

**AFRICAN CENTRE
FOR JUSTICE AND
PEACE
STUDIES**



**ACJPS QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER ON HUMAN
RIGHTS SITUATION IN SUDAN: JULY, AUGUST AND
SEPTEMBER 2026**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

During July, August, and September 2026, 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.

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.

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

INTRODUCTION

This report is issued amidst the ongoing armed conflict in Sudan and its escalating impact on civilian lives, humanitarian conditions, and fundamental rights. Covering the period from July and August to September 26, 2026, the report tracks key developments and violations across various states and regions, as well as 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, including killings; the targeting of civilians and civilian objects; shelling; arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance; violations within detention facilities; displacement and forced relocation; targeting based on political or social affiliation; and violations affecting women, children, and other groups most impacted by the conflict.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN JULY 2026

HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND THE CONDITIONS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Health Situation

The health sector witnessed a sharp deterioration during July 2026 as the cholera epidemic continued and spread in the states of Kordofan and Darfur. In North and West Kordofan states, 223 cases and 76 deaths from cholera were recorded, while the localities of Al-Nuhud and Wad Banda and surrounding villages recorded 800 cases and 30 deaths. In the Al-Mazroub area of North Kordofan, more than 400 cases and 15 deaths were reported, before the North Kordofan State Ministry of Health announced 600 cases and 21 deaths, with suspected cases appearing in the Sheikan locality.

The Dar Hamar Emergency Room also announced that the city of Al-Nuhud was facing a catastrophic health situation as a result of the rapidly spreading cholera outbreak, with deaths rising to 25 and life-saving medicines and intravenous fluids running out. Other reports indicated that more than 35 people had died as a result of the outbreak in rural Al-Nuhud. In western Bara, North Kordofan State, the Sudanese Doctors Network reported that over 200,000 people, including 20,000 children, are facing deteriorating health conditions due to outbreaks of cholera and measles, as well as shortages of food and medicine. More than 100 cases of measles and 45 cases of cholera have been recorded among children, and medical supplies are unavailable in several health facilities.

Three confirmed cases of cholera were also reported in South Darfur State, while the city of Damazin in Blue Nile State experienced a dengue fever outbreak, with 681 confirmed cases, over 600 suspected cases, and one death.

The United Nations reported over 2,000 suspected cholera cases and 170 deaths since May 2026, while the World Health Organization reported 1,102 suspected cases and 120 deaths, with the majority of cases concentrated in the Kordofan region. Health services were affected by the targeting of medical facilities. Jabra al-Sheikh Hospital was looted, vandalized, and converted into a military barracks, rendering it completely inoperable. Hospitals in Nyala suspended the transfer of critical cases to areas controlled by the Sudanese Armed Forces, and cholera patients were evacuated from al-Bashir Hospital and the teaching hospital in al-Nuhud.

Humanitarian Situation

The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate during July 2026 due to the ongoing conflict, the expansion of displacement, and the decline in access to basic services. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that approximately 2,545 people were displaced from the villages of Wadi Qanq and Wadi Khazan in the Umbro locality of North Darfur State between July 20 and 23, with most crossing into Chad as a result of escalating insecurity.

Furthermore, new waves of displacement occurred in Darfur, with approximately 6,000 people displaced from the town of Kulbus and surrounding villages in West Darfur, in addition to 600 people displaced from the town itself between July 10 and 13 following an escalation of fighting. Around 200 families were displaced from the villages of Al-

Qardoud and Al-Hamam in the Kauda area of South Kordofan due to renewed clashes and shelling.

In Kosti, White Nile State, more than 1,100 displaced families in the Qoz Al-Salam camp are facing deteriorating humanitarian conditions due to shortages of shelter, healthcare, and basic services, especially with the approaching rainy season.

El Obeid, North Kordofan State, continues to face increasing humanitarian pressure, hosting approximately 500,000 people, including more than 83,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), amidst escalating military operations and the deterioration of basic services. The United Nations indicated that drone attacks have led to a severe water shortage, with current supplies covering only about 20% of the city's needs.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also noted that approximately 38 million people in Sudan require assistance and protection, while the number of internally displaced persons has exceeded 9 million. On the food front, the World Food Programme confirmed that approximately 400,000 people in the El Obeid and Bara localities are facing emergency levels of food insecurity, while some 19.5 million people across Sudan are suffering from acute food insecurity, including 770,000 in areas at risk of famine.

Floods have also isolated several villages in the El Faw locality of Gedaref State, hindering the delivery of humanitarian aid. Meanwhile, the situation continues to deteriorate in the areas of El Malha in North Darfur, Tandik in South Kordofan, and Al-Damazin due to shortages of food, water, and basic services.

The situation of women and Children

The situation of women and girls deteriorated further in July 2026 as a result of the ongoing conflict and worsening humanitarian conditions. On 24 July 2026, UN Women expressed concern about the escalating violence against women and girls in El Obeid, North Kordofan State, noting that drone attacks and sexual violence had restricted women's safe access to water and basic services. UN Women explained that the targeting of water sources had forced some women to venture out at night to secure supplies for their families, exposing them to harassment and sexual assault, in patterns of violence similar to those previously documented in El Fasher.

In July 2026, the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan documented evidence of the abduction and gang rape of women and girls in El Fasher, among the violations associated with the attack on and capture of the city in late October 2025, indicating the continuation of patterns of violence and violations against women and girls in Darfur. UN Women also noted the restricted access of women to food, healthcare, and basic services, particularly in displacement areas. The number of women and girls requiring gender-based violence response services rose to 12.7 million in 2026, while the capacity of women's organizations to provide support declined due to funding shortages. Displaced women in Karnoi locality, North Darfur, especially pregnant and lactating women, faced dire humanitarian conditions due to shortages of food, water, and healthcare.

Children's situation worsened in July 2026 due to conflict, displacement, and the deterioration of basic services. Approximately 5,500 children were among the 11,000 people displaced from El Obeid due to escalating attacks, raising concerns about children losing access to education, healthcare, clean water, and essential support.

The Sudanese Doctors Network also reported that more than 20,000 children in western Bara, North Kordofan, were affected by outbreaks of cholera and measles, as well as shortages of food and medicine, with more than 100 cases of measles recorded among children. The United Nations warned that approximately 825,000 children under the age of five were at risk of acute malnutrition in 2026. UNICEF also confirmed rising malnutrition rates among children, particularly in Darfur and the Kordofan region, with cases of malnutrition emerging among children in Al-Malha locality in North Darfur due to the worsening food crisis.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN DIFFERENT STATES ACROSS SUDAN

Darfur Region (North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur)

During July 2026, the humanitarian and health situation in Darfur states continued to deteriorate as a result of the escalating armed conflict and the expansion of clashes. This led to widespread displacement within the region and into Chad, especially from Kulbus locality in West Darfur State and Umbro locality in North Darfur State. Displaced people faced severe shortages of food, drinking water, shelter, and basic services. On the health front, confirmed cases of cholera were recorded in Nyala, South Darfur, and the Dabba Nayra camp for internally displaced persons in the Tawila area. Unidentified fevers also emerged in Al-Malha locality in North Darfur, and measles spread in the Golo area of Jebel Marra. Malnutrition among children persisted. The health sector continued to deteriorate due to shortages of medicines and medical personnel, difficulties in delivering aid and medical supplies to conflict-affected areas, and increasing security risks that hinder the provision of health services.

Blue Nile State

The humanitarian situation deteriorated following clashes in Qaysan County, leading to the displacement of thousands of families to other areas under harsh conditions, with shortages of food, medicine, drinking water, and shelter. The state also witnessed a widespread outbreak of dengue fever, particularly in the city of Damazin, with thousands of cases recorded and a lack of health services.

White Nile State

The state experienced a decline in humanitarian conditions due to security and economic crises, with shortages of fuel and electricity and rising prices of basic commodities. The rainy season and poor drainage have also led to an increase in mosquitoes and a rise in malaria cases, amidst shortages of medicine and health services.

Khartoum State

The health and humanitarian situation in Khartoum State continues to deteriorate, with shortages of medications for chronic diseases and disruptions to some medical services. Patients are forced to bear the costs of examinations and treatment at their own expense. Concerns persist about the spread of diseases with the onset of the rainy season, given the economic pressures and rising prices of necessities.

Eastern Sudan (Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea)

Eastern Sudan witnessed a continued deterioration in humanitarian and human rights conditions during July 2026. In Red Sea and Kassala states, several detainees remained in custody without trial, violating fair trial guarantees. In Gedaref state, journalist Khuwaild Abdel-Azim Tony continued to be detained without trial, and several homes in certain neighborhoods were demolished without providing alternative housing for the affected families. The state also faced increasing security and economic pressures, including soaring prices for goods and food, and repeated raids by security forces on public spaces, including parks and cafes, under the pretext of maintaining public order and regulating the presence of foreigners. On the human rights front, a civil society activist was summoned and interrogated multiple times regarding the activities of the organization she works for, and the Zainab Women's Development Organization was denied registration by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) without explanation. Overall, the pressure on basic services and living conditions in the region persisted, with no sustainable solutions in place for the affected families.

INCIDENTS AND EXAMPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

1. Indiscriminate killings by drone strikes

July 1, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) targeted a truck carrying livestock at the eastern entrance to El Obeid with a drone.

July 1, 2026, Tendelti, White Nile

A drone targeted a UNHCR aid truck carrying 50 tons of relief supplies to displaced families in Abu Jubaiha, destroying the entire shipment. The driver survived. This is the second time this year that a UNHCR truck has been targeted by a drone.

July 1, 2026, Kosti, White Nile

The RSF targeted Kosti with drones, resulting in three trucks loaded with onions being burned at the Kosti weigh station intersection west of the city.

July 2, 2026, Dilling, South Kordofan

Two children were killed, and their mother and others were injured in a drone strike targeting the city of Dilling. Seven missiles were fired from the drone, and homes in the city were partially damaged. The attack on the city resulted in deaths and injuries.

July 6, 2026, Wadi Sayedna Military Area, Khartoum

The Wadi Sayedna military area was targeted by drones of unknown origin, resulting in limited casualties.

July 8, 2026, Export Road linking El Obeid and Omdurman

Ten civilians, including five women from the same family, were killed when their vehicle was targeted by a drone on the Export Road west of Omdurman as they were traveling to a wedding. The vehicle caught fire, killing all its occupants.

July 15, 2026, Sari Town, Al-Kuma Locality, North Darfur State

Four civilians were killed, and others were wounded in an airstrike by a Sudanese Armed Forces drone targeting residential areas and the local market in the town of Sari. The wounded were transferred to El Fasher for treatment.

July 15, 2026, Electricity substation in Ad-Dabba, Northern State

Strategic drones belonging to the Rapid Support Forces targeted an electricity substation in Ad-Dabba.

July 20, 2026, An-Naim area, North Darfur State

Sudanese Armed Forces aircraft targeted the market in the An-Naim area with an airstrike after a Rapid Support Forces unit was stationed in the area and prevented citizens from using Starlink satellite internet. The bombing resulted in a large fire in the market, as well as the burning of a civilian vehicle.

July 20, 2026, Ar-Rahad, North Kordofan State.

Six civilians were killed and 27 others wounded in an airstrike by a Rapid Support Forces drone targeting the main market and a neighboring area in Ar-Rahad. The bombing, carried out with three missiles, resulted in civilian casualties, including two women in critical condition. It also targeted an empty commercial truck that was returning after unloading its cargo.

July 20, 2026, Al-Rahad Abu Dakna, North Kordofan State.

Six people were killed and 27 others, including children, were injured in a drone attack targeting the market in Al-Rahad Abu Dakna, North Kordofan State. The attack was attributed to the Rapid Support Forces.

Names of the victims:

Deceased

1. Mohamed Zakaria, male
2. Munir Siddiq Issa, male
3. Suleiman Ishaq, male
4. Abdullah Fadlallah Mohamed, male
5. Julie Hussein Dabeeb, female
6. Bahr Al-Din Madawi, male

Those who sustained injuries

1. Ibrahim Ahmed, male
2. Bakri Abdullah, male
3. Hassan Khairallah, male
4. Jaafar Makhar, male
5. Bashir Yousef Abdullah
6. Al-Tahir Muhammad Abdul-Rahim, male
7. Nizar Jaafar, male
8. Abdul-Hafiz Abu Al-Naw, male

9. Samuel Hamid Adam, male
10. Abdu Ismail Ibrahim, male
11. Arbab Hassan Arbab, male
12. Al-Naeem Ibrahim, male
13. Yassin Salah Yassin, male
14. Mustafa Omar Mustafa, male
15. Imad Al-Din Koko, male
16. Fawzi Hassan, male
17. Imad Al-Din Jalal Hamid, male
18. Amin Al-Sayed, male
19. Muhammad Al-Amin, male
20. Alaa Al-Din Al-Hadi Al-Tahir., male
21. Zahra Omar Ghanem, female
22. Qisma Omar Ghanem, female
23. Mahmoud Othman Ahmed, male
24. Hudhaifa Othman Al-Sayed, male
25. Jabara Ahmed Babiker, male
26. Al-Amin Al-Sayed, male
27. Muhammad Al-Amin, male

July 21, 2026, Andro Town, Al-Tina Locality, North Darfur State.

Twenty-one people were killed, and more than 30 others were injured when a drone belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) targeted the only water well in Andro Town, which supplies water to thousands of displaced people. The drone fired three missiles at the well.

July 22, 2026, Al-Rahad Township, North Kordofan State.

Twenty-seven people were injured, and several civilians were killed in drone strikes carried out by the RSF targeting a health center, a railway depot, and a gathering area for citizens near the market in Al-Rahad Township. The strikes resulted in casualties and damage to civilian facilities.

July 26, 2026, Al-Ubayyid City, North Kordofan State.

An RSF drone targeted the Lawyers' Syndicate building in Al-Ubayyid city, causing extensive damage to the building and its contents, including administrative offices, a meeting hall, a lounge, a theater, furniture, electrical appliances, and files. Local reports confirmed that the lawyers' residence was a civilian facility and was not used for any military purposes.

July 2026, Al-Badia Al-Janoubia, Al-Tadamun District, Blue Nile State

Three civilians were killed and at least 15 others, including women, children, and the elderly, were injured when drones targeted tents sheltering civilians in Al-Badia Al-Janoubia, Al-Tadamun District, during clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces. Residents were forced to flee their homes amid a lack of urgent medical assistance.

July 30, 2026, Sharshar, west of Bara, North Kordofan

More than 20 civilians, including women and children, were killed in an airstrike by the Sudanese Armed Forces targeting the Sharshar area, west of Bara city in North Kordofan State. According to the Darfur Victims Advocacy Organization, the bombing

resulted in the deaths of approximately 24 civilians, mostly women and children, and left several others wounded. Human rights organizations condemned the attack, considering the targeting of populated areas a grave violation of international humanitarian law. Direct Killings and Targeting of Civilians

July 2026, El Fasher, North Darfur

The United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan (UNFFM) confirmed that it had documented evidence of atrocities committed in El Fasher, including mass killings, arbitrary detention, torture, hostage-taking for ransom, and enforced disappearances. The Mission noted the ongoing violations that have devastated communities across Darfur. UNFAT also announced the collection of new evidence confirming its previous findings that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) committed genocide in El Fasher. The Mission stated that the mass killings and violations associated with the RSF's takeover of the city in late October 2025 were indicative of a genocidal trajectory.

April 15, 2023, North Darfur (El Fasher)

The Sudanese Doctors Network announced the killing of 25 medical personnel in North Darfur State between April 15, 2023, and the invasion of El Fasher. Additionally, the fate of 20 doctors, including four women, remains unknown in El Fasher, bringing the total number of medical personnel killed or missing since the outbreak of the war to over 235.

July 8, 2026, Dar Aqil area, Sennar State.

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

July 5, 2025, Qurbara and Aru villages, Umbro locality, North Darfur State.

Ten people were killed in an attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on the villages of Qurbara and Aru in the Umbro locality. The Qurbara market was burned, citizens' property was looted, and livestock was stolen, leading to the displacement of residents.

July 14, 2026, Al-Hasahisa Camp, Zalingei, Central Darfur State.

Mr. Jamal Hussein (28 years old) was killed by unknown gunmen inside Al-Hasahisa Camp in Zalingei.

July 14, 2026, Ad-Dabba Market, Northern State.

Eight people were killed and 16 others, including a woman, were injured in armed clashes that erupted yesterday evening inside the Ad-Dabba market in Northern State. The clashes resulted in casualties and threatened the safety of citizens in the area.

July 15, 2026, Ar-Rahad Abu Dakna, North Kordofan State

About 20 civilians were killed and others injured in armed clashes within the city of Al-Rahad Abu Dakna. The fighting spread to residential neighborhoods and markets, causing widespread panic and bringing movement to a standstill in several areas.

The list of victims of the gunfire in the city's market includes:

The deceased;

1. Ezzeldin Musa, male

2. Mahmoud Ahmed, male
3. Ahmed Ali Ahmed Abshar, male
4. Abdelsalam Al-Bakri, male

Those who sustained injuries

1. Ibrahim Al-Khalifa, male
2. Mustafa Mohamed Musa, male
3. Mustafa Mahmoud, male
4. Musa Jamal, male
5. Emad Musa Mohamed, male
6. Jaafar Abdullah Saleh, male
7. Othman Ali, male

July 17, 2026, Al-Qabbadh area, north of Buram locality, South Darfur State

Three farmers were killed in an attack by gunmen on motorcycles on their farms in the Al-Qubad area. According to eyewitnesses and local sources, the gunmen opened fire on the farmers but did not steal their property.

July 19, 2026, Al-Musallamiya and Hallat Barma villages, North Kordofan State.

Fifteen civilians were killed, and others were wounded in an attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on the villages of Al-Musallamiya and Hallat Barma, west of Jabal Al-Dair. The RSF used heavy weapons, targeting civilians and displacing residents from their villages. The wounded were evacuated to Al-Rahad Abu Dakna for treatment.

Names of the victims

1. Muhammad Hawli, male
2. Fatima Al-Faki Nour Hassan, male
3. Farhana Muhammad Muhammad Hawli, male
4. Najwa Hammad Ahmed, male
5. Al-Khair Abdul Rahman, male
6. Issa Abdul Rahman Sabil, male
7. Abdul Baqi Abdul Rahman Barima, male
8. Khalifa Ali Sabil, male
9. Muhammad Ghazi, male
10. Hamad Al-Zubair, male
11. Izz Al-Din Marsal., male
12. Al-Sir Hassan Hammad, male
13. Fatima, female

July 20, 2026, Al-Wahda neighborhood, Nyala, South Darfur State.

Three people were killed and others, including children, were injured when a hand grenade exploded in the Al-Wahda neighborhood of Nyala, according to eyewitnesses and medical sources.

July 21, 2026, Al-Andalus neighborhood.

A young man, Anas Al-Azraq, was killed inside his home by gunmen, according to reports. The gunmen stormed the house and carried out the killing in front of his children.

July 22, 2026, Saq Al-Jamal area, west of Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan State.

Six-year-old Nader Shihab was killed and his brother seriously injured when a Rapid Support Forces patrol opened fire on a civilian vehicle in the Saq Al-Jamal area, west of Al-Nuhud. The vehicle was carrying civilians traveling from East Darfur State to Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State.

July 24, 2026, Burbur area, south of Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan State.

Fifteen civilians were killed and seven others wounded in an attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on the Burbur area, south of El Obeid. The attack targeted civilians and resulted in the looting of livestock and terrorizing the population.

July 24, 2026, Al-Jawkar area, border triangle, North Darfur State.

More than ten civilians and several RSF members were killed in ambushes targeting commercial convoys near the Al-Jawkar area in the border triangle. A civilian vehicle was also destroyed in an attack. The areas of Abu Qumra, Karnoi, and Ambro have witnessed frequent clashes, leading to the displacement of residents and exacerbating the humanitarian situation.

July 29, 2029, Al-Jamamah, North Kordofan State.

Nine civilians, including two women, were killed and 14 others wounded in an attack by the RSF on the Al-Jamamah area in North Kordofan State. The attack also caused the displacement of a large number of residents and the looting of the local market, health center, and civilian property, leading to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation and depriving residents of basic services. Killings in Prisons and Detention Conditions

2. The situation in Degres Prison in Nyala, South Darfur State.

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

July 7, 2026, Degres Prison in Nyala, South Darfur State.

Detainee Ahmed Ismail, from the Buram locality, was killed inside Degres Prison in Nyala after being arrested during a campaign targeting several residents of the locality. His family learned of his death more than two weeks later.

3. Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearance

The National Human Rights Commission documented 6,000 cases of arbitrary detention within prison facilities in El Fasher, attributing these acts to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), as part of its periodic report on the human rights situation.

June 2026, Al Qadarif Municipality, Al Qadarif State.

Journalist Khuwaild Abdel-Azim Tony was arrested in connection with articles he published and detained in the security cell in Al Qadarif. He remained in detention without any explanation for his arrest or access to his lawyer or family, in violation of his rights to personal liberty, freedom of expression, and a fair trial.

July 5, 2025, Qurbara and Aru villages, Umbro locality, North Darfur State.

Five people from the area were arrested during an RSF attack on Qurbara and Aru villages. Their whereabouts are unknown.

July 9, 2026, Khartoum.

Government authorities arrested journalist Abdel-Majid Abdel-Hamid hours after he posted on social media about a meeting between Sovereignty Council member Lieutenant General Shams al-Din Kabbashi and a senior advisor to the US president, although he later deleted the post. No official statement has been issued by the authorities explaining the reasons for the arrest or the legal procedures being taken against him.

July 12, 2026, Khartoum.

Authorities arrested sports journalist Nader Atta at his Khartoum residence following a criminal complaint filed by the vice president of Al-Hilal Club, Engineer Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Aliqi, over a previously published article. Authorities also began transferring him to Port Sudan to complete the legal procedures related to the complaint.

July 14, 2026, Manaa Medical Clinic, Nyala, South Darfur State.

The Rapid Support Forces arrested two doctors from the staff of the Manaa Medical Clinic in Nyala after they referred a patient to areas under army control. This led to an open-ended strike by the clinic's medical staff.

July 18, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued to detain Mayor Osman Ezz El-Din, mayor of Awlad Saadan, and popular folk artist Al-Ghali Salah El-Din Al-Habib since May 2026, without any legal proceedings or trial. Their health has deteriorated due to lack of medical care, and their families have been prevented from visiting them. Al-Ghali Salah El-Din Al-Habib is being held in Daqris Prison, west of Nyala.

July 20, 2026, Rahad Al-Bardi and Umm Dafuq localities, South Darfur State.

The RSF arrested the commander of the Rahad Al-Bardi and Umm Dafuq localities in South Darfur State on charges of supporting and harboring Seleka elements in connection with the recent events in the Central African Republic.

July 22, 2026, the road linking Tawila, North Darfur State, to eastern Sudan.

Eight women, including children, were arrested while traveling from Tawila to eastern Sudan by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) elements. They were detained and taken to El Fasher, where a ransom of 96 billion Sudanese pounds (12 billion pounds per person) was demanded for their release.

July 22, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State.

Human rights defender Magda Hassan Ali Al-Amin, a member of the Sudanese Group for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms and the Darfur Lawyers Association, remains in detention by the RSF on charges of “collaborating with the Sudanese Armed Forces.”

July 23, 2026

The Cybercrimes Prosecution Office issued arrest warrants and fugitive notices for 47 Sudanese journalists, including editors-in-chief, as part of legal proceedings against them.

July 24, 2026, West Kordofan State (Al-Nuhud and Al-Khuwai).

The abduction and detention of civilians by elements affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continues. The number of detainees has exceeded 120 in two months, after they were abducted from their homes and markets in the cities of Al-Nuhud and Al-Khuwai, with ransoms being demanded for their release. Sources reported that some detainees were transferred to prisons in Nyala, amid fears of continued enforced disappearances.

July 24, 2026, South Khartoum, Khartoum State.

Several people were arrested during raids conducted by the security cell in several neighborhoods in South Khartoum, on charges of collaborating with the RSF. Their identities could not be ascertained.

July 2026, Kauda, South Kordofan State.

Human rights activist Najwa Musa Kunda Kuka remains detained by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) intelligence services. She was arrested in the Tobo area and transferred to several detention centers. Her health has deteriorated, and she has begun a hunger strike, according to local reports.

July 2026, Port Sudan, Red Sea State.

Lawyer and human rights defender Mohamed Ezz El-Din remains detained for over 14 months. A court hearing is scheduled for July 27, 2026, amid concerns about fair trial guarantees and respect for the principles of justice.

July 2026, Kabkabiya, North Darfur State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested more than eight citizens from various neighborhoods in Kabkabiya, including Abu Bakr Othman Abdel Karim and Mu'taz Abdullah Adel, on charges related to smuggling passenger vehicles into areas controlled by the Sudanese Armed Forces and collaborating with them. Six detainees were released after paying a ransom, while two remain in detention.

July 2026, Damazin and Roseires, Blue Nile State.

The joint security cell of the Port Sudan government continued its widespread arrest campaign targeting civilians on charges of collaborating and spying for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and photographing sites and institutions without permission. The campaign included detaining citizens from markets and residential neighborhoods, searching their phones, and subjecting them to interrogation. Some detainees were released, while others remained in custody without trial. The fate of several individuals arrested since June remains unknown.

4. Unfair trials and abuse of power

July 12, 2026, Port Sudan.

The Anti-Terrorism and Crimes Against the State Court sentenced RSF commander Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, his deputy Abdel Rahim Dagalo, and 14 other defendants to death by hanging in connection with the attack on El Geneina and the killing of West Darfur Governor Khamis Abdullah Abkar. The court convicted the defendants of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and ordered Interpol to issue arrest warrants for them and confiscate the funds and assets of the Rapid Support Forces and its affiliated companies. The verdict was based on the testimonies of 15 survivors and the Sultan of the Masalit, and evidence concluding that the attacks on El Geneina were widespread and systematic, targeting the Masalit tribe and other African tribes.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AUGUST 2026

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.

HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

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. Kidney patients at Al-Ban Jadid Hospital face the risk of their dialysis sessions being interrupted due to power cuts, fuel shortages, and shortages of medicine, medical supplies, and the high cost of treatment. Health services in Khartoum have also 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.

In East Darfur, 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. Large parts of the Al-Daein referral hospital were destroyed by airstrikes, rendering it inoperable. In South Darfur, Rahad Al-Bardi Hospital has been completely out of service for about a week. Previously, it operated with only one doctor and seven assistants, serving thousands of residents. The hospital is facing difficulties in receiving supplies during the rainy season and the spread of malaria and other diseases. The rains and floods have exacerbated the difficulty of accessing health services, particularly in South and North Darfur. In North Darfur, the floods displaced approximately 975 families in Tawila locality after 975 homes were destroyed and 373 were partially damaged. The affected families sought refuge in temporary shelters and open areas. In White Nile State, the situation in displacement centers 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.

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. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the targeting of the main electrical transformer in El Obeid also resulted in prolonged power cuts that disrupted water pumping, health facilities, and communication services. White Nile State also experienced persistent power outages lasting for hours, exacerbating the suffering of its residents.

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, while the price of a sack of millet has soared to 35,000 Sudanese pounds, and even millet itself has become scarce, selling for around 10,000 pounds per sack. In Al-Malha, North Darfur, shortages of goods, soaring prices, the cessation of income sources, and the closure of trade routes have triggered displacement. The price of a sack of millet jumped from 450,000 to 600,000 pounds before it disappeared from the markets, leading to reports of malnutrition. Darfur states have also witnessed rising prices for basic commodities, food shortages, difficulty accessing cash, and road closures, all of which have impacted the ability of residents and displaced persons to secure their basic needs. Large-scale displacements were recorded during August. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that some 6,650 people were displaced from 11 villages in the Serba locality of West Darfur due to clashes and insecurity in Bir Seleba. 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. Around 2,500 people were also displaced from the town of Qaysan in Blue Nile State, including some 500 families. The IOM later recorded the displacement of approximately 8,935 people from Qaysan and 12 surrounding villages between August 12 and 17 to other areas within the region. In Kordofan, the organization reported that more than 200,000 people have been newly displaced since the end of 2025, including approximately 11,000 from the villages of Umm Samima and Abu Haraz between August 16 and 18. Around 4,250 people from the villages of Umm Arada, Tamid, and Al-Khor Al-Abyad arrived on the outskirts of Al-Ubayyid on August 14 and 15.

In Tawila, North Darfur, the number of displaced people is estimated at 707,000, amidst severe shortages of food, water, and health services. The suspension of Sudanese Red Crescent activities in the area has led to the diversion of food convoys intended for Tawila to other regions. In Kalma camp, South Darfur, living conditions have deteriorated as the number of families receiving aid has been reduced to approximately 35,000 from 64,000. Food rations have been replaced with cash assistance of 17,000 Sudanese pounds per person per month, an amount the camp administration stated is insufficient given the 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.

Authorities in Blue Nile State have also closed aid centers and soup kitchens in the displacement camps and prevented emergency response teams and local initiatives from

continuing their humanitarian activities. In El Nahud, West Kordofan, restrictions have been 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. Conditions in shelters across several areas of Darfur have also deteriorated due to shortages of water, shelter materials, and basic healthcare, coinciding with continued displacement and an increasing number of displaced people.

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. 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. Medical staff at the Madani Radiation and Isotope Center went on strike due to unpaid wages, coinciding with a shortage of chemotherapy doses. This 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.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ACROSS DIFFERENT SUDANESE STATES

Khartoum State

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

In the Darfur region, the security, humanitarian, and health conditions continue 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

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: 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 centers. Food and medicine prices also rose, further increasing the burden on the population.

THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SUDAN

Pregnant women face increased risks due to shortages of medical personnel and services, and transportation difficulties. The South Darfur Ministry of Health recorded 47 maternal deaths during the first half of 2026. In Um Dafuq locality, medical sources reported the deaths of 18 pregnant women in the hospital during the previous seven months due to obstructed labor, lack of primary healthcare, or the inability to transfer them to Nyala. Two women also died within days due to childbirth-related complications.

In Golo and Tawila, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) warned of the risks posed by shortages of services and supplies to pregnant women and newborns. Golo Hospital is the only facility in the area capable of performing cesarean sections, and some women are forced to reach it on foot or on wooden stretchers. The journey from Golo to Tawila takes approximately nine hours by car along rough roads. Health facilities are suffering from shortages of essential medicines, including oxytocin, used to control postpartum hemorrhage, and Golo Hospital is also experiencing a shortage of anesthetics.

In Kalma camp, health centers recorded 279 cases of malnutrition among pregnant women in the past two months. The Minister of State at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Welfare also reported 2,250 cases of conflict-related sexual violence during the war. 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.

Children, on the other hand, face increasing risks due to displacement, malnutrition, disruption of education, and the deterioration of health services. In Kalma camp, health centers recorded 449 cases of malnutrition among children in the past two months, including 149 cases of severe acute malnutrition receiving treatment at three health centers. Twenty-nine children died in August, with the majority of deaths, according to camp management, linked to malnutrition.

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.

Regarding education, 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. Since 2024, the UN has documented more than 67 attacks on schools and reported over 154 instances of military use of schools. UN partners have managed to get more than one million children back into some form of learning, but that does not cover the existing needs.

DOCUMENTED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DURING AUGUST 2026

1. Indiscriminate Bombing and Drone Attacks

July 31, 2026, El Obeid Air Base, North Kordofan State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) bombed El Obeid Air Base using drones, resulting in damage to Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) military equipment. Sources reported that one of the drones targeted a defensive system inside the base, destroying it. The source was unable to independently verify this information.

August 2, 2026, Gharaa Al-Zawiya, North Darfur State.

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.

August 10, 2026, El Fasher and Kabkabiya, North Darfur State.

Areas north and east of El Fasher were bombed by drones belonging to the Sudanese Armed Forces. The Al-Shati neighborhood 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.

August 12, 2026, El Obeid, North Kordofan State.

Two civilians, including a woman and a judicial employee, were killed in El Obeid, and six others were injured when the Rapid Support Forces targeted the city with several drones. One of the drones 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.

August 13, 2026, Al-Darushab neighborhood, Khartoum North, Khartoum State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) bombed the Darushab neighborhood 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.

August 13, 2026, Jebel Sheikh and Bara, North Kordofan State, and the three cities within the capital.

The RSF launched drone attacks on the three cities of the capital. On the morning of August 13, they also attacked the cities of Jebel Sheikh and Bara in North Kordofan State, 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.

August 15, 2026, Mellit and Umm Kadada, North Darfur State.

Several 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.

August 15, 2026, Qaysan Province, Blue Nile State.

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 Rapid Support Forces. The bombing resulted in the bridge's destruction, isolating large areas and hindering access for residents and humanitarian aid.

August 27, 2026, Adikonq area, West Darfur State.

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.

August 2026, Balmaqo area, south of Qaysan province, Blue Nile State.

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.

2. Direct killings and targeting of civilians

July 31, 2026, Al-Lira area near Kauda, South Kordofan State.

Four civilians, including an elderly man and two women, were killed during armed clashes in the Al-Lira area between an armed group from the Otoro tribe and the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North (SPLA-N). According to local sources, the clashes occurred amidst ongoing tension and conflict between the two sides in the area.

July 31, 2026, Sudanese refugee camps in eastern Sudan, near the Sudanese-Ethiopian border.

Several 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.

August 3–5, 2026, Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan State.

Four civilians were killed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) 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 neighborhood of al-Nuhud city after he was shot.

August 6, 2026, al-Tameed area, North Kordofan State.

Four people were killed and others injured, and citizens' property was looted, during an attack by a Rapid Support Forces (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.

August 7, 2026, Ambeda, Block 14, Omdurman

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.

August 7, 2026, Near the city of Al-Abbasiya, South Kordofan State.

Two civilians were killed, and another was injured during an armed robbery carried out by a group of gunmen on the evening of August 7 near the town of Al-Abbasiya. According to sources, the group attacked the civilians, stealing their food, mobile phones, and weapons, before attacking another group on the same road.

August 10, 2026, Kauda, Nuba Mountains.

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.

August 12, 2026, Umm Shajara Village, Central Al-Qadarif Locality, Al-Qadarif State.

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.

August 13, 2026, Border areas between Al-Firdous Locality in East Darfur State and Al-Sunta Locality in South Darfur State.

Approximately 16 people, including two women, were killed 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 several cattle were stolen. Tribal leaders from both sides intervened to contain the tension and prevent the clashes from escalating.

August 13, 2026, Northeast of Jebra Sheikh, North Kordofan State.

Five civilians were killed and more than ten others, including women and children, were injured 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.

August 14, 2026, Jerf area, Mershing locality, South Darfur State.

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.

August 2026, Um Arda area, southwest of El Obeid, North Kordofan State

Eighteen civilians were 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.

August 2026, Khor Ramla area, South Darfur State.

A child and a woman were killed, and others were injured when unidentified gunmen opened fire on a passenger vehicle traveling from Nyala to El Geneina. The gunmen attempted to rob the vehicle, and the driver refused to stop.

August 17, 2026, the road between the border town of Al-Tina and Ad-Dabba.

Activist and volunteer Idris Ibrahim, known as “Sadi,” was killed, and others were injured in an armed robbery while traveling 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 organizations, most recently with Nada Al-Azhar.

August 17, 2026, Nyala, South Darfur State.

Urologist Ammar Ahmed Al-Obeid was shot as he left the hospital where he works. He was targeted by gunfire from an armed group traveling in vehicles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). He sustained injuries to his hands and underwent several surgeries. He was transferred to a hospital in the city for treatment.

August 20, 2026, Kauda area, South Kordofan State.

Civilians were killed and wounded, homes were burned, looted, and property was 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 (SPLM-N) on several villages. The attack included heavy artillery shelling that targeted residential areas and camps for displaced people.

August 21, 2026, Jebel Issa town, Al-Malha locality, North Darfur State.

Kulthoum Mohamed Jadu was killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by armed elements affiliated with the RSF. She was shot while firing heavily into the air before leaving the town. She was taken to Al-Malha Hospital but died before arrival.

August 22, 2026, Kalma IDP Camp, Nyala, South Darfur State.

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.

August 23, 2026, Al-Haj Yousif area, East Nile, Khartoum State.

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.

August 24, 2026, Al-Qardoud and Abu Hamama areas, South Kordofan State.

Twenty-seven people, including four children, were killed, and others, including women, were injured in attacks carried out by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), led by Abdel Aziz al-Hilu, in 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.

August 2026, Abu Zaghouli Road, Blue Nile State.

Three civilians, including a driver, were killed, and others were 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.

3. Custodial death and detention conditions

August 26, 2026, Port Sudan Prison, Red Sea State

Several detainees in Port Sudan Prison 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 (RSF). 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.

August 2026, Kauda, South Kordofan State

More than 15 detainees, including humanitarian workers, are facing harsh detention conditions in prisons run by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). 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.

4. Arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance

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

July 30, 2026, Al-Dar area, South Kordofan State

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) intelligence arrested four employees working with humanitarian organizations 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.

August 3, 2026, Entrance to Wad Madani, Al-Jazirah State

A security force affiliated with the Sudanese Shield Forces 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.

August 3, 2026, Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan State.

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested several 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 neighborhoods. 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.

August 5, 2026, Al-Da'in, East Darfur State.

The Rapid Support Forces (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.

August 2026, Khartoum North.

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.

August 2026, Zalingei, Al-Daein, and Nyala, Central, East, and South Darfur states.

The 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.

August 12, 2026, Kosti, White Nile State.

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 practice their profession.

August 13, 2026, Berber, River Nile State.

A Criminal Investigation Department force 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.

August 21, 2026, Deim al-Nour neighborhood, al-Qadarif city, al-Qadarif State.

Authorities in al-Qadarif arrested the imam of a mosque in the Deim al-Nour neighborhood after he spoke during the Friday sermon about the impermissibility of celebrating Army Day. This sparked objections from many worshippers before the authorities intervened and took him into custody.

August 2026, Damazin, Blue Nile State.

The 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 (RSF) and carrying out intelligence operations, as well as a person accused of trafficking narcotics.

August 18, 2026, Damazin, Blue Nile State.

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.

August 2026, Wad Banda, West Kordofan State.

The 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 authorization, and demanded the names of the participants.

August 2026, Al-Tadamun neighborhood, Al-Daein city, East Darfur State.

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.

August 23, 2026, Al-Daein city, East Darfur State.

Rapid Support Forces (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.

August 22, 2026, Umm Al-Badri area, north of Al-Nuhud city, West Kordofan State.

RSF forces 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.

August 2026, Northern State.

The “Security Cell” arrested lawyer Mohamed Suleiman Al-Jaali in the Northern State, 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. In a related incident, a judge was suspended and referred for investigation after he dismissed charges against defendants accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) 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.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN SUDAN, SEPTEMBER 2026

HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE

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.

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. Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that approximately 20 million people are facing acute food insecurity and 14 million have been displaced by the conflict, while around 200,000 people are experiencing catastrophic levels of food insecurity bordering on famine.

Over two weeks, more than 2,852 families arrived in Karnoi, North Darfur, amidst shortages of food, water, shelter materials, and medicines; many of the displaced were forced to shelter in the open, in wadis, or in schools and makeshift shelters. In Tawila, 634 families comprising approximately 3,407 people have arrived since the beginning of September, facing shortages of food, water, medicine, shelter, and healthcare; additionally, a fire at the "Al-Omda" site destroyed 30 homes, forcing affected families to relocate to open areas. Abu Jubayhah in South Kordofan is hosting 57,880 displaced persons across 62 sites, mostly women and children, with some living in tents smaller than 10 square meters.

Blue Nile State also witnessed new displacement during September, involving 1,690 people (338 families) moving from Abigo, Balang, and Qambrada to Kurmuk; 325 people from Qaysan villages to Bau; and 685 people from Bakori to Roseires.

The total number of displaced persons in the state since the beginning of the year has reached 99,277 (19,497 families). Meanwhile, 42,271 displaced persons in areas controlled by the SPLM-North face the threat of hunger and disease amidst shortages of food, water, shelter, and healthcare, with many living in the open. Furthermore, approximately 3,650 people were displaced from Umm Badir in North Kordofan to Sheikan and Omdurman between September 20 and 22, while about 9,000 displaced families at the Al-Mina Al-Barri (Land Port) camp in El Obeid face limited access to basic services.

The water crisis has spread to other areas; the price of a water jerrycan in El Obeid has reached approximately 1,000 pounds, while a barrel costs around 12,000 pounds. Meanwhile, the drinking water situation in Damaya Tumait, located in the Beileil locality of South Darfur, has deteriorated due to low rainfall and receding water levels in wadis and water catchments, forcing residents to rely on unsafe water sources. In the Northern State, a fire at the Al-Afad camp resulted in injuries to several people and the destruction of over 100 tents.

Humanitarian response capacity has declined; the number of organizations operating in the Um Rakuba camp in Al-Qadarif dropped from 35 to 10, while 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.

Regarding health, services have deteriorated due to shortages of medicines, medical supplies, and personnel, alongside the spread of diseases and epidemics. In West Kordofan, eight deaths and 40 cases of cholera were reported within 48 hours in Um Jak, Humayr Um Taqla, and neighboring villages, amidst a lack of medical staff, life-saving medicines, intravenous fluids, and isolation centers.

In East Darfur, hospitals received five suspected cholera cases arriving 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. In Tawila, North Darfur, cases of dengue fever and a rise in malaria cases were recorded. The Blue Nile region also saw 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.

In September, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacked and looted the rural hospital in Sodari, North Kordofan, destroying its infrastructure and medical equipment; this rendered the facility inoperable and deprived civilians of essential health services that had previously supported over 50,000 families before the war began. Access to basic medical care also declined elsewhere; in El Nahud, West Kordofan, 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. Additionally, the closure of primary care centers in Zalingei and Rokero, Central Darfur, led to a 22.5% increase in hospital admissions at supported facilities.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported that 37% of health facilities in Sudan had completely ceased operations due to funding cuts, while the organization became the sole provider of secondary healthcare at the Um Rakuba camp in Al-Qadarif. In Abu Jubayha, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has supplied over one million liters of water, alongside services for treating malaria and malnutrition, as well as maternal care, vaccination, and emergency response; additionally, a water network rehabilitated with UNICEF support provides safe water to approximately 25,000 people daily, including around 5,000 displaced persons.

SITUATION OF WOMEN

Women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, have been affected by shortages of food, healthcare, and basic services. In 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. In the Kalma camp in 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.

In 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. Additionally, a pregnant woman died in the Jebel Marra area controlled by the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed al-Nur due to the lack of necessary medical treatment and care.

SITUATION OF CHILDREN

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, amidst overcrowding and shortages of clean water and 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 amidst shortages of food, water, shelter, and healthcare; many are living in the open, increasing the risk of waterborne, environmental, and mosquito-borne diseases.

HUMAN RIGHTS UPDATE ACROSS ALL SUDANESE STATES

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 September 12, 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 September 20 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 amidst 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.

INCIDENTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

1. Shelling and Drone Attacks

30 August 2026, 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 destroyed over 50 metric tons of food supplies intended for approximately 5,800 people, despite the trucks clearly displaying WFP logos and flags.

31 August 2026, 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.

8 September 2026, Um Rawaba Court, North Kordofan.

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

Names of some of the victims:

1. Luqman Mohammed Idris, Male
2. Qaydum Daldum. Male
3. Amna Hassan Rabit, Female
4. Muhsin Omar Adam, Male
5. Jamila Azraq, Female
6. Fatima Yusuf Al-Daqil, Female
7. Mohammed Hamza Ahmed, Male
8. Siddiq Fadlallah Mohammed Bashir, Male
9. Maryam Mohammed Ahmed, Female
10. Mohammed Al-Fatih Mubarak, Male
11. Abbas Mohammed Al-Hassan, Male

September 8, 2026, 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.

September 8, 2026, 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.

September 9, 2026, 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).

September 2026, 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.

September 12, 2026, 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 Kalbus.

September 13, 2026, 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.

September 15, 2026, 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.

September 20, 2026, Al-Obeid City, North Kordofan State.

Four drones targeted sites in Al-Obeid, including the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) command headquarters and the Ministry of Finance.

September 25, 2026, Al-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 Al-Obeid.

September 27, 2026, 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.

September 28, 2026, 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.

2. Incidents of extrajudicial killings and targeting of civilians

August 30, 2026, 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.

September 2, 2026, 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).

September 4, 2026, 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 Al-Dalanj. The Sudan Doctors Network attributed the attack to forces from the SPLM (Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction) and the Rapid Support Forces. The shelling also destroyed several homes and caused property damage.

September 7, 2026, 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.

September 25, 2026, Kadil Village, North Darfur.

Teacher Ahmed Ishaq Tabn was killed in Kadil village, North Darfur State, following an attack by gunmen inside his farm. September 24, 2026, on the desert road leading to the Al-Dabba area, North Darfur State.

In another separate incident, 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.

Some of the victims include;

1. Eimi Jumaa Bakr, female
2. Al-Muizz Jaqad Safi Musa, male
3. Farah Hammo Hamid Manis, female
4. Yasser Mur Wadi, male
5. Mohammed Hassan Bakr, male
6. Anwar Ajab Al-Dour Saleh, male
7. Hamada Bakhit Saleh, male
8. Ismail Salem Hajar Qani, male
9. Adam Saleh Dubu, male
10. Yacoub Elias Baraka, male
11. Abdallah Ahmed Mohammed Nuk, male
12. Mustafa Mansour Mohammed Dudu, male
13. Mohammed Youssef Shammu, male
14. Abdallah Mohammed Ahmed Nuk, male
15. Mohammed Ishaq Othman Dafallah, male
16. Adam Mohammed Ismail, male
17. Adam Khamis Haroun, male

18. Abdellatif Abdallah Senin, male

3. Conditions in prisons and detention centers

9 September 2026, 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.

11 September 2026, Shala Prison, El Fasher, North Darfur.

Health and humanitarian conditions for detainees at Shala Prison deteriorated amidst 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.

18 September 2026, 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.

20 September 2026, 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.

4. Arbitrary arrests 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.

August 30, 2026, in 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.

September 5 and 6, 2026, 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.

September 6, 2026, 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.

September 9, 2026, 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.

September 12, 2026, Tawila, North Darfur.

Intelligence units under 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.

September 17, 2026, Al-Qadarif State.

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

September 17, 2026, Mandi and Umm Dulu areas, South Kordofan.

Intelligence units under 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).

September 19, 2026, Al-Damazin City, Blue Nile Region.

An unknown 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.

September 21, 2026, 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.

September 21, 2026, 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.

Since November 2024 (Omdurman, Al-Fashir, and other areas)

Five journalists remain victims of enforced disappearance, i.e., Ashraf Al-Habr (from Omdurman, since November 2024), Mustafa Fadl Al-Mawla "Abu Quwwata" (since September 25, 2025), and Magdi Youssef Al-Zein, Mohamed Hussein Shalabi, and Musab Al-Hadi (since October 2025), with no information revealed regarding their fate or whereabouts.

September 2026, Khartoum State:

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

5. Abuse of power and use of unfair trials

1 September 2026, Al-Damazin City, Blue Nile Region.

The General Court in Al-Damazin sentenced Awad Omar Faisal Abbas to death by hanging. He was convicted under Articles 50 and 51 of the Crimes Against the State Act, following accusations of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

8 September 2026, Al-Qadarif State.

The Al-Qadarif State Court of Appeal upheld a five-year prison sentence against activist Alaa El-Din Al-Sharif in a case involving accusations of collaboration with the RSF. The Al-Qadarif Criminal Court had originally issued the verdict on 4 June 2026, based on Article 51 of the Sudanese Criminal Code and other provisions.

14 September 2026, Port Sudan City, Red Sea State.

A Port Sudan court convicted volunteer Barir Al-Tom under the Anti-Cybercrime Law, sentencing him to a fine of 5 million pounds and 50 public lashes, after he had already spent over a year in prison, while dropping the charge of collaborating with the RSF. The defense lawyer noted that the articles under which he was convicted do not carry a penalty of flogging.

CONCLUSION

The report concludes that the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan continued to deteriorate during July, August and September 2026. The 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 suffering 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.

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 to humanitarian aid and essential services for those affected, and strengthening protection for women, children, humanitarian workers, journalists, and human rights defenders.