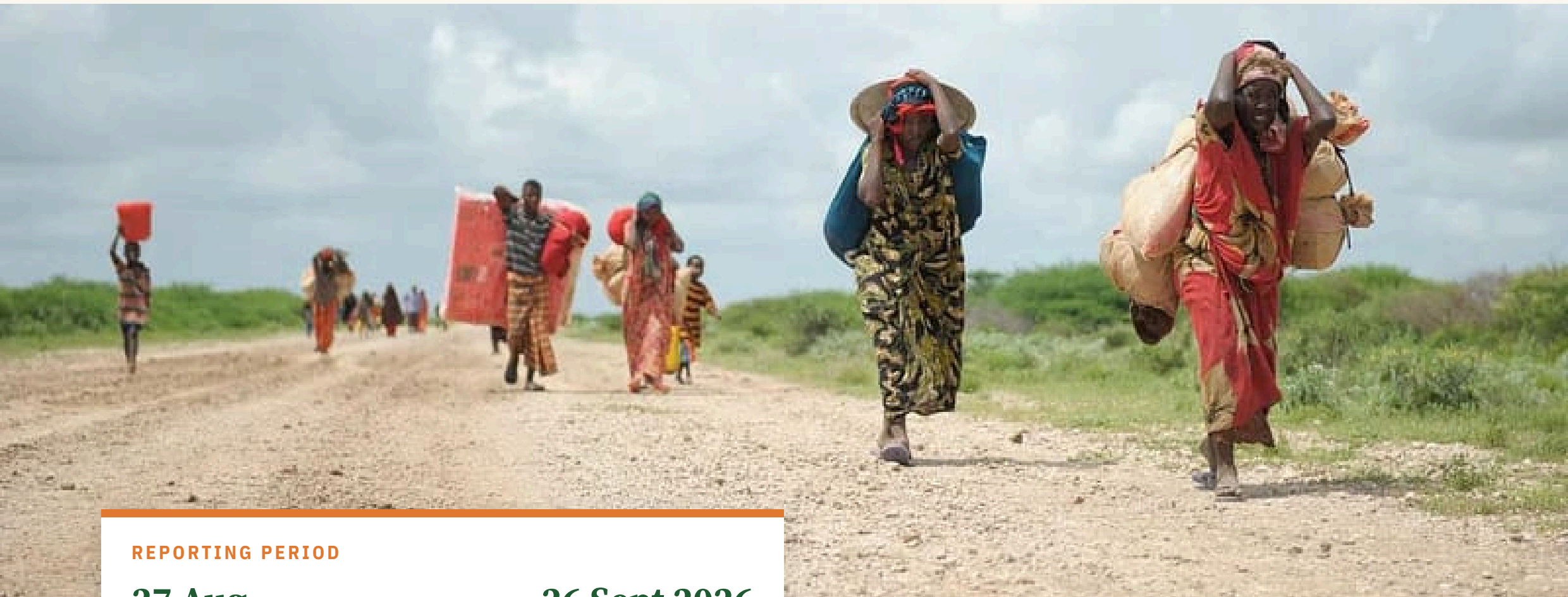


The Human Rights Situation in Sudan

September 2026

Conflict-related violations, humanitarian conditions, and the state of fundamental rights across Sudanese states.



Cvilians on the move carrying belongings. Displacement persisted across Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile.

REPORTING PERIOD

27 Aug — 26 Sept 2026

31 days of monitoring across Sudanese states and regions

THE MONTH IN FIGURES

Scale of need: bars drawn to one scale (WFP)

~20M

facing acute food insecurity

14M

displaced by the conflict

~200K

catastrophic food insecurity, bordering on famine

3,000+ DETAINEES

held across El Fasher detention sites, cut off from their families for nearly a year

37% HEALTH FACILITIES

in Sudan fully ceased operations due to funding cuts (MSF)

02

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Recommendations

SECTION 01

Executive Summary

AT A GLANCE · THE SCALE OF THE CRISIS

Sources: WFP; Early Warning Network; local civil authorities, as cited in the report.

~20 million

people facing acute food insecurity

14 million

people displaced by the conflict

~200,000

at catastrophic levels of food insecurity bordering on famine

9 areas

at credible risk of famine: seven in North Darfur, plus Dilling and Kadugli

10–20

deaths per day in Jebel Marra, Tawila and Ain Siro, declared in famine

NATIONAL SCALE

FAMINE FRONTLINE

THE MONTH IN FOUR POINTS

01 VIOLATIONS DOCUMENTED

The September 2026 report documents ongoing conflict-related violations across several Sudanese states, including killings, the targeting of civilians through shelling and drone strikes, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture, alongside deteriorating conditions in prisons and detention centers and unfair trials.

02 CASUALTIES & ARRESTS

During the month, the report recorded civilian casualties—both deaths and injuries—in Darfur, Kordofan, Khartoum, and Blue Nile, as well as continued arrests and enforced disappearances affecting civilians, activists, humanitarian workers, and journalists.

DARFUR KORDOFAN KHARTOUM BLUE NILE

03 HUMANITARIAN FRONT

On the humanitarian front, displacement persisted and basic needs expanded, compounded by worsening food insecurity and the risk of famine in several areas. Shortages of water, food, shelter materials, and medicines were accompanied by outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and dengue fever, as well as malnutrition, with women and children being particularly affected.

CHOLERA MALARIA DENGUE MALNUTRITION

04 SERVICES & LIVING CONDITIONS

The report also documents the decline of health services, damage to health and educational facilities, and continued restrictions on humanitarian operations. Furthermore, it highlights deteriorating living and security conditions in several states, reflecting the ongoing direct impact of the conflict on civilian lives and fundamental rights.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS RECORDED THIS MONTH, GROUPED BY THE RIGHT AFFECTED

RIGHT TO LIFE Attacks on civilians

- 01 Killings of civilians
- 02 Shelling and drone strikes

LIBERTY & SECURITY OF PERSON Detention and custody

- 03 Arbitrary arrests
- 04 Enforced disappearances
- 05 Torture
- 06 Conditions in prisons and detention centers

JUSTICE & ACCESS Due process and relief

- 07 Unfair trials
- + Restrictions on humanitarian operations

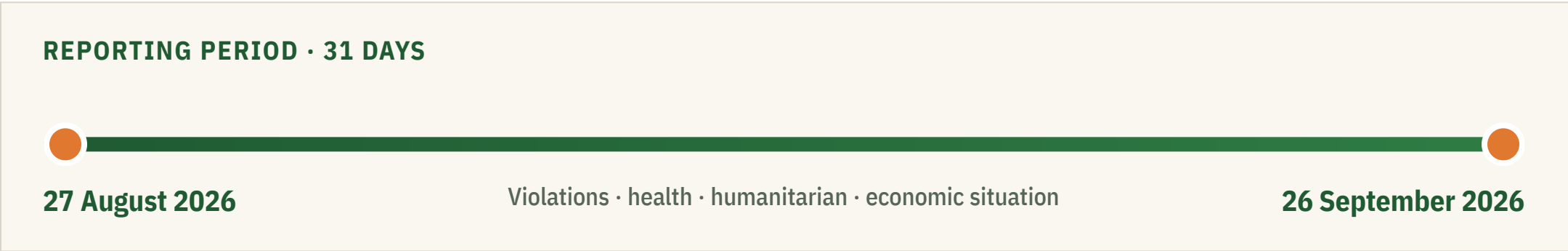
KEY MESSAGE

“...deteriorating living and security conditions in several states, reflecting the ongoing direct impact of the conflict on civilian lives and fundamental rights.”

SECTION 02

Introduction

This report is issued amid the ongoing armed conflict in Sudan and its escalating impact on civilian lives, humanitarian conditions, and fundamental rights. Covering the period from 27 August to 26 September 2026, the report tracks key developments and violations across various states and regions, alongside the conflict-related health, humanitarian, and economic situation. The report draws upon facts and testimonies documented during the period, aiming to present a picture of the situation of civilians, the violations they endured, and the humanitarian and service-related challenges faced by conflict-affected areas.



Report Methodology and Patterns of Violations

The report relies on field monitoring and testimonies from reliable sources, alongside reports and data from regional and international organizations and other available sources. It documents various patterns of violations associated with the armed conflict.

EVIDENCE BASE



PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS DOCUMENTED

#	Pattern of violation	#	Pattern of violation
1	Killings	5	Violations within detention facilities
2	Targeting of civilians and civilian objects	6	Displacement and forced relocation
3	Shelling	7	Targeting based on political or social affiliation
4	Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance	8	Violations affecting women, children, and other groups most impacted by the conflict

Table 1. The eight patterns of violations associated with the armed conflict that the report documents.

SECTION 03 · FINDINGS

Findings

Health and Humanitarian Situation: Food Insecurity and Famine

From a humanitarian perspective, difficult conditions persisted throughout September, marked by ongoing displacement, shortages of food, water, and shelter materials, and expanding humanitarian needs. The Early Warning Network warned of a credible risk of famine in seven areas of North Darfur, as well as in Dilling and Kadugli in South Kordofan. This risk stems from ongoing conflict, blockades, and disruptions to roads and supply lines, compounded by delayed and irregular rainfall and a late start to the agricultural season in North Darfur, North Kordofan, and parts of Blue Nile and Al-Qadarif states.

Area at credible risk of famine	State
Seven areas	North Darfur
Dilling	South Kordofan
Kadugli	South Kordofan

Table 2. Famine-risk warning issued by the Early Warning Network.

DRIVERS OF FAMINE RISK

CONFLICT-DRIVEN

Ongoing conflict; blockades; disruptions to roads and supply lines

CLIMATE & SEASON

Delayed and irregular rainfall; late start to the agricultural season in North Darfur, North Kordofan, and parts of Blue Nile and Al-Qadarif

FAMINE DECLARED LOCALLY

Civil authorities in the Jebel Marra, Tawila, and Ain Siro areas—along with camps for the displaced—reported that the region has entered a state of famine. They reported **10 to 20 deaths daily** due to malnutrition, a lack of medicines, and disease outbreaks, alongside blocked aid convoys, water contamination, and agricultural failure.

SCALE OF NEED — WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

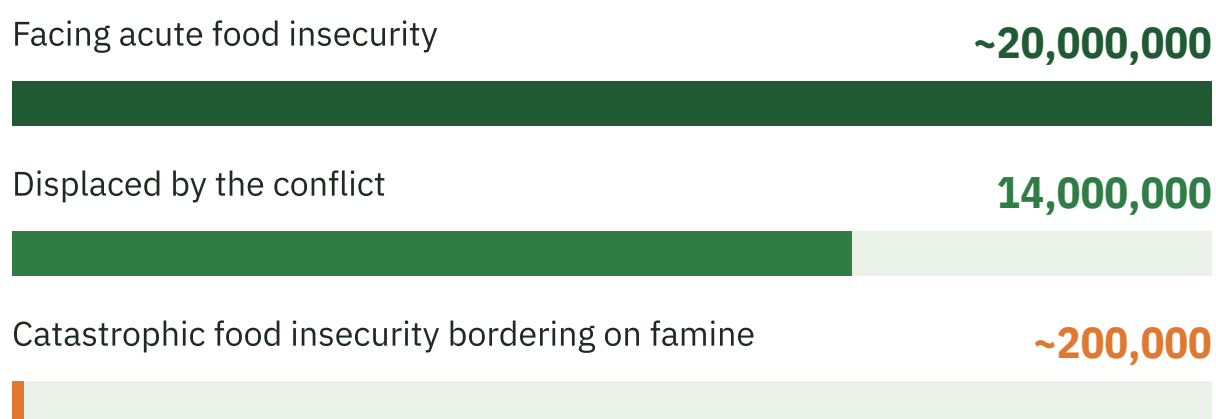


Figure 1. WFP-reported figures drawn to a common linear scale: the catastrophic caseload is about 1% of the acutely food-insecure population.



Illustrative image: a WFP food convoy in North Darfur (UN Photo, archive). Blocked aid convoys were among the causes cited for famine deaths.

INSIGHT

Famine risk is being driven by access denial as much as by climate: blockades and broken supply lines coincide with a failing agricultural season.

FINDINGS · HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Displacement: New Arrivals and Overcrowded Sites

Location	State	Displaced population	Conditions reported
Karnoi	North Darfur	More than 2,852 families, arriving over a two-week period	Shortages of food, water, shelter materials, and medicines; many were forced to shelter in the open, in wadis, or in schools and makeshift shelters.
Tawila	North Darfur	634 families (approx. 3,407 people) since the beginning of September	Shortages of food, water, medicine, shelter, and healthcare. A fire at the “Al-Omda” site destroyed 30 homes, forcing affected families to relocate to open areas.
Abu Jubayhah	South Kordofan	57,880 displaced persons across 62 sites	Mostly women and children; some living in tents smaller than 10 square meters.
Abigo, Balang & Qambrada → Kurmuk	Blue Nile	1,690 people (338 families)	New displacement during September.
Qaysan villages → Bau	Blue Nile	325 people	New displacement during September.
Bakori → Roseires	Blue Nile	685 people	New displacement during September.
Blue Nile State (cumulative)	Blue Nile	99,277 (19,497 families) since the beginning of the year	Total displaced in the state in 2026 to date.
Areas controlled by the SPLM-North	Blue Nile	42,271 displaced persons	Threat of hunger and disease amid shortages of food, water, shelter, and healthcare; many living in the open.
Umm Badir → Sheikan & Omdurman	North Kordofan	Approx. 3,650 people, 20–22 September	Displacement over three days.
Al-Mina Al-Barri (Land Port) camp, El Obeid	North Kordofan	About 9,000 displaced families	Limited access to basic services.

Table 3. Displacement movements and sites documented during the reporting period.

DISPLACED PERSONS BY SITE OR MOVEMENT (INDIVIDUALS)

Blue Nile, cumulative 2026		99,277
Abu Jubayhah		57,880
SPLM-N areas, Blue Nile		42,271
Umm Badir → Sheikan/Omdurman		3,650
Tawila (since 1 Sept)		3,407
→ Kurmuk		1,690
→ Roseires		685
→ Bau		325

Figure 2. Entries reported in individuals only; family-based figures (Karnoi, El Obeid) are shown at right. Green = cumulative/large sites; orange = new movements.

SUMMARY INSIGHTS

2,700
people newly displaced within Blue Nile in September (1,690 + 325 + 685)

~200
families per day arriving in Karnoi (2,852+ families in two weeks)

9,000
families at El Obeid’s Land Port camp with limited basic services

FINDINGS · HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Water, Aid Capacity and Disease Outbreaks

The water crisis has spread to other areas.

EL OBEID · NORTH KORDOFAN

~1,000
pounds per water
jerrycan

~12,000
pounds per barrel

DAMAYA TUMAIT · BELEIL, SOUTH DARFUR

Drinking water deteriorated due to low rainfall and receding water levels in wadis and water catchments, forcing residents to rely on unsafe water sources.

AL-AFAD CAMP · NORTHERN STATE

A fire at the camp injured several people and destroyed **over 100 tents**.

DECLINING HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE CAPACITY

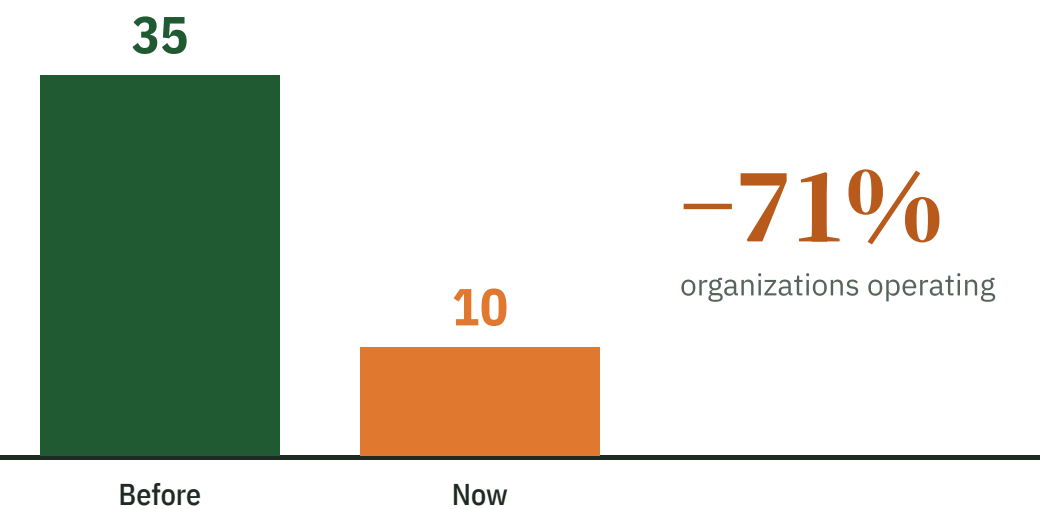


Figure 3. Organizations operating in the Um Rakuba camp, Al-Qadarif, fell from 35 to 10.

WARNING · IOM

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) warned that stocks of shelter materials, sanitation supplies, and relief items would be exhausted by the end of September.

HEALTH: DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Regarding health, services have deteriorated due to shortages of medicines, medical supplies, and personnel, alongside the spread of diseases and epidemics.

Location	Disease	Reported situation
West Kordofan — Um Jak, Humayr Um Taqula and neighboring villages	CHOLERA	Eight deaths and 40 cases within 48 hours, amid a lack of medical staff, life-saving medicines, intravenous fluids, and isolation centers.
East Darfur — hospitals	SUSPECTED CHOLERA	Five suspected cholera cases arrived from North Kordofan. Measures were subsequently taken regarding isolation, treatment, entry-point monitoring, case referral, water sterilization, sanitation improvements, and the stockpiling of cholera-control supplies.
Tawila, North Darfur	DENGUE MALARIA	Cases of dengue fever and a rise in malaria cases were recorded.
Blue Nile region	DENGUE	A marked increase in dengue fever cases, accompanied by fatalities and mounting pressure on hospitals and health centers—exacerbated by shortages and high prices of medicines and intravenous fluids, as well as limited measures to curb the disease’s spread.

Table 4. Disease outbreaks reported during September 2026.

FINDINGS · HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Collapse of Health Services and Facilities

ATTACKS ON AND LOSS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

SODARI · NORTH KORDOFAN

50,000+

families previously served before the war

In September, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacked and looted the rural hospital in Sodari, destroying its infrastructure and medical equipment. This rendered the facility inoperable and deprived civilians of essential health services.

EL NAHUD · WEST KORDOFAN

Denied

access to the referral hospital

Access to basic medical care also declined elsewhere: most civilians were denied access to the referral hospital after it was almost exclusively dedicated to treating casualties from military operations, forcing them to seek care at the Al-Samani Health Center.

ZALINGEI & ROKERO · CENTRAL DARFUR

+22.5%

hospital admissions at supported facilities

The closure of primary care centers in Zalingei and Rokero led to a 22.5% increase in hospital admissions at supported facilities.



REMAINING LIFELINES: SERVICES SUSTAINED IN ABU JUBAYHAH, SOUTH KORDOFAN

Provider	Services delivered	Reach
Doctors Without Borders (MSF)	Supply of water, alongside services for treating malaria and malnutrition, as well as maternal care, vaccination, and emergency response	1,000,000+ liters of water
Water network rehabilitated with UNICEF support	Safe water provision	~25,000 people daily, incl. ~5,000 displaced

Table 5. Humanitarian health and water services documented in Abu Jubayhah.

INSIGHT

Health access is being eroded from three directions at once: direct attacks on facilities, military repurposing of hospitals, and funding-driven closures—leaving a handful of actors carrying entire caseloads.

FINDINGS · GROUPS MOST AFFECTED

Situation of Women and Children

Situation of Women

Women—particularly pregnant and breastfeeding mothers—have been affected by shortages of food, healthcare, and basic services.

Location	Situation documented
Al-Malha, North Darfur	Approximately 1,350 pregnant and breastfeeding women are suffering from malnutrition, alongside widespread anemia, diarrheal diseases, a lack of medicines, and an absence of humanitarian organizations.
Kalma camp, South Darfur	Pregnant and breastfeeding women are suffering from severe malnutrition and facing risks during pregnancy and childbirth due to nutritional deficiencies and a lack of medical care, compounded by limited access to food, clean water, and basic services.
Al-Daein, East Darfur	The Al-Tadamon Hospital for Women and Obstetrics—a facility specializing in Caesarean sections and complicated deliveries—has ceased operations. It previously handled 10 to 12 cases daily —mostly critical ones—from eight localities and neighboring states, whereas the cost of a Caesarean section in the private sector has reached approximately one million Sudanese pounds .
Jebel Marra — area controlled by the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed al-Nur	A pregnant woman died due to the lack of necessary medical treatment and care.

Table 6. Documented conditions affecting women, September 2026.

Situation of Children

AL-MALHA, NORTH DARFUR: CHILDREN WITH MALNUTRITION



~6,200 children with malnutrition **1,500** with severe acute malnutrition (24%)

Figure 5. Each square ≈ 100 children; orange = severe acute malnutrition.

BLUE NILE: DISPLACED IN SPLM-N-CONTROLLED AREAS



57% of 42,271 displaced persons are children

Figure 6. “Others” is derived (42,271 – 24,266).

Approximately 6,200 children in Al-Malha, North Darfur, are suffering from malnutrition—including 1,500 with severe acute malnutrition—alongside the prevalence of tuberculosis, anemia, diarrheal diseases, and a shortage of medicines. Cases of severe malnutrition and other illnesses have also been recorded among displaced children arriving in Karnoi, North Darfur, amid overcrowding and shortages of clean water and basic necessities.

In Blue Nile, 42,271 displaced persons in areas controlled by the SPLM-N—including 24,266 children—face the threat of hunger and disease amid shortages of food, water, shelter, and healthcare; many are living in the open, increasing the risk of waterborne, environmental, and mosquito-borne diseases.

FINDINGS · SITUATIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL

Deterioration Across Four Regions

Dimension	White Nile	Darfur	Eastern Sudan	Blue Nile
Security	●	●	●	●
Health / disease	●	●	—	●
Prices / economy	●	—	●	●
Water / electricity	●	—	●	—
Displacement	●	●	—	●

Table 7. Matrix of deterioration reported per region (● = reported this month; — = not mentioned in the state-level narrative).

White Nile State

White Nile State is witnessing a deterioration in services and humanitarian conditions, characterized by medicine shortages and soaring prices. A lack of oxygen at Tendelti Hospital resulted in the **deaths of two newborns on 12 September**, alongside shortages of dialysis supplies in Kosti and Rabak. Security has also deteriorated, with the emergence of armed gangs robbing citizens—including documented incidents of robbery and assault in Kosti. The state is experiencing sharp increases in the prices of goods and medicines, as well as disruptions to drinking water and electricity supplies. Meanwhile, displaced persons are suffering from overcrowding, shortages of food and water, and the spread of disease.

Darfur States

Security and humanitarian conditions in Darfur deteriorated during September. Clashes persisted in North Darfur—particularly in Um Baru—causing population displacement to other areas and into Chad, while tribal fighting erupted in Gereida, South Darfur. Parts of North Darfur also experienced poor rainfall and a scarcity of pasture, impacting agriculture and livestock rearing. These challenges coincided with deteriorating health conditions, the spread of various diseases, and rising malnutrition rates in certain areas.

Eastern Sudan States

During September, the Eastern Sudan region witnessed a deterioration in economic and security conditions. This was marked by rising prices for basic commodities, declining purchasing power, and prolonged water and electricity outages, resulting in crises regarding bread and transportation, as well as the disruption of various economic activities and trades. In the city of Kassala, the “Women’s Market” was forcibly dismantled, adversely affecting low-income women and their livelihoods. Meanwhile, in Al-Qadarif, several neighborhoods saw peaceful protests on 20 September against deteriorating living conditions and high prices, with demands for the provision of food, fuel, and essential services; these protests were followed by a wave of arrests targeting participants, as well as civil and humanitarian activists.

Blue Nile State

Security and humanitarian conditions in the Blue Nile region deteriorated during September due to escalating military operations in Kurmuk and Geissan, which triggered mass displacement amid shortages of shelter, food, medicine, and basic services. Health conditions also worsened as various diseases spread and health facilities faced immense strain, compounded by rising prices for goods and medicines and mounting economic pressure on the population.

FINDINGS · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

Shelling and Drone Attacks (1 of 2)

30
AUG

Dilling City, South Kordofan

A truck driver was killed and two others were injured when Rapid Support Forces (RSF) drones targeted two World Food Programme (WFP) trucks traveling from Dilling to Kadugli to transport humanitarian aid. The attack resulted in the destruction of over 50 metric tons of food supplies intended for approximately 5,800 people, despite the trucks clearly displaying WFP logos and flags.

RSF 1 KILLED · 2 INJURED HUMANITARIAN AID

31
AUG

Jafawa Village, southwest of El Obeid City, North Kordofan

Four civilians from the same family—including two women and a child—were killed in an aerial bombardment by Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) aircraft targeting the village. The victims were: Abdullah Yusuf Abdul-Majid; his wife, Maryam Mohammed Mahdi; his niece, Fatima Ahmed Ali; and his grandson, Hussein Abdullah.

SAF 4 KILLED AERIAL BOMBARDMENT

8
SEPT

Um Rawaba Court, North Kordofan

Eighteen civilians were killed and others injured when an RSF drone targeted the Um Rawaba Court.

RSF 18 KILLED · OTHERS INJURED

Some of the victims — Um Rawaba Court	Sex	Name	Sex
Luqman Mohammed Idris	Male	Maryam Mohammed Ahmed	Female
Qaydum Daldum	Male	Mohammed Al-Fatih Mubarak	Male
Amna Hassan Rabit	Female	Abbas Mohammed Al-Hassan	Male
Muhsin Omar Adam	Male	Jamila Azraq	Female
Fatima Yusuf Al-Daqil	Female	Siddiq Fadlallah Mohammed Bashir	Male
Mohammed Hamza Ahmed	Male		

Table 8. Eleven of the eighteen victims named in the report (7 male, 4 female).

8
SEPT

Outskirts of Nyala, South Darfur

Journalist Abdul Rahman Mohammed Abkar, an employee of the South Darfur State Radio and Television Corporation, was killed, and two of his children were critically injured, following a drone strike—believed to have been launched by the Sudanese Armed Forces—while he was near his home in the Karari neighborhood of Nyala.

SAF (BELIEVED) 1 KILLED · 2 CHILDREN INJURED JOURNALIST

8
SEPT

Wadi Qasimba area, north of Karnoi, North Darfur

Mukhtar Saboun Bakr and Ahmed Saboun Bakr were killed, several civilians were injured, and a large number of livestock perished following drone strikes targeting a livestock herding group in the area.

UNATTRIBUTED 2 KILLED · SEVERAL INJURED

9
SEPT

El Obeid, North Kordofan

A guard at the College of Developmental and Technological Sciences was killed after the college was struck by a drone belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

RSF 1 KILLED EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

FINDINGS · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

Shelling and Drone Attacks (2 of 2)

9 SEPT	Omdurman, Khartoum, and Khartoum North (Bahri) Four people, including three children, were killed and others injured in drone strikes targeting areas in Omdurman, Khartoum, and Khartoum North. UNATTRIBUTED 4 KILLED INCL. 3 CHILDREN
12 SEPT	Adekong, Sali'a, and Kulbus, West Darfur Ten civilians were killed and others injured in drone strikes carried out by the Sudanese Armed Forces, targeting the areas of Adekong, Sali'a, and Kulbus. The raids struck a fuel market in Adekong—causing a fire and injuring several civilians—as well as a civilian gathering at the Sali'a market in Jebel Moon Locality; injuries to citizens were also reported in Kulbus. SAF 10 KILLED · OTHERS INJURED MARKETS
13 SEPT	Al-Damazin City, Blue Nile State Five civilians were killed and others injured when four fuel stations in Al-Damazin were targeted by drones belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The attacks also affected other areas of the city, including the vicinity of the airport, a military hospital, and fuel stations. RSF 5 KILLED · OTHERS INJURED
15 SEPT	Vicinity of the Setit River Dam, Al-Qadarif State Two drones destroyed a Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) jamming system near the Setit River Dam after directly striking the system's vehicles. UNATTRIBUTED MILITARY TARGET
20 SEPT	El Obeid City, North Kordofan State Four drones targeted sites in El Obeid, including the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) command headquarters and the Ministry of Finance. UNATTRIBUTED 4 DRONES
25 SEPT	El Obeid City, North Kordofan Three civilians were killed and 20 others injured in shelling by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that targeted civilian locations in the northern and central parts of El Obeid. RSF 3 KILLED · 20 INJURED SHELLING
27 SEPT	Sheikan Locality, North Kordofan Drone strikes destroyed two book warehouses, damaging approximately 292,000 textbooks and revision guides—covering Arabic, mathematics, and other educational materials—intended for children in the West Bara, Bara, and Umm Dam areas in preparation for the new school year scheduled to begin in October 2026. UNICEF reported the incident. UNATTRIBUTED ~292,000 TEXTBOOKS EDUCATION
28 SEPT	Northwest of El Obeid, North Kordofan One person was killed and 10 others were injured by drones belonging to the Rapid Support Forces that targeted a sports field northwest of El Obeid. RSF 1 KILLED · 10 INJURED

50

civilian deaths recorded across the 14 shelling and drone incidents documented (pages 10–11). Attacks struck aid convoys, a court, markets, fuel stations, a college, a sports field and textbook warehouses.

FINDINGS · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

Direct Killings and Targeting of Civilians

30
AUG

Libya Market (“Abu Zaid”), Omdurman

Citizen Salah Siddiq Abkar, a resident of Dar Al-Salam (Block 28), was killed after being shot by gunmen while at the mill he owned and operated in Libya Market—an area where armed groups of mobilized recruits and forces supporting the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) are deployed.

1 KILLED

GUNMEN

2
SEPT

Al-Daein City, East Darfur

Livestock trader Abdullah Silk and citizen Mohammed Ahmed Jayyid were killed after being shot by unidentified gunmen near the cemetery, south of the Al-Bursa Market, following Maghrib prayers. Al-Daein is currently witnessing a deployment of Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

2 KILLED

UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN

4
SEPT

Dilling (Al-Dalanj) City, South Kordofan

Five civilians, including a child, were killed and eight others injured by artillery shelling targeting residential neighborhoods and civilian sites in the city. The Sudan Doctors Network attributed the attack to forces from the SPLM (Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction) and the Rapid Support Forces. The shelling also resulted in the destruction of several homes and damage to property.

SPLM (AL-HILU) & RSF

5 KILLED · 8 INJURED

7
SEPT

El Fasher City, North Darfur

Fathi Adam Makin, the Nazir (tribal chief) of the Mararit tribe, was killed in El Fasher. His tribe and the local tribal association held the Rapid Support Forces responsible for his death.

RSF (HELD RESPONSIBLE)

1 KILLED

24
SEPT

The desert road leading to the Al-Dabba area, North Darfur State

Several civilians were killed in an ambush laid by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) against a group of citizens who were searching for missing persons on the road to Al-Dabba.

RSF

18 VICTIMS NAMED

AMBUSH

25
SEPT

Kadil Village, North Darfur

Teacher Ahmed Ishaq Tabn was killed in Kadil village, North Darfur State, after being attacked by gunmen inside his farm.

1 KILLED

GUNMEN

Victims of the ambush on the road to Al-Dabba, 24 September 2026 (F = female; all others male)		
Eimi Jumaa Bakr (F)	Al-Muizz Jaqad Safi Musa	Farah Hammo Hamid Manis (F)
Yasser Mur Wadi	Mohammed Hassan Bakr	Anwar Ajab Al-Dour Saleh
Hamada Bakhit Saleh	Ismail Salem Hajar Qani	Adam Saleh Dubu
Yacoub Elias Baraka	Abdallah Ahmed Mohammed Nuk	Mustafa Mansour Mohammed Dudu
Mohammed Youssef Shammu	Abdallah Mohammed Ahmed Nuk	Mohammed Ishaq Othman Dafallah
Adam Mohammed Ismail	Adam Khamis Haroun	Abdellatif Abdallah Senin

Table 9. The 18 victims named in the report (16 male, 2 female).

FINDINGS · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

Killings, Torture, and Conditions in Prisons and Detention Centers

9
SEPT

Abu Karshola, South Kordofan

Citizen Abdul Rahman Al-Najoumi was subjected to torture and severe beatings during nine days of detention by Military Intelligence. He was released after signing a pledge not to write or comment on social media. Military Intelligence had arrested him for commenting on a Facebook post criticizing the performance of the Sudanese Armed Forces in confronting armed looting groups around the city of Abu Karshola.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

TORTURE

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

11
SEPT

Shala Prison, El Fasher, North Darfur

Health and humanitarian conditions for detainees at Shala Prison deteriorated amid the spread of disease, a lack of medication, and an absence of medical care. Sources reported that hundreds of civilians had been transferred to the prison from various detention centers in El Fasher. Some detainees were suffering from symptoms suspected to be tuberculosis—in the absence of diagnostic facilities—and deaths due to disease and starvation had been recorded during the preceding months.

DEATHS IN CUSTODY (PRIOR MONTHS)

SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS

18
SEPT

Mandi Garrison, South Kordofan

Two civilians from the Atoro tribe, Anas Daldoum Ali and Khader Qaidoum Hilal, were killed after a force from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) opened fire on them while they were being held at the Mandi garrison.

SPLM-N

2 KILLED IN CUSTODY

20
SEPT

Shala Prison, El Fasher, North Darfur

Humanitarian volunteer Al-Tayeb Al-Toum Mursal was killed while in the custody of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) at Shala Prison. The Sudan Doctors Network reported that more than 3,000 detainees are being held across Shala Prison, various other prisons, private homes used as detention centers, and buildings belonging to El Fasher University. They face dire health and humanitarian conditions and have been cut off from communication with their families for nearly a year.

RSF

1 KILLED IN CUSTODY

HUMANITARIAN VOLUNTEER

EL FASHER DETENTION NETWORK

3,000+

detainees, cut off from their families for nearly a year (Sudan Doctors Network)

PLACES OF DETENTION REPORTED

Shala Prison

Various other prisons

Private homes used as
detention centers

Buildings of El Fasher
University

Three civilians were killed in custody this month (Mandi garrison and Shala Prison).

FINDINGS · DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance

“UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan, **Clementine Nkweta-Salami**, warned of the rising number of humanitarian workers detained by non-state armed groups. She called for their immediate and unconditional release, emphasizing that their detention endangers their lives and obstructs humanitarian operations. UN Spokesperson **Stéphane Dujarric** also reiterated the call for all parties to the conflict to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, respect international humanitarian law, and ensure that humanitarian organizations can operate safely and independently.

30
AUG

Villages of Al-Hamra, Radma, Al-Tuma, and Abu Sakin, Kutum Locality, North Darfur State

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) detained at least 140 young men who had been recruited to fight alongside the Sudanese Armed Forces, following clashes the previous week with forces loyal to Major General Al-Nour Al-Qubba. The fate of the detainees remains unknown, while dozens of families have appealed to the RSF to release their sons.

RSF 140+ DETAINED · FATE UNKNOWN

5–6
SEPT

Kauda City, South Kordofan

Intelligence agents from the SPLM-North arrested Dr. Kanjas Natambi Jaru, the Director of Medical Supplies for the Nuba Mountains region, and Youssef Ibrahim, an employee of the humanitarian organization “Smarten,” taking them to an undisclosed location.

SPLM-N 2 · UNDISCLOSED LOCATION HEALTH & AID WORKERS

6
SEPT

Al-Daein City, East Darfur State

Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested Dr. Abdullah Adam Yaqoub, an orthopedic surgeon, from his clinic at the “Al-Rida Medical Dispensary” and took him to their offices in Al-Daein without disclosing the reasons for the arrest.

RSF MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL

9
SEPT

North Kordofan

The North Kordofan State security unit arrested Mr. Ali Al-Zubair, taking him from his home to the unit's headquarters; the arrest is believed to be linked to his activism and demands regarding teachers' rights, including the payment of salary arrears and the implementation of decisions to improve their conditions of service.

STATE SECURITY UNIT TEACHERS' RIGHTS ACTIVIST

12
SEPT

Tawila, North Darfur

Intelligence units of the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM), led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour, arrested several owners of money transfer agencies in Tawila; some remain in the movement's detention facilities.

SLM (ABDUL WAHID) BUSINESS OWNERS

17
SEPT

Al-Qadarif State

A security cell arrested lawyer Al-Naji Abkar Mohamed Abudagn; he was subsequently released on 24 September 2026.

SECURITY CELL LAWYER · RELEASED 24 SEPT

17
SEPT

Mandi and Umm Dulu areas, South Kordofan

Intelligence units of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) arrested five civilians from the Atoro tribe and took them to an unknown location. The detainees are: Salih Hassan Kabashi, Yusuf Hassan Karour, Al-Nour Al-Masiri, Ibrahim Ali Idris, and Kamal Malak (a medical professional).

SPLM-N 5 · UNKNOWN LOCATION

19
SEPT

Al-Damazin City, Blue Nile Region

A security cell arrested pharmacist Dr. Al-Aqib Salem Al-Nour from his home. The reasons for his arrest, the charges against him, and the entity holding him in custody remain unknown. No confirmed information is available regarding his legal status or any referral to judicial authorities.

SECURITY CELL PHARMACIST

FINDINGS · ARBITRARY DETENTION AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE (CONTINUED)

Crackdown, Disappeared Journalists, Unfair Trials

21
SEPT

Al-Qadarif State

Security agencies conducted raids and arrests targeting protest participants as well as civil society and humanitarian activists. The detainees were transferred to the security cell's headquarters at the Popular Market (*Souq al-Sha'abi*), and their families have been barred from visiting or communicating with them.

SECURITY AGENCIES

PROTESTERS & ACTIVISTS

21
SEPT

Al-Qadarif State

A security unit arrested human rights activist Mohamed Al-Badawi, a member of the Shorouq Cultural Forum in the city of Al-Qadarif.

SECURITY UNIT

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER

25
SEPT

Khartoum State

A security unit arrested 30 individuals on charges of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces during security operations in Khartoum State.

SECURITY UNIT

30 ARRESTED

JOURNALISTS VICTIMS OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

Since November 2024 (Omdurman, El Fasher, and other areas), five journalists remain victims of enforced disappearance, with no information revealed regarding their fate or whereabouts.

#	Journalist	Disappeared since
1	Ashraf Al-Habr (from Omdurman)	November 2024
2	Mustafa Fadl Al-Mawla “Abu Quwwata”	25 September 2025
3	Magdi Youssef Al-Zein	October 2025
4	Mohamed Hussein Shalabi	October 2025
5	Musab Al-Hadi	October 2025

Table 10. Disappeared journalists; the longest case has now lasted almost two years.

Unfair Trials

Date & court	Defendant	Sentence	Details
1 Sept 2026 General Court, Al-Damazin, Blue Nile	Awad Omar Faisal Abbas	Death by hanging	Convicted under Articles 50 and 51 of the Crimes Against the State Act, following accusations of collaborating with the RSF.
8 Sept 2026 Al-Qadarif State Court of Appeal	Activist Alaa El-Din Al-Sharif	Five-year prison sentence upheld	Case involving accusations of collaboration with the RSF. The Al-Qadarif Criminal Court originally issued the verdict on 4 June 2026, based on Article 51 of the Sudanese Criminal Code and other provisions.
14 Sept 2026 Port Sudan court, Red Sea State	Volunteer Barir Al-Tom	Fine of 5 million pounds and 50 public lashes	Convicted under the Anti-Cybercrime Law after already spending over a year in prison; the charge of collaborating with the RSF was dropped. The defense lawyer noted that the articles under which he was convicted do not carry a penalty of flogging.

SECTION 04

Analysis

Where and how violations concentrated. Counts are compiled from the incident entries documented on pages 10–15 and are indicative, not exhaustive.

38

incidents mapped

81+

civilian deaths

HEATMAP · INCIDENTS BY REGION AND VIOLATION TYPE

fewer more

	Darfur	HOTSPOT Kordofan	Khartoum	Blue Nile	Eastern (Qadarif / Red Sea)	Total by type
Shelling & drone attacks	3	8	1	1	1	14
Direct killings	4	1	1	0	0	6
Torture & detention conditions	2	2	0	0	0	4
Arbitrary detention	3	3	1	1	3	11
Unfair trials	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total by region	12	14	3	3	6	38 incidents

Figure 7. Excludes the multi-location entry on five disappeared journalists. Al-Dabba ambush counted under Darfur, as stated in the report.

CIVILIAN DEATHS: WHERE, AND HOW

Shelling / drones Direct killings In custody

Darfur	13	22		36
Kordofan	28	5		35
Khartoum				5
Blue Nile				5

88% of the 81 deaths occurred in Darfur and Kordofan

Figure 8. 50 from shelling/drones, 28 direct killings, 3 in custody. Excludes famine-related deaths and the two newborns in White Nile.

SHELLING & DRONES: WHO STRUCK, WHO DIED

RSF SAF Unattributed

14 INCIDENTS	6	3	5
50 DEATHS	29	15	6

43% → 58% RSF share of incidents vs. share of deaths

Figure 9. Attribution as stated in each entry; SAF includes one strike “believed” to be SAF (Nyala). Um Rawaba Court alone: 18 deaths.

WHO DETAINS? CASE ENTRIES PER ACTOR (PAGES 13–15) – AN EVEN SPLIT

STATE SECURITY ACTORS

7

6 security units / cells (N. Kordofan, Qadarif, Damazin, Khartoum) ·
1 Military Intelligence (Abu Karshola)

NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

7

3 SPLM-N (Kauda, Mandi/Umm Dulu, Mandi garrison) · 3 RSF
(Kutum, Al-Daein, Shala Prison) · 1 SLM–Abdul Wahid (Tawila)

Figure 10. Each segment = one case entry. Every party exercising control—state and non-state—is implicated.

KEY ANALYTICAL INSIGHTS

Kordofan: aerial epicentre

8 of 14 strike incidents, centred on El Obeid;
28 of its 35 deaths came from the air.

Darfur: deadliest on the ground

36 deaths, 22 of them direct killings, driven by
the Al-Dabba road ambush.

Detention: a cross-party pattern

Security agencies target protesters, lawyers
and activists; armed groups detain health and
aid workers.

ANALYSIS · CAUSE AND EFFECT

From Conflict to Mortality: The Impact Chain

How the month's findings connect: each link below is evidenced by incidents documented in this report.

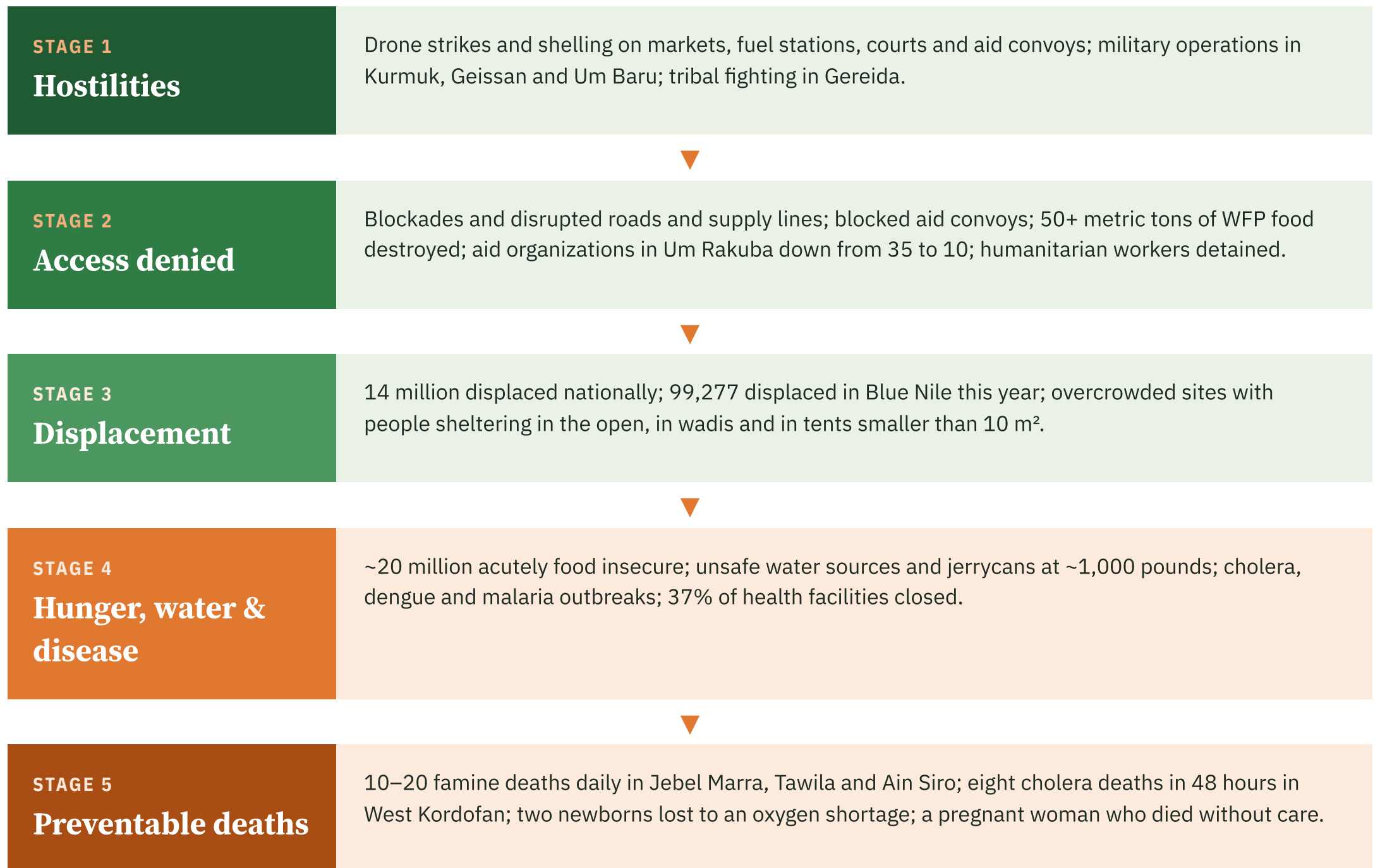


Figure 11. Impact chain synthesised from the report's findings.

WHO BEARS THE BURDEN: GROUPS MOST AFFECTED

CHILDREN 6,200 malnourished in Al-Malha; 24,266 displaced in SPLM-N areas; 3 killed in Khartoum strikes; 292,000 textbooks destroyed.	WOMEN 1,350 pregnant and breastfeeding women malnourished in Al-Malha; obstetric hospital closed in Al-Daein; Kassala Women's Market dismantled.	HEALTH & AID WORKERS WFP driver killed; doctors, a pharmacist and a medical-supplies director arrested; a humanitarian volunteer killed in custody.	JOURNALISTS & ACTIVISTS A journalist killed in Nyala; five journalists disappeared; protesters, lawyers and rights defenders detained.
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IMPLICATION FOR POLICYMAKERS

The deadliest link is not the strike itself but the denial of access that follows it. Restoring safe humanitarian passage would interrupt the chain at Stage 2—before hunger and disease multiply the death toll.

SECTION 05

Conclusions

The report concludes that the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan **continued to deteriorate** during September 2026. Violations against civilians persisted, and the conflict’s impact on food security, health, displacement, and basic services worsened, particularly in areas affected by military operations.



Illustrative image: a UN peacekeeper guards WFP trucks in Darfur (UN Photo, archive). Protecting aid delivery remains central.

SECTION 06

Recommendations

#	Recommendation (from the report)	Suggested actionable takeaways (editorial)	Evidence
1	Protect civilians and cease targeting them and civilian objects.	Press all parties to halt drone strikes on markets, fuel stations, courts, schools and aid convoys; support independent monitoring of strikes.	Pages 10–12
2	Release those arbitrarily detained and disclose the fate of the forcibly disappeared.	Prioritise the 140+ Kutum detainees, the 3,000+ held in El Fasher, detained health and aid workers, and the five disappeared journalists.	Pages 13–15
3	Ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid and improve health and food services.	Secure passage to famine-risk areas in North Darfur and South Kordofan; fund cholera and dengue response; replenish shelter stocks before depletion.	Pages 4–8
4	Investigate violations, hold those responsible accountable, and guarantee the rights of victims to justice and reparation.	Document named victims for accountability processes; review trials based on “collaboration” charges for due-process compliance.	Pages 12, 15

Table 11. The four recommendations are reproduced from the report; the takeaways column is an editorial addition linking each to the evidence in this newsletter.

PRIORITY MATRIX · URGENCY VERSUS SCALE OF IMPACT

IMMEDIATE · MASS IMPACT Humanitarian access to famine-risk areas (Rec. 3)	IMMEDIATE · TARGETED Release of detainees and disclosure of the disappeared (Rec. 2)
SUSTAINED · MASS IMPACT Protection of civilians and civilian objects (Rec. 1)	LONG-TERM · STRUCTURAL Accountability, justice and reparation (Rec. 4)