



Sudan Right Watch Network

Darfur's Five States:

Grave Crimes...Restricted Aid... and the Collapse of Protection.

Monthly Report – November 2025



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1. Executive Summary

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During the month of November, the five Darfur states have witnessed a state of comprehensive collapse in security and basic services, manifested in the escalation of systematic violations, the widening spread of communal violence, and the expansion of the Rapid Support Forces' authority at the expense of collapsed state institutions. The facts documented by the Network through field reports reveal an interconnected chain of events that exposes a unified pattern in the management of violence, exploitation of resources, and repression of civilians.

North Darfur State is experiencing an extremely critical humanitarian and security situation. Since late October, the Rapid Support Forces have tightened full control over vast areas of the state and over key routes, imposing a suffocating siege that has isolated local communities and obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Widespread violations have emerged, including forced displacement, arson, looting, and the targeting of civilians in villages and outskirts. The state is currently considered one of the most fragile areas in the region, amid a near-total collapse of basic services and the worsening conditions of displaced populations.

In South Darfur State, the situation is characterized by growing security breakdown and the proliferation of weapons, alongside the emergence of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and the transformation of resource-related disputes into bloody confrontations. The state has also seen an increase in patterns of looting and armed robbery, in addition to an expanding system of extortion practiced by elements of the Rapid Support Forces against civilians. This has led to the fragmentation of the social fabric and heightened fears among the population.

East Darfur State, meanwhile, represents a prominent axis in the dynamics of the conflict, particularly in Ed Daein and the localities of Assalaya and Bahr Al-Arab. Violations by the Rapid Support Forces' intelligence apparatus have spread, including arbitrary detention, the imposition of fines, death threats, and the targeting of families based on the affiliations of their relatives. Organized incidents of armed looting have also emerged, alongside clashes between farmers and pastoralists following peace coexistence conferences, reflecting the contradiction between official rhetoric and the deteriorating security reality.



As for Central Darfur State, despite the lack of detailed direct information, the general security context across Darfur states and the overlap of military operations, looting, and displacement indicate that Central Darfur is not an exception to the regional collapse. Its trade routes and agricultural areas are considered extensions of the operational scope of mobile armed groups, while residents are affected by service shortages, restrictions on movement, and the deterioration of humanitarian conditions. General indicators point to escalating tribal tensions and resource-related disputes, coupled with weak local mediation mechanisms.

West Darfur State is considered historically one of the most fragile states. Despite the absence of direct details within the available information, the state is experiencing a natural extension of the same patterns: security disintegration, the expansion of militia influence, the incapacity of local authorities, and the deterioration of the civilian protection environment. It is likely that large-scale displacement will continue, along with the activity of armed groups exploiting the regional chaos since the collapse of the state in the region.

2. Introduction

The [Sudan Rights Watch Network](http://www.sudan-watch.net/) is a Sudanese network specifically dedicated to monitoring, documenting, and assessing the human rights situation, in addition to tracking security incidents and human rights violations in Sudan, with a particular focus on the Darfur region. This is aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in all their forms and at various levels, enhancing human rights awareness, and strengthening advocacy efforts in pursuit of accountability and justice.

The Network seeks to provide accurate and highly reliable information collected exclusively from the field on human rights conditions and security incidents, through the issuance of periodic monthly reports featuring in-depth analysis, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins in line with evolving developments. The Network also issues statements, letters, and speeches related to events and public occasions relevant to human rights issues. Furthermore, the Network operates an advanced event-tracking system that delivers statistical analyses and professionally rigorous readings of human rights violations and security conditions.



3. Methodology

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

This approach facilitates the collection of more reliable data and information and ensures their secure storage, while also guaranteeing the application of standards of integrity, transparency, and credibility at all stages of work. The Network follows a comprehensive, multi-layered process of review, auditing, and verification of the accuracy of data and information, carried out by an integrated team of specialists, focusing on specific stages of the process.

4. Legal review and analysis

Since the outbreak of war in Sudan on 15 April 2023, the Darfur region has witnessed a horrific deterioration in the human rights situation, with violations escalating to unprecedented levels. Civilians have been targeted through a series of grave crimes, including extrajudicial killings, rape and sexual violence, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and forced displacement, in addition to the looting of property and the destruction of infrastructure.

The humanitarian situation in the region has become catastrophic, with millions suffering from severe shortages of food, safe drinking water, and healthcare. Children and women are among the most affected by these violations, including rape, sexual exploitation, and other forms of gender-based violence.

During the month of November 2025, the Network documented several security incidents and serious human rights violations against civilian populations in Darfur, including extrajudicial killings, sexual violence, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance, and the looting of property. These violations were primarily perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces and allied militias. In addition,



the Sudanese Armed Forces carried out aerial bombardments using drones that targeted inhabited civilian objects, resulting in significant loss of life and the destruction of property and essential infrastructure.

Based on the review of these facts and their analysis in light of international humanitarian law and other international legal frameworks relevant to armed conflicts, as well as national legislation, it is evident that the documented violations amount to international crimes classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity, with some violations rising to the level of genocide crimes, given their grave and unjustified nature and the inhumane conditions they entailed, as well as their clear violation of the principles of distinction and civilian protection. The applicable legal frameworks include the following:

First: Relevant International Conventions and Standards:

1. The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006), ratified by Sudan on 25 February 2021.
2. Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the targeting and destruction of civilian objects.
3. Article 25 of the 1907 Hague Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which prohibits the attack or bombardment of towns, villages, dwellings, and civilian buildings.
4. Common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which regulates the basic protection of persons not taking part in hostilities.
5. Additional Protocol II of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions, relating to non-international armed conflicts, ratified by Sudan in 2006.
6. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), concerning the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.
7. Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibit arbitrary arrest as a serious violation of personal liberty and security.
8. The Convention against Torture (1984), ratified by Sudan on 25 February 2021.

9. Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which criminalize genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. Although Sudan has not acceded to the Statute, its provisions constitute an authoritative reference for the interpretation of customary international law. Considering United Nations Security Council Resolution 1593 (31 March 2005), which referred to the situation in Darfur to the International Criminal Court, the Court has ongoing jurisdiction over international crimes committed in the region.

Second: The Sudanese Criminal Code of 1991:

National law criminalizes many of the acts committed, most notably:

1. Articles 148–152: Sexual violence crimes.
2. Article 162: The crime of kidnapping.
3. Article 165: Arbitrary detention.
4. Article 175: The crime of looting.
5. Article 182: Criminal damage.
6. Article 186: Crimes against humanity.
7. Article 187: The crime of genocide.
8. Article 189: Crimes against protected property in armed conflicts.

Despite the existence of this legal framework, its application before national courts remains almost impossible for fundamental reasons, most notably:

1. The lack of independence of the judiciary and its subjection to executive and political influence.
2. The absence of institutional will to apply the law to the principal perpetrators.
3. The involvement of senior state officials and military commanders in these violations.
4. The weak technical and human capacities of the judiciary to address complex international crimes.

This reality has contributed to entrenching a culture of impunity and encouraging the continuation of violations on a broader and more dangerous scale. Given the scale, nature, and systematic character of these crimes, it becomes imperative to resort to international judicial mechanisms, foremost among them the

International Criminal Court, in addition to the possibility of establishing special or hybrid courts tasked with holding those responsible for grave violations accountable, ensuring victims' rights to justice and redress, and preventing the recurrence of such crimes.

5. List of Abbreviations

No.	Abbreviation	Name in English	Name in Arabic
1.	SAF	Sudanese Armed forces	القوات المسلحة السودانية
2.	RSF	Repaid Support forces	قوات الدعم السريع
3.	SJF	Sudanese Joint Forces	القوات المشتركة السودانية
4.	IDPs	Internally Displaced People	النازحون
5.	Refugees	Refugees	اللاجئون
6.	IHL	International Humanitarian Law	القانون الدولي الانساني
7.	GC	Geneva Conventions	اتفاقيات جنيف
8.	AP	Additional Protocol	البروتوكول الاضافي
9.	ICC	International Criminal Court	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية
10.	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر
11.	Amnesty International	Amnesty International	منظمة العفو الدولية



6. First: North Darfur State:

6.1 Security situation

North Darfur State is facing a very serious humanitarian and security crisis, marked by gross human rights violations, while civil society is suffering from tragic conditions characterized by mass displacement and the near-total collapse of basic services. The Rapid Support Forces have tightened their grip on the state through an intense military presence, a suffocating siege, and the complete isolation of cities and towns.

The city of El Fasher remains under siege, and civilians find it extremely difficult to leave, given the complete disruption of communication networks and the spread of fighting. Clashes continue the main roads leading to the city, further complicating the humanitarian situation and deepening the risks to the population.

The state is experiencing a multidimensional collapse in political, security, humanitarian, and human rights terms, as the Rapid Support Forces' control of large areas, especially El Fasher, has exacerbated security tensions and led to widespread looting and attacks by armed militants. In this context, the Takro mine in the Malha locality was subjected to an armed attack, and a civilian market in the locality was attacked, killing 15 civilians and injuring 13 others.

Sources from the **SRWN** obtained dozens of direct testimonies in the form of field interviews with displaced survivors distributed among displacement camps inside and around the city to provide a clearer picture of the nature of the violations and harsh conditions experienced by residents who were forcibly displaced from their areas and homes, particularly in El Fasher and its surroundings.





6.2 Human rights violations

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Field data and testimonies collected by **SRWN** from survivors and displaced persons indicate a serious escalation in the patterns of violence and violations against women and girls in North Darfur. Thirty-one cases of rape have been documented in the Tawila area, all of whom are residents of the Daba Naira camp (Shakshiko and Ab Nqur areas). The ages of the victims were distributed as follows: 12 cases between 20 and 24 years old, 15 cases between 25 and 29 years old, and 4 cases between 30 and 40 years old.

In addition, 93 victims of physical violence who had fled El Fasher arrived in Tawila, while more than 270 women were reported killed while attempting to flee El Fasher towards Tawila because of attacks and violations along the way. Violations against women and girls also included humiliating searches during which sanitary pads and diapers were confiscated.

As for the wounded and injured, their number reached 575, most of whom were hit by bullets or shrapnel. Field reports also documented extortion of humanitarian workers, including Dr. Ishaq, a pediatrician, who was threatened while performing his work. Large areas witnessed widespread looting of homes, as well as the arrest of young people and the elderly. Groups of them were detained inside El Fasher city (in the areas of Al-Borsa, El Fasher University, and Awlad Al-Reef), while others were deported to Nyala city.

Multiple and consistent accounts from survivors and eyewitnesses confirmed the killing of unarmed civilians in the field, as well as mass executions and the taking of hostages for ransom. International organizations, including Médecins Sans Frontières, Plan Sudan, and NASB, have also documented widespread sexual violence, including cases of gang rape committed by members of the Rapid Support Forces.

In the Qarni area, reports indicate that hundreds of civilians were detained in schools, where they were severely beaten, tortured, and blackmailed, and demanded to pay ransom for their release. Looting and physical and sexual abuse continue in El Fasher and its surroundings, amid a complete lack of protection and increasing restrictions on movement and communication.



6.3 Civil society

The Tawila locality has seen remarkable activity from more than 15 initiatives and women's associations working to operate community kitchens and distribute dignity kits to women and girls. However, these initiatives face heavy financial and administrative burdens because of the civil authority in Tawila imposing high fees for renewal of registration, in addition to repeated requests for detailed information about sources of funding and supporting entities. Local authorities also require each project to pay 40% of its value under the guise of “office management fees,” which hinders the ability of these initiatives to respond effectively to urgent humanitarian needs.

In the same context, national and international organizations, led by Doctors Without Borders, visited the Kurma area to assess the situation of displaced people there. The visit revealed a complete collapse of health services after medical facilities were attacked and looted, while displaced persons live in extremely harsh conditions, without adequate food, safe drinking water, or basic medical care, often in the open without adequate shelter.

The region is witnessing a large-scale wave of displacement, with more than 90,000 civilians and military personnel displaced from El Fasher towards Tawila and Milit. Tawila has received approximately 80% of the displaced people, while Milit has received about 10%.

The delivery of humanitarian aid to those trapped and displaced continues to be obstructed, greatly exacerbating their suffering. Forty people have died in the Qarni area after eating lentils contaminated with poison. Testimonies also indicate that civilians are being detained in the same area, northwest of El Fasher, on suspicion of being military personnel, while others are unable to leave for safer areas because they cannot afford the cost of travel.

New risks to civilians emerge as the fighting spreads, with explosive remnants of war, such as unexploded ordnance and mines, becoming a daily source of danger,



especially for displaced people and those returning to their villages, as well as for civilians who remained in El Fasher after its fall, who live in a highly dangerous environment with almost no protection.

7. Second: South Darfur State:

7.1 Security situation

South Darfur State is experiencing escalating security chaos, manifested in repeated incidents of armed looting and theft. Although the state has seen relative stability in recent months, the security situation has deteriorated significantly, with an increase in organized looting and theft, even in areas close to Rapid Support Forces checkpoints.

On November 1, security was tightened across the board, with Rapid Support Forces deployed at strategic points including the intersection of Al-Kongo Street and Jabal Marra Street, the beginning of the Mecca Bridge, and the airport intersection. At these locations, the forces stop vehicles, search for the passengers, and question them, amid a tense security atmosphere and growing fears among the population.

On November 3, the Al-Asdiqaa pharmacy on Congo Street was robbed. Farmers in eastern Bilil also suffer from attacks by herders who force their livestock onto farms, which occurs annually during the harvest season and usually leads to clashes and mutual violence between the two sides. Kidnappings and ransom demand also continue. On November 12, two people were kidnapped from the Atash camp, in an incident that reflects the steady deterioration of the security situation.

On November 24, a theft occurred at a warehouse in the Mawqif al-Jena market, the former headquarters of the MTN branch, where solar panels and two Starlink devices were stolen. Merchants and shop owners had felt somewhat secure over the past three months, prompting them to leave their equipment inside their shops, but the return of thefts revealed the fragility of the situation and the volatile security situation.

In another incident, a 25-year-old man named Issa was attacked while on his way to sell his car. He was beaten, blindfolded, and left in a remote area outside the city

of Nyala. When he regained consciousness, he found himself in an unknown location, before a passerby helped him reach the road and then the city's livestock market.

7.2 Human Rights Violations

Since the beginning of November, Nyala and its surroundings have suffered a widespread wave of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, kidnappings, looting, and field interrogations, which have exacerbated levels of fear and insecurity among the civilian population.

On November 1, a citizen named Abubakar (a pseudonym) was searched at three consecutive checkpoints on his way to work. At the checkpoint in Kabri Makkah, his bag was searched, his papers were checked, and he was asked why he was carrying “lists of names” and whether he was registering residents for mobilization purposes. He explained that the documents were related to his work at the Ministry of Health, in the malaria control department, but the interrogations were repeated at every checkpoint he passed through.

On November 2, at around 2 p.m., a 16-year-old boy named Muhannad was attacked by armed men in the Al-Jair neighborhood. Two men wearing balaclavas and carrying weapons stopped him while he was riding a borrowed motorcycle. When he refused to hand over the motorcycle, they shot him in the leg and took his phone and motorcycle. Eyewitnesses told **SRWN** field sources in the state that they later saw the motorcycle in the possession of two armed men who passed in front of them. The incident took place in front of the child's family home, amid his mother's screams, until the perpetrators fled.

On November 6, at around 6 p.m., the director of the Turkish hospital in Nyala, Dr. Rashid Mohammed Abdullah, was kidnapped by unknown assailants. The Turkish hospital is one of the largest facilities that receives wounded Rapid Support Forces personnel, and several medical staff, especially nurses, have complained of mistreatment and threats with weapons by patients' companions, which has increased the risks of medical work in the city.

On November 13, Professor Al-Tom Daoud Ahmed was killed inside his home in the Al-Jair neighborhood of northern Nyala, near the neighborhood mosque, when an armed group broke into his home with the aim of seizing a Starlink device. The attack resulted in the death of the victim and the injury of three neighbors (one man and two women). On the same night, the same group carried out a series of thefts of several phones in different locations within the neighborhood.

The escalating violations also include arbitrary arrests, kidnappings, and forced recruitment. A number of young people working in civil society organizations in Nyala told the network's sources that they face daily harassment and repeated interrogations that prevent them from moving freely, prompting them to adopt self-protection strategies, such as avoiding carrying bags and phones in certain areas, changing their routes to and from home, and not going out at night except when absolutely necessary.

7.3 Civil society conditions

During November, the state witnessed several events and challenges that affected humanitarian and community work in the state. On November 13, a Red Crescent employee was killed during an altercation with her husband, who committed suicide after the incident. The victim was the supervisor of a team that was scheduled to travel to El Fasher, but her death led to the postponement of the team's trip. According to some sources from their families, the incident occurred after an argument between the victim and her husband at the office, before she returned to her family home where the assault took place. Some accounts indicated that the husband's refusal to travel was one of the contributing factors to the incident.

The Ministry of Social Affairs imposed high registration fees on associations and initiatives, amounting to 150,000 pounds for associations and 100,000 pounds for initiatives, in addition to deducting 40% of the funding provided to organizations and initiatives. These restrictions have hampered the ability to provide humanitarian support, especially given the heavy reliance of government institutions on external funding to carry out their basic functions, including the



Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, which provides 40% of the services to displaced people.

The Sudan Women's Development Organization (SWDO) and the Community Development and Promotion Organization (CDPO), with funding from Safer World, organized a meeting for initiatives and organizations in South Darfur on November 16–17, with the participation of representatives from various localities, including Marching, Kass, Nteiga, Bram, Tels, Rahid al-Bardi, Ad al-Fursan, Bilal, and Nyala. The meeting focused on analyzing the local context and identifying priorities and possible interventions, highlighting challenges such as the absence of banks, difficulties in financial transfers, the liquidity crisis, and the dependence of government institutions on external support.

SWDO also organized a three-day workshop starting on November 26, entitled “The Role of Judicial Authorities in Promoting Human Rights and Protection from Gender-Based Violence,” which was attended by representatives from the Child Prosecution Office, the police, intelligence services, legal advisors, and judges.

The internal medicine department at Nyala Teaching Hospital has ceased operations due to a lack of resources, prompting the hospital administration to impose fees for admission to ensure that minimum services can continue to be provided.

Meanwhile, the Bahiriyat al-Nisawiya Foundation held a discussion session on gender-based violence on November 29 at its headquarters in Nyala, while the Rural Development Organization (RDO) held events for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign in the camps of Sereif, Atash, Kalma, and Nyala, including awareness workshops and support sessions for target groups.





8. Third: West Darfur State:

8.1 Security situation Sudan Fig 1.5 Watch Network

During the first half of February, West Darfur State witnessed notable political and security developments. On November 6, it was announced in Port Sudan that a new state committee for mobilization and popular resistance would be formed, comprising representatives from civil and military agencies, with a clear distribution of tasks between the presidency, the secretariat, and specialized committees such as civil support, communication and coordination, legal affairs, media, training, and local committees in various localities.

The decision sparked a wave of reactions, especially among young people, followed by tightened security measures affecting individuals' activities on social media, as well as censorship of internet services and Wi-Fi networks. On February 10, a decision was made to cut off the main communications network operating in the state, the only network that had continued to function since the outbreak of the war on April 15, and the cut-off remains in place as of the date of this report.

On December 8, the Chadian authorities closed the Adré border crossing, before reopening it on the 14th of the same month. This closure prevented the entry and exit of commercial goods, except for humanitarian aid destined for organizations. The reasons for the closure stem from tensions related to the smuggling of goods and their non-compliance with customs procedures on the Chadian side.

During the second half of the month, military buildups of Rapid Support Forces were observed north of El Geneina, particularly in the Kalbs and Serba neighborhoods, where several military vehicles were assembled without engaging in confrontations with government forces and joint forces stationed in El Tineh.

8.2 Human rights violations

During the first half of the month, the state witnessed a notable escalation in violations, particularly following the decision by the authorities in Port Sudan to form an emergency committee and the subsequent cutting of the main communications network in the state. The lack of communication and restriction of





Information contributed to creating an environment conducive to further abuses without oversight or accountability.

Several cases of arbitrary detention of civilians were recorded, including a trader named Abdul Moneim Bilal in the El Geneina market, who was arrested based on an audio recording considered to be of a security nature. It should be noted that the same person had previously been arrested, released, and then re-arrested in a similar context. Media figure Al-Rashid Jarad, director of the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) during the previous regime, was also released after months of detention without clear charges, in a context that reflects the continuing restrictions on freedom of expression and media work in the state.

Local sources in Sarba told the **SRWN's** field sources in the state that there had been cases of sexual assault targeting several women, and the information is still under investigation to confirm the number and full facts. In another documented incident in the Abu Surouj area, four girls aged between 12 and 14 were gang-raped by armed groups riding horses and camels.

The incident occurred while a group of residents were out collecting firewood and straw near the area, when an armed group attacked them, separated the girls from the rest of the group, pursued them, and then beat and raped them. The girls were found in a state of severe exhaustion and were taken to El Geneina Hospital for treatment. Although their health condition was stable, the effects of the sexual and psychological abuse were evident, and no serious measures were taken to track down the perpetrators, who continue to move openly in the area.

In another incident in the Kango Haraza area south of El Geneina in the Beida locality, three young men aged between 13 and 15 were arrested after a member of the Rapid Support Forces sold a phone belonging to one of them, which contained photos of members of the joint forces. On this basis, the young men were accused of “collaborating” with the army, the joint forces, and the Sudanese coalition. They were detained and tortured before being fined more than 400,000 each. After their release, they were raided again by unknown parties, forcing them to flee to Chad via the Adré crossing in search of safety.



8.3 Civil society situation

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During the second half of November, there was intense activity by humanitarian organizations, focused on providing relief and alleviating the burden on the population. This included the distribution of food aid and support for some basic commodities, primarily bread, with the NRC resuming its support for this commodity, leading to a 100% reduction in the price of bread to alleviate the effects of the economic crisis on affected families.

On the political front, a group of political forces and civil society organizations in the state issued a joint statement condemning the decision by one of the northern state authorities to ban the transport of goods and merchandise to the states of Kordofan and Darfur. The statement described the decision as a punitive measure directly targeting civilians considering the complex humanitarian situation in the region.

The statement noted that preventing the flow of goods is not merely an administrative measure, but a direct extension of the war on civilians through the deliberate deprivation of food at a time when the international community is calling for the opening of humanitarian corridors and ensuring unhindered access to aid.

9. Fourth: Central Darfur State:

9.1 Security situation

During November 2025, Central Darfur State witnessed a series of security incidents that resulted in injuries and deaths, as well as significant damage, affecting civilians and public and private property. On November 1, a citizen named Shoushan Musa

I was injured during an armed robbery on the road between El Geneina and Zalingei, about 3 kilometers west of the Murni area. Money and personal belongings were stolen, and the victim was injured in the leg.

On November 5, during a ceremony to inaugurate a new commander of one of the Rapid Support Forces units at the Jabal Marra project nursery, three shells were fired from a Sudanese army convoy, killing nine people and injuring 20 others. Among the dead were a lieutenant colonel in the Rapid Support Forces named Fadl al-Saleek, known as “Ab Taba,” an officer named Mahmoud Nour al-Din, and other officers, while the identities of some of the victims remain unknown.

On November 6, three people were injured in a fight at the Columbia market in the Hamidiya camp for displaced persons and were taken to hospital for treatment. On November 8, a resident of the Hamidiya camp was shot and injured when his motorcycle was stolen by unknown assailants.

On November 13, a bombing by a drone believed to belong to the Sudanese army on four commercial trucks parked at the stock exchange east of Zalingei resulted in the almost complete destruction of the trucks, the death of one driver, and the injury of four others. The Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency announced that the trucks were loaded with humanitarian aid and were heading to El Fasher. On the same day, a fight between two groups in the Thursday market resulted in two people being injured, one stabbed with a knife and the other shot. They were taken to hospital for treatment.

On November 18, a citizen named Shawqi Adam Ahmed, who worked as a porter at Zalingei Teaching Hospital, was killed in an exchange of gunfire between two groups, one responsible for protecting the hospital and the other attempting to bring an armed patient into the hospital. The incident resulted in the death of Shawqi and the injury of three others from both sides.

9.2 Human rights violations

On November 5, Rapid Support Forces intelligence officers arrested a citizen named Al-Fadhil Ismail, known as “Ofi,” after a shooting incident involving a motorcade. He

was not released until mid-month. Another person was also arrested near the same location.

On November 7, another citizen named Mousa al-Kali, a merchant residing in South Karank, was arrested by Rapid Support Forces intelligence. On November 9, a civil society activist and member of the South Karank Emergency Chamber named Roua Youssef Issa was arrested in front of her home by Rapid Support Forces intelligence.

On November 24, a commercial vehicle was looted on the Zalingei-Nertiti road near the Faka Dako area. The incident resulted in the injury of three passengers and three perpetrators because of the passengers' resistance. All the injured were taken to Zalingei Hospital, and the perpetrators were taken into custody.

On November 25, a woman was killed in the Al-Wadi neighborhood by her husband after being beaten with a sharp object, leading to her death upon arrival at the hospital. On November 26, another woman, Rihab Mohamed Ali, was killed by her husband in the same manner in the Kanjoma neighborhood. It is noteworthy that both incidents occurred during the first period of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, highlighting the continuing threat of domestic violence despite awareness campaigns.

9.3 Civil society conditions

Several civil society organizations and initiatives continue to campaign against cholera in the city of Zalingei with the support of the NRC, with the aim of limiting the spread of the disease and providing health support to those affected. The Women's Emergency Room in Zalingei also distributed several women's kits in camps and shelters as part of efforts to enhance protection and support for women and girls.

On November 8, the Friends of Health and Environment Association, in collaboration with the Save El Geneina Initiative, organized an environmental sanitation campaign in the city to promote public hygiene and disease prevention.

On November 1, the Love and Peace Football League kicked off in Zalingei, under the auspices of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Rapid Support Forces' Civil



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Administration, with the participation of several neighborhood teams, with the aim of promoting social interaction and building community peace.

The state imposes procedural restrictions on political activities that are not loyal to the Rapid Support Forces' civil administration, while loyal parties and entities enjoy relative freedom in meetings, gatherings, and movement, including the Summits Alliance, the Sudan Liberation Movement, and the Sudan Liberation Army-Transitional Council. In contrast, some civil society organizations are allowed to organize forums and awareness-raising activities after completing formal administrative procedures.

On November 15, the Awareness Raising for Social Development Organization held a forum entitled “Combating Hate Speech” with the support of the Civil Society Platform in Central Darfur, with the aim of promoting community awareness and education on the values of peace and coexistence.

On November 29, the United Civil Forces (Qumum) inaugurated its office in Wadi Salih locality in Central Darfur State, in the presence of a leading delegation from the state that included Ahmed Abdullah Manawi, Secretary-General Mohamed Al-Tahir Abdullah, Political Secretary Mahmoud Al-Sayer Musa, Administration and Organization Secretary Adam Juma, and Media Secretary Abubakar Adam, to strengthen political presence and organize community and political activities in the region.

10. Fifth: East Darfur State:

10.1 Security situation

During the first half of November, the city of El Daein and the Yassin locality witnessed a few security incidents and military movements that affected civilians. On November 2, sources from the **SRWN's** field team in the state, as well as eyewitnesses, reported seeing five tractors loaded with soldiers and militia members passing through the streets of El Daein, heading towards the combat zones in the east. Sources familiar with the situation told the **SRWN** that they were likely heading towards the Babnusa area.

On November 4, the sound of a convoy flying over the city of Al-Dain was heard for a long time, causing panic and fear among the population, without any explosions being reported, according to local witnesses who spoke to the network's sources. This is at least the second time this month that such flights have taken place.

On November 7, a farmer was shot after cattle entered his farm in the Yassin district, one day after the district's peaceful coexistence conference. Meanwhile, Adel Yaqoub was robbed by two armed men who threatened and shot at him to scare him in the Al-Safa neighborhood near the large market in Al-Dhain.

On November 18, citizen Abdullah Ibrahim Abdullah was shot and killed in the Shag Tabaldi area north of Al-Dain, following a dispute with herders over camels entering his farm, one day after the local peaceful coexistence conference was held. The suspects were arrested by the relevant forces in the state on November 21.

10.2 Human rights violations

On November 11, military intelligence affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces arrested a young man named Al-Sadiq Yaqoub for reposting a text message in a WhatsApp group and charged him with supporting the army. He was held at the intelligence headquarters in the Bahr al-Arab locality. In the same context, a woman named Al-Hajja Halima Adam Yahya was fined because her son belonged to the joint forces. This was accompanied by death threats from a man named Wannis Am Jangar and threats to burn down the village of Jaflo in the Asalaya locality.

On November 29, in the city of Al-Dain, a citizen named Ashraf Suleiman was taken from the Abu Amma market east of the Al-Dain market, where he was using the internet, to a combat vehicle carrying six armed soldiers wearing rapid support uniforms and was forced to get into the vehicle. During the incident, his car keys were taken by force, and his car was taken to the Al-Kalook area west of the city. The soldiers also asked him to call someone to transfer money. During the incident, a motorcycle appeared, distracting the soldiers, and the citizens were able to escape under heavy gunfire, while the grass in the area was set on fire and the Avanti car was taken. The identity of the soldiers involved in the incident has not been identified. A local source told the network that the same car had appeared in the area a few days before the incident.



10.3 Civil society conditions:

During November 2025, localities in East Darfur witnessed intense activity by civil society organizations and initiatives in the areas of education, peace, protection, and health. On November 5, the Grassroots Action Coordination Council in Asalaya launched a project to support education, with support from the Promesti organization, with the aim of alleviating the burden of poverty on vulnerable families. A conference on peaceful coexistence was also held with the support of the state government and the participation of local administrations to promote the values of dialogue and peace in the local community.

On November 6, the Community Development Organization conducted a field survey targeting the Al-Manar camp for displaced people west of the city, with the aim of identifying the emergency needs of the displaced. On November 10, the Peace Forum organized a consultative meeting for youth and women's associations and initiatives to monitor the challenges to access humanitarian services and promote youth participation in decision-making.

On November 12, the Women's Emergency Room concluded the "Team Structures" project, which included the distribution of health kits, psychological support sessions, and a training workshop on monitoring and intervening in cases of gender-based violence. On the same day, the "From Peace" campaign against hate speech concluded, which lasted ten weeks and included sports events and awareness sessions for women at the Al-Amal Shelter.

On November 15, in the Asalaya district, the Qadamiya Emergency Room held a discussion session targeting girls from puberty to 25 years of age to raise awareness about personal health and the importance of hygiene. On the same date, the Green Rules Organization held a training workshop for lawyers, judges, and court staff on the role of judiciary in combating gender discrimination and promoting legal protection interventions.

On November 17, CRI held a discussion session on the concept of forgiveness and transitional justice, with the participation of 15 people interested in human rights issues. On November 21, in the locality of Aslaia, the Protection Network organized a workshop on protection from harassment and the contribution of the family in



protecting their sons and daughters. On November 22, in the locality of Al-Dhain, the Nahda Neighborhood Emergency Room provided meals to teachers at the Railway and Khalid Ibn Al-Walid elementary schools. On the same day, the Grassroots Action Coordination Council organized a solidarity aid convoy to the Shu'ayriya locality in the Khazan Jadid area, which included food, shelter supplies, women's needs, protection interventions, and water service support.

On November 26, in the locality of Al-Dahin, the Civil Workshop held a training workshop on personal protection, digital security, and the protection of civil institutions. On November 28, awareness-raising and training activities continued to promote civil society participation in protection and capacity building for target groups.

11. Analysis and Discussion:

Data from the five states of Darfur reveal a regional landscape characterized by a complex breakdown in which security, political, social, and economic factors overlap, deepening the vulnerability of the population and reproducing cycles of violence. Although levels of tension vary from one state to another, the prevailing pattern indicates militia domination of the public sphere, a decline in official state authority, and the involvement of civilians in a dangerous environment characterized by a lack of protection and uncertainty about the most necessities of life.

1. Chronic security instability and the transformation of Darfur into an open space for weapons:

Daily monitoring of killings, looting, arrests, and extortion shows that Darfur has effectively become an open theater for uncontrolled weapons, where multiple groups Rapid Support Forces, local militias, and unidentified armed men operate without oversight. This widespread proliferation of weapons puts civilians at direct risk of kidnapping and extortion, as in East Darfur, or of being caught in the crossfire of frequent individual conflicts, as in South Darfur and Yasin. These facts highlight the weakness of the local justice system and the decline of law enforcement



agencies, paving the way for an unstable customary punishment system based on individual and collective revenge.

2. Systematic repression and expansion of military intelligence for rapid support:

In more than one state, especially North, South, and Central Darfur, military intelligence has become a security actor that practices arbitrary arrests, threats, and fines outside any legal framework. Arresting activists, imposing fines on families because of their relatives' affiliations, threatening women with death, and financially extorting civilians are all indicators of the military's transformation into a parallel political and social authority. This situation is reshaping patterns of control in the region by creating a system of “forced obedience” that stifles civil society and encourages loyalty based on fear rather than legitimacy.

3. Failure of peaceful coexistence initiatives and widening gap between rhetoric and reality:

Despite numerous conferences and workshops on peaceful coexistence, such as those in East Darfur, the reality is one of repeated outbreaks of conflict between farmers and herders. It is clear that these initiatives, while necessary, are taking place in an environment that lacks security guarantees, and their outcomes are not being translated into actual commitments on the ground. The two shooting incidents after the Yassin conference reflect the fragility of the agreements and the armed parties' lack of willingness to respect what has been agreed upon. This failure is also linked to the decline of local administration and the weakness of the advocacy and deterrence mechanisms that previously formed the social control structure in the region.

4. The spread of gender-based violence:

Darfur, especially Central and South Darfur, has seen an alarming increase in attacks on women and girls, particularly after the Rapid Support Forces took control of El Fasher and its surroundings, as well as incidents of women being killed in their homes and a rise in domestic violence during campaigns to combat violence against women. This contradiction reflects the breakdown of family ties and the absence of an effective protection system, in addition to the psychological and social pressures

resulting from the war, which drive some individuals to violence as a mechanism for coping with frustration. Despite the efforts of women's initiatives in psychological support and awareness-raising, these interventions remain limited in the face of the scale of the risks.

5. A war economy that overshadows civilian activities:

The war economy is clear in looting, vehicle seizures, extortion through forced bank transfers, and the imposition of fines by armed groups. These practices transform economic activity into one based on force rather than the market, thereby weakening society's capacity for reproduction. They also create networks of interests linked to the continuation of chaos, making it more difficult to end the conflict.

6. Civil society resilience versus systematic political repression:

Despite severe restrictions on political activities that are not loyal to the transitional government, civil society continues to show a degree of resilience and organization, as evidenced by campaigns against cholera, support for education, legal awareness sessions, and youth and women's activities. However, these efforts remain constrained by the security environment and are subject to administrative procedures that make them vulnerable to disruption at any time. The distinction between loyal and dissident entities perpetuates an unequal political climate that deepens social divisions.

What is happening in Darfur is not a series of isolated incidents, but an integrated code of conflict in which fragility, competition for resources, militia power, and the erosion of traditional institutions converge. The result is a region living on the brink of constant explosion, where small wars intersect with the larger war, and civilians find themselves caught between fear, need, and lack of protection.



12. Recommendations and suggestions:

Based on the findings and analysis, the network calls for and recommends the following:

1. Urgent civil protection (highest priority):

1.1: Establish protected humanitarian corridors in coordination between local and international organizations and authorities, whereby daily operating agreements should be signed and protected contact points identified.

1.2: Deploy rapid protection teams to monitor violations and provide field protection for women, children, and health facilities at crowded points and main roads.

2. Evidence-based documentation and accountability:

1.2: Establish a standardized documentation mechanism (simplified digital/paper template) to record arbitrary arrests, field executions, cases of sexual violence, and looting.

2.2: Coordinate with local and international legal entities to prepare evidence files that can be used later in judicial investigations.

3. Expanded psychological and physical medical response:

1.3: Strengthen the capacities of field hospitals and emergency departments (medicines, temporary surgeons, psychotherapy units).



2.3: Deploy mobile clinics to receive the injured and sexual victims with confidential services.

4. Protection of women and children and mitigation of gender-based violence:

4.1: Expansion of women's emergency room programs and support for referral centers and safe reception centers.

4.2: Rapid awareness campaigns on how to report and immediate protection measures.

5. Security and protection of supply chains (roads and logistics):

1.5: Establish neutral humanitarian checkpoints to protect relief convoys with a checklist for protecting trucks.

2.5: Adopt legal and legitimate escorts for aid convoys (pass certificates and prior coordination).

6. Intervention to protect health and education infrastructure:

1.6: Restore and protect targeted hospitals and schools and reopen essential departments such as internal medicine.

2.6: Enforce realistic protection lists that prevent facilities from being converted into military targets.

7. Liquid and cash support for livelihoods and reduction of the black market:

1.7: Extend emergency cash transfers to the most affected families to reduce their dependence on parallel market networks.

2.7: Distribute targeted support for bread and water, with local monitoring mechanisms to prevent looting.

8: International diplomatic and police pressure:

1.8: Call on international missions, the African Union, and the United Nations to press for the release of detainees and an end to violations.



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2.8: Demand an end to any communication blackouts that hinder humanitarian response and the opening of border crossings for essential goods.

9. Building the capacity of local civil society:

1.9: Rapid funding for women's and youth initiatives to expand services and flexibility of response.

2.9: Human rights and legal training for initiatives to facilitate documentation of violations and advocacy.

10: Reconciliation and confidence-building projects:

1.10: Support mini programs for local mediation (elders, community administrations) while ensuring the involvement of women and youth.

2.10: Rapid projects such as creating temporary jobs for infrastructure (cleaning, water) to reduce tensions.

11: Transparency and oversight mechanisms for official bodies and a communication plan for communities:

1.11: Demand the immediate cancellation or reduction of arbitrary fees on organizations and initiatives to facilitate humanitarian work.

2.11: Independent oversight system for aid transfers and registration processes.

3.11: Launch an alternative communications network (community radio, SMS channels) to operate when services are interrupted.

The End...

