



Sudan Rights Watch Network

September 2025 report

Darfur Region ...

Violations, political repression, and the collapse of services





Contents

Table of Contents	2
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Methodology	5
3. Legal Review and Analysis	5
4. Abbreviations	7
5. First: West Darfur	8
5.1 Security Situation	8
5.2 Human Rights Violations	8
5.3 Civil Society Situation	9
6. Second: South Darfur	10
6.1 Security Situation	10
6.2 Human Rights Situation	11
6.3 Civil Society Situation	12
7. Third: East Darfur	13
7.1 Security Situation	13
7.2 Civil Society Situation	14
8. Fourth: Analysis and Discussion	15
9. Fifth: Recommendations	17
9.1 First: Security and Protection of Civilians	17
9.2 Second: Human Rights Situation	17
9.3 Third: Health and Humanitarian Situation	18
9.4 Fourth: Civil Society and Governance	18
9.5 Fifth: Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion	18
9.6 Sixth: Role of the International Community and Humanitarian Organizations	19



Executive Summary

This report reviews the security, humanitarian, human rights, and civil society situation in the Darfur states during September 2025, within a highly complex context where political and military crises intersect with administrative and economic collapse, and where state authority has weakened, allowing armed groups; the Rapid Support Forces and the Tasis Alliance to exert control.

According to field observations monitored by the [Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan](#), the security environment remains unstable and, in fact, increasingly deteriorating. Incidents of killing, armed robbery, and various forms of threats have been repeatedly recorded. Intensive military movements by the RSF were also observed in East and West Darfur, accompanied by random gunfire, which heightened residents' fears and disrupted commercial and agricultural activities. Impunity remains one of the most prominent manifestations of institutional collapse, as no judicial measures or independent investigations are carried out in most crimes and violations.

The Network also documented multiple cases of repression, harassment, enforced disappearance, kidnapping, and arbitrary detention including the arrest of women and girls on political charges or on accusations of collaborating with the army, as well as the detention of individuals suffering from psychological disorders without any legal basis. Field monitoring further revealed the continued recruitment of children, particularly in areas west of Nyala city, under harsh conditions that lack care and open the door to the formation of new armed networks. The health crisis has worsened with the spread of malaria and cholera, especially in South and East Darfur, amid the absence of an effective response from authorities constituting a violation of the population's right to health and a dignified life.

Despite the dire circumstances, civil society demonstrated notable vitality. Local initiatives and emergency rooms carried out awareness, health, and relief activities most prominently cholera prevention campaigns, environmental sanitation, distribution of mosquito nets and food items,





and workshops on peacebuilding and combating hate speech. However, these efforts face structural challenges, most notably the lack of funding, disruption of banking services, and the issuance of restrictive decisions by the Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency affiliated with the RSF, which limit the independence of organizations, require prior coordination, and mandate disbursing aid in francs, while threatening to dissolve organizations registered before the war.

Nevertheless, women-led initiatives emerged as key actors in community cohesion. They organized workshops and discussion sessions on peace, the role of art in change, and combating hate speech targeting women, artists, hakamat (traditional praise singers), and mothers. However, increasing politicization and the absence of legal protection make women's engagement in the civil sphere fraught with risks.

The report concludes that the overall situation is characterized by dual fragility, security and civic manifested in the absence of the rule of law, the politicization of humanitarian work, and the erosion of civic space. Although community initiatives continue to perform their humanitarian and rights-based roles, the absence of protection and accountability mechanisms threaten to shrink civic spaces and turn voluntary work into a subject to influence, rather than an independent sphere serving society and its rights.

1. Introduction

[Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan](#) is a Sudanese network dedicated specifically to monitoring, documenting, and assessing the human rights situation, in addition to tracking security events and human rights violations across Sudan, with a particular focus on the Darfur region. Its aim is to promote and protect human rights in all their forms and levels, raise rights awareness, and strengthen advocacy efforts for accountability and justice.

The Network seeks to provide accurate and highly reliable information collected exclusively from the field on the human rights and security situation. It does so by issuing monthly periodic reports with in-depth analyses, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins based on developments on the ground. The Network also issues statements, letters, and speeches related to public events and occasions that concern human rights aspects. It operates an advanced event-tracking system that provides statistical analyses and professional assessments regarding human rights violations and security conditions.





2. Methodology

This report was prepared based on data and information collected by the field monitors of Sudan Rights Watch Network, who are deployed across the five states of the Darfur region. To ensure accurate, efficient, and professionally rigorous data collection, the Network uses the Kobo Toolbox software data collection tool, through which a detailed survey form was developed and specifically designed to collect both key and detailed data on human rights violations, security incidents, the state of civil society, and various aspects of citizens' lives.

This approach facilitates the collection of more reliable and securely stored data and information, while ensuring the application of standards of integrity, transparency, and credibility at all stages of work. The Network follows a comprehensive process of reviewing, auditing, and verifying the validity of data and information through an integrated and multidisciplinary team, with each stage overseen by specialists.

3. Legal Review and Analysis

The incidents and testimonies recorded during September 2025 demonstrate the continued occurrence of serious violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter), and the Sudanese Criminal Code across the Darfur states. Field monitoring indicates that most of these violations are committed within the context of a non-international armed conflict the ongoing April war in Sudan which makes the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocol II applicable, alongside the national obligations stipulated in the Sudanese Interim Constitution and the international covenants ratified by Sudan.

Incidents of killing and armed robbery such as the killing of a farmer in his field in Geneina locality, and the killing of citizen Al-Hadi Mohamed Omar in Ed Daein are clear examples of violations of the right to life enshrined in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Likewise, the random firing of live ammunition in civilian areas and aerial bombardments targeting civilians constitute violations of the principles of distinction and proportionality between civilians and combatants as set out in Article 13 of Additional Protocol II. The warring parties bear full legal responsibility for protecting civilians and ensuring the accountability of perpetrators, regardless of their institutional or military affiliation.

The arrest of women, girls, and individuals with mental disorders such as Muawiya — without legal justification represents a clear violation of Articles 9 and 14 of the ICCPR, which guarantee





the rights to liberty, personal security, and fair trial. Cases of enforced disappearance, such as that of activist Muna, constitute grave breaches of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, a rule of customary international law binding on all parties, including states that have not ratified it.

The continued recruitment and training of children in RSF camps west of Nyala constitute a serious violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000), both of which prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 into combat or irregular armed groups. This practice amounts to a war crime under Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The spread of cholera and malaria amid weak government response and the absence of regular spraying and vaccination campaigns represents a violation of the right to health enshrined in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges the state to take necessary measures to prevent epidemic diseases and provide essential medical services. The death of volunteer worker Mubarak Yahya due to lack of occupational safety measures further highlights the authorities' failure to implement the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards on occupational safety and health.

Restrictions imposed on organizations and initiatives such as the requirement of prior coordination with the Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency affiliated with the RSF and the enforcement of aid distribution in a specific currency contradict Article 22 of the ICCPR, which guarantees the right to freedom of association. These restrictions also violate the principle of independence of humanitarian action, as affirmed in UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the coordination of humanitarian relief. The threat to dissolve organizations registered before the war constitutes a violation of the freedom of association and serves to restrict civic space. Moreover, limiting or politicizing humanitarian aid contradicts Article 18 of Additional Protocol II, which ensures the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilians without discrimination, as well as the core principles of humanity, neutrality, and independence outlined in the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Although women-led initiatives have emerged as key drivers of peacebuilding and human rights advocacy, incidents of intimidation, searches, and humiliation faced by female civil activists constitute direct violations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) particularly Articles 3, 7, and 15 — which oblige the state to ensure women's protection and full participation in public life without discrimination or fear.





In conclusion, the documented incidents reveal systematic and ongoing violations of fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law, perpetrated by de facto controlling parties without effective accountability. The absence of independent judicial institutions has led to pervasive impunity and the continuation of these violations. This analysis underscores dual legal responsibility:

- Individual responsibility of members and commanders involved in serious violations:
- International responsibility of the state is for its failure to protect civilians and ensure compliance with its obligations under international law.

Accordingly, the report recommends the urgent establishment of an independent legal monitoring mechanism in Darfur and Sudan in general during the ongoing April war, to document violations, verify responsibilities, and lay the groundwork for activating comprehensive criminal and transitional justice processes at the national, regional, and international levels.

4. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Name in English	Name in Arabic
SAF	Sudanese Armed forces	القوات المسلحة السودانية
RSF	Repaid Support forces	قوات الدعم السريع
SJF	Sudanese Joint Forces	القوات المشتركة السودانية
IDPs	Internally Displaced People	النازحون بالداخل
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	القانون الدولي الانساني
GC	Geneva Conventions	اتفاقيات جنيف
AP	Additional Protocol	البروتوكول الاضافي
ICC	International Criminal Court	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر
Amnesty International	Amnesty International	منظمة العفو الدولية



5. First: West Darfur

5.1 Security Situation

At the beginning of September 2025, West Darfur State witnessed several developments that shook the security situation in the region for civilians. On September 2, a warplane carried out an aerial flight lasting about 15 minutes over the “Haba’il” area, located approximately 25 kilometers east of Geneina city on the road linking the localities of Geneina and Krink, where there are training camps for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). However, no aerial bombardment or direct clashes were recorded, nor were any anti-aircraft sounds heard during the flight.

On September 4, a large force belonging to the RSF entered Geneina city, estimated at about 253 combat vehicles loaded with soldiers and military equipment coming from Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State. According to field follow-ups by the Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan, this deployment was aimed at controlling security disorder and chaos, as circulated information indicated. The forces were distributed to fixed checkpoints in markets, neighborhoods, and rural areas, in addition to conducting security patrols inside the city. Several armed individuals wearing “Kadmoul” scarves were arrested, and multiple four-wheel-drive vehicles in the possession of civilians were seized.

On September 20, an RSF drone targeted a fuel depot belonging to the Sudanese army and joint forces in Tina city, located northwest of Geneina, within the locality of Kereinik. No human casualties were recorded because of the strike. This city is considered a strategic area under the control of the Sudanese army and the joint forces since the beginning of the war, where forces from various localities of the state are stationed. It is also used as an alternative crossing point for humanitarian aid from Chad, as well as being a main supply line for the joint forces and the army in El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur State. On September 23, a mobile RSF force left the state after its graduation, heading toward El Fasher and Kordofan, after conducting a patrol in Geneina locality before its departure.

5.2 Human Rights Violations

During September 2025, West Darfur State witnessed a series of violations and security and human rights incidents that had severe impacts on civilians in Geneina city and its surroundings. On September 3, the Geneina locality issued a decision obliging all internet cafés to register and pay fines, with threats of legal accountability for violators. Meanwhile, the forces that arrived from Nyala intensified inspection and repression campaigns, targeting internet service centers





(Wi-Fi), and implementing procedures against what they called “negative phenomena,” such as wearing the Kadmoul and possessing weapons.

On September 7, a farmer was killed on his farm in the administrative unit of Aish Barah, affiliated with Geneina locality, following an armed drone strike to the southwest of the area. In another development, RSF forces arrested journalist Al-Rasheed Mohamed Haroun Jurad, who had been detained at the end of July in the Ardeba market in central Geneina, before being transferred to multiple detention centers, ending up in Daqris prison southwest of Nyala city during September. His family was not allowed to visit him or learn the reasons for his detention. It is worth noting that Jurad previously worked as the director of Radio Darfur 90.3 and correspondent for several channels from Geneina. He also served as the head of the media office of the RSF-affiliated civilian administration leader, Tijani Kershom, from late 2023 until mid-August 2024.

On September 11, a school in the Adikong area was attacked by an armed group riding motorcycles and wearing Kadmouls. The attackers fired shots to intimidate the female students with the intent of harassing them before local checkpoint members intervened, resulting in an exchange of gunfire. The attackers killed a civilian while fleeing.

5.3 Civil Society Situation

September witnessed increased activity among civil initiatives and organizations operating in the state, focusing on awareness campaigns about epidemic risks, particularly cholera, malaria, and dengue fever. The state emergency chamber, along with the “For Geneina” initiative, organized field tours in markets, villages, and centers to raise citizens’ awareness about prevention methods. Civil and youth organizations also contributed by distributing mosquito nets in neighborhoods, health centers, and youth centers in an effort to limit the spread of diseases.

In the second half of the month, a major corruption case emerged inside the Ministry of Health of West Darfur State. The state suffers from an acute shortage of life-saving medicines, especially malaria drugs, while the ministry’s warehouses are filled with large quantities of medicines provided by international organizations such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Last week, the Ministry of Health received more than one large vehicle (trailers) loaded with medicines for chronic diseases, malaria, AIDS, and some antibiotics as a grant designated for West, Central, and South Darfur States yet these medicines never reached those in need. According to observers’ testimonies, the absence of oversight and the weak institutional structure of the ministry contributed to the continuation of this crisis, especially since the ministry’s general director, Abdel-Salam Mustafa Saleh, has held his position for more than thirteen years.





Tons of expired medicines were found inside warehouses after the outbreak of the war, while pharmacies remained empty of essential medicines, considering the ministry's notorious record of storing drugs until their expiry. This structural dysfunction deprived patients of treatment, especially during the rainy season when malaria infections increase. International organizations also bear part of the responsibility, as their role ends once medicines are delivered to the ministry without following up on distribution. This situation sparked widespread protests from local activists, resulting in the dismissal of the deputy general director of the Ministry of Health.

The Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency ("formerly the Humanitarian Aid Commission") issued a set of decisions regulating the work of national and foreign initiatives and organizations. The decisions included obligating organizations to disburse cash assistance to beneficiaries in the CFA franc, requiring prior coordination with the agency before launching any project, and disclosing approved budgets. The agency also called for a meeting that includes all national organizations and hinted at the possibility of dissolving all national organizations registered before the outbreak of the war. Among the decisions as well was the requirement that foreign humanitarian organization staff undergo medical examinations before entering the state.

On another note, the month witnessed the arrival of humanitarian shipments through the WR organization (rumored to be a security-related organization), with no fewer than 35 trucks loaded with food supplies delivered to warehouses in Geneina city, to begin distribution to beneficiaries within the state during October.

6. Second: South Darfur

6.1 Security Situation

The city of Nyala remains tense, where RSF military police impose tight control over citizens' movements, including mobile phone searches and broad security procedures following drone strikes on Yashqeen Hospital on August 30. The hospital was originally a health insurance facility before the war and is now used as a military hospital to treat RSF wounded, with medical staff and female employees continuing to work there.

On August 31, the school year officially began in the state for all education levels. However, the process faces major challenges due to lack of resources, absence of textbooks and notebooks, and continued use of some schools as shelters or their exposure to airstrikes. Last year, only a few schools opened, operating through volunteer teachers and emergency committees. This year,





schools were officially declared open through local media, but the educational environment remains gravely affected, including by fragile security conditions.

In the second half of September, de facto authorities allowed markets to extend working hours the El Geneina Bus Station Market now closes at 6:00 p.m. instead of 3:00 p.m., and Nyala's main market has become more active. However, intelligence agents are widely deployed in markets and public places, including female tea vendors working in cafes, especially in areas with Starlink network coverage. Increased financial transfer fees (18–20%) led to arrests of people leaving transfer offices, accused of carrying large sums of money. This pattern of surveillance and restrictions raises serious concerns about the exploitation of women in the informal sector for intelligence purposes, threatening social security and trust in public spaces, especially given the frequent presence of RSF and mobilized forces in markets such as the El Geneina Bus Station.

6.2 Human Rights Situation

On August 30, activist Muna disappeared near the hospital attack site after being seen photographing the incident; she has not been found despite her family and friends' searches in police stations and prisons as of mid-September.

On September 1, a drone believed to belong to the army targeted Hammado Hall for events and conferences in Nyala during a wedding, injuring several civilians but causing no deaths. The incident was followed by strict security measures, including extensive searches and suspicion of army intelligence elements among civilians. A group of female civil society activists were detained while heading to a discussion session in South Nyala.

Violations of freedom of expression were also recorded. A citizen was arrested after writing on the back of his vehicle, "This is not a time we can live in," and was tortured and forced to erase it, as it was seen as rejecting RSF rule in the state and expressing hope for change. Another incident occurred on the road to Jebel Marra, northwest of the Zakat Chamber building, where police stopped a rickshaw and searched passengers. When one protested and demanded a legal search warrant, he was beaten and taken away in a police vehicle.

On September 4, RSF forces stopped a rickshaw carrying several women at the Congo Street intersection. They were ordered to disembark and subjected to body searches by a female officer, as well as searches of their phones and bags, under the pretext of a "security procedure." One of the women, a pharmacist, reported having been similarly searched three months earlier during the "negative phenomena campaign," when she was interrogated for hours for carrying medicines, leaving her fearful of moving freely.





Arbitrary arrests also continued. On September 6, the RSF detained a farmer named Habiba, from the Zaghawa tribe, displaced from North Darfur and living for two years in Al-Jer neighborhood, Nyala. She was arrested from her farm east of Nyala, blindfolded, and accused of spying for the joint forces based on TikTok videos showing her in a uniform similar to theirs with patriotic songs playing in the background. Later, RSF released a video showing Habiba with a female soldier named Shiraz, threatening severe punishment for anyone suspected of cooperating with the army or joint forces.

Several mentally ill persons were also arbitrarily detained. One man, Moa'awiya, was arrested in 2024 on suspicion of spying for the army and held at a checkpoint in Noor Al-Iman School in Al-Jer North. His family provided medical reports confirming his mental illness, leading to his temporary release, but he was recently rearrested and has been missing for over two weeks. Relatives confirmed his detention at Dagaris Prison south of Nyala, but when the family visited, he was not found, raising fears about his fate.

The RSF continues to recruit children. Female farmers near West Domaya Camp in Nyala reported a new batch of child recruits undergoing training. Field testimonies described their situation as tragic, forced to beg, deprived of basic care, and lacking humanitarian support risking their transformation into uncontrolled armed groups engaging in looting and violence for survival.

6.3 Civil Society Situation

During September, South Darfur saw notable activity from women's and civil society initiatives, focusing mainly on peacebuilding, combating hate speech, and health promotion. The For Their Sake initiative organized workshops on "The Role of Art in Peacebuilding," targeting artists and cultural actors. The South Darfur Women Protection Network held awareness sessions on protection, while the Feminist Stories Initiative conducted discussions on rejecting hate speech targeting Hakamat (traditional women singers) and mothers, funded by the Community Development Organization.

Despite these activities, civil society actors face major challenges, particularly the absence of banking services and related agencies, hindering access to grants and reducing the scale of implemented activities to small, donor-conditioned projects. In a meeting organized by Bahireyat Foundation titled "Opportunities and Challenges for Women's Work in South Darfur," lack of funding was identified as the second biggest challenge after insecurity. The meeting also debated engagement with the new de facto "Founding Alliance Government," with some favoring





coordination to ensure women's participation in legislative bodies, while others warned against politicization of civil society.

Increasing political bias within South Darfur's civil society structures has been observed following the formation of the so-called "Founding Alliance Government," linking some initiatives and actors' safety directly to their association with it amid the absence of independent protection mechanisms.

Health conditions continue to deteriorate, with malaria widely spreading in Nyala and across localities and villages. Although the Ministry of Health's Malaria Control Unit conducted a mosquito net distribution survey more than a month ago, implementation was delayed, prompting citizen protests. No anti-stagnant water spraying campaigns were conducted. On September 21, a cholera vaccination campaign was launched across South Darfur's neighborhoods, markets, and roads, to continue through October. The ministry also began distributing mosquito nets in Tulus, Dimso, Buram, and Gereida localities.

Between September 20–21, the Peace Framework Forum convened with organizations and actors from different states to discuss the role of civil society in combating hate speech. The meeting found that hate speech is widespread in South Darfur and that local initiatives are working to counter it despite funding, security, and political constraints. It recommended establishing a joint network of initiatives and organizations to strengthen collective efforts for peaceful coexistence and hate speech prevention.

In basic services, the emergency room and health centers in Nyala operated the main water station using solar energy to supply four main wells. However, the process saw a tragic accident when volunteer engineer Mubarak Yahya died after falling during maintenance work, highlighting the fragility of service infrastructure and lack of occupational safety standards.

7. Third: East Darfur

7.1 Security Situation

On the evening of Tuesday, September 2, a citizen named Al-Hadi Mohamed Omar (34 years) was subjected to an armed robbery while returning from the railway station in El Daein to his home in Al-Nahda neighborhood. He was shot by unidentified assailants and died the following day from his injuries. The incident reflects the continued spread of armed crime and impunity in the region.





On September 14, the family of Mohamed Kamal Ismail Karar (2 years) announced his kidnapping from their home in Al-Matar neighborhood, El Daein, by a woman named Safaa Ismail and her husband Mohand Salem. Although authorities were informed, local citizens and youth played a key role in searching, leading to the child's recovery three days later in Al-Sateeb area, West Kordofan State. The perpetrators were arrested and transferred to East Darfur.

On September 19, residents told SHRMN's field source in the state that large numbers of RSF soldiers had gathered between Hilal village and Abu Karinka locality, preparing to move toward Kordofan. Farmers and residents complained of danger from random firing of heavy ammunition under the pretext of "military cleaning," posing a direct threat to civilian lives and reinforcing a climate of fear and insecurity.

7.2 Civil Society Situation

September saw broad activity from emergency rooms and civil initiatives across East Darfur State, focusing on relief, epidemic control, and environmental sanitation, alongside community efforts against hate speech and for peaceful coexistence.

On September 5, the Adila Women's Emergency Room distributed shelter materials to 50 beneficiary families in Um Rakuba Administrative Unit, supporting displaced and most vulnerable families. On September 6, the Nahda Humanitarian Emergency Room held a training workshop on cholera prevention targeting health workers and volunteers to strengthen awareness and community response.

On September 9, the Railway East Emergency Room conducted an outreach campaign involving neighborhood visits and member workshops focused on cholera prevention and hygiene improvement. On September 12, the Adila Women's Emergency Room continued its shelter project, distributing support materials to 57 families in Sharif and Mazroob units. Um Rakuba Women's Emergency Room distributed 200 food baskets to vulnerable and displaced families.

On September 16, the Nahda Humanitarian Emergency Room launched an integrated cholera awareness and environmental sanitation campaign in affected areas. On September 19, the El Daein Emergency Room carried out a cleanup campaign in the main market, involving volunteers and citizens to reduce waste accumulation and improve public health.

On September 21, the Neem Camp B Emergency Room organized an event under the "From El Daein, Peace" campaign, featuring a women's tent at Al-Amal School shelter center, where participants discussed hate speech, acceptance of others, and challenges facing women in





conflict. On September 22, the Ministry of Health launched a cholera vaccination campaign across all localities and villages to contain the epidemic and enhance community protection.

On September 23, the Abu Karinka Women's Emergency Room distributed food baskets to 120 vulnerable families, while on the same day, the Bahr Al-Arab Emergency Room held a free medical day at Abu Matarig Health Center, offering medical services and free medicines.

On September 27, Neem Camp B Emergency Room held a cultural event under the "From El Daein, Peace" campaign, including a participatory theatre show and artistic performances at Sabreen Camp for the Displaced, promoting social cohesion and tolerance. On September 28, the Faddu Humanitarian Emergency Room in Asalaya Locality launched an environmental sanitation project in the main market, alongside an awareness campaign on cholera risks and prevention methods.

8. Fourth: Analysis and Discussion

The overall facts during September 2025 reveal a complex picture of the human rights, humanitarian, and civil situation across the five Darfur states. Security crises have intertwined with human rights violations and the challenges of civil work, within a volatile political and social context where state authority continues to decline in favor of de facto armed forces represented by the so-called "Tasis Alliance Government" and where services and aid are managed through non-institutional means and the power of arms.

The data indicate that the security scene remains unstable, with continued armed violence whether in the form of looting, killings, and threats, or through the military movements of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) accompanied by random gunfire. This situation spreads fear among civilians and disrupts commercial and agricultural activities. It reflects the fragility of the security environment and the persistence of impunity, as there are no effective investigative mechanisms or independent judicial interventions. The proliferation of weapons and the multiplicity of field control centers have transformed security from an institutional function into an exceptional state controlled by armed groups and militias particularly the RSF outside the authority of law, threatening civilians' safety and undermining prospects for return and stability.

In terms of human rights, it is evident that civilians are the most affected group by the escalation of violence and the weakness of the state. The continuation of killings, abductions, restrictions on freedom of movement and expression, in addition to the fragility of the health system and the spread of epidemics, constitute a clear violation of the rights to life, security, and health. The





absence of justice and accountability for killings and looting crimes, as well as the lack of a legal environment that protects activists and civil workers, erode public trust in judicial institutions that are already non-functional. This is compounded by the deterioration of health conditions across all states, localities, and villages of the region. Malaria and cholera outbreaks are spreading amid weak emergency and strategic responses and the absence of preventive and regular spraying campaigns a breach of the state's responsibility to protect the right to health.

Regarding civil society, the notable activity of emergency rooms and local initiatives demonstrates that civil society has become the first line of defense in the face of recurring crises. Initiatives have implemented extensive campaigns for cholera and malaria awareness, distributed mosquito nets, and promoted environmental sanitation, as well as projects to support displaced families and the most vulnerable communities. Despite limited funding and banking disruptions, women's initiatives and local organizations have continued fieldwork, showing a high level of resilience and community mobilization capacity.

However, the decisions issued by the "Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency" affiliated with the RSF which require prior coordination, impose transactions in the franc currency, and hint at dissolving organizations registered before the war indicate a trend toward reengineering the civil space to serve the de facto authority in the region. This approach threatens the independence of local organizations, restricts the freedom of voluntary work, and transforms humanitarian aid into a tool of administrative and political control.

Women's initiatives such as "For Their Sake" and "Stories" demonstrate that women have become a central force in building community peace and combating hate speech. These initiatives signal a gradual shift of civil work from emergency relief toward community and intellectual empowerment. However, the lack of funding, absence of legal protection, and politicization of public space have made women's activism a risky endeavor.

Accordingly, the overall facts reveal a structural incapacity in managing the humanitarian and civil space, manifested in the absence of coordination between authorities and organizations, multiplicity of reference authorities, and weak oversight and accountability systems. The lack of banking services and the suspension of international funding have forced organizations to rely on short-term projects focusing on awareness and small community activities instead of long-term structural programs.

Thus, the general situation in the five Darfur states during September 2025 is characterized by dual fragility: security fragility, resulting from the fluidity of arms and authority and their multiple





sources; and civil fragility, stemming from administrative restrictions and the politicization of humanitarian work. Nevertheless, the vitality shown by civil society and local initiatives represents a sign of community resilience in the face of widespread collapse. Yet the continued absence of legal protection, lack of accountability, and growing political interference in humanitarian work will, in the short and long term, lead to the erosion of civic space and the transformation of voluntary work into a tool of influence instead of an independent space for serving citizens and their rights.

9. Fifth: Recommendations

Based on the findings contained in the report, the Sudan Human Rights Monitoring Network calls for and recommends the following:

9.1 First: Security and Protection of Civilians

1. Immediately stop violations targeting civilians, including arbitrary searches, random shootings, and unlawful arrests, and ensure accountability of those responsible before independent judicial authorities.
2. Strengthen civilian protection mechanisms through joint supervision between local authorities, civil society, and humanitarian missions, particularly in markets, transportation routes, and agricultural areas.
3. Establish independent community monitoring teams to document security violations and share information with national and international human rights organizations.
4. Ensure freedom of movement and prevent targeting humanitarian and civil workers while performing their field duties.

9.2 Second: Human Rights Situation

1. Immediately release all arbitrarily detained persons, guarantee their right to a fair trial before independent civil courts, and provide them with urgent social and psychological assistance.
2. Prohibit the recruitment of children and hold accountable all parties responsible for their exploitation in conflicts, while developing rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for affected children.
3. Activate the role of the Public Prosecution and judicial councils in investigating crimes committed against civilians and officially document them to ensure accountability and end impunity.
4. Provide psychological and social support to survivors of violations and to the families of the missing and forcibly disappeared.





9.3 Third: Health and Humanitarian Situation

1. Intensify efforts to strengthen emergency health responses through spraying campaigns, malaria and cholera control, and provision of medicines and medical equipment to rural health centers.
2. Guarantee unhindered access to humanitarian aid and stop administrative practices that restrict organizations' work or link them to prior permits from agencies affiliated with de facto authorities.
3. Support local health initiatives and emergency rooms through flexible and rapid funding to expand their community awareness and environmental sanitation activities.
4. Improve occupational safety conditions for workers in the health and water sectors, ensuring the implementation of protection standards during maintenance or field service operations.

9.4 Fourth: Civil Society and Governance

1. Protect civic space from political and military interference, ensuring freedom of association and expression for initiatives and organizations.
2. Review the decisions issued by the "Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency" affiliated with the RSF, which restrict funding or impose foreign currency conditions on aid, as these constitute obstacles to humanitarian action.
3. Expand opportunities for local and international funding by establishing a small-grants support mechanism under joint regional, international, and local supervision to provide urgent grants for community initiatives.
4. Empower women and marginalized groups within civil structures and women's initiatives and support their participation in dialogue and decision-making without intimidation or political stigmatization.
5. Enhance transparency and coordination among organizations by establishing a state- or region-wide network for cooperation and data sharing on needs and risks.

9.5 Fifth: Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion

1. Support cultural and artistic initiatives that combat hate speech and promote tolerance, especially those targeting hakamat (traditional women praise singers), artists, and local communities.
2. Launch community dialogue programs that include traditional and religious leaders, youth, and women to discuss coexistence and diversity management issues.





3. Integrate peacebuilding programs into educational policies to strengthen citizenship and cultural diversity values among new generations.
4. Monitor hate speech and incitement in the media, take legal measures against entities promoting it, and train journalists in conflict-sensitive reporting.

9.6 Sixth: Role of the International Community and Humanitarian Organizations

1. Increase technical and financial support for local civil society as the first line of defense against the humanitarian and human rights collapse amid the ongoing April war.
2. Expand international human rights monitoring mechanisms in the Darfur region, enabling local organizations to submit reports safely and regularly.
3. Pressure all parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law, protect civilians, and safeguard essential service facilities.
4. Integrate the protection of women, children, and displaced persons within the priorities of UN interventions, ensuring inclusivity and equitable distribution of aid without discrimination.

