



Sudan Rights Watch Network

**Darfur as a Space of Violation:
Armed Violence and the Collapse
of the Rights System**

Monthly Report – December 2025



Contents

Executive Summary:	(3 – 4)
Introduction:.....	(4 – 5)
Methodology:	(5)
Legal Review and Analysis:	(6 – 7)
List of Abbreviations:	(7)
First: West Darfur State:	
1. Security situation:	(8 – 11)
2. Human rights violations:	(11 – 14)
3. Civil Society situation:	(14 – 17)
Second: South Darfur State:	
1. Security situation:	(18 – 20)
2. Human rights violations:	(21 – 23)
3. Civil Society situation:	(23 – 25)
Third: East Darfur State:	
1. Security situation and human rights violations:	(26 – 28)
2. Civil Society situation:	(28 – 30)
Fourth: Central Darfur State:	
1. Security situation:	(31 – 33)
2. Human rights violations:	(33 – 35)
3. Civil Society situation:	(35 – 37)
Fifth: North Darfur State:	
1. Security situation and human rights violations:	(38 – 39)
2. Civil Society situation:	(39 – 40)
Conclusions and recommendations:	(41)





Executive Summary:

Sudan Rights
Watch Network

During December 2025, the Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan (**SRWN**) in the Darfur region monitored a serious escalation in human rights violations, which coincided with the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in various states. Armed conflict, looting, armed attacks, and arbitrary arrests continued to have a direct impact on civilians, resulting in mass displacement, loss of property, and a sharp deterioration in basic services. This report covers the security situation, human rights violations, civil society situation, and the humanitarian situation, and provides a comprehensive picture of the risks facing civilians in Darfur.

All states have seen an increase in armed looting, killings, kidnappings, arrests, gun attacks and disputes between herders and farmers. Attacks on civilians by armed groups, including cars and motorcycles, as well as the use of drones in the localities of Kutum and El Fasher, have been documented, killing civilians and injuring others. The RSF has taken almost complete control of large areas of North Darfur, with cases of civilian detention being widely recorded.

The **SRWN** has also documented direct killings of civilians in markets, farms, and roads, including people killed while they were robbed or due to family and tribal disputes. Civilians were subjected to raids and looting of shops and markets, theft of agricultural land, crops and animals, in addition to the monitoring of systematic kidnappings by members of the Rapid Support, with the request for large sums of money for the release of the abductees, in addition to the continued presence of detainees in the Rapid Support Forces without trial, in addition to the confiscation of the property of non-governmental organization workers. There is the use of



civilians as detention sites, the burning of villages, the destruction of markets, and the attack on civilian infrastructure, including hospitals and health centres.

During December 2025, the network documented the implementation of food, health and water projects by local and international associations and organizations, such as distributing food baskets, supporting ovens, operating water pumps, and providing equipment to hospitals and health centers. Several workshops were held on community leadership, civilian protection, health education, and combating gender-based violence, targeting women, youth, and volunteers. The initiatives face security and administrative restrictions, property confiscation, and the interruption of access to some areas due to armed conflict and security control.

Thousands of families remain in ongoing waves of displacement and refuge, particularly towards Chad, living in dire conditions with a dependence on temporary shelter and a severe shortage of safe drinking water and basic foodstuffs, despite the intervention of some charitable organizations and associations. The **SRWN** also monitored shortages of medicines and medical services, and outbreaks of some diseases, including measles, especially in the localities of El Fasher and Tawila. With registration The prices of food and basic commodities have risen significantly, in addition to the difficulty of accessing banking and banking services, which has negatively affected the living capacity of the population.

Introduction:

The Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan is a Sudanese network dedicated to monitoring, documenting and evaluating the human rights situation, in addition to monitoring security events and human rights violations in Sudan, with a particular



focus on the Darfur region, with a view to promoting and protecting human rights in all its forms and levels, raising human rights awareness, and strengthening advocacy efforts for accountability and justice.

The **SRWN** seeks to provide accurate and reliable information collected exclusively from the field on the human rights situation and security incidents, through the issuance of periodic monthly reports with in-depth analysis, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins according to the developments of events. The **SRWN** also makes statements, speeches and speeches related to public events and events related to human rights aspects. The **SRWN** enjoys with a system Advanced Trace Events, which provides statistical analyses and readings in solid professional language, on human rights violations and the security situation.

Methodology:

This report is based on data and information collected by the Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan field monitors deployed in the five states of the Darfur region. To ensure accurate and efficient data collection, the **SRWN** uses the Kobo Toolbox where a detailed survey model has been developed within the tool and is specifically designed to collect key and detailed data on human rights violations and security events, civil society situations and various aspects of citizens' lives.

This approach facilitates the collection of more reliable and securely stored data and information, and ensures that integrity, transparency, and credibility standards are applied throughout the business. The **SRWN** follows the process of reviewing, auditing, and validating data and information with an integrated and overlapping team specialized in any stage alone.



Legal Review and Analysis:

Sudan Rights
Watch Network

The human rights situation in the Darfur region remains alarming, with the continuation of armed violence between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and parties loyal to them in the context of the Sudan war that has erupted since 15 April 2023, and is legally classified as a non-international armed conflict in accordance with international humanitarian law.

In December, **SRWN** documented a wide range of security incidents and human rights violations amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, sexual violence, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, looting of civilian property, and the targeting of civilian objects, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law and Sudanese international, regional and national conventions.

The most prominent violations include: Common Article III to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 regulating the protection of persons not taking a direct part in hostilities, Additional Protocol II to the four Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture and Cruel and Inhuman Punishment of 1984, and Article V of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or inhuman treatment or punishment, Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which prohibit arbitrary detention as a serious violation of liberty and security of the person, and leads to further violations such as torture, and Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which criminalize the crimes of genocide, crimes





against humanity, and war crimes. In addition to some articles in the Sudanese Criminal Code for one year. 1991, which criminalizes sexual violence, arbitrary detention, abduction and criminal destruction, including war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

List of Abbreviations:

Abbreviation in English	Name in English	Name in Arabic
SAF	Sudanese Armed forces	Sudanese Armed Forces
RSF	Repaid Support forces	Rapid Support Forces
SJF	Sudanese Joint Forces	Sudanese Joint Forces
IDPs	Internally Displaced People	Displaced people
Refugees	Refugees	Refugees
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	International humanitarian law
GC	Geneva Conventions	Geneva Conventions
AP	Additional Protocol	Additional Protocol
ICC	International Criminal Court	International Criminal Court
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	International Committee of the Red Cross
Amnesty International	Amnesty International	Amnesty International

First: West Darfur State

1. Security situation:

During December, West Darfur State witnessed a serious security escalation, characterized by an intensified use of drones and airstrikes inside populated areas, including border areas and vital civilian facilities. This escalation has resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties, the destruction of private and public property, and the disruption of humanitarian corridors that are a key artery for aid to reach conflict-affected populations.

On 5 December 2025, the Adre/Adikong border crossing between Sudan and Chad was subjected to aerial bombardment by drones believed to belong to the Sudanese army, coinciding with the weekly market in the area, which doubled the risks to civilians. According to sources, the shelling targeted trucks loaded with fuel, weapons and ammunition coming from inside Chadian territory on their way to the city of El Geneina for the benefit of the Rapid Support Forces. According to these sources, the strike was carried out based on accurate intelligence information, and resulted in the destruction of supplies, which caused great confusion in the supply lines of the Rapid Support Forces, which suffer from a severe shortage of fuel, and these strikes are expected to continue in the coming period.

On the other hand, the Rapid Support Forces announced through their official accounts that the shelling targeted the Adri humanitarian crossing, considering that the aim of the attack is to impede the flow of humanitarian aid and threaten the



safety of aid workers, warning that targeting this humanitarian corridor exacerbates the suffering of civilians and puts the lives of humanitarian workers in grave danger.

The Civil Administration condemned the attack, saying it targeted a civilian area and a weekly market crowded with citizens, resulting in a large number of civilian casualties, including women and children, as well as widespread destruction of shops and food commodities. The Port Sudan Authority and allied armed movements held full responsibility for the attack, and called on the United Nations, the African Union and international organizations to condemn, investigate and hold those responsible accountable.

In a counter-statement, the governor of West Darfur appointed by the Port Sudan Authority warned citizens against approaching areas where the Rapid Support Forces are stationed, deeming them legitimate military targets. He reiterated his government's commitment to the rules of engagement and international targeting standards, accusing the RSF of using civilians as human shields by positioning themselves inside residential neighbourhoods and service facilities, and pointing to the possibility of carrying out large-scale military operations to liberate the Darfur region.

On December 6, a committee from the Civil Administration of West Darfur State, the State Security Committee, and a joint committee from the Chadian side visited the site. The material losses of the citizens were counted, and a joint Sudanese-Chadian committee was formed to compensate the affected people, as the area represents a common market and trade border between the two countries.



Preliminary information indicates that the number of victims ranged between 8 and 22 people, between dead and wounded.

According to a statement issued by the official envoy of former US President Donald Trump, the shelling at the Adri crossing also targeted a tanker carrying relief materials on its way to El Geneina, and led to the severe injury of its driver and his transfer to the city of Abéchi in Chad for treatment. During the month of December, military aircraft continued to fly over the city of El Geneina on more than three night occasions, without carrying out direct strikes, with the sounds of anti-ground missiles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces being heard.

During the second half of December, West Darfur State witnessed an unprecedented escalation in the targeting of civilians. On 22 December 2025, military aircraft were spotted flying and anti-ground sounds were heard inside populated areas, causing widespread panic. During the same period, several airstrikes were recorded, targeting the Erdemta water station, killing seven civilians, including women and children, and disrupting a vital service facility on which thousands of residents depend. Another strike targeted a civilian car in the Karak area, which was carrying a patient to El Geneina Hospital, killing ten people from one family, including women and the elderly. In another incident, a funeral procession was targeted east of El Geneina, killing nine civilians. Drone attacks on villages including the villages of Karka and Bir Saliba continued, in addition to dozens of casualties and extensive damage to civilian property.

On December 25, a drone targeted a Chadian military camp in the Tiné region of the Vera Valley province within Chadian territory, killing two Chadian soldiers and





Sudan Rights
Watch Network

wounding a third. The Chadian General Staff condemned the attack, calling it a violation of national sovereignty, and reaffirming that it reserves the right of legitimate response in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

2. Human Rights Violations:

During December 2025, West Darfur State witnessed a serious escalation in human rights violations, including the harassment of civilians, arbitrary arrests, security evasions, looting and armed robberies, in addition to the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions of Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. These incidents reflect a state of widespread insecurity and the lack of effective protection of civilians in light of the ongoing armed conflict.

Following the drone bombardment of the Adre border crossing in the first half of December, a large number of citizens and traders complained of widespread practices: restriction of crossing between El Geneina–Adekong–Adre in Chad; tight searches at gates and crossing points; financial extortion, accusations of civilians and merchants of collaborating with parties to the conflict; and the implementation of arbitrary arrests without legal orders or procedural guarantees.

Local sources reported that these practices prompted the affected people to submit an official protest note to the civil authority in the state, in which they demanded an end to the violations, respect the rights of civilians to freedom of movement, and not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest or degrading treatment.

During the month of December, the administrative unit of Morni of the municipality of Krink witnessed a series of serious security lapses, represented by: repeated



Sudan Rights
Watch Network

threats to citizens, thefts and nighttime looting, and armed attacks carried out by elements carrying firearms. More than five incidents of theft and looting were recorded at different times, which led to a state of public fear, and prompted a number of citizens, especially young people, to leave the area towards the city of El Geneina or take refuge in the Adri area within Chadian territory, as a result of the targeting and insecurity.

According to the sources of the "Sudan Rights Watch Network – Sudan" in the field, serious incidents have taken place in the locality of Krink, the perpetrators of which are believed to be elements belonging to armed militias. On December 7, 63-year-old Hussein Mohammed Yaqoub, known as Hussein Groo, was shot by an unknown person, who works as a meat dealer in the Karink market and lives in the neighborhood of paragraph A. The shooting wounded him in the right arm and fractured his right leg, his horse was looted, and he was taken to Krank Rural Hospital and then transferred to El Geneina Teaching Hospital for treatment.

On December 10, three shops in the Krink market were robbed at night by armed elements, where goods and large sums of money were looted from the shops of Mohamed Daoud, Abdulaziz Abdullah, Wad Ankaria (known as Abdulaziz King), and Babiker Al-Doum Adam. In another incident, an armed group looted a horse belonging to a citizen named Bashar from a neighborhood in the city of Krink, at gunpoint, and then fled to an unknown destination. The owner of the horse used to live in the Salami area, which is located southeast of the city of Krink.

The city of El Geneina is witnessing a state of severe insecurity, as it continues: night robberies, looting at gunpoint, and attacks inside residential neighborhoods,



especially in the vicinity of Internet services (Wi-Fi). Among the most prominent

incidents recorded: On December 12, the house of Adam Abkar in the Riyadh neighborhood (north of El Geneina) was robbed at night, where it was locked inside his room and all the house's property was looted. Abdulaziz Ishaq, a resident of the Beach neighborhood, also reported to Al-Shati sources that he was directly threatened inside his house and looted 10 million pounds.

On December 22, 2025, violent clashes broke out between two groups of the Misseriya Arab tribe inside the Donki 13 neighborhood in El Geneina city, against the background of disputes of a family nature related to the division of suspected looted property. The clashes resulted in the death of three people and the injury of three others to varying degrees as chases continued outside the city, exacerbating tension and security instability. Sources reported that Tijani Taher Karshom arrived at the scene of the incident in an attempt to contain the situation.

In a separate incident on December 23, 2025, three people were killed and two others were injured by direct gunfire carried out by an unknown gunman in the Safa neighborhood of El Geneina city. The perpetrator was arrested and an official investigation was opened, amid panic among the population.

The escalation of violations coincided with the extension of the curfew within the state for an additional month; and tightened security measures and frequent search campaigns. These measures have directly affected the freedom of daily movement of civilians, raising growing concerns about respect for legal safeguards, and the failure to use security measures as cover for human rights violations.



Sudan Watch Network

At the humanitarian level, Sudanese refugees deported to the Mara camp in eastern Chad are facing extremely dire humanitarian conditions. On 15 December 2025, refugees staged a peaceful protest following their deportation from the city of Adri to the new camp outside it, demanding the provision of food and medicine; the improvement of basic services; and the disbursement of overdue aid. Field sources told the network's team in the region that refugees, including children and the elderly, had not received any humanitarian assistance for more than three months, in clear violation of their basic rights.

3. Civil Society Situation:

During December 2025, West Darfur State witnessed a remarkable civil society movement, in a very complex security and humanitarian context. The roles of civil actors varied from denouncing human rights violations, providing humanitarian assistance, and bridging basic service gaps, reflecting the vital role of civil society in protecting economic and social rights, and compensating for the absence of state institutions in an environment of armed conflict.

The Sudan National Liberation Movement/Army issued a statement on 5 December 2025 condemning the shelling of the border crossing between Idri and Sanga using a drone, and the resulting civilian casualties of the Sudanese and Chadian people, including women and children, in addition to the injuries and severe burns of more than a dozen people.

The statement noted that the attack represents a direct targeting of civilian gatherings and markets, and constitutes a flagrant violation of international





humanitarian law and international human rights conventions, and called on the United Nations, the African Union, and international human rights organizations to assume their responsibilities in protecting civilians and condemn these acts as crimes against humanity, reiterating the movement's commitment to defending the rights of civilians and the marginalized, and promoting the values of freedom, peace and justice.

Following the reopening of the Adri crossing by the civil authority, after being closed for two days as a result of the attack, humanitarian aid provided by WR and WFB entered the state. According to information received by the sources of the state field network, more than 17 trucks loaded with humanitarian aid entered the state, in addition to 19 trucks that were directed to a long area, as part of the response to the growing humanitarian needs in the Darfur region.

The West Darfur State Emergency Room issued a statement expressing concern over fraudulent practices and misdirection of humanitarian support, accusing unnamed parties of seizing part of the aid and not delivering it to the beneficiaries. The chamber confirmed that it will reveal more details later, calling for enhanced transparency, subjecting aid to independent monitoring mechanisms, and involving emergency rooms in follow-up and distribution processes.

In the border town of Tina north of El Geneina, Women for Orphans carried out humanitarian activities in the form of distributing food aid, relief items, clothing and clothing, targeting women fleeing the city of El Fasher and refugees to the area, in a humanitarian response that takes into account the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children.



Sudan Watch Network

In December 2025, the El Geneina Emergency Room, in cooperation with the Urban Water Authority and with the support of Adra Sudan, implemented a vital project to connect the water network of the Beach neighborhood to the Wadi Kaja reservoir. The project covered nearly 80% of the targeted area, improved access to clean water in a number of neighborhoods and main roads, and directly contributed to the promotion of the right to water, health and a decent life. Despite this progress, some homes continue to suffer from poor supply, due to the nature of the geographical elevation or The need to clean water lines. The emergency room confirmed that coordination will continue to address these challenges and ensure that water reaches all residents.

The Geneina Emergency Room welcomed the European Union's announcement to send a €3.5 million airlift for humanitarian aid to Darfur , considering it a very important step in light of the worsening humanitarian crisis. It called on civil authorities to increase the volume of international support and involve emergency rooms as independent monitoring mechanisms to ensure that aid reaches those who deserve it.

According to the **SRWN**'s follow-ups, the month of December witnessed a positive development with the announcement of the resumption of the civil registry and the issuance of identity papers to citizens in West Darfur state, after a long hiatus. This is a key step in enshrining the right to legal identity and enabling citizens to access basic services, assistance, education, and health care. Community initiatives also continued to support the most vulnerable, including the Save El Geneina Initiative, which continued to operate the free kitchen for displaced people in the Erdemta





Sudan Watch Network

administrative unit, while expanding to include additional neighborhoods and schools. NRC provided direct support to about 120 ovens by 70%, which led to a significant reduction in the price of bread starting from December 26, and contributed to easing the economic burden on households.

At the end of December, food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) entered the country, part of which was distributed within the state, while the other part was relocated to a long area, as part of a multi-regional response to humanitarian needs in Darfur.

Second: South Darfur State

1. Security situation:

During December 2025, “Sudan Rights Watch Netowrk – Sudan” noted a serious deterioration in the security situation in South Dafur State, characterized by an escalation of abductions, enforced disappearances, armed looting, threats of use of weapons, and physical assaults, in light of weak security protection, the proliferation of weapons, and the absence of effective legal remedies. This reality has contributed to endangering the lives of civilians and undermining their fundamental rights, in particular the right to life, security of person, livelihoods and access to justice.

During this month, a number of cases of abduction were recorded, which constitute a serious violation of the right to liberty and personal safety, most notably. On 8 December 2025, a volunteer with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Mutawakkil Abdel Ghani, was abducted at around 10 a.m., from the railway road in front of the University of Nyala Center. As of mid-December, his fate or circumstances of his abduction were not officially known.

On December 12, 2025, Ali Adam, a taxi driver working on the Nyala–Donki Drissa line, was kidnapped while transporting agricultural crops from the Donki Drissa area, east of Nyala, to the city. According to the information provided by the network's team, the kidnappers contacted his son on the evening of December 13 and demanded a ransom of 200 million Sudanese pounds in exchange for his release,



in a crime that represents a flagrant violation of the right to liberty and may amount to the crime of kidnapping for the purposes of extortion.

A number of civilians were subjected to armed attacks inside residential neighborhoods, including: Khadija, a resident of the Al-Jir neighborhood, north of the El Geneina parking area, was subjected to an armed attack inside her house on the night of December 10 at around 1 a.m., where two armed people stormed her house using weapons and hand grenades (hornets), threatened her, her daughter and sister, and looted two phones and money.

Khadija told the sources of the field **SRWN** in the state that she was working as a trader in the market of the Geneina parking lot, selling municipal drinks inside a restaurant, and was subjected to repeated harassment by the soldiers of the Rapid Support Forces, as they were taking drinks without payment, and she was forced to leave work in the market since January 2025, and make do with a small commercial activity in front of her house to secure a minimum of living.

Khadija did not open an official report due to fear of the perpetrators, which reflects the lack of trust in the mechanisms of justice, especially in light of the fact that some perpetrators have influence or authority, and the imposition of financial fees on opening reports estimated at about 15 thousand Sudanese pounds, which makes recourse to the judiciary unavailable for many victims. This reality contributes to the prevalence of crime and impunity increasingly.

On December 11, 2025, a number of members of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) took part in a demonstration to protest the non-receipt of their financial dues, and looted a number of shops in the large market in Nyala, especially mobile phone



shops (mobile market). These incidents are evidence of the breakdown of security discipline and the use of weapons and power in attacks on civilian property.

Sudan Watch Network

The province, especially the areas of Merching and the Geneina position, witnessed a marked escalation in armed looting, especially during the evening period between 7 and 8 p.m. On December 17, a number of large shops in the Merching market, including food and spare parts stores, were looted. Traders blamed the RSF, as the markets are nominally under their protection. Similar incidents have been repeated in the Geneina parking market, including the theft of Starlink devices and solar energy systems from a warehouse in November 2025. On December 20, a mobile phone was looted at gunpoint from inside a Starlink store in the Al-Jir neighborhood at 8 p.m.

The team of the players of the Murchieng locality was physically attacked and looted by an armed group while they were returning from the local league in the city of Nyala, in the area of Um Sabbagaya, northeast of Nyala. The attack resulted in injuries among the players, after which the injured were taken to Murchiing Hospital for treatment. This attack is a violation of physical integrity and freedom of movement.

On December 24, 2025, the Kas Local Security Committee removed 13 random military gates on the (Nyala-Kas) road, which were imposing illegal financial levies on vehicles, with the exception of small cars. It should be noted that these gates were previously removed in 2024, but they have returned to work, in a clear indication of the weakness of oversight and the continued financial extortion of citizens.



2. Human Rights Violations:

Sudan Rights
Watch Network

During December 2025, South Darfur state, particularly the city of Nyala, witnessed a serious escalation in human rights violations, represented by systematic kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, and ransom demands from the families of the abductees, in addition to serious violations of property rights and personal safety following the bombing and fire incidents. These violations are taking place in a context of impunity and the absence of any effective measures by the authorities to protect civilians or hold perpetrators accountable.

According to eyewitness testimonies and local sources, according to sources from the “Sudan Rights Watch – Sudan”, kidnappings in the city of Nyala are carried out according to a frequent and systematic pattern, which includes: the use of glass shaded Land Cruisers; sometimes covering vehicles with mud to hide their features; carrying out kidnappings in broad daylight or from inside markets; and demanding large ransoms from the victims' families in exchange for their release. The sources reported that the concerned authorities do not take any serious measures to investigate these crimes or prevent their recurrence. This encouraged its continuity and its expansion.

On December 8, 2025, merchant Bakheet Nouredine Adam Khamis was kidnapped from the large market in Nyala – the mobile market, where he works in the trade of mobile phones and their accessories. According to the information documented by the network's sources, two people dressed in the uniform of the Rapid Support Forces called his name from inside the shop and he was taken out of the market without presenting any legal order. He was transported in a mud-



covered Land Cruiser to an unknown destination, and the kidnappers later contacted his family and demanded a ransom of 500 million Sudanese pounds in exchange for his release. This incident constitutes a grave violation of the right to liberty and security of person, and may amount to the crime of kidnapping for the purpose of extortion.

Arbitrary arrests carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) were also recorded, including the arrest of a young man named Islam (20) in front of the Turkish hospital in Nyala, in connection with a fight related to filming using a mobile phone. No legal procedures or legitimate reasons for the arrest were known, which constitutes a violation of basic guarantees of a fair trial and the prohibition on arbitrary detention.

On December 25, 2025, at around 12 noon, the gas market in the city of Nyala was bombed by a drone believed to belong to the Sudanese army, which led to the entire burning of the market, the destruction of two cargo vehicles, and heavy damage to the property of traders. The Jazz Souk is located west of the Grand Market and east of the General Headquarters, and is considered one of the modern markets, and extends from the south of Nyala Stadium to the Makkah Bridge Road. During the fire, some merchants tried to salvage their goods and were intercepted by the police and some members of the Rapid Support Forces, accusing them of theft, and people who managed to get out a limited number of goods were arrested. The losses were exacerbated by the absence of civil defence and fire services in South Darfur State, which constitutes a violation of the right to safety and protection from hazards.





Sudan Watch Network

Following the fire in the Jazz market, cases of disappearance of people who were at the scene of the incident were recorded, including a citizen named Amin Ahmed Abkar (19), who was reported by people who knew him to be documenting the fire using his mobile phone. His disappearance was reported through social media posts, but his fate was not known as of the date of writing. This case raises serious concerns about enforced disappearances linked to the documentation of violations, which constitute a very serious violation of freedom of expression and the right to safety.

3. Civil Society Situation:

Civil society in South Darfur State continues to play a vital role in responding to humanitarian needs and protecting vulnerable groups, despite the worsening security and economic challenges, and the absence of a safe environment for civic action. The activities of civil society organizations and grassroots initiatives are emerging as a partial alternative to the absence of a state role in the areas of social protection, psychological support, counter-violence, and strengthening societal resilience.

As part of the 16-day campaign against violence against women, several awareness and training activities were carried out. On 3 December 2025, RDO organized an awareness activity for people with disabilities inside Attash Camp, which focused on awareness of the dangers of violence and means of protection. On 10 December 2025, the Mental Health Initiative (MH) carried out an awareness event as part of the campaign at the Al Mahira Shelter Centre. On 14 December 2025, the same initiative organized a training workshop for medical staff at the



Nyala Teaching Hospital on how to deal with criminal ornication in cases of Gender-based violence, enhancing opportunities for documentation and accountability.

These activities contribute to the protection of the rights of women, girls and persons with disabilities and to compensate for the significant lack of formal protection services.

Within the framework of the project to mitigate the effects of war on those affected by the conflict in South and East Darfur, the Community Development Organization funded a number of local initiatives, including the implementation of the South Darfur Women's Network (SANN) during the month of December four discussion sessions on combating violence against women in the neighborhoods and camps of Tadamon – Majuk, Atash and Doumaya during the month of December, in addition to supporting the Alban Jadid Youth Association, which on 9 December distributed food baskets to displaced people and affected families in the Alban Jadid area and its environs, in addition to funding the Sons of the Jadid initiative. North of Nyala to implement the pump maintenance project in the areas of Al-Shadida and Tanqulani in the Murching locality on December 27th, in order to contribute to the promotion of the right to water. The Doors of Goodness initiative also distributed maternity supplies to 168 families inside the Belil Center camp (zero), in a step that promotes the right to reproductive health of mothers.

As part of efforts to strengthen community protection, the Al-Raediat Center for Research and Training Services held a training workshop on civilian protection systems and early warning mechanisms in the city of Nyala on December 25, targeting 15 participants from representatives of civil administrations, political



Sudan Watch Network

parties, and armed movements. On December 23rd, the Femedia Development Center organized a training workshop entitled Community Leadership and Volunteer Management, which targeted 30 participants from women and men belonging to newly emerging initiatives and associations. These activities are necessary to strengthen the capacities of the Communities to respond to risks and protect civilians in an armed conflict.

The deterioration of economic conditions has negatively impacted the work of civil society and the livelihoods of the population. The bank discount rate rose to around 17% in late December, from 10–15% at the beginning of the month, with increasing difficulty in obtaining cash. Traders and farmers, especially smallholder farmers, suffer from high tax burdens on the stock exchange, undermining their right to livelihood and increasing the vulnerability of food security. These economic conditions directly affect the ability of civil society to Implementation of its activities, and the ability of citizens to meet their basic needs.



Third: East Darfur State

1. Security Situation and Human Rights Violations:

During the month of December 2025, the locality of Al-Daein suffers from a significant deterioration in the security situation, represented by the escalation of murders, armed looting, and the use of firearms and white weapons inside markets and residential neighborhoods. These incidents reveal a clear weakness in protection systems and the inability of security agencies to prevent crimes or prosecute perpetrators, which has contributed to creating a state of fear and a sense of insecurity among the civilian population.

On 2 December, a young man named Hassoun Khamis was shot by gunmen on a motorcycle, while he was returning late at night from the Sikka Hadid Club. According to the testimonies of the residents of the neighbourhood, the perpetrators tried to rob him of his belongings, and when he refused, they shot him, causing serious fractures in his legs. The perpetrators were not identified as of mid-December.

In another incident on December 4th, a young man was killed during the day inside the large market in the city of Daeen as a result of being stabbed with a knife, amid the complete inability of citizens and market protection points to intervene or identify or arrest the perpetrators, reflecting the weakness of security measures inside public facilities and markets.



On December 5, Munther Ibrahim was killed inside his workplace in the big market in the city of Da'in, where he was sleeping inside the onion corral where he works.

According to information received by the field network's sources, several shots were fired at 11 p.m., which led to his death on the spot. A report was opened against an unknown person, but the perpetrators were not found.

On 10 December, 46-year-old al-Hadi, a member of the al-Mazoun Jursi family, was killed while returning from farming, about 300 meters from the western gate of the city of al-Da'in. According to eyewitness accounts from his family, the crime was carried out by two men dressed in Rapid Support Forces uniforms and moving on a motorcycle, before heading towards the western gate and disappearing from the site. No results of the investigation were announced as of the middle of the month.

On December 16, a RSF member raped a nurse named Fatima Abd al-Rahman at al-Daeen Hospital, who was on duty overnight in the accident department, and the rapist was arrested by hospital guards, and the hospital administration took legal action.

On December 18, a citizen named Ismail Mohsoun was killed in the Santa area of Asalaya locality, west of the city of Al-Da'in, following a fight that broke out between him and his cousins over the introduction of animals into the farm. According to the information, the argument developed into physical violence, with one of the perpetrators using a knife and fatally stabbing the victim.

On December 21, a number of citizens were subjected to an armed robbery in the neighborhood of Al-Nazer, east of the market, carried out by three masked people





riding a motorcycle, where a number of mobile phones were stolen without any resistance or subsequent security pursuit. In another incident on December 25, a looting operation took place by a combat vehicle belonging to the Rapid Support Forces, carrying eight soldiers, where an unidentified young man was stopped in the Sikka Hadid neighborhood, south of the Awqaf market, at around 8 p.m. His mobile phone and a sum of money were taken away.

2. Civil Society Situation:

Civil society organizations and grassroots initiatives in East Darfur State continued to carry out a number of humanitarian and development activities during the period from late November and throughout December, in light of the complex security and economic conditions, and the severe shortage of basic services. These initiatives have played a pivotal role in supporting the most vulnerable, strengthening community protection, and mitigating the impact of the conflict on civilians, especially women, children and the displaced.

On November 30, the Civil Lab in the city of Al-Daein carried out a training workshop on personal security and digital security, targeting 20 trainees from the lab's volunteers, as well as members of youth and women's initiatives. The workshop aimed to raise awareness of the dangers of violence, digital surveillance, and self-protection methods, in a way that contributes to enhancing the safety of activists and humanitarian and civil workers.



Sudan Watch Network

The Community Development Organization, in partnership with the Salia Emergency Room in Yassin locality, distributed 250 food baskets for the benefit of citizens in the area, as part of supporting food security for families affected by the conflict. The organization, in partnership with the women's initiative "Yalla Naammar Baladna", also implemented a health education workshop in the Al-Taalba area of Adeila locality, in addition to providing a solar energy system to operate the health center in the area, on December 3, in a step that contributed to promoting the right to health and the continuity of medical services. In the same context, 250 food baskets were distributed to families and refugees at Raja Camp in Al-Firdaus locality, in support of the most vulnerable families.

On 8 December, the Basic Action Council in East Darfur State implemented a project to support education, which was represented in the delivery of food baskets to 36 schools in the city of Da'in and the eight localities in the state. This intervention aims to support the educational environment and alleviate the living pressures on educational staff and students, in a way that contributes to the continuity of the educational process.

On 10 December, the Abu Jaber Humanitarian Emergency Room distributed winter clothing with the support of Malm Darfur, targeting families affected by the extreme cold. On December 18, 2025, the Abu Karenka Local Emergency Room distributed food baskets to 50 vulnerable families in the area, as part of the local humanitarian response efforts. In support of women and girls, the Community Development Organization (CDC), in partnership with the Darfur Victims Organization, implemented on 20 December a clothing project targeting 250 women and girls in



Sudan protection.
Watch Network

the Abu Karenka locality, in order to promote the right to dignity and social

On 10 December, CRI held a panel discussion on the occasion of International Human Rights Day, in support of the 16 Days Campaign against Violence against Women, where the session discussed fundamental rights issues, gender-based violence, and the importance of legal protection for women and girls.

On 25 December, Hope Yun held a children's entertainment activity in Yassin locality, with the aim of supporting the mental health of children affected by the conflict and mitigating the effects of psychological trauma. On the same day, Hope and Refuge distributed food baskets to a number of IDPs in the Sabreen camp for displaced people in East Darfur state, as part of efforts to support food security.

On 29 December, the Community Development Organization, in partnership with the Jad Al-Sayed Humanitarian Emergency Room, implemented a project to establish a water station in the Jad Al-Sayed Administrative Area of Abu Karenka locality, with the aim of improving access to clean and safe water, as an essential element of the right to health and a dignified life.

Civil society activities in East Darfur State during November and December 2025 reflect a vital role in promoting economic, social and cultural rights; bridging service gaps in the areas of food, water, health and education; supporting women, children and displaced persons as the most vulnerable groups; and promoting human rights awareness and community protection in light of the weakness of state institutions.

Fourth: Central Darfur State

1. Security situation:

During the first half of December 2025, the city of Zalingei witnessed a relatively lower level of security incidents compared to previous periods, but this did not reflect a substantial improvement in the residents' sense of security. The phenomenon of looting at gunpoint continued, especially during the night periods, in addition to the recording of killings, stabbings and tribal disputes in a number of localities, which indicates the continued fragility of the security situation and the weakness of prevention and rapid response mechanisms.

On 11 December, a rickshaw carrying passengers was attacked by unknown assailants in the Khor al-Sinter area of Hamidiyah (al-Maskar). The incident resulted in the looting of two mobile phones and a sum of money from the passengers, with no reports of physical injuries. This incident is an extension of a recurring pattern of nighttime attacks targeting civilians and small transport within the city.

In the locality of Mukjar, located about 160 kilometres south of the city of Zalingei, specifically in the Sindhu region, violence took place that resulted in the death of two farmers and the displacement of the residents of the area into the city of Makjar. The details of the incident are due to the discovery of the body of a member of the shepherds near the area, which led to the mobilization of large numbers of shepherds and the attack on the village, before the civil administrations later



Sudan Rights
Watch Network

Intervened to contain the situation. This incident reflects the continuing conflicts between farmers and herders, and the accompanying grave violations of the rights to life and security, as well as the forced displacement of the civilian population.

On 17 December, an 18-year-old named Mohammed was stabbed with a knife while trying to steal his phone near the popular square in the city of Zalingei. As a result of the attack, he was injured and his phone was stolen, and he was taken to the hospital to receive treatment, while the perpetrators have not been identified. In another incident on December 19, 2025, a murder took place inside a five-minute camp for displaced people, following a fight between two brothers that ended in one of them stabbing the other with a knife, which led to his death. According to the information received by the **SRWN**, the perpetrator was found to be suffering from mental disorders, highlighting the lack of mental health services and social support within the camps.

The Fesi area of Zalingei locality witnessed a state of severe tribal tension that almost developed into an armed conflict between farmers and herders. The roots of the crisis go back to an incident last year, when a motorcyclist belonging to a herding tribe disappeared after entering the area to refuel, but was not found until mid-December. This led to the families of the missing person demanding the payment of blood money, which caused tension to escalate until the civil authority in the state and civil administrations intervened to contain the situation, where it was agreed to pay a sum of money estimated at about 60 million pounds as a blood money, which contributed to avoiding the outbreak of a wider conflict.





On 27 December, at around 7 a.m., a citizen was killed at the Kilo 2 gate east of Zalingei city. According to the available information, a verbal fight broke out between the victim and one of the guards working at the gate, which developed into a physical fight before it was dispersed by some of the attendees. However, the victim later returned and assaulted the guard, prompting the latter to use a firearm and shoot him, killing him instantly. The perpetrator was taken to hospital for treatment, pending the completion of legal procedures.

On 28 December, a citizen, a resident of the Karanak neighborhood, south of the city of Zalingei, was attacked by an armed man while he was driving a rickshaw, where gunmen shot him, seriously injuring him, and he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

2. Human Rights Violations:

The phenomenon of arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial detention continues in Central Darfur state, where local and human rights sources reported that a number of detainees remain inside the headquarters of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) without being brought to trial, formally charged, or provided with basic legal guarantees, including the right to know the reasons for their detention and contact with their families.

On November 4, the devices and phones of employees working for the Sudanese organization "Awafi" were confiscated from their office in the city of Zalingei, west of the hospital, following the decision to close the office. The confiscation was carried out by individuals working within the Rapid Support Forces and in





coordination with the Sudanese Agency, without presenting legal orders or clarifying the reasons for the confiscation. As of the date of writing, the confiscated devices have not been returned, which constitutes a violation of the right of private property and an obstruction of the work of humanitarian organizations.

In Mukjar locality, specifically the village of Sindhu, on 6 December, a number of citizens were forcibly displaced as a result of violence between farmers and herders. These events resulted in the death of at least three people and the injury of others, as well as the destruction of livelihoods, forcing residents to leave in search of safety. These incidents constitute a violation of the right to safe housing and protection from forced displacement.

On 6 December, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested a trader from inside the Qarsila market in Wadi Saleh locality and took him to one of its headquarters in the town, without explaining the reasons for the arrest or bringing an official charge, and without providing him with the necessary legal guarantees, in clear violation of the right to liberty and personal safety.

Mid-December saw the release of a number of detainees who had been held on various grounds, including charges of being loyal to the military, or other unspecified cases, after spending varying periods in detention facilities. On 15 December, a large-scale arrest campaign began targeting police officers working in the state who had not joined the so-called RSF Federal Police.

As of 22 December, at least 87 police officers had been arrested, some of whom had been released after pledging to work under the umbrella of the Federal Police;





others had been returned to training centres to receive additional courses before being reinstated. Arbitrary detention.

On December 20th, the merchant Ali Abkar Danqsna, after he had previously been kidnapped from the locality of Wadi Saleh, was released after paying a ransom. This incident is an example of a grave violation of the right to liberty and security of person, and amounts to the crime of kidnapping coupled with financial extortion.

3. Civil Society Situation:

On December 4, 2025, a joint committee from the Sudanese Relief and Humanitarian Operations Agency and members of the Rapid Support Forces closed the headquarters of the Sudanese Awafi Organization in the city of Zalingei, confiscated the employees' devices and phones, and the office furniture was confiscated. These actions impede the work of the organization and deprive beneficiaries of basic humanitarian services, which violate the right of civil society workers to exercise freely and violate international principles on the protection of humanitarian workers.

In the same context, the head of the Civil Administration of Central Darfur State issued a decision to form a committee to review the CRS cash project to distribute cash assistance. The committee was tasked with reviewing the project and submitting its report on it, and the committee concluded with a decision that led to the suspension of the implementation of the CRS cash project in all its areas of work in the state, which include: Jebel Marra Localities, Southern Localities, Azum Locality, and Zalingei Locality, with all relevant authorities committed not to engage



In any project-related activities within the state until the investigation is completed and clear results are reached. This decision reflects a direct impact on the beneficiaries of cash support and represents an administrative interference that impedes the work of humanitarian organizations.

On 15 December, the pilot phase of the main water station of the city of Zalingei, which covers about 70% of the city, after being suspended since the beginning of the war, was commissioned with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Central Darfur State Emergency Room Coordination Council supported the activities of the collective kitchens in several areas, including: Hamidiya North, Al-Thawra, UNAMID, and Al-Salam.

On 23 December, the radiology department of the Zalingei Teaching Hospital was opened in cooperation between the Civil Administration and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), reducing the cost of treatment for the local population. On 25 December, the organization "People with People" supported the Nerti Teaching Hospital in the western locality of Jebel Marra with a solar energy system to address the problems of power outages.

During the month of December, the state also witnessed several important development and service projects, with the support of the Civil Administration and some humanitarian organizations. On November 29, the United Civil Forces Alliance opened its office in the locality of Wadi Saleh, on December 3, the same alliance opened its office in the locality of Um Dukhn, and on December 23, work began on the construction of the Qili bridge in the locality of Um Dukhn, with the support of the people and some organizations, which connects the locality to the



**Sudan Rights
Watch Network**

neighboring countries of Chad and Central Africa, and is considered a vital route for trade exchange.

On December 29th, the health center in the Jalda unit in the western locality of Jebel Marra was supported with hygiene and other equipment. On December 24, the butcher gable and the vegetable gable were inaugurated in the Zalingei locality by the civil administration, to facilitate access to basic goods.

Fifth: North Darfur State

1. Security Situation and Human Rights Violations:

During December 2025, the state of North Darfur, especially the localities of Tawila, Kutum, Melit, and El Fasher, witnessed a sharp deterioration in the security situation, represented by widespread violations of civil rights, armed conflicts, and the almost complete control of large areas by the Rapid Support Forces.

In Tawila locality, 8 people (2 men and 6 women) were robbed and physically assaulted by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) while they were travelling from Jabal and Wana to the Tawila area. The Rapid Support Forces also attacked the village council of Dali in the Korma administration unit, which led to clashes with Hadi Idris's forces after a body was found in the Rwanda camp, where the clashes resulted in injuries.

Raids and armed attacks have burned villages and looted local property and markets, including agricultural land and livestock crops, leading to a mass exodus of residents to neighbouring areas, such as the Tina camp in Chad. The security situation remains extremely fragile, with weapons and combat vehicles proliferating, and civilians being used as temporary detention sites, such as at the children's hospital in the land port.

The area was hit by a number of drone strikes, resulting in civilian casualties and property damage. The population is suffering from a sharp rise in prices, scarcity of basic foodstuffs, and deteriorating health services.



A strategic march of the armed forces was targeted in the locality of Melit, killing two women, injuring one man, and destroying a combat vehicle belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. El Fasher remains under full control of the Rapid Support Forces, with mass graves and crematoriums being observed. Locals suffer from repeated looting and theft, lack of basic security, and diseases such as measles are widespread.

The humanitarian situation in conflict zones remains extremely complex and reflects grave violations of the right to life and a decent life. Most of the localities of Tawil, Katum and Melit suffer from severe shortages of drinking water and food, despite the limited efforts of some initiatives, charities and national organizations. In a long locality, displaced people still lack adequate shelter, and many are forced to build makeshift homes using rocking clothes and simple blankets.

The localities of El Fasher and Katum are also suffering from severe shortages of medicines and health services, outbreaks of some diseases such as measles, in addition to the continued waves of displacement of thousands of civilians to the Tina camp in Chad, where they live in difficult conditions with a lack of food, water and health services, and a lack of security and protection.

2. Civil Society Situation:

The situation of civil society in the state is directly affected by attacks, looting and violations by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). In Tina camp, displaced civilians suffer from constant fear and lack of food, water and medicine, and are struggling to meet their basic needs. In Kutum locality, residents are suffering from high prices



Sudan Rights
Watch Network

of basic food items and a lack of basic services. In Melit locality, water scarcity and high prices of red meat have been recorded, increasing the precariousness of the living situation of civilians.

In Tawila locality, residents are living in extreme tension due to the fear of the arrival of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), after they took control of the areas of Ambro, Sirba and Abu Qamara, which led to the displacement of a large part of the population towards areas such as al-Dibba and other villages.

The efforts of civil society and humanitarian organizations remain limited in covering basic needs, highlighting the large gap between humanitarian needs and available resources. Accordingly, the established realities in North Darfur State reflect grave and multiple violations of human rights, including the right to life and physical integrity as a result of mass killings and armed attacks, the right to security and safety, with the proliferation of arms, looting and attacks on civilians, the right to food, shelter and health, with severe shortages of basic services and lack of protection, and the right to freedom of movement and work, with de facto restrictions and sieges on civilians due to military operations.



Conclusions and recommendations

1. **Gross human rights violations:** including the right to life, physical integrity, security, food, shelter, and health, requiring urgent intervention at all levels.
2. **Deteriorating security and protection:** The need to protect civilians, stop looting, killing, and abduction, and ensure freedom of movement and work in all areas of Darfur.
3. **Strengthen humanitarian response:** Scale up food, water, health, and shelter assistance, with effective oversight mechanisms to ensure that support reaches those who deserve it.
4. **Civil Society Support:** Empower local organizations and community initiatives with resources, training, and security support to ensure the continuity of vital projects.
5. **Accountability for violations:** Independent investigations and accountability of perpetrators of abuses, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights standards.

The end.