



Sudan Rights Watch Network

March 2025 Report

Darfur Region

**The chaos of killing, threats and accusations
is the master of the situation**



Sudan Rights
Watch Network



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March 2025 Report



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Sudan



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List of Abbreviations

RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
Joint Force	Joint Force
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
GC	Geneva Conventions
AP	Additional Protocol
ICC	International Criminal Court
AI	Amnesty International
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons



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1. Introduction

The Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan (HRMN-Sudan) is a Sudanese organization specializing in monitoring and documenting human rights violations, as well as tracking security incidents and rights abuses across Sudan, with a particular focus on the Darfur region. The network aims to advance human rights conditions and raise awareness of fundamental rights in the country.

HRMN-Sudan provides accurate and reliable information on the human rights situation in Darfur through periodic reports covering security incidents and violations. It also issues urgent bulletins on critical developments when necessary. These reports are based on data collected directly from field monitors in Darfur and leverage an advanced event-tracking system that delivers statistical analyses of human rights violations, their patterns, and locations.

Furthermore, the network advocates for justice, accountability, and the preservation of collective memory of abuses while supporting the rights of affected individuals and communities to foster a more equitable and rights-respecting society in Sudan.

2. Methodology

This report was prepared using data gathered by HRMN-Sudan's field monitors deployed across Darfur's five states. To ensure precise and efficient data collection, the network employs Kobo Toolbox, a platform customized with a detailed survey form designed to capture key information on human rights violations and security incidents.

The form includes questions on nature, patterns, and context of violations; perpetrator identification; and demographic/humanitarian details to better understand affected groups and





their locations. Monitors in North, Central, West, South, and East Darfur submit data, which is then verified by legal analysts to guarantee accuracy. This methodology ensures reliable, secure data collection while upholding integrity, transparency, and credibility at all stages.

3. Report Summary

During March 2025, the human rights situation continues to suffer from blatant and violent targeting and violations, alongside the ongoing deterioration of the overall security situation. This is a result of the continued armed conflict between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces, along with the other allied parties since mid-April 2023. Security incidents related to the war and to the absence of good governance are on the rise, such as extrajudicial killings, the killing of persons with disabilities, abduction, arbitrary arrest and detention of civilians, torture, and the continued disappearance of individuals under mysterious circumstances. Other violations include threatening and killing civilians based on past incidents, firing live ammunition in civilian gatherings, looting, revenge attacks, forcing civilians to pay compensations and sums of money under the pretext of criminal cases dating back decades without any evidence, conducting unfair trials and legal proceedings against civilians, imposing force and control over civilian resources, shelling civilians and civilian objects, enacting unfair policies against civilians, restricting movement and economic activities, displaying military power, spreading chaos, fear, and terror among the population, subjecting civilians and institutions to air raids, treating citizens as enemies and accusing them of military affiliations. These and other incidents indicate the fluctuation of security and the ongoing deterioration of human rights conditions in the region.

4. Legal Analysis

The security situation and human rights violations in the Darfur region remain in a state of deterioration with the continuation of armed violence that erupted in mid-April 2023 between the Rapid Support Forces, the Sudanese Armed Forces, and their allied parties. In March 2025, according to the monitoring of the "Sudan Human Rights Monitoring Network" through its field monitors, there has been a significant continuation of security incidents and human rights violations. These include indiscriminate and systematic attacks, airstrikes on areas populated with civilians and civilian objects, direct assaults on civilians including extrajudicial killings, forced





displacement, looting of property, abductions, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, in addition to the destruction of infrastructure, all of which exacerbate the security and humanitarian situation.

The failure of the conflicting parties to comply with the rules of war as set out in international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions, and their Additional Protocols, as well as relevant national and regional laws, constitutes a flagrant violation of these frameworks. The most prominent legal provisions include:

- The Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which regulates the treatment of people not taking an active part in hostilities.
- The Second Additional Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions relating to non-international armed conflicts, to which Sudan has been a state party since 2006.
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Although Sudan is not a party to it, its provisions apply due to its precise interpretation of specific crimes under customary international law, such as the case of Darfur under Security Council Resolution 1593 of 30 March 2005.
- The Sudanese judiciary suffers from severe weaknesses in human rights legislation, whether in domestic drafting or in ratification of international and regional laws, in addition to the weakness of its judicial institutions in achieving justice with balance and fairness.

5. First: Security Situation

5.1 North Darfur State

El Fasher city, the capital of North Darfur State, continues to experience escalating security deterioration. On 1st March 2025, Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) airforce bombed southern and





eastern neighborhoods, including Al-Salam and Al-Hijra. Clashes later erupted in the eastern part of the city around 6:30 PM.

On 2 March, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) shelled the Abu Shouk IDP camp, targeting the camp's market, commercial stalls, and civilian homes, killing 4 civilians and injuring 7, in addition to partial destruction of the market. That same day, RSF forces attacked villages in Dar Al-Salam and Kalmando, burning them entirely, looting civilian property, and displacing residents to El Fasher and the Khazan Jadeed area.

On 3 March, SAF artillery from the 6th Infantry Division shelled RSF positions east of El Fasher. Around 1:00 PM, the RSF retaliated by shelling northern and central neighborhoods (e.g., Al-Qubba and Al-Nasr), causing partial damage to civilian homes. On 4 March, the RSF shelled Abu Shouk camp again, injuring 3 IDPs. On 5 March, they repeated the attack on the camp's market, killing 6 civilians.

On 7 March, SAF aircraft conducted an airdrop of military supplies in El Fasher, alongside drone strikes targeting RSF-held areas in the city's east.

On 10 March, the RSF shelled Al-Qubba, Al-Mawashi, and Al-Madarras neighborhoods, as well as Al-Malha locality, damaging civilian homes. From 13–18 March, the RSF intensified shelling in southern, northern, and central El Fasher with over 7 artillery rounds, destroying civilian properties. Simultaneously, SAF warplanes bombed the city's eastern and southern outskirts.

On 16 March, SAF received another military airdrop in El Fasher. On 20 March, the RSF shelled a public transport vehicle on the road linking Zamzam IDP camp and El Fasher, killing 6 and injuring 9. That same day, the RSF attacked Al-Malha locality (previously under SAF control), killing civilians including tribal leaders and looting the local market.

On 21 March, the RSF shelled Abu Shouk camp with 4 artillery rounds, killing 2 and injuring 3. From 22–24 March, they continued shelling the camp, damaging homes and injuring civilians. On





24 March, SAF warplanes conducted another airdrop and bombed areas 45 km north of El Fasher (Tura market), killing 270 civilians and injuring 200+, alongside widespread destruction.

On 26 March, SAF launched a drone strike on RSF positions east of El Fasher, followed by shelling of eastern/southern neighborhoods. On 27 March, the RSF shelled Abu Shouk camp again and renewed attacks on southern El Fasher.

5.2 South Darfur State

In March, South Darfur witnessed severe security tensions, including rampant criminality: daily extrajudicial killings, looting, threats, and abductions (primarily targeting men). Since early March, 9 disappearances were recorded, notably in Nyala.

On 5 March, families of RSF elements protested in Nyala, accusing the RSF of killing their relatives; they vandalized property and looted pedestrians. On 6 March, lawyer Yousif Adam was shot dead at his home in Babnusa neighborhood (Kreida locality) under RSF control. Another civilian was killed during a robbery in Al-Durwa neighborhood.

On 13 March, healthcare worker Ali Abdelrahman was abducted by armed men in Nyala's central market. The RSF-imposed civil administration enforced a 9 PM–5 AM curfew and arbitrary penalties.

On 23 March, the office of Sudanese NGO SUDO in Nyala was robbed (solar panels, furniture, printers stolen). The previous week, NGO NEEDO in Al-Wadi neighborhood was similarly looted.

5.3 East Darfur State

Under RSF In March, the security situation in the state, which is under the control of the Rapid Support Forces, continued to deteriorate. On 6 March, a citizen was robbed in front of his home in Al-Daein, in the Al-Sikka Hadid neighborhood near Zarroug warehouses, while on his way to the mosque for dawn prayers. He was intercepted by two masked men, one of them armed, who robbed him of his phone and fled without being identified. On the following day, five armed men





driving a box-type vehicle without a license plate robbed the owner of a cart carrying flour from north of Al-Sikka Hadid as he was heading to the market. They seized his load at gunpoint and drove the cart east of the city.

On 12 March, five armed men in a box vehicle attempted to steal the phone of a citizen who was walking from his house in Al-Niem camp, north of Al-Daein, to the Starlink communication network site near his residence. When they failed to take his phone, they tried to force him into the vehicle, but he resisted. Residents gathered, forcing the armed men to flee.

On 15 March, a group of traders traveling from the market in Jad Al-Sayed area, Adila locality in East Darfur, were robbed of their goods and phones by an unidentified armed group traveling in a Land Cruiser vehicle. On the same date, a citizen was shot three times in the Al-Sikka Hadid neighborhood in Al-Daein near his home while returning from the station at around 9 p.m. He was intercepted by unidentified armed men on a motorcycle who robbed him of his belongings.

On 16 March, a fire broke out inside Al-Niem IDP camp in Al-Daein, destroying eight houses and causing significant property damage. On the following day, another fire in the camp destroyed 11 houses and caused extensive property damage. The fires originated from household kitchens, fueled by strong winds that typically intensify annually during this period.

On 18 March, the Rapid Support Forces deployed their members to arrest a group of armed suspects impersonating RSF personnel who were using motorcycles and private vehicles to carry out robberies and terrorize civilians. However, during the campaign, many innocent civilians who happened to be present in peripheral markets were arrested under this pretext and were later shown in a video on social media without investigation or trial.

On 22 March, during the day, a citizen named Al-Sadiq Abu Bakr Abdullah was killed by armed men on a motorcycle north of Al-Daein, near the old Zareiba market. He was on his way from his home east of Zareiba to the market when he was robbed of his phone and a sum of money he intended to use to buy goods for his trade. In the same context, on 27 March at 8:30 p.m., a citizen





named Abdel-Tam Adam Hassan was robbed by five unidentified armed men driving an "Obama" vehicle near his home in the Al-Awqaf neighborhood north of Al-Sikka Hadid. On the same date, Al-Niem Health Center "A" was subjected to an armed robbery by gunmen who threatened the guard and looted laboratory equipment and other property belonging to the health center.

On 28 March, a fourth fire that month broke out inside Al-Niem IDP camp in East Darfur, Al-Daein, destroying 27 houses in addition to losses of crops and property.

5.4 Central Darfur State

Central Darfur, the state under the control of the Rapid Support Forces, continues to suffer from worsening security conditions. On 28 February, at 8:30 a.m., a commercial convoy traveling from Qarsila to Forbringa was subjected to an armed robbery by six unidentified armed men riding two motorcycles with their faces covered by scarves, in the Qozkweira area near Damra, within the Arab Nawayeeb tribe, approximately 5 km from Qarsila in the southwest direction. The perpetrators, under threat of weapons, stole a large sum of money estimated at 40 million Sudanese pounds from the traders. As a result, one of the victims suffered shock and psychological distress upon returning to his area in Qarsila after losing the last of his money.

On 9 March, at 11:00 p.m., residents of Zalingei city heard intensive gunfire in the air using different weapons from the eastern and northeastern directions of Al-Humidiya camp and from the western side of the city. From 10 to 13 March, at around 10:00 a.m., an Antonov aircraft repeatedly flew over the skies of Zalingei at varying altitudes from the northwest heading east.

On 5 March, in the early morning hours, a group of traders from Qarsila were subjected to an armed robbery by unidentified individuals in Wadi Dubri, west of Qarsila, in the area between Qarsila and Ammar. On the following day, at 9:00 p.m., an unknown armed individual killed two people and injured a third in Bandasi locality. The incident occurred when the victims were at a restaurant in the city market; the assailant snatched a gun from one of the armed individuals and fired, fleeing afterward. When another tried to pursue him, he was also shot. Random gunfire





continued, resulting in a civilian at the same restaurant being seriously injured in the hand and later transferred to Zalingei Hospital for treatment, then to Al-Geneina Hospital to continue care, while the other two victims died instantly.

On 6 March, a girl in the northern neighborhood of Qarsila was threatened and robbed of her mobile phone, and the perpetrator stabbed a man who tried to defend her. Due to the suspension of US foreign aid, it was announced that 30 health centers in the state were closed amid the collapse of hospitals in the area. On 10 March, a Central Darfur delegation, which participated in signing the Sudan Charter in Nairobi, held a meeting with local administrative leaders at the African Center for Democracy and Development in the state to make political decisions related to the government formed in Kenya.

During the month, authorities in the Umm Khair administrative unit, Qarsila locality, arrested citizen Abdel Karim Jebli, who works in a grain-milling facility, after a girl from the Salamat tribe alleged that he had harassed her by touching her chest. Without investigating the circumstances, motivations, or context, the accused was forced to pay a fine of 10 million Sudanese pounds.

On 11 March, at 6:22 p.m., a shell exploded inside a family home in Al-Hassahisa camp, Block 1, resulting in the death of a citizen named Hawa Mohamed Sharif (46 years old), mother of three sons and one daughter. As a result, the total casualties from shell explosions in Zalingei, stemming from the April 15 war, reached approximately 11 deaths, 6 injuries, and 3 cases of hand amputations, mostly among children, according to local reports and monitoring.

On 12 March, at 2:30 p.m., an unknown gang threatened a displaced person, Ezz Eldin Abdel Shafi (19 years old), near the northern Al-Hassahisa neighborhood, while he was returning to his home in the camp. They seized his mobile phone and struck him in the neck with a stick from behind. He was taken to the hospital, where he died the following day at 3:23 p.m.

On 14 and 15 March, an Antonov aircraft flew over Zalingei from the northwest heading east. On 23 March, at 5:00 p.m., citizens engaged in trade between localities (Umm Duror) and traveling





in a rickshaw were robbed by unidentified armed men between Ronqtas area and Umm Shalaya administrative unit. Before the assailants could leave, three individuals on a motorcycle arrived from the East Nile area and fired at them, killing two instantly while the third escaped. Subsequently, local residents gathered in large numbers on motorcycles and with livestock, moving toward Murni area, Ronqtas camp, and East Nile, looting shops, homes, and markets. This caused the closure of shops and markets for two days.

5.5 West Darfur State

On 2 March, at 8:00 a.m., the Adre crossing was closed by Chadian authorities after a Chadian trader was arrested by members of the Rapid Support Forces led by a colonel. The trader was taken to Beida locality, and after intensive efforts, he was released. Consequently, on 4 March, the crossing was reopened at approximately 3:00 p.m.

Significant displacement was recorded within Al-Geneina locality and its surroundings, with preliminary statistics indicating that more than 6,000 displaced people arrived from other states such as Central, North, and South Darfur. Some of them settled in schools, while others rented houses.

On 13 March, a conflict erupted in the Quoz Baqar area, 30 km east of Bir Saliba, resulting in the burning of five villages: Quoz Baqar, Hamida, Shallal, Tulsu, and Tombestat, following a livestock looting incident. As a result, many people were displaced to Jebel Moon locality and into Chad.

On 18 March, at around 10:30 a.m., six armed men on three motorcycles intercepted a commercial vehicle heading to Tomerni village, 10 km northwest of Al-Geneina, on the road from Sarf Jadad via Tindalti. Passengers were physically assaulted, their heads were shaved, and all their possessions and money were taken.

On 24 March, large crowds were observed east of the Murni administrative unit in Krink locality, east of Bary Bridge and near Ronqtas camp, following the killing of two RSF tracking personnel by an unknown party. On 23 March, the state witnessed the arrival of large RSF contingents coming





from Khartoum state, alongside significant displacement of citizens from Khartoum to West Darfur, particularly to Al-Geneina locality, estimated at around 12,000 families.

On 24 March, the state governor, Bahar Eldin Adam Karama, issued a decision to relieve 40 leaders of local administration from various tribes due to their support for the RSF in the state. The decision also instructed the relevant authorities to follow up by filing reports, coordinating, and arranging the appointment of new replacement administrations.

6. Second: Human Rights Violations

6.1 North Darfur State

During March, North Darfur witnessed widespread and serious human rights violations. On 2 March, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) carried out an artillery attack targeting the Abu Shouk IDP camp, resulting in the death of a displaced woman, Aisha Bahr, residing in Block 3, Square 7, in addition to the burning of the villages of Kalmendo and Dar Al-Salam. On 5 March, RSF renewed the shelling of the camp, killing a teacher and humanitarian volunteer named Halima Haloom, who lived in Block 7, and injuring a male shop owner from the camp, residing in Block 2, Square 6.

On 20 March, RSF attacked the Al-Maliha area, resulting in the deaths of no fewer than 30 people, including local administration leaders, through systematic killings, burning of homes, looting of property, and destruction of the market. On the same day, RSF carried out an artillery attack targeting a vehicle transporting passengers from Zamzam camp to Al-Fasher city, killing six people. On 21 March, RSF renewed their shelling of Abu Shouk IDP camp with more than four shells in various locations, killing two individuals and injuring three others. On the same day, RSF again targeted the camp with artillery, injuring several displaced people and causing partial destruction to homes. The following morning, RSF continued their attacks, destroying one displaced person's house in the camp. On 24 March, Sudanese Army aircraft shelled the Tira area in rural Al-Fasher,





located 45 km north of the city, targeting the market with four missiles, resulting in 270 deaths and dozens of injuries.

6.2 South Darfur State

On 4 March, at 2:00 p.m., a group of five armed individuals wearing RSF uniforms in an Istarex vehicle intercepted women gathered at a nut-selling shop (beans and snacks) in Al-Jir neighborhood, south of Al-Geneina bus station. They demanded their mobile phones, and some of them exited the vehicle to physically attack the women, whipping and striking them, in addition to looting their phones. Some women managed to escape. This occurred on a main and busy street, yet no bystanders intervened.

Since 8 March, citizen Abdel Razzaq Bahr Eldin, a civil society activist in South Darfur, has been missing. He was last seen leaving his home in West Radio neighborhood to go to his office in Al-Wadi, intending to coordinate with a shelter center for an International Women's Day event on 8 March. He has not been heard from since, and despite searches in all detention centers in Nyala and related locations, he has not been found.

On 8 March, gold trader Ahmed Dalwa'a was killed while returning from Qadra market, southwest of Nyala, accompanied by another trader named Al-Sanousi. They were intercepted by an armed group in a box vehicle intending to loot them. The assailants opened fire to their vehicle, and a shootout ensued. Dalwa'a was killed, Al-Sanousi sustained a hand injury, and two assailants were killed. The following morning, relatives of the deceased attacked Al-Sanousi's home, resulting in an exchange of gunfire. Consequently, Qadra market was closed, and traders in Al-Geneina bus station market also closed some shops out of fear.

On 8 March, Abdel Razzaq was abducted from Al-Geneina bus station by two masked men covered in mud, claiming to be RSF intelligence. They accused him of being a suspect and forcibly took him to a box vehicle, covering his eyes with cloth. After three days, they informed him they would not harm him or take his phone if he complied with their demands, which included paying





a ransom of 3 billion Sudanese pounds. He transferred the amount from his bank account via mobile phone and was then released near the border with Chad. Kidnappings have become widespread, usually involving masked individuals identifying themselves as intelligent personnel and demanding large sums of money.

Along the Seref Omra road in Nyala, an area prone to robberies, a 22-year-old citizen has been missing since early January 2025. He sent a voice message to his uncle on 24 January stating he was held in an unknown location. Later, he was asked to contact senior family members, after which a ransom was demanded. Family connections were used to negotiate his release; he had been considered a suspect.

On 24 March, at 11:00 a.m., a “TukTuk” vehicle loaded with goods en route to Al-Geneina bus station was intercepted by three armed men on a motorcycle. They forced the driver to exit at gunpoint. One of the men drove the TukTuk, another rode on the cargo, and the third drove the motorcycle while the victim and witnessing women screamed in vain. The victim went to the RSF post to report the incident, where he was told armed personnel would accompany him to recover his property and that he needed to provide fuel.

6.3 East Darfur State

The state, under RSF control, continues to experience human rights violations. On 13 March, a citizen named Abkar Mohamed Musa was kidnapped by an armed force using two combat vehicles belonging to the RSF under the command of a major. He was taken from his shop at the livestock market north of Al-Duwayn city. The victim is a livestock trader in East Darfur. His family could not locate him, and the perpetrators remain unidentified. According to eyewitnesses, the vehicles left the city toward the north.

On 16 March, Sudanese Army aircraft conducted an airstrike on the Health Insurance and Government Secretariat buildings in Al-Matar neighborhood, causing extensive damage to the institutions. No aircraft sound was heard before the three explosions. On 21 March, citizen Taher





Mohamed, a specialist internal medicine doctor at Al-Duwayn Hospital, was kidnapped by unknown parties. His car was later found north of the city in the Al-Fadu area. Five days afterward, the kidnappers contacted his family, demanding a ransom for his release.

6.4 Central Darfur State

During March, multiple human rights violations were recorded in the state. On 7 March, at 5:00 p.m., three armed men on a motorcycle, wearing RSF uniforms and covered in mud, opened fire on two elderly men at Jidda IDP camp in Qarsila, resulting in their deaths. The incident occurred when the assailants were in a camp shop to buy cigarettes and saw young men with a mobile device. When asked to hand it over and they refused, the assailants called them “remnants.” Elderly leaders Sheikh Abdelrahman Taqous (68), head of Ardeba IDP camp, and Sheikh Yaqub Musa Dinqaba (72), Sheikh of Arola area, intervened, saying, “By God, do not loot people during Ramadan.” The assailants immediately fired at them, killing Sheikh Taqous on the spot. Sheikh Dinqaba was shot in the abdomen, taken first to Dr. Abdelsamei Clinic, then to Zalingi Teaching Hospital for two operations, but died on the morning of 9 March.

On 9 March, a group from the Al-Shuqairat tribe, with RSF support, arrested trader Nasr Eldin Dangoora (46) over a killing incident that occurred in 1987 in Ramkaya village, west of Um Khair area, Qarsila locality. The case was reopened because Nasr Eldin’s grandfather, the village chief, had allegedly failed to pay blood compensation, although it was already settled. Nasr Eldin had not been born at the time.

Additionally, the Al-Nawaiba tribe, which heads Qarsila police station, arrested displaced person Mohamed Ahmed, secretary of the IDP camp in Um Khair, related to a 2001 incident. A member of the Nawaiba tribe had previously entered a resident’s house in Faqra village, was chased by Popular Defense Forces, set fire to nearby farms to evade capture, injured a soldier, and was later required to pay 128 bags of tobacco as compensation. After returning to Um Khair 24 years later, supported by RSF forces, he arrested Mohamed Ahmed and demanded 10 million Sudanese





pounds as compensation for his past injury. Both were later released under orders from Abdelrahim Dagalo, RSF second commander.

On 21 March, citizens from Al-Humidiya camp discovered the body of a young man in his twenties in Wadi Aribo, Zalingi, southwest of the camp. He was later identified as Abdel Azim, nicknamed “Doctor,” working with a delivery truck in Dafar and originally from Murni area, West Darfur. The attackers stabbed and slashed him to death late Thursday night. Police filed a report, collected the body for autopsy, and notified the family. Two suspects were later arrested, one possessing the victim’s mobile phone, and investigations continue.

On 25 March, around 4:00 p.m., an RSF soldier and officer, Adam Issa, shot and killed citizen Abdel Bakhit Abdullah Jambin (28), a person with a mental disability, residing in the northern neighborhood. They attempted to dispose of his body, but local youths playing football saw them and informed the neighborhood chief to identify the deceased and notify his family. The incident occurred near the Zakat Office, which had been converted into an RSF military base following the suspension of government work in the area due to the current war.

6.5 West Darfur State

During March, several human rights violations were committed in the state. On 2 March, unknown armed men raided a residence in Sarba locality, Sharakin village, located 20 kilometers east of Sarba town. They looted the house and injured three people during the attack. The perpetrators remain unidentified.

On 5 March, a commercial vehicle traveling from Barak, 30 km east of Sarba, towards the locality, came under gunfire from unidentified individuals near the Abu checkpoint of the RSF. On the night of 5 March, seven people were caught stealing fuel from a residence in Al-Salam neighborhood in Al-Junaynah and were taken to the RSF headquarters.

On 6 March, an RSF member shot two people at the Kondebi market, resulting in their deaths; one died immediately, while the other succumbed to his injuries later.





On 5 March, around 12:30 p.m., a girl was found murdered east of Droti Mixed School in Al-Junaynah by unknown perpetrators. On the same day, an unidentified person shot at a resident in Lokanda Kaja at approximately 2:00 p.m.

On 11 March, citizen Yahya Baraka Mohamed was killed by the RSF while traveling from Marayat, approximately 7 km east of Krink in West Darfur. On the same date, RSF forces shot at citizen Abkar Zakaria Mohamed while he was walking from his village, Shangul Bi, to Krink, about 7 km away, en route to the weekly Krink market. He was shot, breaking his left leg, and was treated at Krink Rural Hospital before being transferred to Al-Junaynah Teaching Hospital for further care. His donkey, which he was using, was also shot at.

On 14 March, unknown armed men kidnapped a civilian and stole his mobile phone at gunpoint in Al-Salam B neighborhood, Al-Junaynah. On the same day, a person was killed in Ragl Al-Kubri village, 20 km north of Al-Junaynah, by unknown individuals riding a motorcycle.

On 18 March, around 6:00 p.m., unknown individuals in a vehicle opened fire on another vehicle carrying two people, killing them instantly. On 19 March, at 1:00 p.m., three armed men looted a vehicle belonging to a civilian in Al-Salam B neighborhood while traveling towards the southern districts. A traffic incident involving two additional vehicles occurred; one perpetrator escaped, while two were apprehended.

On 23 March, at 4:00 p.m., three unknown individuals shot at trader Radwan Abdullah Ahmed inside the Libyan Clothing Market in Al-Junaynah market, hitting him in the abdomen and hand. They were apprehended while fleeing from an RSF post east of the market, exchanging fire with the post. During the incident, an RSF member was killed. The wounded trader was taken to Al-Junaynah Hospital and underwent surgery. The perpetrators were captured by RSF and taken to prison. The trader later died on 27 March due to his injuries.





On 25 March, teacher Abdel Qader Ahmed, known as “Bekita,” was assassinated in Al-Madaris neighborhood, Hebila locality, while returning home from the night market. Unknown armed men tried to steal his phone; when he resisted, they shot him and fled.

7. Recommendations

1. An immediate cessation of all acts of violence and human rights violations is necessary, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, sexual assaults, and other abuses against civilians throughout the Darfur region.
2. Local and international pressure must be exerted on all warring parties to stop the deliberate and indiscriminate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, in accordance with general and specific protections guaranteed under International Humanitarian Law, the four Geneva Conventions, and their Additional Protocols.
3. Urgent intervention is required to deliver humanitarian assistance to those in need, particularly in displacement camps across the region, with priority in North Darfur State, where the humanitarian crisis marked by severe shortages of essential services has manifested as famine-like conditions.
4. Immediate action is needed to halt the deliberate killing and arbitrary detention of civilians in connection with security incidents that occurred decades ago, as documented in certain areas of the region in this report.
5. Local and international efforts should be intensified to enhance monitoring, documentation, and on-the-ground observation of human rights conditions, especially as the conflict enters its third year.
6. The international community must assume and uphold its legal and ethical responsibility regarding the Sudanese crisis, taking measures to stop the ongoing bloodshed against civilians and to save the lives of millions who are suffering both human rights violations and a worsening humanitarian catastrophe.

