



Sudan Rights
Watch Network

Sudan Rights Watch Network

January 2025 Report

Violence and Hunger Are Claiming Lives

Human Rights Violations and Security Incidents in Darfur



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1. Introduction

The Human Rights Monitoring Network - Sudan is a specialized Sudanese network dedicated to monitoring and documenting human rights violations, as well as tracking security incidents across Sudan, with a particular focus on the Darfur region. The network aims to enhance the human rights situation and raise awareness of fundamental rights in the country.

The network provides accurate and reliable information on human rights conditions in Darfur through periodic reports detailing security incidents and violations. Additionally, it issues urgent bulletins on critical events with significant impact when necessary. These reports are based on data collected directly from field monitors in Darfur, utilizing an advanced event-tracking system that offers statistical analysis on nature, patterns, and geographical distribution of human rights violations.

Beyond monitoring and reporting, the network is committed to advocating for justice and accountability, preserving the collective memory of past violations, and supporting the rights of individuals and communities affected by these violations. Through these efforts, the network seeks to contribute to building a more just and human rights-respecting society in Sudan.

2. Methodology

This report is based on information collected by the network's field monitors stationed across the five states of Darfur. To ensure accuracy and efficiency in data collection, the Human Rights Monitoring Network - Sudan employs the Kobo Toolbox data collection tool. A customized survey form has been developed within the platform, specifically designed to capture key details related to human rights violations and security incidents.

The form includes comprehensive questions addressing the nature of violations, patterns, and context, as well as the identification of perpetrators. It also gathers demographic and humanitarian data to facilitate a deeper understanding of the affected groups and their locations.

Field monitors deployed in North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, and East Darfur collect and submit data, which is then verified by legal analysts to ensure accuracy and reliability. This approach enables the network to collect credible, transparent, and well-documented information





while ensuring the safety of field monitors and maintaining high standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability throughout the process.

3. Executive Summary

The security situation and human rights conditions in the Darfur region continued to deteriorate throughout January, driven by the ongoing armed conflict that erupted in mid-April 2023 between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), along with other allied factions.

Human rights violations escalated significantly, with widespread artillery and aerial bombardment, resulting in extrajudicial killings, assassinations, arbitrary arrests, and violent attacks on villages. Civilians and civilian infrastructure, including health facilities, markets, schools, and museums—were deliberately and indiscriminately targeted. Additionally, there was a surge in legal violations, including armed threats, looting, theft, and forced searches of homes and belongings, leaving citizens in a state of constant fear and intimidation. Reports also indicate an increase in physical and sexual violence against women.

Further incidents included roadblocks restricting movement and economic activities, as well as targeted attacks on medical personnel, religious figures, and youth leaders. A particularly alarming trend has been the systematic targeting of displaced persons in temporary camps and shelters, exacerbating their vulnerability.

As a direct consequence of relentless violence and the targeting of civilians and critical infrastructure, especially health facilities and markets, the humanitarian and health situation has reached catastrophic levels. This crisis has been further exacerbated by the recent suspension of U.S. foreign aid by the Donald Trump administration, which included nearly \$800 million in humanitarian funding for Sudan in 2024. The collapse of emergency response services, which previously provided essential food and medical aid, has deepened the suffering of affected populations, leaving millions without access to life-saving assistance.





4. Legal Framework

The ongoing armed conflict in Sudan, which began on April 15, 2023, between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), is classified under international humanitarian law (IHL) as a non-international armed conflict. This conflict has had devastating consequences in the Darfur region, primarily due to the failure of both parties to adhere to the laws of war as established by IHL. Their disregard for these fundamental principles has led to widespread violence, escalating security incidents, and grave human rights violations.

The frequency and severity of these violations intensified in January 2025, with a notable increase compared to the previous year. Serious human rights abuses have been committed, including deliberate killings, arbitrary detentions, and physical and sexual assaults. Indiscriminate attacks, artillery shelling, and aerial bombardments have devastated civilian-populated areas and targeted civilian objects, such as health facilities, museums, hospitals, markets, and schools. Additionally, the destruction of infrastructure, forced detentions, and widespread looting have instilled fear and panic among civilians.

The violations and acts of violence committed by the warring parties in Darfur during January 2025 constitute blatant breaches of international humanitarian law and several international legal frameworks, including:

- Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits attacks on hospitals and healthcare centers.
- Article 19 of the First Geneva Convention, which prohibits attacks on fixed medical facilities and mobile medical units.
- Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, governing non-international armed conflicts, to which Sudan has been a party since 2006.
- Common Article 3 of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which sets minimum humanitarian protections in non-international armed conflicts.
- Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which define the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.





4.1 National Legal Context

Under Sudanese national law, the 1991 Penal Code (amended in 2020) criminalizes such acts under Articles 186 to 192. However, despite these legal provisions, the Sudanese judiciary remains unable to enforce them due to several key factors, including:

- The lack of judicial independence from the executive authority.
- The limited capacity of judicial institutions.
- The absence or restricted presence of judicial bodies responsible for law enforcement in Darfur, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict and its far-reaching impact.

These challenges undermine efforts to uphold justice and accountability, allowing systematic violations to persist with impunity and further eroding the rule of law in Sudan.

First: Security Situation

South Darfur State

The security situation in South Darfur continued to deteriorate throughout January, with a sharp increase in incidents of looting, theft, assassinations, arbitrary arrests, and threats. Civilians face significant risks when carrying phones, money, or other valuables, as such crimes now occur openly in broad daylight. This insecurity has worsened since the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) assumed control over the state in late October 2023.

Several security incidents were recorded during this period:

- December 30 – A trader dealing in accessories was robbed and killed in the Al-Geneina parking lot market while heading home.
- December 31 – Another citizen transporting electronic accessories was robbed while returning home from the same market to the Al-Nahda neighborhood, west of Nyala.
- Nyala-Greida Road – A vehicle traveling from Nyala was attacked by gunfire in an attempted robbery.





- January 5 – At approximately noon, a citizen carrying 3 million Sudanese pounds (one billion old pounds) was robbed near the Al-Jir neighborhood bus stop by two masked gunmen on a motorcycle.
- January 7 – Around 8 PM, two women and a man were robbed at gunpoint while returning from an internet café in Al-Jir neighborhood. The assailants forced them to remove their outer clothing before stealing their mobile phones.
- January 12 – Citizen Mohammed Yahya Abdel-Wahab was shot in a robbery, sustaining injuries, and his horse was stolen.
- January 8 onwards – Army aircraft have frequently flown over Nyala, alongside RSF aerial patrols near Nyala airport, heightening public anxiety and prompting further displacement from the city.
- January 24 – A 17-year-old girl, Iman Adam, disappeared while traveling from Kalma Camp to Balil market, southeast of Nyala. Similarly, on January 23, Issa Al-Hajj Abdul Bashir, a man suffering from memory loss due to a recent brain surgery, went missing after leaving his home in the Karari neighborhood for Nyala Technical School Mosque.
- January 20 – An individual was murdered by an unknown assailant, leading the Civilian Protection Forces (affiliated with the RSF) to close a local market in Balil. The closure intensified fear among residents.
- January 21 – A merchant was killed inside a bakery at Al-Geneina Market in northern Nyala. Following the attack, RSF forces shut down the market at 7 AM, preventing traders from accessing their goods. The previous week, RSF had also conducted campaigns against businesses, demanding that shop owners pay 6,000 Sudanese pounds as a certification fee or risk eviction. Targeted establishments included cafés, Starlink service points, restaurants, and grocery stores.
- January 22 – A confrontation at Qadra Market, south of Nyala, resulted in the death of an RSF member. A dispute between the soldier and a civilian escalated when the civilian struck him





- with a brick, causing fatal head injuries. In response, the Civilian Protection Forces ordered the market's closure.
- January 23 – An armed group on motorcycles attacked two civilians in the Al-Jir South neighborhood at around 8 PM while they sat outside their home. The victims attempted to hide their mobile phones inside their house upon hearing the motorcycles, but the attackers opened fire, wounding them. Both were later taken to a neighborhood clinic for treatment.

These ongoing security threats, coupled with forced market closures and heightened RSF control, have severely impacted civilians' daily lives, limiting their movement, economic activity, and overall safety.

East Darfur State

The security situation in East Darfur remained tense throughout January, with multiple violent incidents reported across the state.

- December 30 – A citizen, Jamal Ahmed Ali, was found murdered a day after he went missing near the outskirts of Al-Qadamiya. His vehicle, which he used for hired transportation, was stolen along the old livestock farm transport route north of the city. The perpetrators remain unknown.
- January 5 – In Al-Nazer neighborhood, southeast of Al-Daein city, a woman named Mahasin Ko, who sold alcohol, was killed by two unidentified individuals. The incident stemmed from a quarrel between her and two armed, intoxicated men who shot her. She succumbed to her injuries before reaching the hospital. Initial reports suggest that one of the perpetrators has been identified.
- January 8 – A 26-year-old man, Hamid Ahmed, was shot by two masked assailants in Al-Naseem neighborhood, northwest of Al-Daein market. He was found with three bullet wounds in his legs, and his vehicle was stolen.
- January 17 – A citizen working with a "Starlink" device was robbed at gunpoint in the Awqaf market in Al-Daein. The attack occurred around 9 PM after a box truck blocked his path while he was returning home from the market. Armed assailants forced him to surrender the device before fleeing.



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- January 21 – A coordinated prison break took place at Al-Daein Grand Prison when an armed group in a Land Cruiser stormed the facility. They engaged in a firefight with prison guards, allowing nine inmates to escape.
- January 23 – Tariq Ahmed Musa, a resident north of the railway, was shot in the legs outside his home by an unidentified armed individual. The perpetrator fled, and the victim was taken to the hospital.
- January 24 – A box truck carrying farmers from Hasab Allah, north of Al-Da'ein, was ambushed by four armed men in another truck. The assailants assaulted the farmers and forced them to unload their peanuts onto the attackers' vehicle before escaping.

These incidents highlight the deteriorating security conditions in East Darfur, with frequent armed robberies, targeted killings, and organized criminal activities contributing to an atmosphere of fear and instability.

Central Darfur State

The security situation in Central Darfur State, particularly in Zalingei, remained volatile between late December 2024 and mid-January 2025, with multiple incidents of violence, looting, and law enforcement actions reported.

- December 29 – A white Antonov aircraft was observed repeatedly flying over Central Darfur State and Zalingei city, traveling from west to east at varying altitudes, with its sound heard almost daily. On the same day, the Supreme Council for the Establishment of Civil Administrations, affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), announced a ban on the use of the new currency in areas under its control. Violations of this directive were declared punishable by imprisonment, fines, or both. Additionally, the council continued forming civil committees in Zalingei city.
- January 1 – The main Abuja market in Al-Hamidiya camp was targeted by thieves who robbed three shops. The victims included Abdul-Manan Abdullah Arbab Adam and Othman Musa Ahmed, both clothing shop owners, and Al-Samani Abdul-Aziz Issa, who owned a perfume shop.





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- January 5 – The body of an arms dealer from the Rizeigat (Jalul) tribe was found near the village of Andrew, northeast of Zalingei. He had been murdered by unknown individuals, who stole his motorcycle, weapons, and other possessions before fleeing east. Following the discovery, the victim's relatives, armed and traveling in large numbers, burned an RSF military base in the area, accusing its forces of either committing the crime or colluding with the perpetrators. Their actions caused panic in surrounding villages. The suspects, believed to be from the Tarjam tribe, were pursued, with some being captured while others remained at large.
- January 6 – At around 3:30 PM, two armed individuals, including Mohammed Bakhit, stole a motorcycle in the Al-Hamidiya neighborhood. The victim's family mobilized and confronted the community of the perpetrators, leading to a violent escalation. The group fired upon the home of the suspected thief's family, injuring a relative who was later taken to Zalingei Hospital. The situation further deteriorated when armed groups stormed Zalingei Grand Prison, police stations, and an RSF sector headquarters, vandalizing facilities and enabling prisoners and detainees to escape. Some of these groups then moved towards the hospital, causing widespread fear. In response, RSF Second Commander Brigadier General Mohamed Adam Al-Banjouz ordered RSF forces to deploy across the city, ultimately restoring control. However, the victim's family and tribal members continued to surround the suspect's home with weapons for three days.
- January 6 (Evening) – At approximately 8 PM, two gunmen on a motorcycle opened fire on a food trader in the "2 Kilo" parking lot market. The victim's family quickly pursued the assailants, shot one of them, and handed them over to RSF forces.
- January 8 – Around 2 PM, RSF personnel in five combat vehicles raided homes in the Al-Wadi neighborhood of eastern Zalingei, citing efforts to combat illicit activities such as alcohol production and trade. However, during their searches, they looted over one million Sudanese pounds from residents with no connection to these activities.
- January 15 – A white Antonov aircraft continued flying over Zalingei city at varying altitudes, traveling from west to east at different times.





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- At 4:00 PM, a shell exploded on the five-a-side football pitch belonging to the 21st Infantry Division in the Stadium neighborhood. The explosion killed a 21-year-old youth, Ashraf Mohammed Ahmed, and injured several others, who were transferred to Zalingei Hospital for treatment.
- At 9:00 PM, unknown gunmen raided a shelter for displaced persons near the Abbad al-Rahman School in the Northern Market neighborhood. At gunpoint, they looted a laptop, a mobile phone, and 1,200 Sudanese pounds before fleeing.
- January 17 – at 8:00 AM, a group affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), riding in a Land Cruiser loaded with various weapons, attempted to attack Hamidiya Camp. They made two attempts—first from the eastern side parallel to Square 6 and then from the northwestern side parallel to Square 5—under the pretext that the camp was sheltering elements of the Sudanese army and joint forces.
- At 10:00 PM, Rawaa Youssef, a civil society activist, was subjected to two separate robbery incidents by unknown gunmen in the Al-Karanik neighborhood while walking home from an internet center. In the second attack, six armed individuals fired gunshots into the air before stealing her mobile phone.
- At 9:00 PM, Al-Fadil Issa (18 years old) was shot and wounded in the hand by unknown gunmen in the Al-Istad neighborhood. He was taken to Zalingei Hospital for treatment.
- On the same night, three individuals—two children and an older person—were threatened in the Kanjumiya neighborhood by two armed men, one carrying a Kalashnikov rifle and the other a pistol.
- January 20 – At 1:00 AM, unknown assailants raided a citizen's house in the Kanjumiya neighborhood. The resident was stabbed, while his sister and mother were assaulted with the butt of a gun, his wife was struck with a piece of green brick, and his children were also harmed. The victims were taken to Zalingei Teaching Hospital for treatment.
- January 26 – At 8:00 PM, the Starlink Center in the Al-Muhafazain neighborhood was raided by unknown gunmen. They kidnapped the center's owner, known as "Ghabat," along with two others, taking them to the Tololo area. The victims were forced to provide the password for the Starlink device before the perpetrators fled to an unknown destination.





These incidents underscore the increasing instability in Zalingei, with civilians facing ongoing threats from armed groups, targeted attacks, and rising insecurity in the region.

West Darfur State

Throughout January, hate speech and mobilization efforts intensified, particularly on social media, exacerbating tensions and worsening the security situation. Increased surveillance and restrictions on civil liberties further constrained citizens' freedoms.

- January 1 – The state's civil administration issued a decision to form an education committee to initiate primary and intermediate school studies despite ongoing restrictions and suppression of freedoms in El Geneina and surrounding localities.
- January 22 – The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) conducted a test firing of drones inside El Geneina. The drones were seen flying over the city, and gunfire was heard. The RSF had previously announced this operation via El Geneina Radio.
- January 24 – Internet access was completely suspended in some localities of the state by an RSF decision, further restricting communication.
- In Kerinek locality, east of El Geneina:
- January 9 – The RSF declared a state of emergency, imposing a curfew from 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM across the locality, including the Grand Market and Souq Sitta.
- The area has witnessed widespread looting and theft by individuals riding motorcycles and wearing RSF uniforms with Kadamoul masks.
- In Sirba and Kulbus localities, the humanitarian and security conditions have significantly deteriorated, with increasing reports of theft and threats against civilians by RSF-affiliated groups.
- January 5 – An air force plane was spotted flying 20 km from Kulbus locality without engaging in bombing operations.
- With the start of 2025, large-scale displacement has increased within West Darfur, with many people fleeing from North and South Darfur States due to rising violence.



North Darfur State

The security situation in North Darfur continues to deteriorate due to ongoing conflict since April 15.

- January 5 – At 5:00 PM, clashes erupted in El Fasher between the Sudanese army and the RSF in the city's southern and eastern neighborhoods, heightening anxiety among residents.
- January 10 – An MSF ambulance transporting a pregnant woman in labor from the MSF field hospital in Zamzam camp to the Saudi Hospital in El Fasher was attacked by unknown gunmen. The attack resulted in the death of an ambulance attendant.
- January 12 – The RSF launched an attack on Um Kadada locality, engaging in clashes with the Shogara group and the Popular Resistance. The fighting resulted in multiple casualties on both sides, as well as among civilians.

The overall security situation in Darfur remains dire, with ongoing violence, civilian displacement, and increasing restrictions on movement and communication.

Second: Human Rights Violations

North Darfur

North Darfur State experienced widespread human rights violations throughout January amid the ongoing war that began on April 15. These violations included indiscriminate shelling, targeted attacks on civilians, and looting by armed groups, particularly the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

- January 1-4: The RSF launched heavy artillery shelling on Abu Shouk and Zamzam camps for displaced persons, targeting residential areas, markets, and the Saudi Hospital, which was hit by more than 11 long-range artillery shells. This marked the hospital's 14th attack, leading to extensive destruction, dozens of deaths, and injuries.
- The army also conducted airstrikes on the Fata Borno camp, killing three sisters from the same family.
- January 7 (6:00 AM): The RSF bombed Abu Shouk camp, killing and injuring dozens and causing severe damage to civilian property.





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- January 10: The RSF launched over 20 shells at Abu Shouk camp, killing and wounding at least four people en route to a mosque. They also shelled the Sultan Ali Dinar Museum in El Fasher, partially destroying the historic site.
- January 11: The RSF shelled Zamzam camp, killing 16 people and injuring 42 others.
- January 14: Abu Shouk camp was again shelled, resulting in further destruction of homes.
- January 16: The RSF attacked commercial convoys in Kabkabiya, looting civilian property and killing both civilians and soldiers from the Neutral Force for the Protection of Civilians—a force comprised of the Sudan Liberation Movement (Abdul Wahid Al-Nur faction) and the Sudan Liberation Forces Gathering Movement (Al-Tahir Hajar faction).
- January 17-22: The RSF targeted the livestock market, Abu Shouk camp, the Saudi Hospital, and the old mosque in El Fasher, leading to more destruction of civilian infrastructure.
- January 20: the RSF launched an attack on Jebel Al-Halla in Umm Kadada locality, killing 19 people and injuring 6 others, they also shelled Abu Shouk camp, killing 3 people, that same day, 76 civilians were killed or injured in an RSF attack on the village of Brosh in Umm Kadada.
- January 24: The RSF attacked El Fasher from all four directions, leading to violent clashes that killed and wounded dozens of civilians.
- The RSF released prisoners from Shalla Prison, looted Shagra market, and tortured civilians.
- January 25: The RSF used drones to bomb the Saudi Hospital, killing and injuring 67 patients and their companions.
- The RSF launched a second attack on Brosh, killing 29 civilians and injuring 17 others.

South Darfur State

Human rights violations have intensified in South Darfur State, which has been under the full control of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since late October 2023. Reports of arbitrary arrests, theft, harassment, and indiscriminate bombings highlight the worsening humanitarian and security situation.





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- December 31, 2024: Two teenage girls (15 and 17 years old) were robbed by RSF members in the Al-Geneina parking lot market while on their way to an institute. The perpetrators accused one of the girls of filming them and forcibly took her phone.
- January 6 (1:00 PM): The RSF arrested five young men at the Starlink Center in Nyala's Texas neighborhood, searching their phones and causing panic among those present.
- January 18: A woman in the Al-Geneina parking lot market was interrogated and had her phone searched by an RSF member after sitting with a tea seller. She was questioned about her activities and her relationship with the tea seller.
- January 21: The RSF arrested Kamal El-Din Yahya in front of his house. His family searched for him in detention centers, but no information about his whereabouts was found.
- January 13 (Midnight): The army's warplanes bombed Domaya in western Nyala, killing an entire family and wounding eight others. The bombing also struck Al-Sikkah Al-Hadid neighborhood, killing four people, wounding nine others, and destroying a health center and a house.
- January 22: Another airstrike targeted Al-Sikkah Al-Hadid neighborhood, destroying two houses in the eastern part of Nyala.

East Darfur State

East Darfur also witnessed increasing human rights violations, particularly in Abu Karinka and Al-Daien, where the RSF has implemented oppressive measures, including arrests and restrictions on internet access.

- Early January: The RSF leadership in Abu Karinka issued a decision banning and confiscating Wi-Fi devices from citizens, citing security concerns.
- January 9: The RSF arrested Dr. Mohammed Al-Hadi from his clinic in Al-Daien after interrogating him about a social media post related to the Forces for Change in East Darfur. He was later released the same day.
- January 15: The RSF arrested Moatsim Abdullah, an employee at the Agricultural Bank of Al-Daien, after hacking his phone and discovering videos of the celebration of the liberation of Madani. He was accused of supporting the army.





- Previous Incident: The RSF sentenced a minor to five months in prison for allegedly communicating with the army after he streamed a live video on Facebook. He was deported from Asalaya locality to Al-Daien city for imprisonment.

Central Darfur

State witnessed a series of grave human rights violations throughout January 2025, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detentions, torture, and extortion. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) were responsible for multiple incidents targeting civilians, particularly displaced people.

- January 1: A member of the RSF shot and killed Tijani Hassan Jar al-Nabi (33 years old) in Zalingei's main market, near the Bank of Khartoum. The victim sustained gunshot wounds to the chest and lower mouth and later died in the hospital.
- January 3 (10:00 PM): RSF member Abdul Qader Ina shot and killed Abdul Hakim Adam Abkar (22 years old) near his home in Katiri village, Abt administrative unit, about 45 km southeast of Zalingei.
- January 10 (8:00 AM): Abdul Raouf Abdul Rahman Hassan (67 years old), a displaced person from Aribo Complex shelter, was severely beaten and tortured by RSF members in a bakery near Marin Market following a dispute over the bread line. He accused of supporting the army, he was tied up, beaten with sticks and rifle butts, whipped, kicked, and doused with cold water. He suffered a broken hand and ribs, along with injuries to his head, back, and left fingers. He was detained at Aribo Bridge checkpoint for seven hours and was released only after his family intervened and paid a 500,000 Sudanese pounds fine.
- January 16 (8:30 AM): Adam Musa Abdul Jabbar Muhammad (35 years old), a displaced person from Al-Hamidiya Camp - Block 1, was detained without trial by RSF forces while on his way to work, the RSF falsely accused him of stealing a phone in a village outside Zalingei. He was held for three days in the RSF sector (The Regiment) before being released without formal charges.
- January 16 (4:00 PM): Mohammed Adam Ismail Othman (28 years old), a displaced person from Al-Hamidiya Camp - Block 7, was arrested by the RSF intelligence unit in Brotherhood Market, Zalingei. He was accused of belonging to the joint forces and transferred to the RSF





- base in Toro Market, then later to Al-Fawj detention center. After three days of detention, he was released only after being forced to swear an oath on video and pay a sum of money.

West Darfur

West Darfur State continues to experience severe suppression of freedoms and restrictions on civilians under the control of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which have held authority over the state since late October 2023. Reports indicate ongoing arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and restrictions on movement.

Key Incidents

- November 23, 2024: A four-wheel drive vehicle, likely affiliated with the RSF, arrested two individuals at the Stalink Network Center in the Fituri parking lot, Geneina.
- One detainee (aged 50) was later released, while the fate of the other remains unknown.
- January 24, 2025: Three civilians were arrested by the RSF in the Al-Kifah neighborhood and remained detained until the end of January without any legal proceedings or justification.

5. Recommendations

To address the escalating human rights violations in West Darfur, the following actions are urgently needed:

1. The RSF and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) must immediately stop targeting civilians, including those in residential neighborhoods, displaced persons' camps, and temporary shelters.
2. All warring parties must abide by international laws and treaties, including international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions, to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure.
3. The conflicting parties must apply the principles of proportionality and distinction during military operations to prevent attacks on civilians, markets, health facilities, and educational institutions.
4. The parties to the conflict must take immediate steps to enhance security by preventing extrajudicial killings, looting, assassinations, arbitrary detention, and other violations.



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5. The RSF must open safe corridors to allow civilians to move freely within and out of Darfur, given control over four out of five Darfur states.
6. As the dominant force in the region, the RSF must allow humanitarian organizations to provide urgent aid to affected populations, especially considering the suspension of U.S. foreign aid and humanitarian assistance in Sudan.
7. Local and international actors must intensify efforts to monitor, document, and report human rights violations and security incidents.
8. These efforts should contribute to advocacy, strategic litigation, and accountability mechanisms to ensure justice and an end to impunity.

9. Conclusion

The situation in Darfur remains dire, with widespread human rights violations, escalating violence, and severe humanitarian suffering. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the ongoing conflict, facing targeted attacks, arbitrary arrests, forced disappearances, and destruction of homes and vital infrastructure. The persistent insecurity, coupled with restricted humanitarian access, has exacerbated food shortages, pushing communities to the brink of survival.

Despite international laws and treaties designed to protect civilians in times of war, both the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces have failed to uphold these commitments, resulting in devastating consequences for the people of Darfur. The indiscriminate attacks on residential areas, displacement camps, and healthcare facilities highlight the urgent need for accountability and the enforcement of international humanitarian principles.

Immediate action is required to end hostilities, ensure the protection of civilians, and facilitate the safe delivery of humanitarian aid. The international community, regional actors, and human rights organizations must intensify their efforts to document violations, advocate for justice, and support humanitarian interventions. Without decisive action, the ongoing violence and deprivation will continue to claim innocent lives and deepen the suffering of the people of Darfur.

