



Sudan Right Watch Network

Darfur Region and Eastern Chad..

Continued security fragility and challenges to protect civilians

A human rights report that monitors, analyzes and proposes
policy recommendations

Monthly Periodic Report – July 2026



Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction.....	5
Methodology	5
List of Abbreviation	5
Legal Analysis.....	6
First: North Darfur State	8
1. Security Situation.....	8
2. Human Rights Violations	10
3. Civil Society Situation	12
Second: West Darfur State	14
1. Security Situation.....	14
2. Human Rights Violations	17
3. Civil Society Situation	20
Third: East Darfur State	22
1. Security Situation.....	22
2. Human Rights Violations	23
3. Civil Society Situation	24
Fourth: Eastern Chad	25
1. Security Situation.....	25
2. Human Rights Violations	26
3. Civil Society Situation	26
Recommendations	27



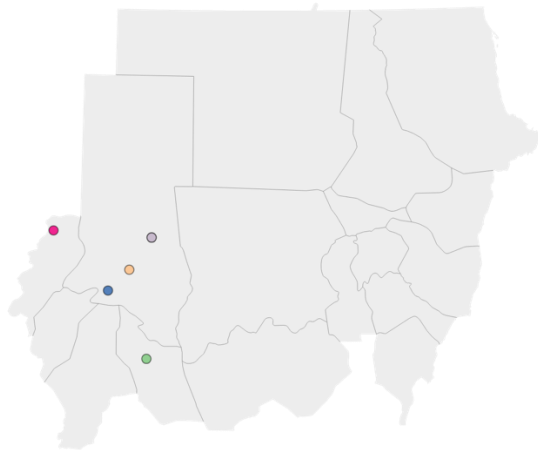


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Incident Location

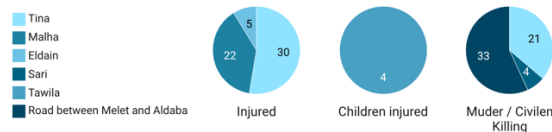
Location

Eldain Malha Road between Melet and Aldaba Sari Tawila Tina



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Security Incidents In Darfur July 2026



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Executive Summary

The month of July 2026 witnessed the continued security and humanitarian instability in the states of North, East and West Darfur, as well as the border areas in eastern Chad, with the level of threats varying between regions. In North and West Darfur, military activity has escalated and the field movements of the armed parties have increased, especially in the areas of Kalbas, Sarba, Karnak, Abu Suruj, the area of Tawila, Tina and Al-Kuma, which has had a direct impact on the security of civilians, the movement of the population and the access to humanitarian aid. On the other hand, refugee camps in eastern Chad witnessed a relative decrease in security incidents compared to previous months, as a result of the security campaigns carried out by the Chadian authorities, despite the continued occurrence of thefts and individual attacks, in addition to the temporary impact of border traffic following the closure of the Adri crossing due to a security incident before reopening it later.

The reporting period recorded a continuation of violations against civilians in various areas, including arbitrary arrests, detention in inhumane conditions, financial extortion, kidnapping for ransom, sexual violence, looting, extrajudicial killings, and restrictions on the movement of civilians. There were also reports of arrests targeting civilians in the cities of El Geneina, Al-Dayin and other areas, allegations of pressure on some communities to participate in military activities, as well as the continued detention of civilians on suspicion or political or social affiliations. In eastern Chad, the demolition of refugee homes in Adri camp has emerged as one of the most





prominent human rights developments, amid objections from refugees and demands to stop forced evictions and ensure safe alternatives.

On the military front, the month was marked by an increase in the use of drones and long-range bombardment, with attacks on populated areas in North Darfur, including the Sari area in Al-Kouma locality and the Andrew area in Al-Tina locality, resulting in dozens of civilian deaths and injuries, in addition to the destruction of homes, the death of a number of livestock, and the targeting of markets and water sources on which thousands of displaced people depend. Military movements and clashes continued in the vicinity of Kalbas and the border areas of West Darfur, increasing the risk of displacement, complicating humanitarian access, and high levels of anxiety within local communities.

On the humanitarian side, living conditions continued to deteriorate as a result of declining supplies, rising commodity prices and disruption of some health services. North Darfur has seen fears of running out of medicines following the suspension of the activities of the French organisation Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), with confirmed cases of cholera, delayed payment of salaries of health workers, and growing fears of an agricultural season failure due to delayed rainfall. Darfur states have also been affected by rising food prices, shortages of basic commodities and increasing malnutrition, while internal displacement and refuge in Chad continued as a result of military operations and deteriorating security conditions.

Despite the challenges, humanitarian organizations and community-based initiatives continued to implement broad interventions in the areas of food security, health, shelter, psychosocial support, education and protection. These interventions included the distribution of food and shelter items, the installation of thousands of tents, the implementation of health awareness campaigns, the provision of psychological support services, the operation of communal kitchens, the provision of meals to patients and their companions, as well as the organization of training programmes and community activities for children, women and youth. The continued opening of the Adri crossing for most of the month has also contributed to an enhanced flow of humanitarian aid into West Darfur, despite continued security restrictions in some areas.

Additional challenges have also emerged that have affected the work of humanitarian organizations, including restrictions on the movement of humanitarian teams, disputes over aid management and revenue sharing, and the blockade of some humanitarian projects, as well as the continued difficulty of reaching communities affected by military operations and security measures. Meanwhile, local and international civil society organizations in eastern Chad continued to implement psychosocial support programmes, strengthen protection, raise awareness of transitional justice, and support human rights defenders, reflecting the growing role of civil society in responding to the cross-border humanitarian crisis.





Introduction

Sudan Right Watch Network - SRWN is a Sudanese network dedicated to monitoring, documenting and evaluating the human rights situation, in addition to monitoring security events and human rights violations in Sudan, with a particular focus on the Darfur region, with a view to promoting and protecting human rights in all its forms and levels, raising human rights awareness, and strengthening advocacy efforts for accountability and justice.

SRWN seeks to provide accurate and reliable information collected exclusively from the field on the human rights situation and security incidents, through the issuance of periodic monthly reports with in-depth analysis, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins according to the developments of events. SRWN also provides statements, speeches and speeches related to events and public events related to human rights aspects. SRWN has an advanced system for tracking events, which provides statistical analyses and readings in solid professional language, on human rights violations and the security situation.

Methodology

This report is based on data and information collected by Sudan Rights Watch Network – SRWN field monitors deployed in the five states of the Darfur region. To ensure accurate and efficient data collection, SRWN uses the Kobo Toolbox where a detailed survey model has been developed within the tool and is specifically designed to collect key and detailed data on human rights violations and security events, civil society situations and various aspects of citizens' lives.

This approach facilitates the collection of more reliable and securely stored data and information, and ensures that integrity, transparency, and credibility standards are applied throughout the business. SRWN follows the process of reviewing, auditing, and validating data and information with an integrated and overlapping team specialized in any stage alone.

List of Abbreviation

Abbreviation in English	Name in English	Name in Arabic
SAF	Sudanese Armed forces	القوات المسلحة السودانية
RSF	Repaid Support forces	قوات الدعم السريع
SJF	Sudanese Joint Forces	القوات المشتركة السودانية
IDPs	Internally Displaced People	النازحين داخلياً
Refugees	Refugees	اللاجئين
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	القانون الانساني الدولي
GC	Geneva Conventions	اتفاقية جنيف
AP	Additional Protocol	البروتوكول الإضافي
ICC	International Criminal Court	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية





ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر
Amnesty International	Amnesty International	الشفافية الدولية

Legal Analysis

The facts contained in the report indicate that the non-international armed conflict in the Darfur region, including the states of North Darfur, West Darfur and East Darfur, continues to have its effects extended to the border areas of eastern Chad. This conflict is governed by the provisions of common article III of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, the customary rules of international humanitarian law, as well as Additional Protocol II of 1977 to the extent that its terms apply. Sudan and Chad's obligations under international human rights law remain in place, as do those arising from international refugee law for people fleeing conflict.

Incidents of aerial bombardment and drone attacks targeting populated areas, including homes, markets, and water sources, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, suggest that there may be legal liability under the rules of international humanitarian law if it is established that the targets were civilians, or that the attacks did not observe the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. The targeting of civilian objects, including markets, health facilities, and water sources on which civilians depend, is prohibited under international humanitarian law and has been If proven to be intentional or grossly negligent, it amounts to war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The facts also reveal repeated patterns of violations of the right to life and physical integrity, including extrajudicial killings, armed attacks, abductions, financial extortion, looting, arbitrary arrests and detention in inhumane conditions. These acts violate fundamental rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular the rights to life, liberty, security of person and a fair trial. The continued detention of people without due process or for payment of money is also a matter of concern Serious about arbitrary detention and extortion, practices that are contrary to international human rights standards.

Information on incidents of rape and sexual violence against women indicates the potential for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Rape and other forms of sexual violence during armed conflict are grave violations that may amount to war crimes, and may even constitute crimes against humanity if committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against the civilian population. These incidents also impose an obligation to





conduct independent investigations, ensure accountability, and provide protection and medical, psychological and legal care to victims.

The report also highlights facts related to the imposition of fees and royalties on civilians, the sharing of public revenues, the imposition of restrictions on the movement of humanitarian organizations, the prevention or delay of the implementation of certain humanitarian programmes, as well as the obstruction of aid access to the affected populations. If these actions are found to have deprived civilians of essential humanitarian assistance or have been used to pressure the civilian population, they may violate customary rules of international humanitarian law, which oblige parties to a conflict to allow impartial, prompt and unimpeded humanitarian access, while respecting the independence of humanitarian action and not exploiting it for military or political gain.

The report also raises legal concerns related to the use of explosive ordnance and remnants of war, in light of the injury of children by unexploded ordnance and the continued presence of explosive objects in some areas. Parties to the conflict have an obligation to take the necessary precautions to protect civilians from remnants of war, including locating them, removing or securing them where possible, and implementing risk awareness programmes, particularly in areas frequented by children.

With regard to the humanitarian situation, continued restrictions on health services, shortages of medicines, outbreaks of infectious diseases, high rates of malnutrition, disruption of livelihoods and the failure of the agricultural season are all contributing to the vulnerability of the civilian population. The existing authorities, within their effective control, have a duty to facilitate humanitarian access and ensure minimum basic services, in accordance with the norms of international humanitarian law and the obligations relating to economic, social and cultural rights.

In eastern Chad, the demolition of refugee homes in Adre camp with the aim of relocating them to other camps raises legal considerations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention and the UNHCR Guidelines. Any relocation or resettlement of refugees must be voluntary, safe, dignified, and after consultation with the refugees, with appropriate alternatives to shelter and not exposing them to displacement or denial of basic services.

On the other hand, the activities carried out by civil society and humanitarian organizations reflect a commitment to the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, through the provision of food, health care, psychosocial support, protection and shelter services. International law emphasizes the need to respect and protect humanitarian workers, and to ensure that they have safe access to affected communities without undue interference, threat or restrictions.

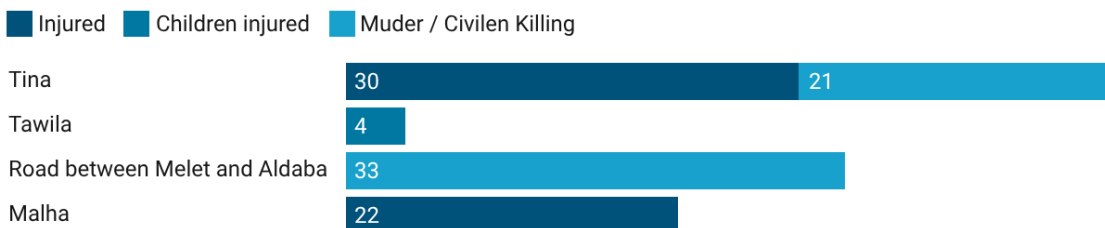




Overall, the facts contained in the report indicate that there are allegations of multiple violations that may violate the norms of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, some of which, if proven through independent and credible investigations, may amount to war crimes or other crimes under international criminal law. Accordingly, there is a need to strengthen monitoring and documentation mechanisms, conduct independent and impartial investigations into all reported violations, ensure accountability and impunity, take urgent measures to protect civilians, and ensure Humanitarian access, respect the rights of displaced people and refugees, and promote compliance by all parties to the conflict with their obligations under international law.

First: North Darfur State

Incident statistics _ North Darfur



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1. Security Situation

On 5 July, the commander of the Sudan Liberation Movement's military region, led by Abdulwahed Mohamed Nur, issued an order to imprison the civilian authority's financial officer in a long circle, on charges of disposing of an amount of money belonging to the movement's army, estimated at 65 billion Sudanese pounds. The following Wednesday, he was released on bail, but investigations are ongoing, involving other civil authority officials, including the head of the chamber of commerce, on suspicion of involvement in financial irregularities.

On 11 July, a founding government asked the French organisation Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to halt its activities, giving it until 18 July to hand over the main hospital to the Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency. Most of the Organization's foreign staff have also withdrawn from a long area, with the exception of the Director, the Medical Team Coordinator and





Sudan Rights Watch Network

the Human Resources Coordinator, as well as two or three other staff, as part of arrangements to hand over the work entirely to local staff. At the same time, intensive consultations have taken place between the founding Government, the French organization Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and a number of United Nations organizations, with the aim of easing tensions and taking into account the interests of those affected by the war.

On 12 July, a discussion was held between mayors and sheikhs, during which they confirmed their refusal to use the system of exchange cards, and demanded that humanitarian aid be delivered directly to their homes, provided that they themselves take over the process of distributing it. On 13 July, a delegation from international and national organizations traveled to the administrative unit of Korma to meet with the governor (Nimr), where they discussed the humanitarian situation and ways to provide basic needs for the displaced.

On 15 July, a number of people were killed and others were injured as a result of an aerial bombardment carried out by a Sudanese army drone that targeted the Sari area of Kouma locality. According to the information, the drone flew over the area before firing more than seven rockets that targeted houses indiscriminately, resulting in deaths and injuries and heavy smoke billowing, while residents fled to nearby forests and valleys. The losses included lives, livestock and houses, and the shelling also targeted the local market, killing four civilians and injuring others who were transferred to the city of El Fasher for treatment.

On 21 July, 21 people were killed and more than 30 wounded in a bombardment by a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) drone that targeted a water well in the Andrew area of Tina locality. The aircraft reportedly fired three missiles at the only water well in the area, which is home to thousands of displaced people. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) forces led by Abdulwahed Mohamed Nur also refused to enter humanitarian organisations' vehicles during public holidays (Friday and Saturday), including banning visits to IDP camps.

They also monitored military crowds and preparations for both the joint force and the Rapid Support Forces in the vicinity of the two cities of Taybeh, in an indication of the possibility of new confrontations. Foreign objects have also been reported to appear in the Kfut area north of Korma, where children play with these objects, posing a risk to their safety.

On 23 July, four children were injured by an unexploded ordnance explosion near Mount Tornado, south of Tawila, and were transferred to an MSF-run hospital for treatment. The injured children are: Ahmed Suleiman Mohammed, 18, Hamdi Hamed Abdullah, 8, Mustafa Adam Ali, 16, and Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed, 16.





2. Human Rights Violations

On 1 July, there were reports of poor humanitarian conditions inside the SLM-led detention centres led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nur in areas under their control, particularly in Jebel Marra and Mahalliya Tawila. Some young people are reportedly detained on charges related to membership of the National Congress Party, violating movement regulations, or leaking information, while women are detained in cases related to the ownership of agricultural land, especially after the return of residents to their areas of origin in Jebel Marra. These detention centres are located in the areas of Kurlang, Bang, Daya, Ji Kosti, Vina, Fanga, Gulu and Nerteti.

On 4 July, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched an attack on villages in the locality of Umbro, killing a number of civilians, burning three villages completely, and injuring and missing a number of civilians. The attack was carried out using combat vehicles and motorcycles. Among the victims were two members of the same family: Hamed Amer Noreen Kershaw and Mohamed Yacoub Hajar Noreen Kershaw. The forces also detained a number of young men on charges of belonging to the Joint Force and the Popular Resistance, before withdrawing towards Umbro after the attack ended.

On 3 July, a Sudanese army strategic drone targeted a commercial convoy en route from Libya to North Darfur, near the Zarq area, as it stopped to rest and fill fuel tanks. The attack killed the driver, Omar Adam Ibrahim, and injured three of his employees. The convoy consisted of 14 commercial trucks loaded with sugar, flour, rice, pasta and liquid soap.

On July 6, authorities affiliated with the Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour movement in the areas under their control in Jebel Marra imposed annual fees on the property of families, obliging sheikhs and mayors to collect them and issue financial receipts to citizens. The fees included 1,000 pounds for each sheep or goat, 2,000 pounds for each donkey, 5,000 pounds for each horse, and 7,000 pounds for each camel or camel. The authorities also instructed the sheikhs and mayors to follow up on the houses to make sure that there are livestock inside, in addition to collecting fees from citizens in exchange for transporting water and watering their livestock from wells.

During the month of July, it was reported that large numbers of citizens arrived in the city of Tina on their way to seek refuge in Chad, against the backdrop of the battles that took place in the area of Abu Qamra in the Karnoui locality. On 14 July, entities affiliated with the establishment government demanded that revenues collected from markets and fees for humanitarian activities be shared. These revenues include fees for permits, work permits, and fees for the transit of goods and commercial activities within the areas under their control, justifying this as a partner in providing protection at displacement sites in the locality.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

On Monday, they also called on international and national humanitarian organizations working in the Tawila region to meet in the Korma administrative area, which is under the control of the Sudan Liberation Movement-Transitional Council (SLM-STC) led by Hadi Idris and the governor of the Darfur region in the peace government, to discuss the needs of other areas outside Tawila, especially the needs of the displaced. In the area of the Tenger reservoir, south of Tawila, the RSF stationed in the Tabet region also demanded a share of the financial revenues collected from the Queerbus Gate, the Federal Police Gate in Tarni, and the Outer Gate to the Tabet Region.

On July 14 , four members of an armed movement allied with the Rapid Support Forces raped a 20-year-old girl, the medical source confirmed the incident after an examination. According to the information, the perpetrators lured the victim from the Kaima camp, east of the Tawila al-Mayda camp, under the pretext of transferring them to the Bakaro area. The incident took place after 6 p.m., where the victim was raped and then thrown into a valley, before being found by citizens. The survivor was taken to the main hospital in the city of Tawila in a critical condition, while initial medical reports indicated that the effects of the attack were devastating. Her family has filed a complaint against the defendants, and they have been arrested and are now in custody.

On July 20 , a large part of the market in the Al-Naem area was burned and a civilian vehicle was destroyed as a result of an airstrike carried out by the army's aircraft, after a large force of the Rapid Support Forces was stationed inside the area. The forces also banned citizens from using the Internet service via Starlink. Residents of the area have been involved in altercations with the force because of its presence inside the area, expressing their rejection of this for fear that its spread will make the area a new target for the army's aircraft.

On July 21, a 20-year-old girl escaped from the maternity ward of Tawila Hospital after giving birth to a baby girl. Information also indicated an increase in cases of abandonment of newborns within displacement sites. The girl arrived at the hospital in labor and had a delivery, but the medical staff was surprised to see her disappear with her escort, leaving her baby inside the hospital.

On 22 July, eight women, including girls, who had been abducted while travelling from the city of Tawila to eastern Sudan, were found detained by members of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) who demanded a ransom in exchange for their release. The women had left the city of Tawila at the beginning of July via the road linking Kordofan to the city of Dibba. The families of the abductees later reported that they had been transferred to the city of El Fasher, and that the kidnappers demanded a ransom of 96 billion Sudanese pounds in exchange for their release, at the rate of 12 billion pounds for each person, including minor girls.



On 24 July, 322 people were injured when a car carrying them from the Jabal Isa area, northwest of Malha, overturned into a nearby farm. The accident resulted in serious injuries to five people who were transferred to Al-Malha Hospital for treatment.

On 25 July, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested a number of citizens in the city of Kabkabaya on charges of smuggling passengers into areas controlled by the Sudanese army. Six of them were released three days after their arrest, after paying 500,000 Sudanese pounds for each person, while two people remain in detention. The information indicates that the commander of the Fourth Brigade, Mualla Abdullah, is behind the arrests, even though the owners of the vehicles have been working in the field of transporting passengers since before the outbreak of the war.

The Rapid Support Forces also arrested Mr. Al-Rabie and a number of teachers from the locality of Kutum, on charges of belonging to the Islamic Movement and disbursing government salaries. They were later released after paying 1,000 million Sudanese pounds for each person. During the dialogue between the detainees and the force, the detainees explained that they had left silent because of the violations, but the RSF replied that such behavior should not be repeated in the future.

3. Civil Society Situation

On 4 July, residents in the Tawil locality expressed concerns about the depletion of medical supplies, following the decision to suspend the activities of the French organization Médecins Sans Frontières. A number of doctors working at the hospital said that the stock of medicines could run out within two months, especially malaria medicines, painkillers and children's medicines, as a result of the disruption of supply chains.

On 8 July, the markets of North Darfur State witnessed a sharp rise in the prices of food commodities and consumer goods, following the targeting of a trade convoy coming from Libya. In the locality of um Kadada, prices have recorded unprecedented increases over the past days, which has led to a decline in the purchasing power of citizens, and the purchases of many families have been limited to basic needs.

Also on 8 July, humanitarian volunteers distributed meals to 3,000 displaced people in Dibbat Naira camp, the majority of whom were children, women and people with disabilities, with the aim of alleviating the difficult humanitarian conditions of the displaced. The meals were reportedly provided with the support of Muslims Around the World. The Tina Emergency Room was also able to provide medical support to the health center in the Tantabaya area, with the aim of enhancing the health services provided to the host community and IDPs coming from the Jarjira and Kalbas areas.



On 15 July, health centres in Tawila received a number of suspected cases of cholera, and two confirmed cases were recorded inside the ALEMA outpatient clinics in Dibbat Naira Jadida camp. Also on 15 July, primary and secondary certificate exams began in North Darfur state, with 7,441 male and female students taking exams in 14 localities under the control of the Rapid Support Forces, with the exception of the localities of Karnawi, Umbro, Tina and Tawila. The number of students sitting for the primary stage exams reached 6,672 students , while 769 students sat for the intermediate exams, distributed among more than 150 exam centers.

On 15 July, passengers found a broken down car in the desert between the city of Melit in North Darfur state and the city of Dibba in the northern state, with the bodies of a number of people, mostly women and children, stranded after the vehicle broke down. The information indicates that the number of deceased reached 33 people, and they had left in mid-May on a Astirx car, but its failure in the depths of the desert led to the death of all of them.

On 19 July, the residents of the Malha locality suffered severe food shortages and a significant rise in the prices of basic commodities, as a result of the interruption of the supply of goods coming from the northern state and the state of Libya due to the security situation and the closure of roads. This crisis led to the displacement of a number of citizens towards the city of Dibba in the northern state, and to the city of Omdurman. The locality also witnessed an increase in cases of malnutrition, lack of drinking water sources, and failure of the agricultural season due to lack of rainfall.

On 21 July, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed and installed 3,000 tents in Dibba Nayra camp, with the support of the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD). On 26 July, more than 90 workers in health centres and mobile clinics at displacement sites in Tawila locality complained that their salaries had not been paid for three months, warning that this would have a negative impact on their living conditions and the continued provision of health care services for children and mothers inside the camps. The information attributed the delay in the payment of salaries to the fact that national organizations working in the nutrition and health sectors, supported by UNICEF, disburse workers' dues through intermediary companies that delay in transferring payments.

On 27 July, farmers and residents of Tawila locality expressed concerns about the failure of the agricultural season due to delayed rainfall, warning of the negative effects on food security, in light of the dependence of thousands of displaced people and returnees on agriculture, coinciding with the decline in humanitarian aid. In the Tabra region, citizens reported that they had completed their preparations for the agricultural season early this year, but the delay in rains increased their fears about the success of the season.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

It was also reported that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which previously supported the Patient Relief Fund (PHF), decided this time to transfer support to Saba (Sudanese Physicians Association of America) to implement the Safe Spaces for Women and Girls (WGSS) project in the city of Melit, but the RSF refused to allow the organization to implement the project in the area.

Second: West Darfur State

1. Security Situation

During the first half of July 2026, West Darfur State witnessed an escalation in security and military developments, as increasing military movements in a number of axes led to a high level of risks to civilians and humanitarian access, especially in the northern and western regions of the state. During this month, the area of Kalbas and its surroundings witnessed military developments represented in the movements of the Rapid Support Forces, as the Rapid Support Forces reportedly took control of the city of Kalbas on 10 July, with the continuation of military movements in the The areas located in the north and west of the state, especially in the axes of Kalbas, Abu Suruj,



Sarba and Karinak, which reflected on the security and humanitarian situation and increased the chances of additional changes on the ground.

According to field reports, looting of property took place in a number of villages around Kalbas, including the theft of livestock, agricultural crops, vehicles and residents' property, as well as reports of the death of a local religious leader during these events, in addition to the displacement of a number of families to other areas as a result of the deterioration of the security situation. Information has also been received from local sources indicating that arrests and detention campaigns have been carried out for a number of civilians inside the city of El Geneina, with allegations that some of these measures targeted individuals on the basis of tribal affiliation, but this information still needs to be independently verified in all its details.

Field reports indicate that some communities are under pressure related to participation in military activities, which also needs further verification and follow-up by the competent authorities. These developments have caused increased fears among the population, reduced commercial traffic in some areas, and increased potential for displacement, along with increased challenges for humanitarian organizations in reaching affected communities, especially in the northern and western regions of the state.

Based on the available data, the security situation in West Darfur State remains highly fragile, with security risks and the possibility of new developments in the coming period, which calls for continued security follow-up, periodic risk assessments before any field movements, and updating emergency and risk management plans to ensure the safety of workers and the continued provision of humanitarian assistance to affected communities as much as possible.

During the second half of July 2026, the state witnessed a continuation of the state of security instability, as a result of the continuation of military developments and field movements in a number of areas of the state, especially in the northern and eastern areas of the Kalbas locality and the areas near the border strip. This period was characterized by a high level of military activity, with a number of security incidents recorded that had a direct impact on the overall situation, population movement, economic activities, and humanitarian access to some of the affected areas. During this period, various areas of the state witnessed mutual military movements between the armed parties, with a large part of the activity concentrated in areas of strategic importance, especially the areas near the locality of Kalbas and the border areas. According to field information, there have been attacks on sites of a military nature, including gathering and deployment points, in addition to the movements of ground forces in a number of areas. These developments have led to changes in the local security landscape, with an increased level of caution among communities located near the areas of the events. During the second half of July, the locality of Kalbas also witnessed a number of security developments, as confrontations and military actions were reported





Sudan Rights Watch Network

in some areas, which resulted in material damage that included a number of military vehicles and equipment, in addition to recording human casualties among armed elements, according to information received from local sources.

These events have contributed to raising the level of security tension in the area, especially in villages and communities near the sites of operations. Field information indicates that military activity continues in the areas north of Kalbas and the surrounding areas, with field movements recorded and various locations being targeted. Some sources also reported that shelling or targeting from long distances occurred to some sites, which led to effects on the general security situation, and prompted some residents to take precautionary measures and reduce movement in the areas that are witnessing Military activity.

In the border areas between the Sudan and Chad, the security situation continued to be affected by internal developments, owing to the nature of the region, which is witnessing continuous population and commercial movement between border communities. Concerns remained about the impact of security tensions on the movement of citizens, local trade, and the movement of herders and resource-dependent communities in border areas. Some rural areas in West Darfur have also experienced security challenges linked to instability and difficult access to basic services.

The security situation has affected the ability of the population in some areas to carry out their daily activities normally, especially in areas where there have been military movements or were close to areas of tension. Some families also faced difficulties related to accessing basic necessities as a result of movement restrictions and difficulty in movement. On the humanitarian side, the ongoing security tensions have increased protection and humanitarian assistance needs, especially for affected families and communities hosting numbers of displaced people.

Humanitarian actors also faced challenges related to access to some areas due to security conditions, which affected the speed of support and service delivery in the most affected areas. The humanitarian impact of the security situation during this period included increased fears among the population, a decline in commercial activity in some areas, and local markets affected by the difficulty of the movement of goods and people. The continued uncertainty has also led to the need for further support in the areas of protection, basic services and ongoing security follow-up.

Given the nature of developments during the second half of July, the security situation in West Darfur State can be described as volatile, directly affected by the movement of troops and military developments in the northern and border areas. Some areas still need continuous field follow-up due to the possibility of rapid changes in the security situation, especially in areas where there is frequent military activity.



The data also indicate that the continuation of security tensions may lead to further pressures on local communities, especially with regard to population movement, the continuation of basic services, and the ability of humanitarian organizations to implement their programmes on a regular basis. Therefore, there is still a need to strengthen monitoring and follow-up mechanisms, exchange information between relevant authorities, and work to reduce the impact of the security situation on civilians. Based on the developments recorded during the reporting period, the expected scenario during the coming period is highly related to the level of military activity in the northern and border areas of the state. If armed operations and movements continue, challenges related to human security and population movement are expected to continue. If the level of tension decreases, this may help to improve conditions of movement and gradually return to some of the daily activities.

2. Human Rights Violations

During the first half of July 2026, the city of El Geneina witnessed a state of political and security tension related to military developments in the north of West Darfur state, as field movements and changes in control in some areas reflected the situation inside the city, amid growing fears among residents about the possibility of expanding the scope of military operations. During the month, local authorities and the existing departments of the Civil Affairs Department continued to take a number of security measures within the city of El Geneina, including tightening procedures in some locations, intensifying checkpoints, and strengthening control over the movement of citizens, which was reflected in daily activity, the movement of markets and public institutions.

Local reports also indicate an increase in verification and arrest procedures in some neighborhoods, which has contributed to a high level of anxiety and tension among residents. Fears of escalating societal tension have also emerged in light of the ongoing conflict, with information from local sources about the arrest of a number of civilians inside the city of El Geneina, in addition to allegations of pressure on some local communities to participate in military activities, all of which have not been independently verified.

Security restrictions also continued to affect the movement of civilians and access to services, while continued tension increased fears of new waves of displacement, especially following military developments in Kalbas locality and the northern areas of the state. As part of official efforts to reduce the risk to civilians, the governor of West Darfur state, General Bahr al-Din Adam Karama, called on citizens to stay away from suspicious areas and not to approach military sites, for their safety, and urged residents to adhere to security guidelines and cooperate with the competent authorities to reduce the risks resulting from military operations. The Sudanese government's decision to extend the opening of the Adre border crossing with Chad until September 30, 2026 has strengthened expectations that humanitarian aid will continue to flow into



the Darfur region, despite the continued security challenges affecting relief movement within some areas.

During the second half of July 2026, the state witnessed a continuation of security instability, as a result of the overlap of a number of security and military factors, in addition to the high rates of criminal incidents and increasing concerns related to the human rights situation. These developments have directly reflected on the lives and daily movements of citizens, especially in the city of El Geneina and the areas on the roads linking the state capital and the border areas. During this period, the security situation in the state continued to be affected by military developments and field movements in a number of areas, especially the northern, border areas and the locality of Kalbas. Some areas witnessed military activity and movements of various forces, which contributed to the continued state of security tension and increased the need for continuous field follow-up to ensure the protection of civilians and minimize the impact of these developments on local communities. Amid heightened security concerns, local authorities announced a curfew within the state from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. the next day, for a month. The decision came within the framework of the security measures taken to curb the increase in cases of lawlessness and crimes related to thefts and assaults that have been witnessed in a number of areas of the state during the recent period. The imposition of the curfew has led to changes in the pattern of citizens' movement and daily activities, as residents have become more keen to finish their work and move before the curfew hours, and some commercial and service activities that depend on the evening movement have also been affected.

Although the measures are aimed at enhancing the security situation, they have posed an additional challenge for some citizens, especially those whose work or commute is related to the evening shift. During the second half of July, a rise in cases of lawlessness and thefts was recorded in a number of areas within the state, which led to an increase in the state of anxiety among citizens, especially in the city of El Geneina and some peripheral areas. These incidents affected the general sense of security, and this prompted some families to Reduce her movement and take precautionary measures in her daily life.

A number of arrests were recorded during the period, involving citizens moving within the state or on roads leading to border areas. These arrests have raised concerns related to procedures during arrest and conditions of detention, particularly in cases where there is insufficient information about the reasons for the arrest or the legal proceedings that accompany it. Among the reported cases was the arrest of the owner of a bakery in the Al-Salam neighborhood in the city of El Geneina, named (Haroon), in addition to a number of his workers inside the oven. According to available information, they were detained for a week, before being released in exchange for a payment of 400,000 per person.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

This incident raises concerns about the use of detention as a means of obtaining money, and its impact on the rights of individuals and the rule of law. Another case of arrest of a citizen was also recorded while he was traveling from El Geneina to the city of Adri. The detainee is a resident of the province and currently resides in Germany, and had returned to El Geneina for the purpose of visiting his family and relatives. During his return journey, he was arrested at a checkpoint in the last gate area of Adekunk and then transferred to Dagriss prison in the city of Nyala.

According to local sources, the detainee was interrogated, and his personal phone was searched, where information indicated that correspondence with an officer in Khartoum was found, which was said to have been the reason for his continued detention. Information on his legal status and the actions taken against him remains limited as of the date of writing.

In another incident, 28-year-old citizen Aboubakar Mohamed El Hajj was reported arrested after returning from eastern Chad, where he had gone to a camp to meet his wife and children. While returning to El Geneina city, he was stopped at a checkpoint and his personal phone was searched. A photo of a relative of his son, a Sudanese army soldier who had died during the battles in El Geneina years earlier, was found on his phone. He was arrested as a result of this, and there was no confirmed information about the date of his release or the legal measures taken against him at the time of the preparation of this report.

The roads linking El Geneina to the border areas, especially the road leading to Adekunk, have also seen tighter security measures, with an increase in checkpoints and checks for passengers. While these measures are important in light of the current security conditions, the continued arrests and checks without sufficient clarity on legal standards and procedures remain a source of concern for citizens. With regard to the situation on the border, the Adekunk border gate with the Republic of Chad has witnessed developments that have affected transit traffic during the period.

The gate was temporarily closed following the arrest of a Chadian trader in the Adekunk area, which led to a temporary halt in movement and trade through the crossing. The closure of the crossing has caused concern among citizens and traders, given the economic and social importance that the Adekunk Gate represents to the population in the border areas, where a large segment of local communities depend on the movement of trade and movement between West Darfur and neighbouring Chadian areas.

According to field information, the gate was later reopened and crossing traffic resumed after addressing the reasons for the closure, but the incident reflected the extent to which border traffic was affected by the security situation and the measures related to the crossings, and showed the need to strengthen coordination between the competent authorities to ensure the continuation of normal movement and reduce the impact of any security incidents on civilians and trade.



3. Civil Society Situation

During the first half of July, the city of El Geneina witnessed the continuation of civil society activity and humanitarian efforts aimed at meeting the basic needs of the population and the displaced, despite the increasing security and logistical challenges facing West Darfur State. International and national humanitarian organizations continued to implement their interventions in the areas of food security, health services and humanitarian support, with the aim of strengthening the resilience of affected communities.

The continued opening of the Adri border crossing contributed to improving the movement of humanitarian supplies and enhancing the delivery of aid to the state, as the state of West Darfur received a number of trucks loaded with food and humanitarian supplies, including aid provided by the World Food Program (WFP) and the Catholic Relief Organization (CRS), and part of this aid was distributed to beneficiaries in a number of neighborhoods of the city of El Geneina, especially the northern and southern regions, while additional quantities were stored inside the state's warehouses in preparation for their distribution According to the priorities and needs identified within the approved humanitarian plans.

National organizations and societies also continued to play a role in supporting local communities and implementing relief activities and humanitarian initiatives, despite the constraints associated with the security situation. One of the most prominent of these initiatives is the continuation of the El Geneina Emergency Room to provide daily meals to patients and companions inside El Geneina Hospital, an activity that lasted for more than a month and contributed to supporting the most needy groups and easing the burden on the affected families. Despite the relative improvement in the flow of humanitarian assistance during the recent period, humanitarian needs in West Darfur State remain high as a result of continued displacement, deteriorating living conditions, and increasing pressure on basic services.

This requires continued humanitarian support and enhanced coordination between international and national organizations and local actors to ensure that aid reaches all target groups in a regular and effective manner. Overall, the performance of civil society during the reporting period reflects a continued commitment to humanitarian delivery and a strengthened local response, benefiting from improved supply movements through the Adri crossing, with the continued need to scale up humanitarian interventions to meet the growing needs of affected populations and communities in the state.

During the second half of July, the state witnessed the continuation of the activities of civil society organizations and local associations, despite the security and humanitarian challenges facing the state. Most of the activities of these entities have focused on the areas of humanitarian response,



social support, and the provision of basic services to citizens, especially those most affected by the current conditions.

In light of the continuing pressures resulting from the security and economic conditions, civil society organizations have played an important role in addressing some of the basic needs within the state, through the implementation of community interventions aimed at mitigating the effects of the crisis, supporting the needy, and enhancing social cohesion among the components of the local community.

During this period, a number of local associations and organizations continued to implement humanitarian and social activities in El Geneina city and other areas, including activities for children, women and youth, in addition to providing psychological and social support to communities affected by the current situation. Within the framework of community activities, a number of recreational and supportive programs for children were implemented through community centers, including sports, cultural and recreational activities aimed at providing safe spaces for children and improving their psychological and social status.

These activities included the participation of children, adolescents and women, in addition to organizing events aimed at strengthening community outreach. Some entities also carried out sports and recreational activities for children and young adults, including football activities, volleyball, building blocks, hoop games, painting, and various group activities. These programs targeted multiple age groups, which contributed to providing a positive environment for children and reducing the psychological and social effects resulting from the difficult conditions that the state is going through.

In terms of psychosocial support, individual and group sessions were carried out targeting a number of women and girls, with the aim of providing psychosocial support and enhancing the ability to deal with the challenges associated with the current circumstances. These activities are considered important interventions in light of the high psychological and social needs among communities affected by the crises. Some community initiatives also continued to provide direct services to citizens, most notably the activity of the West Darfur State Emergency Room, which continued its efforts within the state to provide support to patients and companions within the state. El Geneina Teaching Hospital.

These efforts included the provision of meals to patients and their companions, as part of responding to the daily needs of groups facing difficulties in providing food during treatment or accompanying patients. The activity of the emergency room comes in light of the difficult economic conditions that have affected the ability of some families to afford treatment and accommodation near health institutions, as this intervention contributed to alleviating part of the



Sudan Rights Watch Network

burden on patients and companions, and supporting social services within the hospital. The state also witnessed the continuation of some initiatives related to protection and humanitarian support, in coordination with humanitarian actors, with the aim of reaching the most needy groups and providing services commensurate with the nature of the current circumstances.

On the economic and social side, the city of El Geneina witnessed some activities related to the attempt to revitalize the banking and commercial sector during the reporting period, as arrangements were announced for the opening of a number of new banks within the city, in light of the need to enhance financial services after the effects witnessed by the banking sector during the past period. The expansion of banking services is expected to contribute to improving the movement of financial transactions and supporting commercial activity within the state.

Despite the continuation of these positive activities, associations and civil society organizations face a number of challenges, most notably the volatile security situation, the difficulty of movement and access to some areas, and the limited resources available compared to the size of the growing humanitarian needs. Economic conditions and high operating costs also affect the ability of many local initiatives to continue at the same level. Coordination between local organizations and international and local humanitarian actors is also an important factor to ensure that aid and services reach as many beneficiaries as possible. Especially in light of the continuing needs related to health, protection, psychosocial support, and food.

Third: East Darfur State

Incident statistics _ East Darfur

■ Injured ■ Children injured ■ Muder / Civilen Killing

Eldain

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Created with Datawrapper

1. Security Situation

On July 1 , a killing incident took place north of the city of Al-Da'in, east of the old livestock pen, which resulted in the death of a 38-year-old citizen and the injury of another person, by unknown gunmen who were riding a motorcycle.



On 6 July, a group of citizens was subjected to an armed looting during the evening hours, carried out by eight gunmen, some of whom were dressed in RSF uniforms while others were masked. The incident occurred at around 8 p.m., coinciding with rain and a duststorm. According to eyewitnesses, the gunmen were stationed near the railway station, where they intercepted passers-by and threatened them with weapons and looted them.

On 10 July, 32-year-old Hassan Ibrahim Hamed was attacked by an armed robbery near the stadium in the airport district. The incident took place while he was returning from a Wi-Fi site when he was intercepted by four gunmen who tried to seize his property at gunpoint. When he resisted, he was stabbed twice and the perpetrators beat him with the back of a gun, causing him to fracture his elbow. When residents of the neighbourhood gathered, the gunmen fled without identifying them.

On 13 July, a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) soldier returning from the fighting detonated a cornete inside the large Da'in market, killing him and injuring about five people who were near the blast site.

On 16 July, RSF forces carried out anti-crime, gun-to-carry and "kadmoul" campaigns inside the city of Da'in and its markets. According to citizen accounts, this force was brought in from South Darfur State with the aim of establishing security. However, the sources reported that the force used excessive force in dealing with defendants and youth, including beatings, shaving the heads of detainees, and other methods that indicate violence. There was also a clash between her and a group of young men in the Nyala parking lot, west of the city, in the Arab neighborhood.

On 22 July, Abdulrahman Yahya was killed by unknown assailants in the northwest of the city of Da'een, and his Atos car was looted. According to an informed source, the family of the deceased held the owner of the car responsible for the accident, and a report was opened in the case, and the owner of the car was sent to prison to complete the legal procedures.

2. Human Rights Violations

On 8 July, Al-Nazir, the acting director of the Sudanese Aid Organization's office, was kidnapped by an unknown group at around 10 p.m. The incident took place after he left Freedom Square near Al-Daeen Hospital in the city center, where he was taken with his car to an unknown destination. After his disappearance, the kidnappers contacted his family using his personal phone and demanded a ransom of 40 million Sudanese pounds. According to a source in the organization, he was released after paying the required amount, after spending about five days in enforced disappearance.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

On 12 July, the RSF arrested Hassan Adam Hassan from inside his shop in the Awqaf market, and charged him with printing currency and trading in dollars. After his arrest, the forces shaved his head and placed him with defendants in criminal cases. After he was presented to the counselor, he was fined 1,500 Sudanese pounds.

On the same day, an armed group dressed in the uniform of the Rapid Support Forces and riding in a combat vehicle took a number of young men from the Tadamon neighborhood, east of the market, under the pretext that there were written reports against them. The group also seized two bags containing 200 million Sudanese pounds belonging to Habib Abdel Rahman, a cigarette trader in the Daein market. Later that night, six young men were released after their phones were confiscated and dropped off west of the city of Da'in, while Habib Abdulrahman was kept in detention. During his detention, he was forced to open his bank account and withdraw all of his balance, before being released five days later in the Jalabi area east of the city.

On 22 July, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) took Omar al-Hadi from his workplace in the city of al-Da'in to one of its headquarters, where they searched his phone and charged him with communicating with members of the armed forces. After being detained for five days, he was released following a fine of 5 million Sudanese pounds and was forced not to talk about the reasons for his detention or the fine. According to people close to him, he was held inside a cell with more than 60 defendants in conditions described as inhumane.

3. Civil Society Situation

On 2 July, the Jad Al-Sayed Women's Emergency Room of Abu Karenka locality distributed shelter materials to 150 families in the refugee camp, with the support of the Grassroots Action Coordination Council – East Darfur. On 4 July, the Neem Camp B Emergency Room organized a psychological support session targeting volunteers, with the aim of strengthening their capacities, strengthening women's rooms, and supporting safe spaces.

On July 5, the Maali Emergency Room of Asalaya locality implemented a project to distribute improved seeds to smallholder farmers, with the aim of supporting the production process and reducing poverty in the region. On July 7, the Charge Al-Manqaya Emergency Room in Bahr Al Arab locality implemented a project to distribute improved seeds to 100 families in need, as part of supporting livelihoods.

On July 8, the Coordination Council for Grassroots Work in Abu Karenka locality organized a three-day training workshop aimed at raising the administrative and technical capabilities of volunteers. On July 10, the Jad Al-Sayed Women's Emergency Room held a training workshop in the field of handicrafts, targeting women and girls, and included training in crochet and cloth work, with the participation of 30 trainees.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

On July 13, 2026, the emergency room of the Al-Nazer neighborhood opened a free first aid course, aimed at raising health awareness among young people of both sexes. On July 14, the emergency room of Camp Neem (B) announced the suspension of the communal kitchen in the Camp of Laqawa for IDPs, due to the depletion of food and the lack of a new grant to continue its operation.

On 23 July, the Abu Dweimat Emergency Room distributed shelter materials to 150 families, with the support of the Grassroots Action Coordination Council – East Darfur. On 25 July, the Ministry of Health in East Darfur State organized a training workshop for rapid response teams of medical staff, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO).

Also on 25 July, the Abu Dunqul Emergency Room carried out a community awareness campaign to combat the spread of cholera. On 26 July, the Madbo Humanitarian Emergency Room distributed shelter and hygiene items to 150 families, with the aim of contributing to the challenges of the autumn season, with the support of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Fourth: Eastern Chad

1. Security Situation

The month of July 2026 witnessed a significant decrease in the intensity of security incidents within and around the refugee camps, due to the security campaigns launched by the Chadian authorities since the beginning of May. The most prominent security events and activities recorded inside the camps during the month were limited to incidents of theft of personal property and food items, in addition to some individual incidents, such as night raids, arrests, and financial extortion.



The most prominent security development during the month was on Monday (July 27th), when the security services of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested a Chadian citizen, prompting the Chadian authorities to close the Adre border crossing to the movement of goods, goods and citizens as of Tuesday morning, July 28th. However, the crossing reopened on Wednesday morning, July 29, and crossing traffic resumed normally.

2. Human Rights Violations

The most prominent human rights violations during the month of July were in the Adre refugee camp, where the Chadian authorities, represented by members of the municipality and in the presence of representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), carried out demolitions and demolition operations on more than 15 refugee homes inside the camp, as part of efforts to force them to evacuate the camp and move to fixed camps.

Implementers, along with UNHCR, attribute these measures to organizational considerations aimed at dismantling the Adre camp as a reception and emergency area only, and directing refugees to camps equipped to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid and basic services.

In order to achieve this goal, the concerned authorities have used several methods during the previous days to persuade the refugees to move, including providing financial and in-kind assistance to each other as means of persuasion, but these efforts did not achieve the desired results, and then turned to the use of intimidation methods.

The demolitions escalated on the ground when a group of young men confronted the enforcement teams, despite being intimidated by firing gunshots in the air. They were able to stop the demolitions and force the forces and field teams to temporarily suspend their operations, amid a state of popular discontent as a result of the sudden displacement of the affected families, and demands from human rights bodies to stop these measures, provide safe housing alternatives, and take into account the humanitarian conditions of children and the elderly before carrying out any new evictions.

3. Civil Society Situation

During the month of July, the regions of eastern Chad witnessed an increased movement by civil society organizations and volunteer initiatives, in response to the growing humanitarian needs of displaced people and refugees, and in an effort to provide safe spaces and psychosocial support, especially for youth and human rights defenders.

In the first week of July, the Solidarity Aid Group concluded its humanitarian interventions and comprehensive field services, which included the provision of basic relief assistance, as well as



psychosocial support services in more than 10 camps, with the aim of mitigating the psychological effects of the current humanitarian conditions.

During the second week of the month (7-13 July), the Darfur Youth Network for Good Governance and Peace carried out a trauma training workshop in Duki camp, as well as panel discussions and awareness sessions on transitional justice.

On 27 and 28 July, Sudan's Awafi held two specialized panel discussions on protection issues. The first meeting brought together a number of young human rights defenders to discuss their situation and the challenges they face, while the second meeting was dedicated to women human rights defenders to discuss the feasibility of establishing shelters and safe houses for human rights defenders in Chad, and the possibility of implementing them on the ground, while reviewing the security and logistical challenges and risks associated with this initiative.

As part of its efforts to alleviate psychological stress and promote community recovery, the Sudanese Volunteers Organization (SVO), in cooperation with the Al-Ajawid Comedy Group, carried out interactive activities and theatrical performances in Hajar Hadid camp on July 23, 24 and 25, aimed at providing psychosocial support, as well as raising awareness about the risks of cholera.

These diverse activities and interventions reflect the vital role played by civil society organizations and voluntary initiatives in bridging humanitarian gaps and responding to the growing needs of refugees in eastern Chad.

Recommendations

Based on all the data contained in the body of the report, Sudan Rights Watch Network – SRWN calls for and recommends the following:

1. Strengthening the protection of civilians and compliance with international humanitarian law:

All parties to the conflict, especially rapid support forces (RSF) should stop immediately attack civilians and civilian infrastructure, refrain from targeting populated areas, markets, health



facilities, and water sources, and ensure respect for the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in military operations, and take effective measures to reduce the risk of unexploded ordnance and remnants of war.

2. Ensuring accountability for human rights violations:

There is a need for independent and transparent investigations into all reported violations, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, abduction, financial extortion, sexual violence, looting, recruitment or coercion to participate in military activities, ensuring accountability for those responsible, and providing protection and redress to victims and witnesses.

3. Ensuring unhindered humanitarian access:

Administrative and security restrictions that impede the movement of humanitarian organizations and humanitarian workers should be removed, and aid should be ensured to all affected areas in a safe and regular manner, humanitarian action should be neutralized from any political or military considerations, and health, nutrition and protection services should be maintained.

4. Strengthening humanitarian response and essential services:

It is recommended that funding for the humanitarian response in Darfur and Eastern Chad be increased, prioritizing support to the health sector, combating cholera and malnutrition, securing pharmaceutical supplies, improving water and sanitation services, expanding shelter and food security programmes, and preparing early for the fallout of the rainy season and the possibility of failure of the agricultural season.

5. Protecting IDPs and Refugees and Guaranteeing Their Rights:

The relevant authorities, in collaboration with UNHCR and humanitarian partners, should ensure that any relocations or resettlement of refugees and IDPs are voluntary, safe and dignified, and that forced evictions or house demolitions are avoided without providing appropriate alternatives, while strengthening protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable groups, especially women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

6. Supporting civil society and local response mechanisms:

It is recommended that technical and financial support be strengthened for civil society organizations, emergency rooms, and local initiatives, enabling them to continue providing basic services and psychosocial support, strengthening community protection, building the capacity of volunteers, ensuring the safety of humanitarian workers and facilitating the implementation of their programs in the affected areas.



7. Enhanced coordination, early warning and risk management:

Mechanisms for coordination and information sharing between local authorities, humanitarian actors, international organizations, and regional partners should be developed to support early monitoring of security and humanitarian developments, periodically updated risk assessments, and flexible contingency plans to ensure continuity of humanitarian services and minimize the effects of military escalation on affected civilians and communities.

End.