



Sudan Rights Watch Network

Darfur region and eastern Tchad...

War beyond borders and violations beyond the law

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

Monthly Periodic Report – August 2026



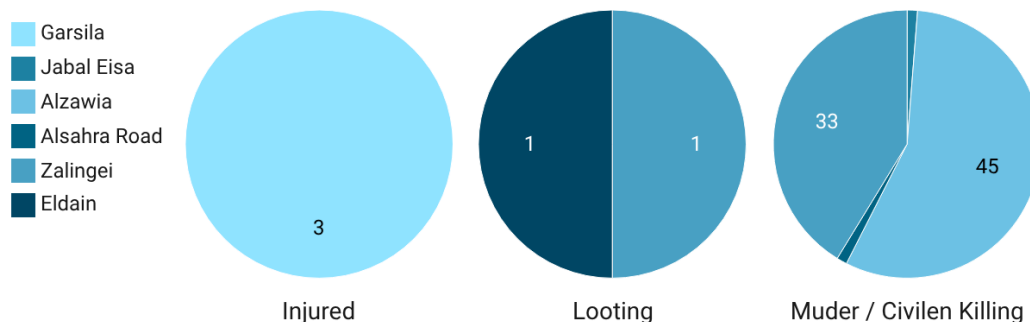
Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Methodology	5
List of Abbreviation	5
Legal Framework and Analysis	5
First: North Darfur State	8
1. Security Situation	9
2. Human Rights Violations	10
3. Civil Society Situation	11
Second: West Darfur State	14
1. Security situation	14
2. Human Rights Violations	17
3. Civil Society Situation	19
Third: Central Darfur State	22
1. Security Situation	22
2. Human Rights Violations	23
3. Civil Society Situation	27
Fourth: East Darfur State	30
1. Security Situation	30
2. Human Rights Violations	32
3. Civil Society Situation	33
Fifth: Eastern Chad Region	34
1. Security Situation	34
2. Human Rights Violations	35
3. Civil Society Situation	35
Policy recommendations	36





Security Incidents In Darfur August 2026



Created with Datawrapper

Executive Summary

The overall data from the states of Darfur and the eastern Chad region during August 2026 indicate that a very fragile security and humanitarian situation continue, with a clear disparity in the level of threat between states and regions. The most prominent risks are concentrated in the continuation of military activity, the widespread use of drones and aerial bombardments, looting, arrests and abductions, and communal conflicts, as well as the deterioration of basic services and the rise in humanitarian needs. This picture is consistent with broader assessments that indicate that Darfur remains one of the areas most affected by the fighting, with increased risks of targeting civilians and the complexity of humanitarian access.

In North Darfur, the security situation remained the most serious, with clashes, airstrikes, and large numbers of deaths and injuries, as well as continued violations against civilians, including killings, detentions, sexual violence, and extortion. The crisis was also reflected in markets, food, and health, with grain prices soaring, liquidity and medicine shortages, and displaced people affected by rains and floods. In contrast, some local initiatives continued to provide services, relief and support to those affected.

In Western Darfur, the areas of El Geneina, Serba, Sirba, Kalbas and the border areas with Chad remained vulnerable to military movements and sporadic clashes, with risks to civilians, population movement, trade and humanitarian action persisting. The regional dimension of the conflict has also become clearer, particularly with developments and incidents related to the Sudanese Chadian border.

In Central Darfur, the security situation has deteriorated significantly against the backdrop of the proliferation of weapons, looting, arrests and detentions, as well as attempts to reorganize the





Sudan Rights Watch Network

organs and forces and impose security measures. The state has also recorded cases of attacks and looting targeting citizens and health workers, as well as arrests linked to suspected cooperation with political or military actors. However, peace and coexistence initiatives, emergency rooms and organizations have continued to provide health, relief, training and sports services.

Eastern Darfur has witnessed repeated armed looting, livestock theft, and the proliferation of weapons and ammunition, as well as arrests, disappearances and abductions of citizens from their homes or public places. Arms seizures have been one of the most prominent security responses, while civilian initiatives have contributed to environmental sanitation, training, peacebuilding, refugee support and health services.

In eastern Chad, the overall situation remained relatively calmer in some areas, but was directly affected by the repercussions of the war in Sudan. The area received civilians fleeing the fighting, while the border witnessed aerial bombardment and clashes inside refugee camps, as well as the targeting of a fuel market that reportedly led to deaths, including Chadian citizens. This underscores the continued risk that the repercussions of the Sudanese war will spill over into Chadian territory. Chad is also facing significant humanitarian pressure as a result of the influx of Sudanese refugees, with risks associated with the relationship between refugees and host communities persisting.

At the civilian and humanitarian level, the local response has emerged as one of the most important elements of resilience, with emergency rooms, youth and women's organizations and initiatives continuing to implement activities in health, food, shelter, peacebuilding, training and protection of vulnerable groups. However, ongoing conflict, weak resources, humanitarian access restrictions, deteriorating services, and rising prices all threaten the sustainability of this response. The main priorities remain the protection of civilians, ensuring humanitarian access, limiting the proliferation of weapons, documenting violations, supporting basic services, strengthening local mediation mechanisms and preventing the spillover of conflict into eastern Chad.

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 Framework and Analysis

Data from the states of Darfur and the eastern Chad region during August 2026 reflect a highly fragile security and humanitarian environment, in which military operations are intertwined with





tribal conflicts, looting, arrests and possible disappearances, as well as deterioration of basic services, increased displacement and humanitarian needs. This situation is governed by an overlapping set of rules of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, refugee law, international criminal law, and the African human rights framework.

1. International humanitarian law and the protection of civilians

Considering the nature of the fighting in Darfur, the rules of non-international armed conflicts apply, foremost of which is article III common to the Geneva Conventions and the rules of customary international humanitarian law, as well as Additional Protocol II, where the conditions for its application are met. These rules impose on all parties to the conflict the distinction between civilians and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives, prohibit the targeting of civilians and indiscriminate attacks, and impose the principles of proportionality and precautions in attack.

Accordingly, airstrikes and drones that have caused deaths and injuries in northern and western Darfur, particularly the attack on the Qara Zawiya area, require verification of the nature of military objectives and the extent to which the necessary precautions have been taken to minimize civilian casualties. The destruction of homes, vehicles, markets and water sources also raises issues of protection of civilian objects, unless proven to have been used for military purposes and under the conditions established by law.

2. Protection of medical and humanitarian facilities

Hospitals, health centres and medical workers are particularly protected under international humanitarian law, and humanitarian workers must be respected and the delivery of assistance to populations in need must not be impeded. Attacks and threats against health workers, pressures faced by hospitals, and shortages of medicines and equipment raise legal and humanitarian concerns, especially when civilians are denied medical care. The attack on the Initiative for Your clinic in eastern Chad has also led to the suspension of the only medical facility in the region for more than a week, which requires an investigation and ensuring the protection of facilities providing essential services to refugees and the host community.

3. Killing, looting, and violence against civilians

The data includes killings of civilians during military operations and local conflicts, as well as looting of vehicles, livestock, goods and personal property. International humanitarian law prohibits the killing of persons not directly participating in hostilities, as well as looting and unlawful seizure of civilian property. In cases outside the scope of military operations, the state





remains obliged to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and property and to prosecute perpetrators of crimes.

Tribal conflicts, such as the clash between Rizeigat and Habaniya in East Darfur, require the protection of civilians and the prevention of collective reprisals, with the important role of civil administrations and local mediation, without civil reconciliation replacing accountability for serious crimes.

4. Arbitrary Detention, Disappearances, and Sexual Violence

The facts refer to arrests and abductions of people from their homes and markets, in some cases in which there is no clear information on the reasons for detention or the whereabouts of the detainees. This raises the suspicion of arbitrary arrest and detention without due process, and in some cases may amount to enforced disappearance if the detention is denied or the fate and whereabouts of the person are concealed. The fact that a detained woman is forced to have sex in exchange for her release is a very serious violation and may constitute sexual violence and a war crime if proven to be linked to the conflict and the legal elements are available.

5. Displacement, Refugees and Eastern Chad

The movement of displacement from combat zones to other areas, and the refuge of Sudanese in Chad, impose legal obligations related to the protection of displaced people and refugees. This includes the provision of security, food, water, health care and shelter, non-discrimination, and respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

Military incidents within Chadian territory, including reported shelling in areas of eastern Chad, raise, in addition to the rules of humanitarian law, issues relating to Chad's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the prohibition of the use of force against another State. The source of the strikes and their responsibility must be independently investigated.

6. International Crimes and Responsibility

Some incidents, if proven to be relevant and substantial, may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, in particular murder, deliberate attacks against civilians, sexual violence, widespread looting, torture, forced displacement and persecution.

This issue is particularly important in Darfur, given the ICC's jurisdiction over the situation in the territory under Security Council resolution 1593 (2005). The facts should therefore be documented according to strict legal standards, identifying the victims and perpetrators, the place and time of the incident, and preserving evidence and testimonies and the chain of custody.





7. Legal Conclusion

The data confirm that there are widespread risks to the protection of civilians and human rights in Darfur, with the effects of the conflict spilling over into eastern Chad. Legal priorities are the protection of civilians, respect for the principles of distinction, proportionality and precautions, the protection of medical and humanitarian facilities, the prevention of arbitrary arrest, disappearances, sexual violence and looting, ensuring access to aid, the protection of displaced persons and refugees, and the investigation and accountability of violations. Independent documentation and national, regional and international accountability mechanisms should be strengthened, with the separation of initial information on the ground from the final legal characterization that requires independent verification and investigation.

First: North Darfur State





Incident statistics _ North Darfur

■ Injured ■ Looting ■ Muder / Civilen Killing



Created with Datawrapper

1. Security Situation

On 2 August, clashes broke out between the Joint Force and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in the Meski area of Karnawi locality. The clashes resulted in the loss of several combat vehicles that the RSF tried to storm the area. The forces also suffered casualties, with many deaths and injuries among the force, according to eyewitness sources on the ground. At the local civilian level, the clashes resulted in the death of three civilians. Infrastructure was also damaged, including the destruction of a few civilian vehicles passing by, as well as damage to vital water sources, such as wells, as well as markets in the locality.

On 9 August, the head of the movement, Abdul Wahid Mohamed Nour, directed investigations into land corruption, manipulation of food rations allocated to the displaced, and allegations of abuses. The head of the movement issued administrative directives to three sectors of the movement, including the military sector, the civil authority, and the Coordinator for Displaced Persons and Refugees, to open investigations into allegations of corruption related to land in the liberated areas.

On 10 August, at around 9:40 a.m., a drone crashed in Sarha um Quzine, with no casualties. On the same day, the cities of El Fasher and Kabkabaya were bombed by drones, but no casualties were reported because of the shelling. On 16 August, an army drone carried out a strike on the border of Melit, killing members of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). In El Fasher, a founding government found 21 unexploded ordnances inside the neighborhoods.

On August 22, a decision was issued by the civil authority in Tawila, and citizens were informed inside the mosques, that each person in his house must pay 5,000 pounds, in addition to three bread balls. In addition, an annual fee of 500,000 pounds was imposed on the owners of vehicles rented to humanitarian organizations.





On the same date, a delegation from the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) called on the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to remove the society's logo from its offices in Tawila, and to continue its work under the supervision of the civil authority of the movement. However, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society rejected the decision and handed over the work to the WFP team in Tawila. This comes considering the Sudanese Red Crescent Society signing a new contract with WFP to provide relief for six months to the displaced people trapped under (C).

On 28 August, a delegation from the WFP, including the head of the protection section, Charlotte Lancaster, arrived in Tawila to learn about the issue and the dispute between the movement and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, in addition to following up and exploiting what was happening by the sheikhs and mayors towards the displaced.

2. Human Rights Violations

On 2 August, a march of the armed forces targeted the civil court in Gharat al-Zawiya (Kabkabaya locality) during a session of the civil court. The attack resulted in the death of more than 30 people and the wounding of many others. Among the most prominent figures killed in the attack were: Mayor Al-Zein Al-Nour, Mayor Ahmed Bakhit, Mayor Abdullah Gad Al-Rab, and Mayor Al-Doum Al-Nadif. The attack also resulted in the death of a few commanders of the Rapid Support Forces, including Commander Taher Nour Al-Jidi and Commander Al-Nour Saeed Jibril. The wounded were transferred to the city of Kabkabaya for treatment, while counting the number of dead and wounded was still underway at the time.

On 4 August, the counting of the victims of the Gharat al-Zawiya incident was completed, with the death toll reaching more than 45. According to the census, among the dead were about 20 people from Gharat al-Zawiya, 11 people from the city of Kabkabaya, in addition to two people from the Gharat Farjawiya area, and seven from the Qargo area. Five people were buried without being able to identify them, including two people who were inside the court at the time of the attack.

On 6 August, IDPs who had left Tawila for other areas to obtain firewood found 30 bodies in the direction of Jabal Sirati. The mountain is about 5 kilometres to the east of the city of Tawila. The bodies were found decomposing, while some of the bodies had become dry, indicating that they had been in the open for a long time, likely since the fall of El Fasher in October. After finding the bodies, the displaced people who were near the mountain were informed of the presence of the bodies. However, the displaced were forced to bury the bodies in a mass grave.

On 10 August, the girl who had given birth to a doctor and left the baby, who had been arrested and imprisoned, was released. According to an informed account, an officer told her that if she wanted to get out of prison, she should have sex with him, in exchange for her release and contact



organizations to provide her with support. In fact, the officer established a relationship with her. The case was intervened by NASSEB, an organization that already implements projects targeting children, and members of it arrived at the prison, met with the girl, and provided her with psychological support.

The girl told the organization that the reason she left her child was because the RSF had assaulted her while she was coming from El Fasher, so she did not want to keep the child. Eventually, NASSEB members were able to convince her to take and keep the child, and the organization appealed to other organizations, asking anyone with access to help to provide support.

As for the case of Adam affiliated with the Kava organization, the case is still ongoing, and the court has issued a decision that if the money is not paid, Adam will be transferred to prison. It should be noted that the judge is in contact with Adam's friends, where they meet at the coffee place after sunset, with the aim of negotiating with them in order to postpone the payment of the money, noting that the delay in paying the amount is not in the interest of the case.

On 22 August, a citizen, Kulthum Mohammed Jeddo, was killed by a gunshot wound in the Jabal Issa area of Al-Malha locality. The incident occurred because of gunfire carried out by armed elements affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces. The armed force had arrived in the area four days before the incident and imposed security restrictions on the residents. Before leaving the area, the force fired heavily in the air, which resulted in the serious injury of Kulthum Mohammed Jeddo, who died of the injuries while being transferred to Al-Malha Hospital.

Idriss Ibrahim, known as "Sada", an activist, was also killed on Monday following an armed attack on a car he was travelling in with others in the desert of North Darfur. Idris Ibrahim and his companions were on their way from the border town of Tina with Chad to the city of Dibba when the car was attacked by gunmen, killing him.

On 28 August, the body of an unidentified person who was found in the water was found in Barhad Amo, east of the Tawila Secondary School for Boys. The identity of the person whose body was found in the water has not yet been identified.

3. Civil Society Situation

On August 1, butchers in Tawila locality rejected the decision of the civil authority to set the price of a kilo of beef at 13,000 pounds and the price of sheep and lamb meat at 15,000 pounds. The butchers announced their intention to carry out a general strike in the area. The previous day, which fell on Friday, there were no quantities of meat in the butcher shops, since 9:40 a.m.

The butchers explained that the majority of the livestock come from South Darfur, and that traders and livestock owners incur large sums of money while transporting them on the way, as a result



of paying multiple amounts and fees, so they believe that the prices set by the civil authority are not commensurate with the actual cost and do not allow them to sell according to the specified prices.

On August 3, two new cases of cholera appeared in the camps of Dibba Nayera and Tawila Omda, bringing the total number of cases recorded to four. On August 5, rain fell in Tawilah locality, which made citizens and farmers happy, especially after the state of fear and anxiety that prevailed as a result of the delay in rainfall. The rains prompted hundreds of farmers to start planting operations, amid optimism that the agricultural season would improve if the rain continued in the coming period.

On 9 August, women in the area were forced to carry bricks and work hard jobs to provide for their families. These women's biggest dreams are to build a decent life and a secure future for their children.

On August 10th, the livestock authorities of the Parallel Founding Government in North Darfur state resumed livestock vaccination campaigns, after a hiatus of more than three years due to the war. The resumption of vaccination campaigns came amid fears of the spread of epidemic diseases and the death of large numbers of animals. The campaign targeted the vaccination of camels, cows, goats and animals in a few areas of the state, including the baraka, chakra and livestock market in the city of El Fasher, as well as the areas of Shawa and Kolqi in El Fasher countryside.

On August 12, the local town of Tawila witnessed a sharp rise in the prices of food crops, as the price of millet rose from 140,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds, while the price of corn increased from 80,000 pounds to 140,000 pounds. This was preceded by the holding of the weekly day of the local market on August 8, on Saturday.

In this context, the Civil Authority issued a decision to prohibit the export of millet outside the Department, stressing that anyone who violates the decision or exceeds the instructions puts himself at risk. This comes considering the Red Crescent Society's suspension of the direct disbursement of relief materials, and the replacement of the distribution process with the coupon system (cards). The locality of Kutum also issued a similar decision to ban the export of millet.

On 11 August, the town of Kabkabia experienced heavy rains that led to flooding, displacing 62 families and destroying 62 houses. On the same day, the locality of Tawla witnessed heavy rains that led to floods, resulting in the displacement of 975 families, after the floods caused the complete destruction of 975 houses and partial damage to 373 houses. The damage included Tawla locality and the villages of Massal, Marar, Kator and Tebsa.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

The Shangal Tubai area also witnessed heavy rainfall, which caused the displacement of 46 families and the destruction of their homes. On Saturday, August 15, IDPs and traders in long camps complained of a lack of cash, which led to stagnation in buying and selling. The lack of liquidity also led to an increase in the commission of bank transfers in exchange for obtaining cash to 30%. Those affected pointed out that the high commission for remittances is adding to their suffering, especially considering their reliance on remittances sent by their relatives from abroad to meet their daily needs.

On Tuesday 18 August, the conditions of pregnant women in Tawila deteriorated due to the lack of medical services and the distance from the hospital located inside the locality, especially the women residing in the camps, including the Dibba Naira camp. If a woman suffers complications or the pain of childbirth begins during the night, it becomes difficult to reach the hospital within the city, due to the lack of an ambulance and the presence of valleys during the autumn, which makes it more difficult to move around and access medical services.

In contrast, the HMF has a maternity hospital in Tawila al-Omda camp, which operates around the clock. MSF also has an ambulance, but the hospital does not perform caesarean sections and only works for natural births. In difficult cases that require surgical intervention or caesarean section, the patient is referred to MSF hospital.

On August 18, the Taser government dug a water well in the village of Shalakh branch in El Fasher countryside. In El Fasher, the PA government is distributing bread free of charge to all citizens present. In Shakshko camp, the fidads (drinkers) place the harsh inside the drink, and the drink is often served during the night, which leads to different and frightening sounds for the residents inside the camp. In the Dubbo al-Mayada camp, two sisters were set on fire by gasoline, deliberately by their brother.

A car on its way from Kabkabiya to Tawila was also involved in a traffic accident, where the car overturned, killing three women. Two of the deceased were sisters, while the third was their cousin. In Kabkabia locality, heavy rain caused flooding, displacing 62 families and destroying their homes. Rains in Dibba Naira camp and Tawila al-Omda camp also caused property damage. Some organizations operating in the area were also affected, with tents of the Eye Organization and Deep Impact damaged, as the rains caused the removal or bulldozing of tents belonging to the two organizations.



Second: West Darfur State

1. Security situation

During the first half of August 2026, West Darfur State witnessed the continuation of the state of security and military instability, in light of the continuing tensions between the armed forces and allied forces on the one hand, and the Rapid Support Forces on the other hand, in addition to the continuation of a number of internal security challenges related to insecurity, the proliferation of weapons, and communal conflicts in a number of areas.

During this period, military activity was more concentrated in the northern and northwestern axes of El Geneina city, where areas near the contact lines continued to record military movements, surveillance and readiness operations on the part of the warring parties. This was reflected in the general security situation within the state, especially considering the strategic importance of these areas due to their proximity to the state capital and their connection to the main roads leading to a few localities and border areas.

The Bir um Nasaa axis, north of El Geneina, witnessed important developments on the ground during the previous period, as the repercussions of the military confrontations witnessed in the area between the allied forces and the Rapid Support Forces continued. The area is gaining importance due to its geographical location and proximity to the city of El Geneina, which makes any military developments in it have a direct impact on the security situation in the vicinity of the state capital, as well as on the movement of civilians and commercial and humanitarian activities.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

Military movements and combing operations continued in some northern areas of the state, with information on the ground about limited confrontations and attempts by various parties to reinforce their military positions. The continuation of these developments has led to an increase in the state of anxiety among the population, especially in areas near the areas of operations, because of fears of renewed clashes or the expansion of the scope of confrontations.

Some manifestations of insecurity also continued in a few areas, where incidents of attacks and acts of violence were recorded outside the framework of direct military confrontations. One of the most prominent incidents during the period was the killing of a woman in tense security conditions, which reflects the continued dangers faced by civilians, especially in light of the weak security stability, the proliferation of weapons, and the difficulty of regular access by the competent authorities to some areas.

The locality of Beida and other areas also witnessed communal tensions related to tribal conflicts, as clashes broke out between tribal groups over issues related to the looting of livestock, resulting in casualties and injuries between the conflicting parties. Despite the intervention of the Ajawids and community leaders to contain the situation, tensions remained, underscoring the need to continue community reconciliation efforts and mechanisms for resolving disputes through peaceful means.

During the reporting period, the city of El Geneina and its surroundings witnessed the overflight of aircraft and drones, which caused a state of anxiety among citizens, especially in light of the continued military tension in the northern axes of the city. Security and military developments have been reflected in the living conditions of the population, as conflict-affected communities continue to face challenges related to protection, basic services and health care. The need to support health facilities that are operating in difficult conditions due to the lack of resources and the increased pressure on them due to the growing needs of citizens also continued.

During the second half of the month, the state witnessed rapid security and military developments, characterized by the continued state of tension and instability in a number of areas, especially the areas around the city of El Geneina, the localities of Seria and Kalbas, in addition to the areas near the border strip with the Republic of Chad.

These developments came in light of the continued military activity and field movements of the various armed parties, in addition to the continuation of local tensions that affected the general security situation and the movement of the population in some areas.

According to field and local information, the state of alert and military movements continued in a few areas of the state, with intermittent clashes recorded between various armed parties. There



were also reports of clashes between forces allied with the Sudanese Armed Forces, including the joint forces and some local armed groups, and the Rapid Support Forces in a few axes, especially in the areas between El Geneina, Serya, Kalbas and the surrounding rural areas.

Between 12 and 22 August 2026, clashes were reported in the Bir Saliba area of the Sirya locality, between joint forces and local armed groups on the one hand, and the Rapid Support Forces on the other. Some local sources reported that the clashes were followed by an attack on the area, with reports of casualties and the capture of a few fighters. However, the extent of the casualties and the exact number of casualties and prisoners have not been independently verified, due to limited access to the area and the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from multiple sources.

During the second half of August, the city of El Geneina also witnessed security tensions in some neighborhoods, where there were reports of disputes between armed groups and local components. Circulating reports included references to an attack on an ammunition depot inside the city, but details regarding the nature of the incident, the parties involved, and the extent of the damage were not independently confirmed.

On 27 August 2026, drone strikes targeting military sites, fuel depots and sites associated with military operations were reported in various areas of West Darfur State. The areas mentioned included areas close to the border strip with the Republic of Chad, as well as areas in and around the town of Kelbis.

Local sources indicated that these strikes led to material and human losses, including damage or destruction of some vehicles, stores and equipment, but the actual extent of the losses has not been confirmed by independent sources. During the recent period, the locality of Kalbas witnessed significant military activity, represented by reports of targeting military sites, fuel and ammunition stores, in addition to the movements and gatherings of armed groups in the areas south and west of the city of El Geneina and some surrounding rural areas.

Information was also received about the continuation of military movements in the areas near the border with Chad, which adds to the complexity of the security situation in the region, especially considering its border nature and the intertwining of the lines of movement between the different regions. It is expected that the areas between El Geneina, Seria and Kalbas and the border areas with Chad will remain among the areas most affected by security developments in the coming period, in light of the continuation of military movements and the lack of clear indications of a decrease in the level of tension.



2. Human Rights Violations

During the first half of August 2026, West Darfur State witnessed the continuation of a number of human rights-related challenges, in light of the continuing state of security and military instability, the impact of the armed conflict on the lives and fundamental freedoms of civilians, in addition to the continuation of the exceptional security measures imposed in a number of areas.

During the reporting period, concerns about the protection of civilians continued because of the continued state of insecurity. The state recorded the killing of a woman in tense security conditions, an incident that reflects the continued exposure of civilians, especially women, to the risk of violence in the absence of adequate protection. The incident also points to the importance of strengthening security measures, ensuring the protection of citizens, and holding those involved in any violations or attacks accountable.

Threats and intimidation affecting the lives of citizens also continued during the period, as the unstable security situation increased feelings of fear and anxiety among the population, especially in areas where there is a weak security presence or are located near areas of tension. These conditions have had a direct impact on freedom of movement and the normal practice of daily activities.

Some areas have also seen the continuation of emergency measures and security restrictions imposed due to the exceptional circumstances in the state. While these measures are aimed at enhancing security and controlling the situation, their prolonged persistence requires balancing security requirements with respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, including freedom of movement and the right to access services. Ongoing security concerns have also reduced the ability of some citizens to safely access basic services, especially in conflict-affected areas, where families face challenges related to protection, health care and access to humanitarian assistance.

During the second half of August 2026, West Darfur State and the border areas adjacent to the Republic of Chad witnessed accelerated security, military and political developments, characterized by the continued state of tension and the escalation of concerns related to the effects of the armed conflict in Sudan on the humanitarian and security conditions in the region, especially in the border areas that are witnessing a wide population and trade movement between Sudan and Chad.

At the regional level, the Chadian authorities announced that the level of military readiness has been raised to the maximum level following the increasing security developments on its eastern border with Sudan. According to statements issued by the Chadian leadership, all units of the Chadian armed forces have been placed in a state of maximum readiness with the aim of protecting



the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chadian territory, while stressing that the repercussions of the ongoing conflict in Sudan will not be allowed to spread into Chadian territory.

The Chadian authorities confirmed that they reserve the right to take the necessary measures to deal with any potential threats to national security or internal stability, considering growing fears of the spillover of military operations or the infiltration of armed elements across the border. In the same context, local sources and media reports circulated reports of accusations against armed parties inside Sudan of carrying out an attempt to target targets with drones inside Chadian territory.

These reports contributed to an increase in the security alert at the border. There was no independent information to confirm the details of the incident or who carried it out, but these developments were reflected in the level of security coordination and military deployment in the border areas, amid concerns about their impact on relations between border communities and on movement and trade.

The Assistance Organization for Rights and Development in the Darfur Region issued a statement condemning and denouncing what it described as aerial bombardment and the targeting of civilians at the Adri border crossing. The organization considered that these incidents represent a serious violation of international humanitarian law and international conventions on the protection of civilians during armed conflicts. The statement pointed out that the shelling caused many civilian casualties, including children, women and the elderly, in addition to injuries of varying severity among citizens.

According to the initial field reports indicated by the organization, the shelling that targeted the area led to the death of about 20 civilians and the injury of more than 100 others in various ways. The incident caused a state of shock and fear among the local population, especially since the targeted area is one of the areas that witness commercial activity and large humanitarian movement by virtue of its border location. The organization called for an official and transparent investigation into the incident, the definition of responsibilities, the guarantee of the protection of civilians, and the non-use of civilian areas as targets in military operations.

According to local information issued by intelligence sources, the Rapid Support Forces carried out security measures in a few areas, including strengthening deployment and carrying out inspections and follow-up operations inside the Bida locality and other adjacent areas. The information indicated that intelligence operatives entered the Bantena area inside the Bida locality on August 16, 2026, amid security movements and monitoring operations within the area.



The sources also reported that campaigns and manhunts were carried out on a few areas and villages, including Red Kong, Harazu and other areas within the scope of the local administration of Bida locality, under the pretext of pursuing people suspected of being linked to opposition parties or groups. These movements have sparked a state of concern among the local population, because of fears of the impact of security operations on civilians, especially in areas that have been witnessing tribal and security tensions accumulated since the beginning of the conflict.

3. Civil Society Situation

During the first half of August 2026, West Darfur State witnessed the continuation of the efforts of civil society organizations, local associations and humanitarian organizations, which continued to provide support and services to citizens, despite the great challenges associated with the security and humanitarian conditions that the state is going through. Community initiatives and local authorities continued to implement their activities in a few areas, especially in the health and social services sectors, where emergency rooms and local organizations played an important role in meeting some of the basic needs of citizens.

In the health field, the state has witnessed the opening and operation of a dialysis center, an important development that represents a significant addition to the level of medical services provided to citizens, especially patients with kidney failure who were facing great difficulties in accessing dialysis, care and treatment. The operation of the center is a positive step that will improve access to health care services and reduce the suffering faced by patients and their families because of the difficulty of obtaining dialysis sessions and the necessary therapeutic services.

The emergency room also continued to provide its humanitarian services within El Geneina Hospital, where it continued to provide Iftar meals to patients and companions on a regular basis for 99 consecutive days. This initiative is a clear reflection of the great role played by community initiatives in supporting the neediest groups and easing the burden on families who are forced to stay in the hospital for long periods of time with patients.

At the social and cultural level, the state witnessed the organization of the activities of the celebration of the Prophet's Birthday, as the occasion represented the beginning of the activities related to the Prophet's birthday within the local community, and contributed to strengthening social ties and reviving the religious and cultural heritage, amid the participation of citizens and community leaders.

The city of El Geneina also witnessed the conclusion of the local football league in the state, which represented an important community activity that contributed to enhancing social interaction and revitalizing sports life, as well as providing a space for young people to participate positively and



enhance the spirit of community communication, in light of the exceptional circumstances that the state is going through.

During the second half of August 2026, West Darfur State witnessed a remarkable continuation of the activity of civil society organizations and local volunteer initiatives, as these entities continued their efforts in the fields of humanitarian response, support for basic services, and strengthening community cohesion, in light of the complex security and humanitarian conditions that the state is going through.

As part of the humanitarian efforts to mitigate the impact of the crisis on citizens, the West Darfur State Emergency Room Coordination Council continued to implement several humanitarian interventions aimed at supporting the affected communities. In this context, the Council conducted a humanitarian convoy to Kalbas locally, in response to the growing needs in the area, especially considering the great pressures facing health services and the basic needs of the population.

The humanitarian convoy included quantities of human medicines, as well as a laboratory testing device (CBC) to support the health sector, and the estimated cost of these components was about 10,000 US dollars. The convoy also included shelter supplies and basic relief items, estimated at about 45,000 US dollars.

The interventions of the emergency rooms also contributed to strengthening community response efforts, by supporting the role of volunteers in providing basic services and contributing to monitoring the needs of citizens, especially those most affected by the current conditions. The information indicated that these efforts also helped to create conditions for the return of a few citizens who had left the locality of Kalbas because of the security conditions, by providing some of the necessary services and assistance that help stabilize the local communities.

The state also witnessed an important intervention by humanitarian organizations and supporting partners, represented in the rehabilitation of the medical examination laboratory at El Geneina Teaching Hospital. This included supporting the laboratory with the necessary medical devices, equipment and consumables, with the aim of raising its level of operational readiness and improving its ability to receive patients and provide diagnostic services.

The rehabilitation of the medical examination laboratory is an important step in improving the level of health services provided within the hospital, as the availability of medical examinations within the health institution contributes to reducing the waiting time of patients, reduces the need to seek diagnostic services outside the hospital, and helps doctors and health staff to obtain the necessary medical information to make appropriate decisions about patient care and follow up on disease cases more effectively.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

At the societal and political level, the "West Darfur Summits" initiative organized a political symposium that addressed the developments in the current political scene and discussed a few issues related to the future of the state and the challenges facing society considering the continued exceptional circumstances.

Third: Central Darfur State

Incident statistics _ Central Darfur



Created with Datawrapper

1. Security Situation

Central Darfur state is witnessing a state of security tension and extreme security fragility, the most prominent manifestation of which is the recurrence of looting operations on the main streets, inside markets, as well as in homes. Based on this security fragility, the security committee in the state imposed a night emergency starting from 9 p.m., and sometimes from 8:30 p.m. Under this decision, a few young people were arrested in the Al-Wahda neighborhood and transferred to the main prison, before some of them were released in exchange for a fine of 180,000 Sudanese pounds each.

Since then, the state has witnessed intensive military meetings by the state government, with the aim of rearranging its forces and controlling their movements, which has resulted in a trend towards the formation of a committee to eliminate negative phenomena, as part of efforts to reduce manifestations of insecurity and crime.

On August 15, 2026, as a continuation of the series of security meetings in the state, a session entitled "The Feast of Cutting the Betrayals" was held, and brought together the commander of the Second Division – Zalingei, Major General Abdulrahman Jumaa Barakallah, a number of leaders of the civil administrations of the Fur tribe, the leaders of the state camps led by policeman Najib Khamis Barlam, the policeman Saudi, the policeman Hussein Kassodro, the representative of the Zalingei locality, along with the court judge Mustafa Abdel Qader, and a number of military leaders of the Rapid Support Forces.

The session dealt with emphasizing the comprehensiveness of the components and the renewal of the covenant with the Fur community, field visits, leadership and sovereignty, discipline and



deterrence, where the participants pledged to take deterrent measures against anyone who fails to perform his duty towards the Fur nation, whether he is an officer or a soldier of the Rapid Support Forces, so that the punishment can reach imprisonment, and even death in prison in case of repeated failures.

In this context, a joint meeting was held that included the Council of Ministers, the Civil Constituency Council, and the State Security Committee of the Parallel Establishment Government, chaired by Dr. Talha Al-Tayeb Abdel Rahman. The meeting discussed the security situation in detail, as well as the plan to secure the state and the agricultural season, as well as securing the road linking Zalingei and Nyala.

Approximately 300 members of the state belonging to African tribes have also been renovated to hand over the affairs of the state's administration, in a move aimed at expanding the base of participation in the management of local affairs.

On August 22, 2026, the Civilian Protection Forces in the city of Zalingei carried out a qualitative security operation that resulted in the arrest of 4 people who are habitual criminals, in addition to the seizure of more than 6,000 Kalashnikov rounds and a few firearms. Following the operation, the commander of the 2nd Division of Zalingei, Major General Abdulrahman Jumaa Barakallah, addressed the forces, directing the need to strike with an iron fist against saboteurs, arms dealers and drug dealers, stressing that the accused should be brought to court immediately.

On August 23, 2026, Major General Barakallah began to take strict measures against several soldiers, against the background of an incident of prisoner escape resulting from negligence and negligence in securing the prison. In this context, the Major General stressed that "discipline is above all considerations." Despite the efforts and security measures taken, the state still faces ongoing challenges represented by the presence of outlaw elements, arms and drug dealers, in addition to the complexities associated with the local governance scene in light of the presence of multiple parties, as well as the continuous need to secure national roads and secure the agricultural season.

2. Human Rights Violations

During the reporting period, Central Darfur State witnessed a few attacks and violations against civilians, including armed attacks on homes, looting and robbery by force, gun threats, arrests and detentions without clear information about legal action taken against detainees, as well as shootings and serious bodily injuries.

On July 31, 2026, at 2 a.m., the house of Dr. Ijlal Ahmed Bakr, located in the governorate neighborhood of Zalingei, was attacked by four-armed people who were riding two motorcycles



and carrying Kalashnikov weapons. The gunmen stormed the house and threatened its residents with weapons, before looting a few properties under direct threat.

Dr. Ijlal Ahmed Bakr is a dentist at Zalingei Hospital, and she works at the Health Insurance Authority - Hamidiya Branch, in addition to working as an assistant at Dr. Mudassir's clinic, residing in the governorate district of Zalingei city, Central Darfur State. The targeting of her as a medical staff is an additional violation in the context of protecting health workers, as well as an indication of the security risks facing health workers within their residential and work areas.

The stolen property included personal phones belonging to the victim and her family, the value of which had not been determined until the date of the report, in addition to a sum of money belonging to the victim whose value was not determined, gold artifacts belonging to the victim without specifying their weight or value, as well as wedding perfumes belonging to the victim's sister, which were prepared for her wedding, and have a special moral value.

The attack caused the victim and her family members to be subjected to a state of extreme terror and fear because of the direct threat of weapons, and the loss of personal and social property, in particular wedding perfumes, increased the psychological and moral impact of the incident. As of the date of the report, the exact identities of the people who carried out the attack were not available.

On August 7, 2026, at 8:30 p.m., the Rapid Support Forces carried out a campaign of arrests around Akhar Al-Mahatta in the Al-Wahda neighborhood in the city of Zalingei, the capital of Central Darfur state. The operation came within the framework of the state of emergency measures that were activated in the state without prior announcement, as residents were surprised by a wide security campaign targeting a group of young people in the area.

Among those arrested during this campaign was 18-year-old Imran Suleiman Mohammed, a resident of Al-Thawra neighborhood, which is a residential extension of the Al-Wahda neighborhood. As of the date of monitoring, August 9, 2026, there is no clear information about the charges against the detainees or the specific reasons on which the Rapid Support Forces relied to carry out the arrests.

According to the available information, the detainees, including Imran Suleiman Mohammed, were being held in Zalingei City Prison at the time of writing, without releasing any of them. The information related to this case is based on the testimony of a family member of the detainee, which confirmed his identity, the time of his arrest, and the connection between his residential address and the location of the incident, as well as the location of his detention.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

On August 6, 2026, the state also witnessed a few arrests, summonses, and pursuits targeting local figures and leaders. Musa Ahmed Lin, the emir of the Bani Halba tribe in Central Darfur state, was arrested in the city of Zalingei during a campaign targeting him on charges of collaborating with the remnants. There was no information about the existence of a judicial warrant for his arrest or the official indictment of him.

On the same date, Ahmed Jabra was arrested in the city of Zalingei. Ahmed Jabra is an officer in the Economic Security Agency of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and belongs to the Bani Halba area. He was arrested under the pretext of collaborating with the feloul and then transferred to Dagrīs prison in Nyala, without information to inform his family of the arrest or take legal action against him.

On August 5, 2026, Eng. Abdulkarim Yusuf Osman, Head of the Civil Administration in Central Darfur State, was summoned from his home in the Prisons neighborhood of Zalingei City. A military force came to his house in one vehicle and summoned him to Nyala, while an armed guard vehicle moved with him. The information indicates that the summons may turn into an arrest after his arrival in the city of Nyala. Sources also reported that there was a hunt campaign targeting a number of leaders of the civil administration in the city of Zalingei, including Hussein Kasudro, without providing additional details about the nature or circumstances of the chase.

On August 6, 2026, the locality of Qarsila in Central Darfur State witnessed an incident of looting, shooting and armed assault that resulted in the injury of three citizens, one of whom was severely injured that led to the amputation of his entire hand, while another citizen was threatened and looted without physical injury.

The details of the incident date back to two o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, August 6, 2026, when two people wearing the military uniform of the Rapid Support Forces rode a motorcycle and were in possession of one Kalashnikov weapon. The incident began in the northern neighborhood, where the two men threatened the owner of a shop located along the main street and robbed him of his mobile phone.

The two perpetrators then headed west to an alley in the western neighborhood, where they found the rational citizen Ahmed Karama Idris inside his call center. They threatened him, and when he did not respond to their threats, they shot him, and a bullet from a Kalashnikov assault rifle hit him in his right hand, and then they robbed his mobile phone.

Rashid Ahmed Karama Idris, a 36-year-old married father of three, lives in the western district of Qarsila locality, and works as a call center operator with Wi-Fi and a phone charging terminal.



The injury to his right hand completely destroyed all the cells of his hand, which necessitated the amputation of it completely at Zalingei Hospital.

After hearing gunfire and the screams of the injured person, the two citizens, Ismail Siddiq Saleh and Abdo Ibrahim Youssef, came out of their homes to investigate the incident, but they were surprised that the two perpetrators were still in the place. When they approached them, the two perpetrators shot at them, and Ismail Siddiq Saleh was wounded in the right side, next to the chest, while one of the perpetrators hit Abdo Ibrahim Youssef on the head with the back of the weapon "Dabshak".

Ismail Siddiq Saleh, 24, is unmarried and lives in the locality of Qarsila and works in a bakery. He was shot with a Kalashnikov in the right side of the chest and was taken to Zalingei Hospital for initial treatment.

Abdo Ibrahim Youssef, 17, who is unmarried and lives in the locality of Qarsila, suffered a blow to the head because of a blow to the back of the firearm "Dabshk". Due to the nature of the injury, he was transferred from Zalingei Hospital to the city of Da'in in East Darfur state for the necessary examinations and CT scans. Following the attack, the two perpetrators tried to flee the area, but the residents of the neighbourhood rallied and managed to arrest one of them, while the other managed to escape.

The owner of the shop, who was threatened and looted, despite not suffering any physical injuries, was also transferred to Zalingei Hospital to check on his condition and conduct preliminary examinations. According to the situation on the ground at the time of writing, the injured were in Zalingei, Al-Rashid Ahmed Karama and Ismail Siddiq Saleh, while the third injured was in Al-Da'in.

On August 2, 2026, Muhannad Haroun Mohamed Adam, 25, and Sabri Abdel Majed Jumaa, 24, were arrested in Al-Hasahisa camp in the city of Zalingei. They were arrested on Al-Wahda Street, east of the Northern Schools Complex, on charges of working for the Sudanese Army Intelligence.

According to field information, the arrest of Sabri Abdulmajid Jumaa came in the context of his communication with his brother, who is in Jebel Marra, who works in the ranks of the Sudan Liberation Army. The arrest was carried out by two individuals from the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) intelligence.

The two citizens remained in detention until 20 August 2026, when they were released after paying a fine of 450,000 Sudanese pounds each. Their personal phones were also confiscated, as well as the money, rings and watches they had in their possession at the time of their arrest.



This situation raises serious concerns about the detention of individuals on security charges without ensuring a fair trial, and linking the release of detainees to the payment of large fines may constitute a form of extortion or illegal financial punishment, in addition to the confiscation of personal property without a clear legal basis, which constitutes a violation of the right to property. These incidents come in a broader context of the deterioration of the human rights situation in Central Darfur State since November 2023, with an increase in violations including extrajudicial killings and arbitrary arrests, in light of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) control over large parts of Darfur, and the severe deterioration of infrastructure and basic services as a result of the ongoing conflict since April 2023.

3. Civil Society Situation

During the month of August 2026, Central Darfur State witnessed remarkable activity by civil society organizations and local initiatives, including the fields of peacebuilding, health, training and capacity building, relief, shelter, and sports, in addition to the continuation of humanitarian initiatives aimed at responding to the growing needs of displaced people and local communities under the current circumstances.

On August 15, 2026, the process of arranging and distributing the coupons for the so-called foodstuffs, which is implemented by Islamic Relief in the IDP camps, began, where the distribution started from the Hasahisa camp, and the distribution process is still ongoing.

In the field of peacebuilding and community participation, the "People of Zalingei Initiative", in partnership with the Darfur Civil Society Platform, carried out an activity entitled "Building Peace and Peaceful Coexistence". The activity included a discussion forum, an intellectual paper, and musical paragraphs, in the framework of promoting community dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

The Wadi Saleh Youth Initiative for Peace and Development also carried out an awareness workshop on peacebuilding, which addressed a number of local issues, including the issue of "Kalincap", which refers to the boundaries between farms, as one of the issues that can affect relations and coexistence within local communities.

At the same time, the Central Darfur emergency rooms continued to operate the "child-friendly space" at the Hamidiya school complex, allowing the continued provision of activities and services for children as part of the community's response to humanitarian needs.

On August 25, 2026, the Women's Emergency Room in the Bendsi locality launched a project for the handicrafts industry, within the framework of supporting community activities and enabling women to participate in productive and handicraft activities.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

In Rongattas locality, the Rongattas Emergency Room continued to operate the Doha Complex Health Center, which receives more than 300 cases daily, reflecting the demand for health services and the continued need to support local health facilities.

In the health sector, the civil administration of Makjar locality opened the health insurance centre on 27 August 2026, with the support of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in a move aimed at enhancing the availability of health services and health insurance for citizens in the locality. MSF is also planning to open a branch office in Wadi Saleh locality, which represents an expected additional intervention in the field of health services and responding to the medical needs of the locality.

In the field of training and capacity building, Al-Wathikoun for Reconstruction and Development (TDO) – Nerti Office has started specialized training for staff working in several sectors, including health and nutrition, food security, and water and sanitation. The training covered a few topics, including initial psychological support, gender-based violence, and the referral system, with the aim of raising the capacities of cadres and enhancing their ability to deal with the different needs of affected communities.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in cooperation with the United Nations Peace Organization, also held a workshop on the protection of natural resources, as part of raising awareness of issues related to natural resources and strengthening community and institutional efforts aimed at protecting them.

In the field of food relief and shelter, Islamic Relief continued to distribute food vouchers in a few IDP camps, including Al-Hasahisa, Al-Haysa and Square Eight, as part of its efforts to provide food assistance to the displaced.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has also started distributing shelter equipment in a number of areas, including Caracalla, Salé, Marundo and West Zalingei, as well as opening micro-grants to fund emerging national organizations, with the aim of supporting local organizations and strengthening their capacity to implement community-based activities and responses.

In the same context, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has started carrying out a field survey of the Hasahisa camp, in preparation for the distribution of shelter materials, with the aim of identifying needs and preparing to provide the necessary support to the displaced people in the camp.

In the field of sports activities, the Al-Ahli Union in Central Darfur has finalized the launch of the local league, and has distributed sports equipment to 10 clubs, with the support of emergency



Sudan Rights Watch Network

rooms, as part of supporting sports activities and enhancing youth participation in community activities.

The opening of the local league saw Al-Hilal defeat Al Shamali by a score of (2-0), and the match also witnessed the brilliance of the player Mustafa Moghaddam "Canada", as part of the launch of local sports competitions in the state. Despite the expansion of the activities of civil society organizations and local initiatives, these entities still face a few challenges that affect their ability to respond to the growing needs. The most prominent of these challenges are the continued pressure on services due to the influx of displaced people, the scarcity of medical resources and supplies, the difficulties of coordination with government agencies, and the increase in humanitarian needs as living conditions worsen.

Despite these challenges, the activities carried out by civil society organizations and local initiatives during the reporting period showed a remarkable level of community integration between local initiatives and humanitarian organizations, with interventions distributed among the humanitarian, health, social, developmental, and sports fields. The focus on youth empowerment and local capacity building also emerged as important elements to enhance the community's capacity to respond to current needs and support the sustainability of initiatives and services provided to citizens and IDPs.



Fourth: East Darfur State

Incident statistics _ East Darfur

■ Arrest ■ Looting ■ Injuers



Created with Datawrapper

1. Security Situation

During the reporting period, East Darfur State witnessed several security incidents, including armed looting, attacks on citizens and travelers, theft of livestock, security campaigns, confiscation of weapons and ammunition, as well as incidents of firing corneal bombs.



Sudan Rights Watch Network

On August 2, 2026, the tea shop of Barai Abdel Rahman was robbed at around 4 p.m., carried out by two people riding a motorcycle, on the street linking the Grand Market and the tanker station. According to the victim's statement, he accuses individuals belonging to the tanker tent of being behind the looting, but no action has been taken regarding the incident.

In a night robbery incident that took place in the Saliya area of Yassin locality, several passengers were robbed by an unknown armed group who were riding motorcycles. The group seized a box cart loaded with car spare parts and other goods. According to an informed source, the vehicle moved northwest of the Saliya area, and the perpetrators were not pursued.

On August 6, 2026, fuel traders coming from West Kordofan, Al-Naam, were robbed by a combat vehicle armed with a 23-caliber cannon, which intercepted their way in the Dar Al-Salama area of Abu Karenka locality. A report of the incident was recorded in the locality of Al-Da'in, where a vehicle belonging to the head of intelligence, Haren Abdullah, was accused of involvement in the incident. The value of the looted fuel was estimated at about 7 million pounds, in addition to the cash amount of 5 million pounds.

On August 7, 2026, an armed group of thieves stole a herd of cattle in the Dabib area, west of Al-Firdaus locality, and then headed towards Santa, the border with South Darfur state. When the citizens tracked down the thieves, a clash took place between them and the armed group, and the clash resulted in the fall of the young man Adam Saboun, which exacerbated the situation between the Rizeigat and Habaniya tribes.

The conflict between the two sides resulted in the death of at least 20 citizens and a number of injuries. Forces from Asalaya and al-Firdaus intervened to contain the situation and calm the situation, and a reconciliation conference was held between the two tribes, which resulted in the arrest of those involved in fomenting the conflict.

On August 17, 2026, the security services carried out an intensive campaign that included the peripheral markets in the city of Al-Daen, especially the Al-Daen area south and the Al-Self market located in the center of the Grand Market. The campaign resulted in the confiscation of large numbers of various weapons and ammunition, in addition to the arrest of dozens of suspects in arms and ammunition trafficking operations.

On August 24, 2026, the young man Ma'ala Awad al-Karim was subjected to an armed robbery at night while he was returning from the railway station to his home. In the middle of the road, he was intercepted by an "Atoz" vehicle carrying three masked people, who, at gunpoint, seized his mobile phone. The identity of the perpetrators or the vehicle used in carrying out the attack has not been identified.



According to local witnesses, there has been an increase in threats in the strip between Al-Safa neighborhood and Al-Sikka Hadid, and despite repeated reports of these incidents, no actions have been recorded to protect citizens in that area.

On August 27, 2027, the explosion of a "cornet" bomb that left several injuries occurred in the Safa neighborhood at around 9 p.m., during a wedding party. After the ceremony ended, and because of a dispute between two groups of young people, one of them fired a corneal grenade and fled the scene of the incident.

2. Human Rights Violations

During the reporting period, East Darfur State witnessed several incidents that included arrest, detention, and enforced disappearances, as well as citizens being taken from their homes or public places by armed forces, considering limited information and official procedures on some cases.

On 5 August 2026, the Rapid Support Intelligence Division of the Da'in locality arrested several young people, including Bakheet al-Sayer Abdulnabi and Hamdan Hasouba Ali, against the background of a protest related to the prohibition of the disposal of public facilities. The protest followed the start of a construction operation in the area north of the Da'in market, which was used as a public transportation stop for the old Zurayba market.

On the same day, the governor of East Darfur state, Mohamed Idris Khater, was taken from his home by a box van on Friday at 4 p.m. He was later confirmed to be under house arrest in South Darfur state, the administrative capital of the founding government, without issuing any official statement or announcement from the state government or the ruling coalition explaining the reasons or circumstances of the action.

On 7 August 2026, the young man, Mohammed al-Tayeb, was abducted from inside the large Da'in market by a combat vehicle belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. The young man was informed that a report had been filed against him, and he was asked to accompany them. Later, his family was assured that he was not on any of the known detention sites, and it was also found that there was no report against him. As of the first week of the reporting period, his family had not been contacted about his whereabouts or situation.

On August 21, 2026, three young men, Bashir al-Sir, Hisham al-Sir, and an agricultural worker who was with them in front of the house, were taken away by an SUV carrying six-armed soldiers. The victims were taken from their home in the Tadamon neighborhood in the center of the city of Al-Da'in, at 8 p.m. This is the fourth case in the same neighborhood, and it is similar in its facts to the previous cases, considering the absence of security control over combat vehicles and gates scattered around the city of Al-Da'in.



3. Civil Society Situation

During the reporting period, East Darfur State witnessed significant activity from civic initiatives, emergency rooms and local organizations, including shelter, capacity-building, first aid, refugee support, peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence, environmental sanitation, health, and support for religious education.

On August 1, 2025, the Abu Sneidhra Emergency Room of Al-Firdaus locality distributed a package of shelter materials to the neediest families during the autumn season, and the initiative targeted 100 families, with the support of the Grassroots Action Coordination Council in East Darfur.

On the same date, the emergency room in Al-Wahda neighborhood, north of Al-Daein, organized a training workshop aimed at building the capacities of volunteers of both sexes, and working to improve and develop volunteer work. On August 3, the first aid course held by the emergency room of Al-Neem Camp, Sector B, was launched, where the course targeted 35 volunteers and members of the local community.

On August 4, 2026, the Abukarenka Women's Local Emergency Room visited the situation of southern refugees in the locality and appealed to humanitarian agencies to provide support for the collective kitchen serving the refugees. On 5 August, CRI held a forum on raising the capacities of youth in the implementation of initiatives and associations, governance of administrative work, and the construction of modern policies, and the workshop lasted for two days.

On August 14, 2026, the Afia Al-Daeen Initiative held a roundtable event targeting youth initiatives, civil society administrations, and the IDPs, and the event lasted for one day. The next day, Noor Organization for Women's Development held a two-day discussion session on peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence.

On August 15, 2026, the Youth for Change Initiative carried out a large-scale cleanliness campaign in the Daein market and the main streets around it, which included the opening of autumn water streams. On the same day, Kayan, in partnership with the Abukarenka Women's Emergency Room, carried out a training course on peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence in the area, with the participation of a few youths, the civil administration and the IDPs.

On August 16, 2026, the Feminist Reading Group held a discussion session at the Future School Shelter, targeting expatriates residing in the school and part of the neighborhood community. The session addressed issues of peacebuilding, hate speech, and acceptance of others.

On 20 August 2026, the Jalabi South Emergency Room held an environmental sanitation campaign in the area, targeting the local market, amid active community participation. On 23 August,



Sudan Rights Watch Network

UNICEF delivered a shipment of routine vaccines for children to the Ministry of Health in East Darfur State, with the support of the International Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (ICAVI).

On 25 August 2026, the communal kitchen project was launched in the Southern Refugee Camp in Abu Karenka locality, which is managed by the Women's Emergency Room and provides breakfast to refugees in the camp. On 26 August, the Humanitarian Emergency Room in Abu Karnaka locality formed a committee to prepare and identify the needs of the Abu Karnaka Rural Hospital. The committee visited the hospital to assess its conditions on the ground, and identified the deficiencies and necessary needs, with the aim of implementing an urgent intervention through the Grassroots Action Coordination Council in East Darfur State.

On August 27, 2026, a mass circumcision project was implemented targeting 150 children from various neighborhoods of the city of Al-Da'in and included children who were missing support. The project was implemented by the Binaa Association, the emergency room of the Al-Nahda Humanitarian District, and the Fael Khair organization. On August 28, the emergency room of the Al-Fadou area of the Asalaya locality held an Iftar for the students of the Sheikh Hussein Khamis retreat in the area and provided support for the retreat to facilitate the process of memorizing the Qur'an, considering the suspension of schools.

Fifth: Eastern Chad Region

1. Security Situation

The security situation in eastern Chad witnessed a state of stability and calm in general for the second month in a row, as the regions of eastern Chad did not witness any significant events during this period, with the exception of the movement of a group of civilians who fled the battles that took place in and around the areas of Bir Saliba between the Rapid Support Forces and the



Sudan Rights Watch Network

Sudanese army and its allies. A group of civilians, especially young people, entered Chadian territory to escape the recruitment and mobilization operations that took place in the areas north of El Geneina.

In contrast, this month witnessed a significant escalation in a few security incidents in eastern Chad and surrounding areas, affected by the repercussions of the ongoing armed conflict in neighbouring Sudan, as well as local tensions.

On August 20, a convoy of cars in the Enedi region, in northern Chad, was subjected to aerial bombardment inside Chadian territory, at a depth estimated at about 100 kilometers. The Chadian government issued a statement accusing the parties to the conflict in Sudan of infiltrating Chadian territory, while directly accusing the Sudanese army of carrying out this strike.

On 24 August, violent clashes broke out using sticks between young refugees and members of the host community in Arkom camp. The events developed into an attempt by some members of the host community to storm the camp and vandalize homes, but the local authorities intervened in time, repelled the attempted break-in, and were able to contain the situation and control the events.

On August 27, army aircraft targeted the Adkounk market at the border crossing, through an airstrike, at a fuel market in the border area. The shelling resulted in the death of 16 people, including 7 Chadian citizens, in an incident that represented a serious border escalation.

2. Human Rights Violations

On 24 August, insurance personnel of the Initiative for Your clinic were attacked by a group of local youth, resulting in the clinic being closed and its services suspended for more than a week. The seriousness of this incident is that the clinic is the only medical facility in the region that provides vital healthcare services to both refugees and the host community, leaving thousands of people without access to health care or alternative treatment to turn to during the clinic's downtime.

3. Civil Society Situation

During these days, the city of Adri is witnessing continuous academic activity, represented by the University of El Geneina starting its academic operations, during which many semesters are subject to exams, and during the past days, students of the Faculty of Economics have graduated.

On the community side, some grassroots organizations and associations continue their awareness and community activities, as the Darfur Youth Network for Good Governance and Peace held sessions on transitional justice in Duki refugee camp, another session to discuss the challenges facing Sudanese refugees and the host community in Adri camp, in addition to organizing another



training workshop in Meiji camp on conflict resolution and promoting dialogue in order to achieve community peace between refugees and the host community.

In the field of sports and community, the Local Football Association of Esanga Governorate and the Youth Office of Adri Refugee Camp are organizing a sports course aimed at improving the social fabric and promoting the values of community peace, in the presence of many refugees and members of the host community.

On the other hand, UNICEF Regional Director Gilles Vanino visited Chad and was briefed on the humanitarian efforts made to support Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. The UNICEF Regional Director for East and Central Africa also paid a field visit to eastern Chad to inspect the humanitarian situation and learn about the humanitarian response to the ongoing displacement caused by the ongoing conflict in neighbouring Sudan.

Policy recommendations

Based on all the data from the states of the Darfur region and the eastern Chad region, the report recommends the following:

1. **Strengthen the protection of civilians and prevent security escalation:** Prioritize the protection of civilians in contact zones, urban and rural areas, strengthen early warning and rapid response mechanisms, limit the proliferation of weapons and combat vehicles within cities, and tighten control over anchor points, gates, and security sites to reduce attacks, looting, and arbitrary detention.



2. **Ensure humanitarian access and sustain essential services:** Work to ensure regular and safe humanitarian access corridors to affected areas and IDP and refugee camps, and support health facilities, water, food and shelter centres, prioritizing areas with severe shortages of medicines, medical supplies, emergency services, and care for women and children.
3. **Establish an independent mechanism for monitoring, documentation, and accountability:** Strengthen the systematic documentation of killings, arrests, disappearances, looting, sexual violence, and attacks on health workers and civilian facilities, and establish secure mechanisms for receiving complaints and protecting witnesses and victims, paving the way for accountability for violations in accordance with the relevant legal frameworks.
4. **Supporting local mediation and prevention of community conflicts:** Empower civil administrations, community leaders, emergency rooms, and youth and women's initiatives to play a greater role in preventing conflicts, especially those related to livestock, land, and resources, while establishing permanent local mechanisms for early warning, mediation, and reconciliation, and supporting agreements that prevent the recurrence of violence between tribal components.
5. **Strengthen border coordination between Sudan and Chad:** Develop a joint security and humanitarian coordination mechanism that focuses on the protection of populations, refugee movements, trade, and humanitarian assistance, and prevent the transfer of military operations to Chadian territory, while establishing direct channels of communication to address and verify border incidents quickly and prevent them from escalating into a regional escalation.
6. **Supporting the local economy, food security and livelihoods:** Take measures to curb the rise in commodity prices, facilitate trade and markets, support farmers, herders and displaced families, provide liquidity and financial services, and protect trade routes from looting and extortion, thereby reducing economic pressures that increase the vulnerability of communities to stress and conflict.
7. **Expand civil society support and capacity-building:** Provide flexible and sustainable funding for emergency rooms, local organizations, youth and women's initiatives, support training programs in health, first aid, peacebuilding, civilian protection and institutional management, while strengthening partnership between local actors, humanitarian organizations, and civil authorities, ensuring continuity of services and strengthening the resilience of communities in the face of the crisis.



Sudan Rights
Watch Network



End.