



# Sudan Rights Watch Network

August 2025 report

**Darfur Region ...**

**Bullets and epidemics suffocate civilians**



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## **List of Abbreviations**

No.	Abbreviation	Name in English
1.	SAF	Sudanese Army Force
2.	RSF	Rabid Support Force
3.	SJF	Sudanese Joint Forces
4.	IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
5.	Refugees	Internally and Externally Refugees





6.	<b>GC</b>	<b>Geneva Conventions</b>
7.	<b>IHL</b>	<b>International Humanitarian Law</b>
8.	<b>AP</b>	<b>Additional Protocol</b>
9.	<b>ICC</b>	<b>International Criminal Court</b>
10.	<b>ICRC</b>	<b>International Committee of the Red Cross</b>

### **Executive Summary:**

This report is issued in the context of the ongoing conflict in Sudan since mid-April 2023, and the resulting widespread violations against civilians, ranging from intentional killing, looting, kidnapping, arbitrary arrest, and artillery and aerial bombardment. Their lives, security, and rights have become subject to escalating threats from the conflict parties. Civic space is also witnessing increasing militarization through the proliferation of military manifestations in markets, public streets, communication centers, and social gatherings, which undermines the civilian nature of daily life and increases the fragility of the security environment.

The crisis is exacerbated by the transgressions of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Taasis Alliance against citizens' private property, including the forced exploitation of their commercial shops, as in the city of Nyala, reflecting a blatant violation of property rights. Additionally, citizens, particularly women, face direct threats in public spaces and a narrowing of freedom of expression, as well as the targeting of activists and actors in civil society and the humanitarian sector. [The Sudan Rights Watch Network](#) emphasizes that these policies are not limited to suppressing individuals but extend to undermining the societal structure and disrupting the roles of actors in humanitarian response, peacebuilding, and achieving justice.

On the political and social Lense, the report monitors practices of forced mobilization and alignment based on political, ethnic, or regional loyalty, practices that portend deepening internal division and tearing apart the country's unity. As for the economic and living conditions aspect, citizens face continuous threats to their agricultural and commercial activities, placing food security and livelihoods at risk and increasing dependence on humanitarian aid. The situation is further complicated by the spread of epidemics and natural disasters resulting from heavy rains and floods, which have caused significant human and material losses and hinder the continuity of economic and social activities.

Based on the foregoing, the report calls for several crucial recommendations, most notably: stopping all targeting civilians, protecting private and public property, removing military





manifestations from cities, and guaranteeing fundamental rights to freedom of expression and political participation. It also emphasizes the necessity of protecting economic and agricultural activities, enabling civil society and the humanitarian sector to perform their roles without obstruction, prioritizing education in social reconstruction efforts, and enhancing health and preventive interventions to confront epidemics and natural disasters.

## 1. Introduction:

The Sudan Rights Watch Network is a Sudanese network specifically concerned with monitoring, documenting, and assessing human rights situations, in addition to tracking security incidents and rights violations in Sudan, with a special focus on the Darfur region. Its aim is to promote and protect human rights in all their forms and levels, increase human rights awareness, and bolster advocacy efforts for accountability and justice.

The SRWN seeks to provide accurate and highly reliable information collected exclusively from the field regarding human rights situations and security incidents. This is achieved through the issuance of periodic monthly reports with in-depth analyses, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins based on the evolution of events. The SRWN also issues statements, letters, and speeches related to events and public occasions concerning human rights aspects. The SRWN operates an advanced event tracking system, which provides statistical analyses and readings in solid, professional language regarding human rights violations and security situations.

## 2. Methodology:

This report was prepared based on data and information collected by the field monitors of the “**Sudan Right Watch Network**” who are deployed across the five states of the Darfur region. To ensure data is collected accurately, efficiently, and with professional rigor, the Network uses the (KoboToolbox) data collection tool. A detailed survey form was developed within the tool, specifically designed to collect key and detailed data on human rights violations, security incidents, the state of civil society, and various aspects of citizens' lives. Furthermore, this approach facilitates the collection of more reliable data and information, stored securely, and ensures the application of integrity, transparency, and credibility standards in all stages of work. The SRWN follows a process of review, auditing, and validation of data and information through an integrated and overlapping team of specialists for each individual stage.







### 3. Legal Review and Analysis:

Both International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law apply to the general conflict situation in Sudan. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions sets out minimum protection in non-international armed conflicts, while the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees the right to life, liberty, and non-discrimination.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court criminalizes intentional killing, looting, arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, and the forcible seizure of property such as the exploitation of commercial shops in Nyala as crimes against humanity when committed on a widespread or systematic scale. Meanwhile, intentional killing and indiscriminate bombardment constitute a blatant violation of the principles of distinction and proportionality, placing them among war crimes.

The Sudan Rights Watch Network clarifies that the militarization of civilian spaces, such as markets, schools, and streets, undermines the civilian character of civilian objects and exposes the population to direct danger. Moreover, the use of educational institutions for political purposes and military calculations violates the special protection accorded to these facilities, which contravenes international standards such as the Safe Schools Declaration.

Civil society and activists also face systematic restrictions that violate fundamental rights to expression and assembly. These practices, when they take the form of a general policy to silence voices, rise to the level of crimes against humanity. Forced mobilization on political or ethnic grounds leads to the division of communities and creates environments ripe for explosion.

Women, in turn, face increasing threats in public spaces, limiting their participation and increasing the risks of gender-based violence. These violations contradict Sudan's obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and could amount to crimes against humanity at a certain level.

The SRWN points out that criminal responsibility falls not only on direct perpetrators but also on leaders who fail to prevent crimes or hold their perpetrators accountable. The state may also bear international responsibility for the actions of its forces or authorities. Should the national system prove unable to provide justice, the door remains open for the International Criminal Court or other regional and international mechanisms.

To substantiate these violations before courts or international mechanisms, documentation according to professional standards becomes crucial. This includes gathering field evidence,





preserving medical records, using technical means to document locations and violations, and ensuring the protection of witnesses and victims. The Istanbul Protocol and the Minnesota Protocol represent essential frameworks in this field.

The SRWN emphasizes that the legal response requires action on two parallel tracks: providing urgent protection for civilians and building a path for international or national accountability to ensure the prosecution of those responsible. Any delay in this will lead to the continuation of violations and the entrenchment of a culture of impunity, threatening the future of justice and peace in Sudan.

## **4. First: West Darfur:**

### **4.1 Security Situation:**

During the month of August, West Darfur State witnessed numerous security incidents, most of which were related to developments in the military operations of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on one hand and the Sudanese Army on the other. On August 7th, the Rapid Support Forces graduated a new batch of its personnel from horticultural farms near Wadi Kaja, amounting to more than 2,300 soldiers, in the presence of several tribal leaders in the state.

Following the graduation ceremony, the soldiers were convoyed to the city of El Fasher, which led to the closure of the road leading to the administrative unit of Um Dwein for hours and restricted the movement of citizens during the convoy operation. Estimates indicate that the number of combat vehicles used in the operation reached approximately 200. Additionally, tractors loaded with weapons and ammunition were observed entering through the western gate and proceeding to the city of Zalingei.

On August 11th, the city of El Geneina, the state capital, witnessed a mass demonstration called for by the native administrations and the Rapid Support Forces in support of the so-called "Taasis Government." Preparations for this event had been underway since the first week of the month, accompanied by an intensive media campaign. As the demonstration commenced in Al Burhaniya Square in the city center, all main and subsidiary markets were closed, and traders were prevented from opening their commercial shops, even within residential neighborhoods, from 6:00 AM until 2:00 PM, the scheduled end time of the protest.

These events coincided with a state of public resentment towards the Rapid Support Forces, following rulings issued on August 4th by the Counterterrorism and Crimes Against the State Court in the city of Port Sudan against the Rapid Support Forces commander in West Darfur, Abdel







Rahman Juma, alongside his brother and 13 other force commanders. The convictions were based on their criminal involvement in the attack on the city of El Geneina at the beginning of the war until the army's withdrawal from the state in late 2023. This included the targeting of the Masalit tribe, the elimination of the former state governor Khamis Abakar, in addition to accusations of committing atrocities against civilians and their property, and their forced displacement.

During the second half of August, field sources of the SRWN observed the disappearance of Rapid Support Forces elements from the public scene within the city of El Geneina, at the very least. Decisions were also issued by the civilian authority prohibiting the carrying of weapons inside markets and banning the wearing of kadmoole (military-style clothing), with an exception for Rapid Support Forces at their various deployment sites within the city. A noticeable movement was also observed as most residents attempted to return to agricultural activities coinciding with the start of continuous rainfall at the beginning of September, which left the state nearly devoid of dense civilian movement.

On August 16th, the entry of at least eight tractor-trailers loaded with weapons and ammunition was observed transiting through the state on their way to the city of Zalingei. They are likely intended as supplies for Rapid Support Forces in their military operations in the city of El Fasher. An influx of activists from outside Sudan, presumed to be linked to the so-called "Taasis Government," was also noted, amid extensive activity preparing them to participate in forming the government expected to be announced in the coming period.

On August 17th, the area witnessed several military activities, as an Antonov aircraft belonging to the Sudanese Army flew in the skies of El Geneina city heading south towards the localities of Beida and Forbranga. No aerial bombardment or response from Rapid Support Forces ground anti-aircraft defenses was heard. Furthermore, the SRWN's field monitoring in the state observed, on August 19th, a civilian aircraft flying from the southern direction heading northeast of El Geneina city at approximately 10:00 AM. According to the SRWN's field sources, it is likely affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces, with general narratives circulating suggesting a possible connection to external entities (possibly Emirati aircraft).

#### **4.2 Human Rights Violations:**

The August 11th demonstration in the state was accompanied by a widespread presence of Rapid Support Forces elements throughout the city and markets. A financial fine was imposed on anyone violating these measures. Indeed, two traders were detained: one was a fruit seller in El





Geneina market, and the other was a butcher owning a shop in the Riyadh camp north of the city. A financial fine of three million (likely to mean three billion) pounds was imposed on everyone.

On August 12th, the administrative unit of Um Dwein, east of El Geneina, witnessed an incident involving the killing of a 17-year-old girl, whose body was found on the roadside. The circumstances of the incident remain unknown as of the time this information was sent on August 29th.

On the night of August 27th, the Qarqar area, located northeast of El Geneina and administratively part of the Urdmuta administrative unit, was struck by a drone attack. This resulted in the death of six Rapid Support Forces elements stationed in the area, in addition to injuring at least ten civilians who were transported to El Geneina Teaching Hospital.

#### **4.3 Civil Society Situation:**

The month of August in West Darfur State witnessed notable activity by local initiatives and civil society organizations, primarily focused on addressing the escalating humanitarian and health challenges amidst the deteriorating security situation and ongoing human rights violations throughout the state.

At the beginning of the month, intensive efforts emerged in the areas of environmental sanitation and preventive spraying due to a worrying increase in the spread of mosquitoes and fevers. This prompted some national and foreign initiatives and organizations to launch emergency campaigns to mitigate health risks. These interventions coincided with recorded cases of cholera, making community awareness and curbing the spread of the epidemic a top priority for local and international organizations working in the field.

In the same context, efforts intensified to address the malnutrition crisis, especially in northern El Geneina in the Sarba and Jebel Moon localities, where programs for direct cash distribution to affected families were implemented to alleviate the severity of the crisis. Some initiatives also focused on caring for children suffering from malnutrition in administrative units such as Tendelti and Morni, alongside supporting and operating isolation centers for the cholera epidemic, most notably the center run by the Swiss organization CRS.

In addition, important educational initiatives emerged, including the authorization for students taking the Sudanese certificate exams in Chad. On August 25th, an administrative process was organized enabling approximately 200 students from West Darfur State to sit for the exam, with estimates that the total number of affected students enrolled in the process reaches nearly 2,000,







including a significant proportion of refugees in camps in Chad. This step represented a glimmer of hope for many families amidst the reality of displacement and prolonged interruption of education.

The SRWN's monitoring also recorded, during August, social and religious movement represented in celebrations of the Prophet's Birthday (Mawlid), including activities by Sufi orders. The city of El Geneina witnessed a mass procession that marched through the city's streets and ended in Al Burhaniya Square. Despite the symbolic nature of this spiritual activity, it reflects local communities' attempts to cling to normal life and resist the conditions of war, displacement, the present humanitarian crisis, and the escalating health situation.

From an economic and security perspective, committees for the protection of the agricultural season were established under the mandate of the civilian administration affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces in the state. This serves as a local mechanism aimed at preventing friction between farmers and herders and ensuring the continuation of the agricultural production cycle in an environment characterized by tension and insecurity. From a human rights angle, these initiatives, activities, and movements across various fields remain governed by a fragile security environment marked by escalating violations against civilians, including restrictions on movement and the decline of basic services. Despite the efforts of civil society, the humanitarian situation remains contingent on the ability of local and international actors to reach affected communities without obstacles, and on the ability of the so-called de facto authorities to protect the rights of citizens and ensure their safety and security amidst the ongoing war since mid-April 2023.

## **5. Second: South Darfur:**

### **5.1 Security Situation:**

South Darfur State is witnessing rapid political developments amidst efforts by the so-called "Taasis Alliance" to form a new government and establish the city of Nyala as the administrative and political capital of the region. These arrangements have impacted on the security landscape, as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) seek to impose strict control through a tightened security grip, keeping the situation in a state of constant tension, especially with the approaching date for announcing the intended government. Despite these tensions, a relative decline in rates of security breakdown is noted within Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State, compared to the past two months, particularly concerning crimes of looting, kidnapping, and intentional murder that were being carried out using cars without license plates, which complicated legal pursuit and accountability processes.





The SRWN's monitoring indicates that on August 3, 2025, the RSF authorities in the state issued an order mandating the closure of commercial shops from morning until twelve noon, with a financial fine imposed on violators. That same day, several citizens were arrested, including a woman working in a restaurant in the El Geneina Stop Market, who was later released at 4:00 PM after it was determined she was unaware of the order. Amidst this atmosphere, security challenges persist for farmers, especially in farms located west of Nyala. On August 1st, a female farmer was subjected to an assault attempt by a livestock owner whose animals entered her farm. Threats resumed the next day when he arrived with a group of men, according to statements from her neighbors. She stated: "A number of cows entered our farm, and I tried to drive them out, then their owner came and tried to hit me with a stick in refusal, I argued with him, hit him, and bit his hand. The next day he returned with several men to our farm, but we did not go that day. Our neighbors in the farms informed us of their return."

On the commercial and economic front, the state is suffering from noticeable stagnation due to the autumn season and heavy rains, which have caused disruptions to commercial and social activities. The Grand Market in Nyala suffers from the absence of water drains and clogged sewers because of the destruction and sabotage it sustained during the intensification of military operations in the city. Despite this, traders and vegetable sellers have been observed continuing to display their goods on the ground. During the third week of August, the city witnessed daily heavy rains leading to building collapses and the washing away of the Sabreen Road in Nyala, which was weak even before the rains. Their intensity on the 22nd of the same month resulted in the drowning death of ten people from a single family in the "Rajil" valley north of Nyala.

Between August 19th and 22nd, disappearances of six people were recorded. These include a woman suffering from mental disorders who resides in the Al-Jeer neighborhood north [of Nyala], missing since August 22nd; another woman, 40 years old, residing in the Railway neighborhood; alongside two missing girls, one 15 years old, missing since August 21st and residing in the High Dam neighborhood, and the other 12 years old, residing in the Majook neighborhood. Additionally, a man disappeared on his way to the livestock market and has not returned since August 22nd, and another man suffering from psychological disorders who was previously arrested by the Rapid Support Forces in 2024 on charges of spying for the Sudanese Army and was later released after submitting medical reports on his condition. During the same period, the so-called "Taasis Government" in the state carried out field visits to several localities including Kass, Belbel, and Shattaya, where organized crowds held supportive demonstrations.







On August 30th, at approximately twelve noon, an explosion occurred during a demonstration near the "Yashfin" clinic east of the Grand Market in Nyala - a hospital that treats Rapid Support Forces soldiers. Located on the western side of the clinic is the Al-Muallem Hotel, which currently serves as the headquarters of the so-called "Taasis Government." The explosion resulted in the deaths of two women; one was visiting a patient at the clinic, and the other was a mobile vendor who had started working at her friend's spot about two weeks prior after her friend went for farming. On the same day, the El Geneina Stop Market was completely closed in implementation of a decision to return traders to the Nyala Grand Market. Those who do not own a shop are forced to pay 400,000 pounds in rent to the RSF authorities for a stall or shops owned by individuals absent from the city due to the repercussions of the ongoing armed conflict.

### **5.2 Human Rights Violations:**

In the aftermath of the heavy rains, Rapid Support Forces seized several abandoned houses located alongside the "Berley" valley south and west of Nyala city, to use them as alternative shelter instead of their camp sites in the valley near the Duwaima area. The presence of Rapid Support Forces elements inside residential neighborhoods and around populations, whether in markets, communication centers, or elsewhere, is causing a state of anxiety, suspicion, and fear. These forces are also deployed in several public and private buildings, especially abandoned institutions. Large groups of them are stationed inside the former headquarters of the Ministry of Culture and Information, in the Medical Corps Hospital, in addition to the Shakreen clinic, making these facilities crowded with soldiers.

On July 30th, Rapid Support Forces arrested a young man, 17 years old, from the Jabal Market in Nyala city. He is the son of a South Sudanese mother and a father from the Zaghawa tribe and had come to the city to visit his relatives arriving from South Sudan. While he was in the market with two of his cousins, an RSF force searched their phones under the pretext of checking for photos, then took him to an unknown location.

Later, specifically on August 15th, he was released after the intervention of a relative residing abroad who has close ties with leaders within the Rapid Support Forces. The SRWN obtained information from its field sources indicating that during his detention in the Dagrīs prison south of Nyala, he underwent repeated interrogations including questions about his tribal affiliation and details of his "Khashm Bab al-Qabila" – meaning the specific familial branch of tribal belonging – information he was only aware of in terms of the general name of his tribe. He was also subjected to physical and psychological torture to force him to confess, as his captors suspected he was intentionally hiding his identity.





On August 28th, two young women were subjected to a verbal threat incident by a man while they were on public transportation. One of them, 26 years old, reported to the SRWN that she was having a conversation with her friend about the usefulness of using solar panels for street lighting, pointing out that this was not a radical solution to the electricity crisis. Her friend commented by saying that change in the city was unlikely. When they got off the transport at the Congo intersection, the man followed them, stopped them, and directed an implied threat at them, saying he would let it go this time only because they were girls, warning them about the "danger of what they were talking about." He also inquired about their place of residence and the nature of their work or studies. This incident reveals a worrying pattern of restricting freedom of expression in public spaces and raises questions about the safety of women in public places and their right to open discussion without being harassed or threatened.

### **5.3 Civil Society Situation:**

The civil society scene in South Darfur is witnessing increasing activity among local initiatives and civil society organizations working to support peacebuilding, despite facing restrictions and varying regulatory measures depending on their legal status. Recently, numerous initiatives and civil associations have emerged in South Darfur in support of the so-called "Taasis Government," among them the "Umm Quroon Charity Initiative" in the Ade al-Fursan locality. In this context, the authorities arrested an activist working as a coordinator for the "Community Development and Development Organization."

According to SRWN's monitoring, civil society bodies in the state continue to implement activities and projects related to peacebuilding. However, scrutiny of organizations not registered with the "Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency" (affiliated with the RSF) has intensified following the formation of the "Taasis Government," while registered organizations face relatively fewer challenges, especially after the resumption of work by coordinating bodies and their meetings with the Agency to discuss effort coordination. The official agent of the Agency also held meetings with camp administrations and local authorities to enhance coordination mechanisms. The "Community Development and Development Organization" was also observed contributing to the funding of several grassroots entities working in the field of peacebuilding, among them the "South Darfur Women's Protection Network," which held dialogue sessions in neighborhoods addressing topics of protection, violence prevention, and ways to report it.





## 6. Third: East Darfur:

### 6.1 Security Situation:

The city of El Daein is experiencing a critical security situation characterized by an increase in incidents of looting, threats, and extrajudicial killing, amid the absence of effective measures to curb these violations. The proliferation of weapons and the multiplicity of armed actors are exacerbating fear and instability among citizens. On August 7th, at approximately 5:00 PM, a young woman and her sister were subjected to an armed robbery while returning from the Auqaf market north of the railway. They were intercepted by armed men in an "Auto-rickshaw" who seized their bags at gunpoint and fled. The perpetrators remained unidentified as of August 29th.

On the morning of August 12th, a citizen was found killed between the Arab and New Zureiba neighborhoods, having sustained multiple gunshot wounds to various parts of his body. A report was filed against people unknown, with the perpetrators' identities being undetermined. The Railway neighborhood north of the city also witnessed incidents of random gunfire carried out by an armed group affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), whose members reside in the house of Mohamed Musa Ismail. The gunmen announced their intention to burn houses stretching from the railway to the Shat Tabeldi area, following the disappearance of Abdel Hamid Mohamed Musa, the son of the house owner. Mr. Madani Abdullah's son was falsely accused of kidnapping him, forcing his father to travel to bring him and clear his name. It was later revealed that the son had been detained by Sudanese Army intelligence after traveling to Wad Madani city.

On August 22nd, soldiers from the Rapid Support Forces opened fire directly on three young men, Ali, Ahmed, and Abdel Rahman, who were sitting in front of their house near the train station in the Railway neighborhood. The incident followed a previous altercation between the soldiers and some residents of the area, during which a rifle belonging to the soldiers was looted on August 22nd. Upon their return with relatives late at night, they opened fire on the young men without warning, resulting in injuries of varying severity. The victims were transported to the hospital.

### 6.2 Human Rights Violations:

During August, East Darfur State lived through deteriorating human rights, humanitarian, and service conditions, manifested in escalating human rights violations and the widespread outbreak of cholera, against a backdrop of the near-total collapse of the health system resulting from the ongoing April war. On August 13th, a drone targeted the building of the Ministry of Urban Planning in El Daein locality, resulting in material damage to the building but no recorded casualties. Following the incident, RSF authorities arrested several citizens from Abu Jabra locality



on charges of collaborating with army intelligence and transferred them to the state headquarters.

The next day, August 14th, RSF intelligence carried out a wide arrest campaign affecting several citizens from Adila locality, under the pretext of their affiliation with the former regime. On August 17th, they were transferred to El Daein locality and placed in prison under deteriorating health conditions and amidst a cholera outbreak, without preventive measures being taken.

In a similar context, on August 21st, RSF intelligence arrested two citizens from their workplaces in the Auqaf market; their families were informed of their fate after inquiries. Three traders from the Grand Market in El Daein, who worked in currency exchange agencies, were also pursued. According to local witnesses who informed the SRWN, their homes were raided several times after their disappearance, and their fates remain unknown.

On August 22nd, a female citizen in Adila locality was violated by the RSF's Civilian Protection Forces. Her phone was confiscated at gunpoint, and shots were fired into the air, under the allegation of her connection to the "Youth Network to End the War and Establish Democratic Civil Transition." Her phone was returned to her two days after being held at the intelligence headquarters in Adila locality.

In a related arrest, RSF intelligence detained activist Musab Daldoum Ismail from the emergency rooms, following the leak of a screenshot from a conversation in a WhatsApp group for the Local Coordination Council of East Darfur Emergency Rooms. He was charged with belonging to the "Youth Network to End the War and Establish Democratic Civil Transition," which is accused of supporting the army. Citizen Al-Khidir Tah from the emergency room of Abu Karnaka locality was also arrested, and his passport was confiscated, despite him being a candidate to participate in an international conference in the United States related to emergency rooms.

### **6.3 Civil Society Situation:**

According to field monitoring by the SRWN through its local sources in the state, East Darfur State witnessed a series of community efforts and initiatives during August 2025 aimed at enhancing health and humanitarian response and improving the conditions of the population amidst the current exceptional circumstances resulting from the ongoing April war.

On August 8th, the Emergency Room of the Al-Safa neighborhood carried out comprehensive maintenance on the neighborhood's water station and restarted it using a solar power system, supported by the Local Coordination Council of East Darfur Emergency Rooms. This contributed





to improved water services for residents. On August 10th, the Women's Emergency Room of Abu Karnaka locality, in partnership with the Office of Women and Children, organized a treatment camp in the Fuwailih area, which included distributing portions of breast milk substitutes for children.

On August 11th, the Ministry of Health in El Daein locality, under the RSF's civilian administration, launched a campaign to combat the cholera epidemic, coordinated with the state's civilian committees. The campaign included distributing awareness leaflets, delivering field speeches, and visits to affected neighborhoods. Subsequently, on August 12th, the El Daein Civil Lab organized a specialized training workshop in health education, targeting twenty workers from the emergency rooms of Al-Neem Camps (A, B, C). The workshop lasted for three days.

On August 14th, the peace campaign against hate speech was launched from El Daein city, organized by the East Darfur "Salam Media" team in partnership with the Al-Neem Emergency Room. The campaign lasts for ten weeks and targets displacement camps in Al-Neem, Laqawa, Qureida, Sabreen, and Al-Manar camps. The Adila Humanitarian Emergency Room began implementing a health aid project on August 19th, which included awareness and guidance activities for the prevention of cholera and other diseases.

The El Daein Emergency Room carried out an environmental sanitation campaign on August 22nd, coupled with awareness activities about cholera. Meanwhile, the El Daein Civil Lab continued its training efforts on August 25th by organizing a workshop on identifying primary humanitarian needs and rapid intervention mechanisms in emergencies. The workshop lasted four days and involved twenty male and female trainees from the localities of Asalaya, Adila, and El Daein.

## **7. Analysis and Discussion:**

The content of the report and the realities on the ground reveal a situation where three main trajectories are intertwined: systematic violations against civilians, the growing militarization of civic spaces, and a war economy that is reshaping social and political relations. These dynamics are not isolated incidents but deliberate tools for managing conflict and imposing control.

Firstly, patterns of direct targeting such as extrajudicial killing, looting, kidnapping, arbitrary arrest, and others function as mechanisms of social control aimed at subjugating local communities and restricting their movement. Indiscriminate aerial and artillery bombardment violates the principles of distinction and proportionality, turning civilians into primary targets on



the battlefield. Conversely, targeting activists and civilian actors aims to empty the public sphere of independent voices, thereby tightening control over the political and social narrative.

Secondly, the militarization of civic spaces emerges as an existential threat to daily life. The proliferation of military manifestations in markets, streets, and service centers leaves civilians perpetually vulnerable to danger and turns cities and villages into open conflict zones. The militarization of public space also legitimizes weapons and erodes the concept of civil citizenship, deepening the distrust between the population and the controlling forces.

Thirdly, the war economy manifests in multiple forms, most notably the exploitation of private property and the imposition of forced levies, as seen in Nyala, for example. These practices not only provide funding for the parties but also reshape the local market by linking access to resources to political or ethnic loyalty. The ultimate result is the disruption of agricultural and commercial value chains, increased cost of living, and heightened dependence on humanitarian aid.

Fourthly, political and ethnic alignment poses a direct threat to the national fabric. Forced mobilization based on political or regional affiliation generates adjacent, suspicious spheres of influence, increases the likelihood of retaliatory violence, and complicates any subsequent efforts for a political settlement. Thus, social division becomes not just a symptom of war but a tool for fueling it.

Fifthly, women face a dual threat in public spaces. Threats and harassment restrict their participation and impose a "chilling effect" on their freedom of expression and movement. This environment increases the risks of gender-based violence, amid the absence of effective accountability and protection channels.

Sixthly, agriculture and livelihoods suffer repeated blows, as farmers and traders face direct threats based on their activity, tribal affiliation, or identity. The result is weakened food productivity, village displacement, and the erosion of social capital. This exacerbates the fragility of national food security and doubles dependence on aid.

Seventhly, public health deteriorates due to the accumulation of crises. Heavy rains and floods have led to the spread of waterborne epidemics and diseases like cholera, while military presence restricts access to humanitarian services. These challenges necessitate a decentralized health response, which faces political and security obstacles, and is led by the local community through awareness campaigns and preventive measures.





Eighthly, education remains the last line of social defense. Its disruption threatens the loss of an entire generation and increases the risks of recruitment into armed groups and sliding into the informal economy. Interim solutions like community-based or mobile schooling become essential to ensure the continuity of the educational process and protect facilities as civilian objects.

Overall, the picture reveals that targeting, militarization, and the war economy are not incidental occurrences but systematic strategies to re-engineer power, hegemony, and influence. Confronting them requires a comprehensive response based on protecting civilians, neutralizing civic spaces, dismantling rent-seeking incentives, and ensuring an active role for civil society. Failure to do so means the continuation of the vortex, the expansion of the tragedy, and the deepening risk of state disintegration.

## **8. Recommendations:**

Based on the above findings and considering the ongoing conflict and its various serious repercussions, the Sudan Rights Watch Network recommends the following:

1. Stop violations against civilians, including intentional killing, looting, kidnapping, and unlawful arrest, while guaranteeing victims' rights to justice and accountability.
2. Completely refrain from the military targeting of civilians through aerial or artillery bombardment by all conflict parties, in compliance with International Humanitarian Law and the various Geneva Conventions, among others.
3. Protect civilian property and prevent any attacks thereon, including coercive practices such as the exploitation or forced renting of commercial shops without their owners' consent, as is the case in Nyala city.
4. Cease threats against citizens, particularly women in public spaces, and guarantee freedom of expression and safe participation in public affairs within a legal framework that protects rights.
5. Remove military manifestations from cities and civilian objects, including markets, public streets, communication centers, and civilian gatherings, to ensure the security and safety of population centers.
6. Stop practices of forced mobilization and alignment based on political, ethnic, or regional loyalties, due to the serious risks they pose to the country's unity and social fabric.
7. Secure and protect citizens in their economic and agricultural activities and ensure they are not targeted or discriminated against based on ethnic affiliation or commercial activity.





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8. Desist from targeting activists and workers in civil society and the humanitarian sector and lift all political, security, and social restrictions imposed on their public performance and private lives.
9. Prioritize student and educational issues within any initiative to restore civilian life, recognizing its pivotal role in rebuilding society.
10. Enhance health and preventive efforts to combat epidemics and natural disasters, including responding to the repercussions of heavy rains and the flooding and disruption of socio-economic activities they cause.

The End.

