killed, including four children); artillery shelling of residential areas and IDP camps near Kauda; clashes at Al–Lira; detention of 15+ persons including humanitarian workers, with visits prohibited and medication denied.
State security, intelligence and the “Security Cell”	Arrest · Custodial abuse · Judicial interference	Detention of journalists Al–Rayah Essam (fate unknown), Sawsan Mohamed Osman and Qurashi Awad; arrest of lawyer Mohamed Suleiman Al–Jaali; arrest of a mosque imam; Port Sudan Prison detentions without trial; suspension of a judge who dismissed charges for insufficient evidence.
Tribal armed groups	Killings · Property theft	Habaniya–Rizeigat clashes on the Al–Firdous / Al–Sunta border (approx. 16 killed, including two women), with cattle stolen; Otoro tribal group involvement in the Al–Lira clashes.
Unidentified gunmen	Killings · Robbery · Abduction	Killing of Catholic priest Yohanna Al–Amin and his guard, with church medical supplies seized; killing of a child and a woman near Khor Ramla; killing of volunteer Idris Ibrahim; killing of Saleh Ismail inside Kalma camp; abduction of three traders in Al–Daein.
Cross–border parties	Shelling	Shells landing inside Sudanese refugee camps in eastern Sudan during clashes between Tigray regional forces and the Ethiopian army.

Table 11. Attribution of documented conduct by actor category. Attribution reflects the actor named in the monitoring record; the report does not assign legal liability.

ACCOUNTABILITY GAPS EVIDENCED IN THE RECORD

IMPUNITY AS EXPECTATION A farmer in Mershing reported that killings of the kind that took Amer Adam Ahmed's life occur frequently without the perpetrators being held accountable. Recurrent looting and killing on the Abu Zaghouli road was likewise described as routine.	UNVERIFIABLE FATE Journalist Al–Rayah Essam's fate remained unknown at the date of reporting; Amira Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed's whereabouts were unknown. The Ministry of Interior conceded its 550 missing–person reports do not include all those disappeared or detained.	COMPROMISED REMEDY Detainees in Port Sudan held for years without trial resorted to hunger strike as their only available means of protest, while the judge who applied an evidentiary standard was suspended on a security complaint.
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Analytical implication: remedies addressed to a single belligerent will not restore protection. Constraint must be applied to every armed actor operating in these areas, and to the custodial and judicial institutions of all three governing authorities.

SECTION VI

Conclusions

The August 2026 report reveals the **continued exposure of civilians to multiple risks as a result of the armed conflict**, including killing, injury, displacement, detention, enforced disappearance and damage to civilian infrastructure, in addition to the decline in health and humanitarian services.

This coincided with **ongoing restrictions on access to aid, humanitarian work and human rights activities**, which exacerbated the suffering of residents in conflict-affected areas. The report also revealed **disparities in access to basic services and an increasing burden on displaced persons and the most vulnerable groups**, amidst ongoing violence and dwindling protection and support mechanisms.

WHAT THE MONTH'S RECORD ESTABLISHES

- 01

Civilian harm was systemic, not incidental

Fifty-one incidents were documented across 16 states and regions, attributable to at least six categories of armed actor. Protection failed generally rather than at the hands of one belligerent.
- 02

Service collapse compounded rather than accumulated

With 37% of health facilities out of service nationally, single strikes on a transformer or a bridge removed water, health, communications and aid access simultaneously. Cost became a second barrier alongside availability.
- 03

Displacement outpaced the capacity to receive it

Tawila hosts 707,000 displaced people while Red Crescent activities are suspended and food convoys diverted. Kalma's aid coverage fell from 64,000 to 35,000 families as 29 children died, most linked to malnutrition.
- 04

Recourse mechanisms were themselves curtailed

Journalists, lawyers, clergy, activists and humanitarian workers were detained; a judge who applied an evidentiary standard was suspended. Where remedy is disciplined, violations cannot be contested from within.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Documented events during the month indicate a continued expansion of humanitarian needs and a decline in the population's access to basic services and protection — coinciding with ongoing restrictions on humanitarian work and a deterioration in guarantees of fair trial and the rule of law.

SECTION VII

Recommendations

The report recommends an end to the targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law, an end to arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, and guarantees for the rights of detainees. It also recommends investigating violations and holding perpetrators accountable, ensuring unimpeded access for humanitarian aid and essential services to those affected, and strengthening the protection of women, children, humanitarian workers, journalists and human rights defenders.

#	RECOMMENDATION	PRIMARY ADDRESSEE	EVIDENTIARY BASIS IN THIS ISSUE
01	End the targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure	All parties to the conflict	Strikes on a customary court in session, night and fuel markets, a mosque, a power substation, a bridge and a referral hospital (Section 4.1)
02	Adhere to the rules of international humanitarian law	SAF, RSF, SPLM–N and all allied and auxiliary formations	Attribution of documented conduct across at least six categories of armed actor (Table 11)
03	End arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances	State security bodies, the “Security Cell,” RSF and SPLM–N	Seventeen documented arrest incidents; 550 missing–person reports acknowledged as incomplete (Section 4.4)
04	Guarantee the rights of detainees	All detaining authorities	Detention without trial in Port Sudan; prohibited visits, denied medication and shackling in Kauda; three deaths inside Daqris prison (Section 4.3)
05	Investigate violations and hold perpetrators accountable	National judicial authorities; regional and international mechanisms	Reports that killings recur without perpetrators being held accountable; suspension of a judge who dismissed charges for insufficient evidence (Section 5.2)
06	Ensure unimpeded access for humanitarian aid and essential services	All parties; state and local authorities	Closure of aid centres and soup kitchens in Blue Nile; diverted food convoys to Tawila; market, hospital and movement restrictions in El Nahud (Section 3.4)
07	Strengthen the protection of women and children	Health authorities; humanitarian agencies; all parties	47 maternal deaths in South Darfur; 2,250 cases of conflict–related sexual violence; 449 child malnutrition cases and 29 child deaths in Kalma; 8 million children out of school (Sections 3.6–3.7)
08	Strengthen the protection of humanitarian workers, journalists and human rights defenders	All parties; state security bodies	Detention of four humanitarian employees, three journalists and a lawyer; killing of a volunteer and a priest; shooting of a urologist (Sections 4.2, 4.4)

Table 12. The report's recommendations, with the primary addressee and the documented basis for each within this issue.

ACTIONABLE TAKEAWAYS FOR POLICYMAKERS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS

IMMEDIATE Restore the diverted food pipeline to Tawila and reinstate Kalma's reduced caseload. Prioritise anaesthetics and oxytocin resupply to Golo Hospital, and restore power to the El Obeid water system — each addresses a specifically documented failure.	STRUCTURAL Treat power, water, health and connectivity as one protected system, since strikes on any node disable the rest. Restrictions on communications — including selective Starlink shutdowns — should be addressed as a protection issue, not solely a technical one.	MONITORING PRIORITY Establish the fate of those whose whereabouts remain unknown — including journalist Al–Rayah Essam and Amira Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed — and secure independent access to Port Sudan, Daqris and Kauda detention facilities.
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ANNEX

Methodology Note and Source Register

BASIS OF DOCUMENTATION

This issue relies on **field monitoring and testimonies from reliable sources**, in addition to reports and data from regional and international organisations and other available sources.

Incidents are recorded with date, location, actor where identified, and documented outcome. Where a monitoring source could not independently verify a detail, that limitation is stated in the entry rather than omitted — as with the reported destruction of a defensive system at El Obeid Air Base on 31 July.

Where multiple estimates exist for the same event, **all reported figures are retained** rather than reconciled — as with the displacement from Serba locality, West Darfur, reported variously as approximately 6,650 persons from 11 villages, 5,135 from 10 villages and 5,975 from 7 villages.

INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES CITED IN THIS ISSUE

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Doctors Without Borders

United Nations (education reporting)

Federal Ministry of Health

South Darfur Ministry of Health

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Human Resources and Social Welfare

Sudanese Doctors Network

Dar Hamar Emergency Room · North Kordofan
Humanitarian Aid Commissioner · Kalma camp
administration

INTERPRETATION OF FIGURES

FIGURE TYPE	HOW IT SHOULD BE READ
Casualty counts	Documented minima. Several incidents record casualties without a specified number — including the drone strikes on El Fasher and Kabkabiya (10 August), Mellit and Umm Kadada (15 August), the shelling of refugee camps near the Ethiopian border (31 July) and the attack near Kauda (20 August). Aggregate totals therefore understate the true toll.
Displacement figures	Some entries are cumulative stocks (707,000 present in Tawila; 300,000 in Kalma; 200,000+ newly displaced in Kordofan since end–2025), others are single movements over days. Figure 3 distinguishes the two; they should not be summed.
Reporting periods	Not all figures are monthly. The 47 maternal deaths in South Darfur cover the first half of 2026; the 18 deaths in Um Dafuq cover seven months; Kalma malnutrition figures cover two months; the 2,250 sexual violence cases and the 550 missing–person reports cover the war and the period since 15 April 2026 respectively. Each period is stated at the point of use.
Projected caseloads	The HIV (13,401), hepatitis B (32,000) and hepatitis C (23,000) figures are Federal Ministry of Health projections to be recorded by 2026 , not incidents documented within the reporting month.
Prices	Stated in Sudanese pounds as reported. Sharp divergence between locations for the same commodity — a sack of millet at 35,000 in Kordofan and 600,000 in Al–Malha — reflects market fragmentation and route closure, not measurement error.
Incident distribution (Figure 9)	Derived from the dates recorded in Section IV. Counts incidents, not persons affected: a single bombing entry accounts for more than 45 deaths. Five entries dated to August without a specific day are shown separately.

Table 13. Guidance on the interpretation of quantitative material in this issue.

ATTRIBUTION AND LEGAL STANDING

Actor attribution throughout this report reflects the actor identified in the underlying monitoring record. The report documents conduct and does not assign legal liability; determinations of individual criminal responsibility are a matter for competent judicial authorities. Named individuals appear as recorded by monitoring sources, whether as victims, detainees or persons in official positions.