



Sudan Rights Watch Network

Darfur Region...

Grave Violations... Militarization of Civilian Space...
and Erosion of Human Security

Monthly Report | February 2026



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1. Executive Summary

Field data received from the five states of the Darfur region during February 2026 indicate a continued deterioration in the security and humanitarian situation, with relative variation in the level of violence among the states. However, the common denominator remains the continuation of armed attacks, the escalation of violations against civilians, and the worsening economic and service-related fragility. These developments also reflect a gradual shift in the nature of the conflict, particularly with the increasing use of drones and aerial operations in several areas, which has expanded the scope of risks faced by civilians and vital infrastructure.

On the security level, the states of the region witnessed multiple incidents including drone bombardments, armed clashes, armed looting operations, and assaults on civilians. In West Darfur, aerial strikes resulted in deaths and injuries and the destruction of parts of markets and economic infrastructure. Some border areas were affected by regional tensions, particularly after Chad closed its border crossings with Sudan following clashes between the Chadian army and the Rapid Support Forces, which further intensified security and economic pressures on border communities. Meanwhile, the states of South and East Darfur witnessed repeated cases of armed looting, random gunfire, and the outbreak of fires inside neighborhoods and displacement camps.





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Regarding human rights violations, field sources of the “Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan” documented a number of arbitrary arrests, unlawful interrogations, and restrictions on freedom of movement, in addition to cases of physical assault and financial extortion at checkpoints. Arrests also targeted civil activists, traders, and workers in the health sector, in addition to the closure of certain economic activities such as pharmacies and commercial shops under the pretext of their association with parties to the conflict. These practices indicate an escalation of restrictions imposed on civil liberties and a growing climate of fear and uncertainty within local communities.

Economically, the various states of the region are experiencing a clear deterioration in living conditions because of rising prices of basic commodities, shortages of cash liquidity, and the monopolization of cash by some traders in exchange for foreign currencies, in addition to disruptions in supply chains linked to border markets. Commercial activities have also been affected by armed looting and security restrictions, while citizens are facing increasing difficulties in accessing basic services, food supplies, and fuel.

In the education and social services sector, educational institutions face major challenges due to weak government support and their near-total reliance on humanitarian organizations to provide basic needs. Some families have also resorted to smuggling their children to other areas of Sudan to sit for the Sudanese certificate examinations due to restrictions on movement. Despite these challenges, several community initiatives have emerged aiming to support the most vulnerable groups, such as community kitchens, Ramadan iftar initiatives, psychosocial support programs, and projects supporting women and children.

At the community level, indicators show the continuation of manifestations of solidarity and social cohesion despite increasing pressures. However, the recurrence of security incidents, fires, and looting operations threatens the stability of local communities and increases the vulnerability of displaced persons and residents of rural areas. Disputes within some structures of traditional administration also reflect institutional tensions that may affect their traditional role in conflict management and the preservation of social cohesion.

Overall, the current developments in the states of Darfur reflect a highly complex security and humanitarian environment in which military, political, economic, and social factors intersect. With the continuation of military operations, the decline of state institutions, and the weakness of basic services, local communities remain exposed to further risks, which calls for an urgent humanitarian response and the strengthening of civilian protection mechanisms, as well as support for livelihoods and essential services in the region.





2. Introduction

Sudan Human Rights Watch is a Sudanese network dedicated specifically 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, with the aim of promoting and protecting human rights in all their forms and levels, increasing human rights awareness, and strengthening advocacy efforts for accountability and justice.

The network seeks to provide accurate and highly reliable information collected exclusively from the field regarding the human rights situation and security incidents, through the issuance of periodic monthly reports containing in-depth analyses, in addition to weekly reports and urgent bulletins according to developments in events. The network also issues statements, letters, and remarks related to events and public occasions connected to human rights issues. The network operates an advanced event-tracking system that provides statistical analyses and professional readings regarding human rights violations and security conditions.

3. Methodology

This report was prepared based on data and information collected by the field monitors of the “Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan” deployed across the five states of the Darfur region. To ensure that data are collected with accuracy, efficiency, and professional rigor, the network uses the Kobo Toolbox data collection tool. A detailed survey form was developed within the tool and specifically designed to collect key and detailed data on human rights violations, security incidents, the situation of civil society, and various aspects of citizens’ lives.

This approach facilitates the collection of more reliable data and information while ensuring secure data storage. It also guarantees the application of standards of integrity, transparency, and credibility at all stages of the work. The network follows a process of review, scrutiny, and verification of the accuracy of data and information through an integrated and overlapping team of specialists, each responsible for specific stages of the process.

4. Legal Review and Analysis

In the absence of any real signs of achieving peace in Sudan, the security and humanitarian crisis continue to worsen in an alarming manner, with both parties to the conflict continuing to violate the rules of international humanitarian law and the international norms governing armed conflicts. The facts contained in this report reveal serious breaches of the governing rules of





international law, reflecting a recurring pattern of violations targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure in conflict areas.

These violations include the targeting of populated areas and their bombardment with drones, which has repeatedly resulted in dozens of civilian casualties. The report also documents cases of extrajudicial killings committed by the parties to the conflict, in addition to incidents of forced displacement of civilian populations. These practices constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law and, in essence, amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity as they violate fundamental provisions of international law.

In this context, Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court criminalizes acts such as killing and forced displacement as crimes against humanity when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian population. Article 8 of the Rome Statute also classifies killing and forced displacement as war crimes when they occur in the context of armed conflicts. Furthermore, Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 constitutes a cornerstone of the international humanitarian law framework governing non-international armed conflicts, as it prohibits killing and violence against the life and physical integrity of civilians, as well as forced displacement and cruel treatment.

The Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions also prohibits the targeting of civilians and civilian objects. Article 51 prohibits attacks directed against the civilian population or civilian objects. Article 48 of the same protocol emphasizes the principle of distinction between military objectives and civilian objects and obliges parties to the conflict to take all feasible precautions to avoid or minimize harm to civilians or civilian property, thereby reinforcing the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution, which form the basis of the legal protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

The network also documents in this report incidents related to kidnapping, enforced disappearance, and the detention of civilians without legal procedures, in addition to crimes of conflict-related sexual violence and acts of torture. These acts represent a continuation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and constitute international crimes under a number of international legal instruments. According to Article 7 of the Rome Statute, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, and sexual violence constitute crimes against humanity when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilians. Article 8 of the same statute also criminalizes these acts as war crimes when committed in the context of armed conflicts.





Similarly, Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 prohibits kidnapping, enforced disappearance, and arbitrary detention, in addition to violence against life and personal integrity. The Convention Against Torture of 1984 also criminalizes all forms of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including sexual violence associated with armed conflicts.

These incidents represent a serious breach of established rules of international humanitarian law and underscore the urgent need for immediate action to ensure the protection of civilians and the strengthening of the rule of law. The absence of accountability encourages the continuation of these violations and threatens stability in the region. Accordingly, it becomes necessary for the international community to act urgently to ensure justice, hold those responsible for violations accountable, and take the necessary measures to protect civilians in conflict areas.

5. Abbreviations

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

6. First: North Darfur State

6.1 Security Situation

Since the beginning of February 2026, North Darfur State has witnessed a noticeable deterioration in the security and humanitarian situation as a result of the continued armed





conflict and the multiplicity of military forces controlling areas of the state. This is particularly evident with the Rapid Support Forces controlling most of the localities and villages of the state, except for Tawila locality, which is under the control of the Sudan Liberation Army Movement led by Abdel Wahid Mohamed Nur, in addition to Tina locality where the Joint Force of the armed movements is present. This situation has been reflected in rising security tensions and increasing suffering among civilians, especially displaced persons, amid weak basic services, the spread of diseases, and deteriorating living conditions.

On 2 February 2026, Tawila locality witnessed security tensions between the Sudanese Armed Forces and forces affiliated with the Sudan Liberation Army Movement led by Abdel Wahid Mohamed Nur, following the killing of the citizen Al-Tayeb Abdullah Ahmed. In the aftermath of this incident, the leader of the movement addressed the local community through a live broadcast. The movement organized public gatherings in the town and in various displacement camps to convey the speech to residents. The program also included theatrical performances and awareness activities directed at the local community.

On 21 February, the Rapid Support Forces attacked the Tina area from the western direction simultaneously with the flight of drones over the area. They managed to penetrate the town, which prompted the Joint Forces and the army to withdraw toward the waterway separating Sudan and Chad. However, the Joint Forces regained control of the area on 22 February and succeeded in seizing a number of vehicles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces.

On 25 February, the Rapid Support Forces took control of the town of Qadeer, located east of Tina, following the withdrawal of forces from the Sudanese Justice and Equality Movement. Residents of Tawila locality also reported hearing the sound of shelling in the northern direction of the locality late in the evening of the same day from an unknown source, which caused fear and anxiety among the population.

These developments contributed to rising fears among civilians, particularly after media statements attributed to the Rapid Support Forces indicating their intention to advance toward the Jebel Marra area and then to Tawila locality. As a result, a number of residents began leaving the area toward other cities such as Mellit, Al-Dabba, and Nyala, which led to an increase in travel ticket prices and a shortage of transportation. The price of tobacco also declined due to the Rapid Support Forces preventing its transport to the eastern and northern parts of the country.

Some areas of the state, particularly the northern regions, also witnessed major fire incidents that caused human and material losses. On 9 February, a large fire broke out in the Hilla Naima





area in Tawila locality, resulting in the complete burning of 361 houses and the death of a child and an elderly man, in addition to four people sustaining serious injuries who were transferred to a hospital operated by Médecins Sans Frontières. Field information obtained by sources of the “Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan” indicates that the fire started when a 17-year-old girl lit a fire to heat water for bathing before it spread due to strong winds.

On 11 February, another fire broke out in Al-Naseem camp for displaced persons in Dar Al-Salam locality, resulting in the complete burning of 12 houses, the destruction of large quantities of vegetables, the burning of an agricultural tractor, and the death of five sheep. The incident also resulted in three injuries, while the number of affected persons reached about 135 camp residents, including 38 men, 39 women, and 58 girls.

6.2 Human Rights Violations

During February, the state suffered a frightening escalation in human rights violations. On 2 February 2026, the citizen Al-Tayeb Abdullah Ahmed, locally known as the nephew of a person called Fokka, was killed in the town of Tawila in North Darfur State. The victim owned a shop in Tawila market that provided bank transfer services and liquidity in exchange for the “Bankak” service. He also worked as an intermediary in transporting medicines and treatments to remote health centers in coordination with some humanitarian organizations amid the access difficulties caused by the war.

Over time, the victim accumulated significant capital and acquired some real estate. Local information indicates that the perpetrator was a colleague of his within the armed movement and that the motive for the crime was greed for money in addition to disputes related to a romantic relationship with a girl who had relationships with both the victim and the perpetrator at the same time.

On the same day, 2 February, the activities of the Sudanese American Physicians Association (SAPA) in the area were suspended. According to information received by field sources of the “Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan” in the state, the decision came after the discovery of embezzlement of funds and medicines by local employees belonging to the circle affiliated with the movement of Abdel Wahid Mohamed Nur.

These employees were dismissed, and two replacements were appointed: Nasr Al-Din and Sinin, both from the city of El-Fasher and previously working in the Ministry of Health. Sinin had been responsible for managing the malaria program, while Nasr Al-Din worked in the emergency office. Sources indicate that the appointment process took place secretly without the knowledge of the





civil authority in Tawila. Later, on 10 February, the suspension was lifted and the organization's activities resumed.

In El-Fasher locality, local information obtained by the network's sources indicates that leaders of the Rapid Support Forces seized first-class houses inside the city, while soldiers took over citizens' homes, particularly in the neighborhoods of Awlad Al-Reef, Makka Raka, Al-Wadi, Branjia, Al-Salam, and Radif.

In Tawila locality, on 2 February, one of the traditional leaders (an omda) confirmed that the popular courts within displacement camps are witnessing a significant increase in complaints related to pregnancies among women and underage girls as a result of sexual exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance. Information indicates that between three and four pregnancy cases are recorded daily, most of them involving minors aged between 15 and 17 years.

Exclusive information obtained by the network's sources in the state also indicates the existence of sexual extortion practiced by some individuals involved in the distribution of assistance in exchange for food. One victim revealed that a sheikh sexually exploited her in exchange for cash assistance said to have been provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross, although she had not received the assistance up to the moment of the publication of this report.

Women activists also indicated that gatherings of displaced persons in the Um Naguor area are witnessing widespread suffering among women, where dozens of women and girls have been subjected to sexual exploitation in exchange for obtaining food supplies or shelter tents, especially amid the drop in temperatures during the past days. As a result, some families were forced to return their daughters to the city for fear that they might be exposed to such violations.

On 9 February, two people were killed and a number of soldiers were injured following a strategic drone attack by the Rapid Support Forces targeting a drinking water truck designated to supply soldiers in the Tina area. The injured were transferred to a health center north of Tina for treatment, while hundreds of residents fled to refugee camps inside Chadian territory. On 13 February, a man and his wife were killed as a result of an airstrike carried out by a drone belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. Their daughter survived the attack and was transferred to Mabrouka Hospital, supported by Médecins Sans Frontières, to receive treatment.

On 15 February, the Rapid Support Forces arrested the citizen Al-Faki Abdullah Abdel Karim, a butcher, and detained him in the Tabit area. According to the information, the forces imposed large sums of money on him in exchange for his release, despite his ownership of several cows in Tawila. His friends and colleagues took the initiative to slaughter eight cows in Daba Naira camp





market in order to collect the necessary funds to secure his release. This resulted on that day in a shortage of red meat within the camp and an increase in the prices of other commodities in the camp and the town.

On 22 February, hospitals in Tawila locality documented no fewer than 488 cases of sexual violence among women fleeing from the city of El-Fasher. These cases include rape, gang rape, and torture, targeting women and girls, including minors. A counselor within the psychosocial support team of one of the human rights organizations revealed that Tawila locality hosts hundreds of survivors of sexual violence coming from El-Fasher and that there are dozens of pregnancy cases among underage girls, which requires specialized health and psychological care. She indicated that some assistance is provided to the victims by partners of UNICEF, but that it is insufficient compared to the scale of the widespread violations.

On the same day, 22 February, the Mustariha area in North Darfur State, which is the stronghold of the leader of the Mahamid tribe Musa Hilal, was subjected to a large-scale attack supported by the use of drones by the Rapid Support Forces. The forces also surrounded the area from several directions: 60 combat vehicles moved from the Korma area north of El-Fasher toward Mustariha, 55 combat vehicles moved from Nyala toward Kabkabiya near Mustariha, and 140 combat vehicles moved from the Malamat area south of Mustariha. Information indicates that the majority of these forces belong to the Mahamid tribe.

During the attack, the Rapid Support Forces set fire to citizens' homes in the Badia of Mustariha. The number of victims reached 28 killed and 49 injured, including 10 women, all of whom were civilians. Sources also reported that the number of casualties among the Sahwa Council forces remained unknown by the end of the month. The town was also subjected to rocket shelling that completely destroyed the only health center. Medical staff members were assaulted, and one health worker was arrested, and his fate remains unknown. The attack caused a large wave of displacement, with residents fleeing under difficult humanitarian conditions toward neighboring villages, while more than 2,690 people were displaced on foot toward Kabkabiya locality.

On 24 February, exclusive information obtained by the network's sources indicates the existence of a market known as "Wagner Market" in Mellit locality, northwest of the main market formerly known as Zeraib Market. The market is witnessing widespread chaos in the buying and selling of looted property coming from the city of El-Fasher, in addition to the allocation of open spaces for drug trafficking such as cannabis and hallucinogenic pills, as well as the display of various types of weapons and ammunition. According to local residents, the market has become a source of disturbance and danger, as some visitors are subjected to armed robbery after leaving the market.





The area has also witnessed killings, injuries, and multiple robbery incidents linked to the market's activity. Sources indicate that local authorities affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces have been unable to close the market since the outbreak of the war, and that some individuals running its activities belong to them.

On 25 February, 209 families including children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities were observed at the southern gate of Tawila locality without receiving any significant humanitarian services. These families had come from the areas of Tora, Gabr Al-Ghanam, and Abu Sakeen and had previously been present at the northern gate of the locality. The Sudanese American Physicians Association (SAPA) provided them with drinking water as the only assistance available to them at that time.

On 26 February, Kabkabiya locality, located about 155 kilometers west of El-Fasher, witnessed shelling carried out by a drone belonging to the Sudanese Armed Forces targeting the Al-Safaa neighborhood and the Industrial School neighborhood west of the locality, where more than six shells were launched. The shelling resulted in the killing of two people and the injury of another person, in addition to the destruction of two combat vehicles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. Following the attack, the Rapid Support Forces launched a wide arrest campaign in neighborhoods close to the main market. Two witnesses to these events were Musa Abdel-Qader and Mariam.

On the same day, 26 February, the child Mustafa Ibrahim Adam (12 years old), a resident of Al-Safaa neighborhood in Kabkabiya, was killed in an armed robbery in front of his house carried out by armed men riding a motorcycle. Ahmed Al-Tayeb, one of the leaders of the traditional administration, stated that incidents of armed robbery increased significantly during the month of February. A commercial convoy on the Tina road, specifically in the Um Farouk area north of Kutum locality, was also attacked, resulting in the killing of four people and losses in goods. Information indicates that the attack was carried out by a drone belonging to the Sudanese army.

6.3 Situation of Civil Society

During February 2026, the situation of civil society witnessed a noticeable deterioration in its various aspects. On 10 February, a number of international organizations visited Dar Al-Salam locality in North Darfur State to assess the humanitarian situation of displaced persons. The delegation included representatives from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Save the Children, INTERSOS, and Plan International. The visit aimed at assessing urgent humanitarian needs in the areas of food, health, water, sanitation, shelter,





education, and protection to enhance coordination between international and national organizations and improve the humanitarian response in a way that contributes to alleviating the suffering of displaced persons in the locality.

In contrast, the civil authority in Tawila imposed registration fees on all entities working in the humanitarian field, including international and national organizations, charitable associations, community initiatives, and women's groups. The fee amounts to 4,500 to be paid in cash or through the "Bankak" service, and failure to pay results in the suspension of the concerned entity's activities. This measure led to the suspension of a large number of local initiatives and women's groups due to their inability to pay the fees.

Following increasing reports of sexual exploitation cases in displacement camps, some organizations and associations began implementing community awareness programs inside the camps. These programs focused on raising awareness about the risks of sexual exploitation and mechanisms for reporting perpetrators of such violations. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society also distributed food supplies directly in the field in order to reduce the exposure of women and girls to exploitation during aid distribution operations.

Some humanitarian actors also revealed manipulation in beneficiary lists for aid distribution by some sheikhs and omdas in the camps, where names that do not actually exist are sometimes added to beneficiary lists. For example, a sheikh or omda may actually be responsible for 200 families but lists 450 families in order to obtain additional quantities of assistance.

On the health front, local reports dated 12 February indicate that Al-Malha locality is witnessing catastrophic health conditions due to the spread of dengue fever and malaria, with approximately one thousand cases recorded. This has disrupted public life and led to the closure of educational institutions. Local authorities also warned of the possible collapse of the health system due to the depletion of medical supplies, calling for urgent intervention from humanitarian organizations to provide medicines and diagnostic tools.

In the context of the humanitarian situation, the number of displaced children separated from their families or orphaned who arrived from the city of El-Fasher to displacement camps in Tawila locality increased, exceeding 1,300 children. These children live with foster families inside the camps but face difficult humanitarian conditions due to weak care and the shortage of humanitarian assistance. Economic conditions in Tawila locality also witnessed noticeable changes, as tobacco prices declined following the announcement by the Rapid Support Forces





banning the export of goods to eastern Sudan, which led to the accumulation of some commodities in local markets.

On 22 February, cases of diphtheria were reported in the Korma administrative unit affiliated with El-Fasher locality, located approximately 72 kilometers north of the city. Silk Health Center received dozens of cases in a single day, which raised widespread concerns among residents. As a result, humanitarian organizations, including UNICEF and the World Health Organization, announced arrangements to conduct an urgent field survey to limit the spread of the disease, while Save the Children sent field teams to investigate the health situation in the area.

On Wednesday, 25 February, displaced people in Tawila locality faced a severe drinking water crisis, particularly in the new Daba Naira camp and in gatherings of newly displaced persons in Shakshako and Salbalaba west of the locality. Women and girls spend more than eight hours daily standing in long queues to obtain water. The worsening of the crisis is attributed to the influx of additional displaced persons coming from Dar Al-Salam locality and Dar Samayat area east of El-Fasher, which has led to increasing pressure on water sources and rising health risks inside the camps.

The Tanjar Reservoir area in the locality is also experiencing a similar crisis, with residents calling for urgent intervention from humanitarian organizations. The crisis coincided with the month of Ramadan and increasing population density in displacement areas, where women and children spend long hours waiting in queues to obtain drinking water. Reports indicate that the continued scarcity of water threatens the occurrence of a health disaster if humanitarian organizations do not intervene urgently to provide safe water sources.

In the context of restrictions imposed on civil work, the civil authorities in Tawila issued directives requiring initiatives and small associations not to implement any activity without obtaining official registration documents. Entities wishing to carry out humanitarian activities are also required to pay part of the prescribed fees. In addition, the authorities determine the location where the activity may be implemented even if the initiative or organization already has a prepared work plan. These measures indicate increasing administrative restrictions imposed on the work of local initiatives amid the escalating humanitarian crisis.





7. Second: East Darfur State

7.1 Security Situation

East Darfur State witnessed a series of security incidents during the period between late January and February 2026, including gunfire, armed clashes, looting operations, and fires, reflecting a state of security breakdown and increasing risks faced by civilians in several localities.

On 29 January, a young man was shot in the main Al-Daein market by a security campaign led by Adam Issa Ghabashi after the young man refused to comply with the campaign's orders to hand over his rifle. This campaign operates to collect weapons and combat vehicles belonging to the Rapid Support Forces in the city of Al-Daein. On the same day, 29 January, an armed clash occurred in the Khazan Jadid area in Shaeria locality, resulting in the killing of five people, including the Shartai Mohammed Al-Fadl and his son Atif Mohammed Al-Fadl. Information indicates that the clash erupted as a result of a dispute between two forces affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces in the area.

Following these events, a number of shops in the market were looted and part of the houses were burned, while a number of citizens were forced to leave their homes. The conflict later took on a tribal dimension between the Fur and Birgid tribes. According to eyewitnesses, the bodies were not removed until a full day after the incident following the arrival of a force from the Shaeria area and the city of Al-Daein. Witnesses also reported that the force that initiated the clash belongs to the commander Al-Fateh Qurashi and is stationed in the Majiled area.

On 2 February, a fire broke out in Abu Karinka locality near Lakeilek market, destroying four residential blocks completely and causing significant losses in property. On 3 February, the citizen Abu Bakr Musa was stabbed by thieves after they threatened him. When he attempted to resist the attack, they burned his house located in Bahr Al-Arab locality near the Um Suwego area. According to a local source, the identity of the thieves has not been identified, although some accounts suggest that the incident may have been a settling of old disputes.

On 6 February, travelers engaged in fuel trade on the road between Al-Na'am and Al-Daein were subjected to a robbery carried out by a Land Cruiser combat vehicle equipped with a DShK machine gun carrying eight armed men wearing the uniform of the Rapid Support Forces. The gunmen looted 35 barrels of gasoline after threatening the driver, then drove the vehicle into the city where the load was unloaded.





On 9 February, the young man Khalid Kaltshi was injured by a gunshot as a result of random gunfire and was transferred to the hospital to receive treatment. On 10 February, a fire broke out in the area north of the railway line in Shag Tabaldi camp, resulting in the burning of 15 houses amid the complete absence of civil defense services. The fire also caused losses in basic structures and agricultural crops.

On 13 February, a fire broke out in the Inland Port neighborhood in the city of Al-Daein. Eyewitnesses reported that the fire burned approximately 30 houses and caused significant losses in citizens' property, also in the absence of civil defense services. On 19 February, another fire broke out in Al-Nim camp – Sector C – resulting in the burning of six houses in addition to the destruction of quantities of crops and household tools.

On 22 February, an explosion of a grenade resulted in the death of the young man Abdelnasser Al-Nour Abdelrahman. According to eyewitness testimonies, armed men attempted to threaten and rob him, and during his attempt to defend himself using the grenade it exploded in his hand, leading to his death. The citizen Hussein Al-Sayer also sustained multiple injuries in the incident and was transferred to the hospital, while Abdelnasser later died from his wounds on Wednesday, 24 February 2026.

On the evening of Friday, 27 February, an armed man threatened a girl who was selling food in front of her family's house in Al-Safaa neighborhood east of Al-Daein market and robbed her mobile phone at gunpoint. While he attempted to flee, residents of the neighborhood gathered and managed to stop him, seize his rifle, and hand him over to the security authorities in the state.

7.2 Human Rights Violations

East Darfur State witnessed several incidents during the recent period involving human rights violations and direct threats to the safety of civilians in the city of Al-Daein and its surroundings. On 1 February 2026, the two sons of Omda Saeed Asil were run over by a combat vehicle belonging to soldiers of the Rapid Support Forces as part of a campaign known as the "Campaign to Combat Negative Phenomena" led by Issa Adam Ghabashi.

The incident occurred while the two young men were standing in front of their shop in Al-Salam neighborhood near the hospital, accompanied by the Rapid Support Forces commander Mohammed Al-Fateh known as "Jojo." According to eyewitness accounts provided to field sources of the "Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan" in the state, the combat vehicle first passed by them and then returned again heading toward them before colliding with them. Those





present dispersed before the collision, but the incident resulted in Nasr Al-Din Saeed Asil sustaining a fracture in his leg, while Yousif Saeed Asil suffered injuries to both legs, which had previously been injured. According to an informed source, the real target of the incident was Mohammed Al-Fateh, as attempts to target him have been repeated in different locations during the past period.

Eyewitnesses reported that on 2 February a drone was seen flying over the sky of the city of Al-Daein until five in the evening, where it continued flying for about half an hour before disappearing toward the southwestern side of the city without knowing the party to which it belonged.

On 2 January, the citizen Kabashi, a trader working in the main market in the city of Al-Daein, was kidnapped. The kidnappers contacted his family and demanded a ransom of 10,000 million pounds in exchange for his release. The incident occurred amid the spread of the “negative phenomena” campaign within the city. According to an informed source, intelligence authorities are believed to have been involved in the kidnapping due to disagreements with the campaign leader Issa Adam Ghabashi. After interventions by the state governor and traditional administrations, he was released without payment of the ransom on 8 February.

On 8 February, the city of Al-Daein witnessed a state of fear and anxiety among residents after a drone crashed near Al-Baz Hotel on Airport Street next to the governor’s guest house. The party responsible for launching the drone was not identified, and no official statement was issued by the government clarifying the circumstances of the incident, reassuring citizens, or condemning the event.

7.3 Situation of Civil Society

On 3 February, the Gad Al-Sayed Humanitarian Emergency Room implemented a project to rehabilitate the water station of Kanjari village as part of local efforts aimed at improving water services in the area and alleviating the suffering of residents amid difficult humanitarian conditions.

On 5 February, the Women’s Emergency Room of Al-Nim camp implemented several humanitarian activities, including the distribution of hygiene kits, the organization of psychosocial support sessions, and the launch of an initiative to reunite children who had lost family support. These activities targeted pregnant women and infants within the camp with support from Saferworld.





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On 8 February, the Al-Daein Humanitarian Emergency Room launched a communal kitchen in Al-Manar camp for displaced persons with the aim of providing meals for displaced people amid increasing humanitarian needs inside the camps.

On 12 February, the Al-Daein Emergency Room concluded a training workshop under the Third-Party Monitoring Project, a project aimed at strengthening trust and financial transparency in the work of emergency rooms. On 13 February, the Women's Emergency Room of Adila locality implemented a field survey project for vulnerable families in the locality, followed by the distribution of kits for mothers, girls, and newborn children from the most vulnerable households.

On 14 February, the Moderation Organization for Dialogue and Peacebuilding organized a forum for religious clinics in Al-Daein locality aimed at countering extremism and promoting a discourse of moderation. The forum also targeted young men and women in an attempt to create space for joint dialogue.

On 16 February, the African Center for Democracy and Development, in partnership with Malath Voluntary Organization, organized a training course on ceremonies and protocols. The workshop was attended by a number of youths along with representatives from women's organizations.

On 17 February, the initiative "Youth for the Nation" began providing Ramadan iftar meals inside Al-Daein Hospital with the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan. This initiative has been implemented for the twelfth consecutive year with the aim of supporting patients and their companions in the hospital.

On 21 February, the Hope Organization launched a livestock vaccination project in Yassin locality and the Sali'a administrative unit with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This project is considered the first of its kind in the area since the outbreak of the war. On the same day, 21 February, the Khazan Jadid Emergency Room – Northwest Sector organized a training workshop on writing financial and programmatic reports according to the F system as part of the Alternative Means Enhancement Project aimed at developing the capacities of local humanitarian workers.

8. South Darfur State

8.1 Security Situation

South Darfur State, particularly the city of Nyala, is experiencing tense security conditions characterized by increasing incidents of looting and theft within markets and residential





neighborhoods, in addition to repeated drone strikes since January 30, 2026. These developments have contributed to creating a state of fear and insecurity among citizens.

On Thursday, February 12, a drone targeted Al-Sarif camp located in the southern part of the city of Nyala, causing a state of tension and concern among civilians in the area. Members of the Rapid Support Forces also spread across residential neighborhoods, with some taking up residence in Shams Al-Naseem neighborhood and Al-Wadi neighborhood, including the former UNICEF premises. Several citizens expressed concerns about the danger of military forces being stationed within residential neighborhoods, considering that the presence of armed personnel among civilian areas may expose residents to additional security risks.

In the same context, information indicates noticeable military movements within the state, alongside the organization of training for groups of mobilized recruits. A campaign known as the “Negative Phenomena Campaign” also began implementing measures within the city, including preventing restaurants and cafés from operating during daylight hours of the month of Ramadan.

During the implementation of this campaign, authorities closed a number of small commercial shops. Reports also indicated that several female food vendors in Mawqif Al-Geneina Market were beaten during the enforcement of these measures. In another development, a number of inmates from Nyala prison were released without any official clarification regarding the reasons or circumstances surrounding this decision.

8.2 Human Rights Violations

South Darfur State, especially the city of Nyala and surrounding areas, is witnessing an escalation in violations related to arbitrary arrests and restrictions on freedom of movement. Exclusive information from field sources of the “Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan” in the state indicates that the Rapid Support Forces prevent citizens from traveling to areas under the control of the army, forcing some civilians to resort to smuggling routes through South Sudan.

While moving between cities, travelers are subjected to repeated interrogations at checkpoints, where mobile phones are searched and detailed questions are asked of travelers, including children who are also subjected to questioning and inspection of their phones.

On February 12, a woman named Fatima Haroun was subjected to physical assault by members of the Rapid Support Forces at one of the checkpoints in the Kordofan area while traveling with her two daughters, one aged five and the other two years old. During the inspection, the personnel reviewed her mobile phone and asked her about the whereabouts of her husband after





seeing his photo on the phone. She was then beaten and asked to pay one million Sudanese pounds in exchange for not transferring her to Dagees prison. According to available information, the driver paid the amount before she was returned to the city of Al-Da'ein.

In the city of Nyala, the intelligence branch of the Rapid Support Forces arrested a number of female pharmacists and pharmacists on Cinema Street in the Grand Market, and several pharmacies were closed, including Silk Pharmacy and Dermacare Pharmacy 1 and 2. Information indicates that these measures were taken with the aim of confiscating these shops on the grounds that they belong to individuals loyal to the army who are not present in the city. Among those arrested was Samia Farouq, who worked at Dermacare Pharmacy.

Reports also indicated the presence of arbitrary arrests and unlawful interrogations at checkpoints, especially in the Al-Koma area west of Nyala on the Nyala–Kass road, where travelers, particularly men, are repeatedly interrogated.

On February 16, the Rapid Support Forces arrested Manahil Mustafa, a media professional who previously worked at Nyala Radio, from her home in Nyala Texas neighborhood in the south, near Qadara Market.

According to available information, a vehicle belonging to the federal police associated with the Rapid Support Forces arrived at her home around eight in the evening and took her to Nyala South Police Station in the Popular Market. The detainee works as the director of a training center called “Al-Manhal,” which focuses on training women in baking and small businesses.

According to the information available to the network’s sources, she was accused of holding a meeting with female journalists and training them inside her home. The charge came following a discussion session organized by the initiative “Female Journalists for Peace” at her home two weeks before the arrest. She remained detained at Nyala South Police Station for six days before being later transferred to Kober Prison.

8.3 Civil Society Situation

On February 1, the Al-Gareida football team was subjected to an armed robbery while traveling, an incident reflecting the rising security risks associated with movement. Information from the network’s sources indicates that armed robbery incidents have noticeably increased since the start of the Localities League in South Darfur State, raising concerns about the safety of sports teams and citizens traveling between localities.





On February 2, the Ministry of Education in South Darfur State held a meeting in the city of Nyala with a number of international and national organizations to discuss the progress of the educational process in the state. During the meeting, the ministry called on organizations to sign memorandums of understanding for joint work and to support the education sector, especially in light of the absence of government support.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) provided support to several schools in the state. The ministry also requested organizations to provide essential logistical supplies such as A4 paper, pens, printing machines, and other needs, with the academic year approaching its end on April 30.

Information indicates that the Ministry of Education does not receive support from the government and that rehabilitation of the ministry has been carried out through the efforts of organizations, including the provision of a solar energy system for the ministry's headquarters.

In relation to education, many families with students are attempting to travel to eastern Sudan to enable their children to sit for the Sudanese certificate examinations. However, this travel is often carried out through smuggling routes due to restrictions on movement, exposing students and their families to significant risks during the journey.

Economically, the region is witnessing a noticeable increase in the prices of basic commodities, coinciding with the refusal of some traders to conduct transactions through the Bankak application. Currency traders are also hoarding cash liquidity and selling it in exchange for US dollars, which creates significant difficulties for citizens in obtaining cash to meet their daily needs.

In the fuel sector, the fuel market resumed operations in the same location that had previously been bombed. Following a dispute with members of the Rapid Support Forces, three traders working in this market were arrested.

On the social level, information indicates that social conditions are relatively stable, with continued manifestations of social solidarity within the local community. Several community initiatives are providing iftar meals during the month of Ramadan for citizens on roads and in hospitals, including the "Abwab Al-Khair Initiative" and the "Nyala Calls You Initiative."

The Ministry of Social Affairs also participated in coordinating the "Khairat Baladna" bazaar to support small productive projects run by women. The bazaar was held under the patronage of the ministry and with the participation of the Minister of Social Affairs, Halima Al-Mahdi.





On the other hand, a process of regulating commercial activities is being implemented, including both small and large commercial shops, as it has become mandatory to register all activities with official authorities. As a result of implementing these measures, a number of citizens were arrested.

9. Central Darfur State

9.1 Security Situation

Central Darfur State witnessed fluctuating security conditions during the month of February, with relative stability on most days, except for several incidents that affected civilians and vital facilities, particularly due to drone strikes carried out by the Sudanese army.

On February 12, drones bombed two locations in the area of Kilo 2 Wadi Al-Yali, resulting in the death of at least two people and the burning of a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a headquarters belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. On February 13, the bombing targeted the surroundings of the state's main prison, which resulted in the injury of two women who were visiting the prison, without additional injuries among the detainees.

On February 27, the team working with the organization "Al-Nas bil-Nas" was subjected to an armed robbery incident in the area between Jabal Ahmar and Foku Doku by unknown individuals. The incident resulted in the theft of equipment and sums of money belonging to the working team, which affected their operational capacity in providing humanitarian support.

In Azum locality, the citizen Al-Nazir Abdel Shafi, a trader in Rongatas Market, was killed by thieves who robbed him of a sum of money in an incident that occurred on February 11. In a tragic incident on March 1, 2026, a woman was killed and a child injured as a result of a stampede of citizens during the distribution of Ramadan food packages (Saeem bags) distributed by the Rapid Support Forces, reflecting the absence of safety measures in the distribution of aid within the community.

9.2 Human Rights Violations

During the month of February, Central Darfur State witnessed a noticeable escalation in arbitrary arrests targeting members of regular forces, activists, traders, and ordinary citizens, without regard for legal procedures or clear reasons for detention.

On February 2, the activist Ahmed Mustafa was arrested from the Teaching Hospital. He was later released after 12 days of detention. On February 6, the trader Issam Ali Laban was arrested from





his shop in the market and was released after more than 20 days. On the same day, the citizen Hassan Izzo was arrested from his shop in the market and was released after 11 days.

On February 8, the citizen Al-Sadiq Silk was arrested from the market and had not been released as of the date of publication of this report. On February 13, the citizen Khalid Karbon was arrested and remains in detention without any official clarification. On February 18, the citizen Siraj Al-Din Al-Zubair, who works as a hospital worker, was arrested and had not been released at the time of publication of this report.

9.3 Civil Society Situation

On February 26, the Native Administration in Central Darfur State announced the formation of its executive office during a press conference in the city of Zalingei, the state capital, following an agreement between its components.

Hussein Mohammed Abkar “Kasodoro” was selected as the head of the administration, while Prince Mahmoud Sawsal Issa assumed the position of First Deputy, and Prince Abdelghani Haroun the Second Deputy. Prince Abdelkarim Younis was appointed Secretary-General, Prince Issa Omar Mohammed as Financial Secretary, Prince Khalid Ismail Mohammed as Secretary for Organizations and Voluntary Work, Prince Abdullah Mohammed Hussein “Danjak” as Secretary for External Relations, Prince Abdel Latif Hussein as Secretary for Media, Shartai Zakaria as Social Secretary, and Prince Mohammed Ismail as Secretary for Training and Capacity Building. Members of the executive office expressed their hope to serve the people and the country.

However, on February 18, the Sultan of Darfur, Sultan Ahmed Hussein Ayoub Ali Dinar, issued a decision stripping Hussein Mohammed Abkar “Kasodoro” of all his representative and legal capacities in the name of the Sultan of the Fur tribe.

The decision was based on the foundational systems of the Darfur Sultanate, as well as established systems, traditions, and customary royal norms, confirming that any representative capacity held by the concerned individual since April 15, 2023, is considered null and void. The decision also stated that the officially recognized representative is Prince Al-Rabee Bahr Al-Din Ali Dinar, whose headquarters is in the city of El Fasher, while he is currently present in the Jebel Marra area due to the security situation.

Regarding emergency incidents, Wadi Salih locality witnessed a massive fire in the Taranga area belonging to the Injkoti administrative unit, which resulted in the complete destruction of more





than 100 houses. Eyewitnesses reported that citizens lost their homes and were forced to live in the open without shelter or food, representing a severe humanitarian crisis.

In the humanitarian context, the Women's Emergency Room continued on February 25 to provide Ramadan iftar meals for patients, their companions, and health workers at the hospital. This activity began from the first day of the month of Ramadan and continued during the period of publication of this report, in support of the health sector and the local community under the prevailing emergency conditions.

10. West Darfur State

10.1 Security Situation

In the first half of February 2026, West Darfur State witnessed an unprecedented escalation in the pace of military operations, which this time was characterized by the intensive use of drones. This introduced a new pattern of direct confrontations between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces within geographically populated areas and close to the border strip with Chad, which directly reflected on the humanitarian and economic security in the border area of El Geneina locality.

In the area of Adikong, affiliated with the administrative unit of El Geneina locality, the local market, which represents a major economic lifeline for wide population gatherings, was subjected to an aerial attack carried out by a number of drones that were estimated—according to eyewitnesses whose testimonies were reported by the network's sources—to be more than seven drones on February 15. The airstrikes hit fuel storage facilities inside the market, which led to a series of consecutive explosions due to the nature of the flammable materials stored at the site. This resulted in heavy human and material losses, in addition to the outbreak of large-scale fires that consumed large parts of the commercial infrastructure in the market.

According to consistent field testimonies, the accuracy of the targeting was high, which indicates the use of reconnaissance techniques or pre-determined coordinates. Meanwhile, the attack that occurred on February 6 near the Sudanese–Chadian border resulted in the death of ten people and the injury of twenty-five others as a result of a strike carried out by two drones, in an incident that raised growing humanitarian concerns among local communities that rely on border markets as a primary source of food, fuel, and essential commodities.

Médecins Sans Frontières also referred to the incident in its field reports related to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in conflict-affected areas, especially in light of the





weak capacity of health facilities to deal with mass injuries resulting from aerial attacks. In a related context, exclusive information from the network's sources indicates that aerial operations were carried out on February 2 targeting Rapid Support Forces positions in Kulbus locality, where the strikes included geographical areas extending between Jabal Sadda and Jabal Bibash and the village of Abtar from the northern side of the locality.

Columns of smoke rose from the targeted sites since the early morning hours, amid information indicating that those sites represented gathering and mobilization points for a force that was preparing to carry out offensive operations towards neighboring areas. Data received from the network's field sources in the state indicate that these strikes came within the framework of preemptive operations that relied on accurate intelligence information, where the air force of the Sudanese Armed Forces managed to disrupt the movements of the targeted force, which, according to the same sources led to the infliction of losses in lives and military equipment, which later reflected in a decline in combat activity on some border axes during the days following the attack.

In the second half of April, a state of relative calm prevailed compared to the first half, both at the military and political levels, as the intensity of direct clashes decreased and the pace of media escalation and large field movements declined. However, this calm remained fragile and liable to collapse at any moment, in light of the continued border tensions and regional interferences, especially along the border strip between Sudan and Chad.

At the regional level, the Government of Chad issued a decision to close all border crossings with Sudan, in a step described as a direct response to the recent security developments. According to field sources, the decision came following repeated incursions by Rapid Support Forces into Chadian territory, which resulted in human losses among the Chadian army. Information indicates that one of the prominent incidents occurred on Saturday, 4 Ramadan corresponding to February 21, when a number of Chadian soldiers were killed during a direct clash, in addition to previous incidents that included the killing of six soldiers and a number of civilians inside Chadian territory.

Information also indicates that the incursions were not isolated but were repeated within close intervals, which led to violent confrontations between the Chadian army and the Rapid Support Forces, resulting in the Chadian army seizing a number of combat vehicles belonging to the latter. These developments reflect a qualitative escalation in the nature of the tension, as it moved from limited border incidents to direct clashes carrying political and military dimensions that may affect the stability of the entire region.





Of course, the closure of the border from the Chadian side has wide humanitarian, economic, and security repercussions, especially in light of the mutual dependence of border communities on trade, pastoral movement, and family mobility. The step may also affect the flows of refugees and displaced persons at a time when areas of western Sudan are suffering from complex humanitarian conditions. The decision is expected to increase pressure on local communities that rely on border crossings as a primary source of essential commodities, fuel, and services.

In the internal field context, the Kulbus area north of the city of El Geneina witnessed an attack using drones, indicating a shift in combat tactics and the adoption of modern technological means in carrying out strikes. The use of drones reflects a new level of escalation, as it allows the implementation of precise operations without direct confrontation, and increases the state of anxiety among the civilian population, especially in open areas and those close to contact lines.

Despite the state of relative calm during the second half of April, field indicators suggest that the situation remains fragile, with the continued possibility of escalation either across the border or within the West Darfur region. The closure of the border, the exchange of accusations, and the continued drone attacks are all indicators that the conflict has entered a more complex phase in which local and regional factors overlap.

10.2 Human Rights Violations

West Darfur State witnessed a worrying deterioration in the human rights situation during the first half of February 2026, amid a noticeable escalation in cases of armed violence and violations that directly targeted civilians inside the city of El Geneina and a number of the state's localities, which contributed to deepening the state of security fragility and increasing fears among local communities that are already suffering from the consequences of the ongoing conflict since the outbreak of war in the country.

On February 7, the citizen Hussein Hassan Idris, fifty-five years old, and a resident of Al-Salam neighborhood (B) in the city of El Geneina, was subjected to a shooting incident while heading to his farm located north of the city near the vicinity of the General Command. According to exclusive testimonies reported by field sources of the "Human Rights Monitoring Network – Sudan" in the state, two individuals riding a motorcycle intercepted him and threatened him with the intention of seizing his personal belongings including his phone and other items, before firing three gunshots at him which resulted in serious injuries. He was transferred to El Geneina Hospital to receive the necessary treatment, while the perpetrators fled to an unknown destination. It is worth noting that the victim previously held the position of Commissioner of Sirba locality during





the former regime, which raised additional questions about the nature and motives of the incident in light of the current security breakdown.

In a separate incident dated February 8, a citizen named Khalil Mohammed, a doctor, was found dead inside a farm located east of Wadi Kaja in the Amdawin area, specifically in the Al-Jananeen area. After the body was transferred to the hospital and a medical examination was conducted, it was found that the death resulted from severe beating that caused fatal bruises. However, the identity of the perpetrators or the circumstances of the incident have not yet been determined, reflecting the weakness of judicial and security response in dealing with recurring violent crimes.

Local authorities in the city of El Geneina also announced on February 3 the imposition of a curfew starting from eight in the evening, following the killing of a citizen inside his home in a separate incident, in an attempt to contain the accelerating security deterioration that the city has been witnessing during the recent period. On the humanitarian level, the first days of February witnessed the resumption of the transfer of humanitarian aid from Chad to the city of El Geneina through the Adré border crossing, after a halt that lasted more than a week due to security tensions. The Sudanese consulate in the city of Abéché also announced the reopening of services for issuing official documents for Sudanese citizens residing in the area, in a step that would ease the legal and administrative burdens faced by displaced persons and refugees across the border.

In another context, local sources confirmed the killing of the trader Yousif Balk inside his home in Donki (13) neighborhood in the city of El Geneina. He was from the Tama tribe, and the incident occurred days after he had sold his private vehicle and received a sum of money in cash. According to neighbors' accounts, unknown armed men stormed his house on the night of February 1, killed him, and looted the money in his possession before fleeing the scene.

Elements affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces also arrested seven people from inside Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque, locally known as Sheikh Yousif Mosque in Al-Shati neighborhood, after the end of a religious lecture. The detainees, including three elderly individuals, were taken to an unknown location without clarification of the reasons for the arrest or the places of detention until mid-February 2026.

Arrest campaigns also extended to Kereinik locality, where Rapid Support Forces intelligence elements carried out a wide arrest campaign on February 12 that resulted in the detention of five individuals: Jamal Abkar Abdullah Al-Zubair, Mohammed Haroun Mohammed, Mohammed Adam Kuwaiti, Abkar Saboun, and Othman Mohammed Ishaq. They were taken to offices belonging to the intelligence apparatus without announced legal procedures.





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In the same context, citizens of the city of Kereinik complained about the worsening security disorder during this period, including incidents of armed robbery inside shops and the shooting at commercial vehicles in attempts to stop them. Reports indicated that armed elements fired at one of the commercial vehicles on February 10, resulting in the injury of the driver who nevertheless managed to escape.

In addition, elements of the Rapid Support Forces mobilized youth from the Makshasha area located north of Kereinik locality, about fifteen kilometers away, providing financial payments amounting to three million Sudanese pounds for each mobilized recruit before moving them toward northern areas believed to fall within the control of the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Joint Forces, and the Popular Resistance in the areas of Tina, Jarjira, Karnoy, Umburu, and Abu Qamra.

However, a number of these mobilized individuals expressed, according to field sources reported by the network's sources, their unwillingness to engage in combat operations, with some intending to leave the gathering sites after receiving the payments.

During the second half of February, and in light of a state of relative calm that coincided with the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan, no direct human rights violations were recorded either through field observation or through the network of local sources distributed in the monitored areas. This was partly attributed to the decline in the pace of military operations and armed movements during this period, which was reflected in a noticeable reduction in cases of direct violence against civilians, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, or forced displacement associated with armed clashes.

Despite this relative security calm, the humanitarian situation witnessed increasing deterioration due to the indirect repercussions of the closure of the Adré border crossing between Chad and Sudan, which is one of the most vital outlets relied upon by citizens, especially refugees and displaced persons, for movement and access to basic needs. This closure led to a significant restriction of entry and exit movement, which resulted in the isolation of thousands of civilians inside the border areas and deprived them of access to basic health services, including emergency treatment and life-saving medicines. The most vulnerable groups, such as the sick, the elderly, women, and children, were directly affected due to the disruption of medical and food supply chains, as cases were reported in which patients could not be transferred to health facilities inside Chadian territory or to more stable areas.

In addition, the suspension of commercial movement through the crossing led to a sharp and unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities within local markets, including food,





fuel, and medicines, which further exacerbated the suffering of residents who are already facing difficult economic conditions due to the ongoing conflict. This increase in prices was directly reflected in the food security of households, as many families were forced to reduce the number of daily meals or rely on lower-quality food alternatives. It was also reported that some local health facilities began to suffer from a severe shortage of medicines and medical supplies, which threatens the occurrence of a health crisis if the crossing remains closed for a longer period without finding effective logistical alternatives.

In the same context, the restrictions imposed on the movement of humanitarian organizations caused delays in delivering assistance to affected communities, especially in areas close to the border strip, which places additional pressure on the already limited local response capacities. In the absence of safe and effective routes for transporting supplies, concerns have increased about the worsening humanitarian situation during the coming period, especially if the closure continues in conjunction with the challenges associated with the month of Ramadan, which usually witnesses an increase in food consumption and living needs.

10.3 Civil Society Situation

Despite the security deterioration and widespread violations witnessed in West Darfur State during February 2026, the work of humanitarian organizations and local initiatives continued at a noticeable pace in an attempt to limit the severe deterioration in health and living conditions among the most vulnerable communities, especially in the city of El Geneina and the peripheral areas affected by the conflict.

Within this framework, three mobile health clinics arrived in a number of the most needy communities inside El Geneina locality, where they provided a package of basic health care services in addition to conducting nutrition screenings for children using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement index. This intervention was funded by the Japanese supplementary budget for the International Organization for Migration and implemented by the African Relief Committee, in a step aimed at reducing rates of acute malnutrition and improving access to primary health services in areas suffering from weak or absent medical services.

The organization INTERSOS also carried out a direct health intervention to support El Geneina Hospital, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health and with financial support from the World Bank, with the aim of restoring access to the package of basic health and nutrition services inside the hospital in light of the increasing pressure on health facilities resulting from conflict-related injuries and mass displacement.





In connection with field developments, the Civil Administration in West Darfur State issued a statement following an aerial targeting operation carried out by a drone on the fuel market in the Adikong area west of the city of El Geneina, which resulted, according to the statement, in a number of civilian deaths and injuries. The statement indicated that the targeted market is a civilian service facility that represents a main source of income and livelihood for local residents, noting that this is the second time the site has been bombed within a period not exceeding three months.

On the political and security level, the Governor of West Darfur State, General Bahr Al-Din Adam Karama, met in his office with the leadership of the Supreme Committee of the Popular Resistance in the Darfur region headed by Issa Adam Ismail, in the presence of Major General Abdel-Majid Yahya. The meeting discussed developments in the security situation and ways to enhance coordination between the government and the popular resistance in light of the continuation of military operations and the expansion of the conflict within the region.

The head of the Popular Resistance in the region confirmed during the meeting that the formation of these forces came in response to what he described as a national duty to confront security violations, pointing to the logistical and financial challenges facing their work, while praising the governmental support provided to the training camps in terms of food supplies and medical services. For his part, the state governor stressed the importance of unity between official and popular ranks at this stage, affirming his government's commitment to supporting the efforts of the popular resistance materially and morally and working to strengthen coordination between the states of the region to confront the current security challenges, while calling for the rejection of hate speech and the promotion of social cohesion as one of the requirements for restoring security and stability in West Darfur State.

During the second half of February, the situation of civil society organizations and local initiatives in the state witnessed a state of relative activity within a complex humanitarian environment and continuing economic and security challenges. Despite the restrictions imposed on movement and the difficulty of accessing some areas, a number of voluntary entities and community initiatives continued to play their roles in supporting affected communities through the implementation of humanitarian and service activities targeting the most vulnerable groups.

Notable contributions also emerged during this period in the areas of food security, health support, and social solidarity, which contributed to partially alleviating the severity of living conditions, especially within the different localities of the state including the city of El Geneina. Since the beginning of the month of Ramadan until the date of preparing this report, the





community kitchen of the Women's Emergency Room in El Geneina has continued to provide the daily iftar meal for companions and workers at El Geneina Teaching Hospital, with generous support from a number of currency traders in El Geneina Market.

This initiative came at a time when living pressures on citizens were increasing, which made this humanitarian activity an important means of alleviating the daily burdens faced by patients and their companions inside the hospital. The iftar space created an environment of direct communication between volunteers and beneficiaries and contributed to building new social relations and strengthening the spirit of familiarity and cooperation among them in light of the exceptional circumstances experienced by local communities.

The daily continuity of the initiative also helped to consolidate the concept of voluntary work as an effective tool for rapid community response, especially in light of limited resources and weak basic services. The iftar witnesses increasing turnout on a daily basis, as this influx reflects the growing need for community support and contributes to spreading a sense of psychological comfort and reassurance among beneficiaries while motivating volunteers to continue providing more giving.

This activity embodies the deep-rooted community values of solidarity and compassion and reflects the spirit of cohesion that characterizes society during the holy month of Ramadan. In the same context, some political bodies also emerged during the same period and carried out field visits that included wide parts of the different localities of the state within the framework of organizational activities aimed at communicating with community bases and assessing general conditions.

This movement reflects a state of relative political activity coinciding with the state of security calm that prevailed during the monitoring period. The period also witnessed the organization (WR) carrying out a distribution of humanitarian assistance represented in food materials inside El Geneina locality, where the operation targeted a number of families affected by the current economic conditions. This intervention contributed to supporting the food security of beneficiary families, especially in light of the continuous increase in the prices of essential commodities and the scarcity of resources.

11. Policy Recommendations

Based on the data received from the five Darfur states, and what it reveals about the escalation of security and humanitarian violations, as well as the deterioration of economic and service





conditions, a package of policy recommendations can be formulated and directed to national authorities, armed actors, international stakeholders, and humanitarian organizations, with the aim of limiting the deterioration of the situation and strengthening the protection of civilians. They are as follows:

11.1 Protection of Civilians and Strengthening Human Security

- Cease the targeting of civilian areas, markets, and vital infrastructure, and strictly adhere to the principles of international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of distinction and proportionality in military operations.
- Refrain from using drones or any combat means in populated areas due to the direct risks they pose to civilian lives.
- Establish independent monitoring mechanisms to document violations against civilians in Darfur, while ensuring monitors have access to conflict-affected areas.
- Strengthen the protection of markets and public roads upon which civilians depend to secure their livelihoods and introduce security measures to reduce armed robbery and attacks on travelers.

11.2 Ending Violations and Strengthening the Rule of Law

- Immediately release all arbitrarily detained individuals or present them for fair trials in accordance with recognized legal procedures.
- End practices of unlawful interrogation and arbitrary searches at checkpoints, and ensure respect for the freedom of movement of civilian populations.
- Open independent and transparent investigations into incidents of physical assault and financial extortion against civilians, and hold those responsible accountable.
- Protect humanitarian, medical, and media workers from arrest or harassment while performing their duties.

11.3 Humanitarian Response and Strengthening Basic Services

- Expand the scope of urgent humanitarian assistance in the Darfur states, with a focus on areas affected by attacks, fires, and displacement.
- Support health facilities with medicines, equipment, and medical personnel, particularly in border areas witnessing mass casualties as a result of military operations.
- Provide psychosocial support programs for victims, particularly women and children affected by violence and displacement.





- Ensure humanitarian organizations can access affected communities without restrictions or administrative obstacles.

11.4 Supporting Livelihoods and Economic Stability

- Take urgent measures to curb the rise in the prices of essential commodities and ensure the stability of local markets.
- Address the cash liquidity shortage crisis and facilitate access to banking services to reduce currency monopolization and speculation.
- Support small traders and local economic activities affected by attacks or looting.
- Protect markets and cross-border trade centers that represent a major economic lifeline for local communities.

11.5 Supporting the Education Sector and Social Services

- Provide urgent support to the education sector in Darfur, including basic educational materials and the rehabilitation of damaged schools.
- Ensure that students can sit for national examinations safely without resorting to risky smuggling routes.
- Support community initiatives that provide social services such as communal kitchens, Ramadan iftar initiatives, and community healthcare.

11.6 Strengthening Social Cohesion and the Role of Traditional Administration

- Support the role of traditional administrations in local mediation and preventing community conflicts, while respecting local customs and traditions that contribute to maintaining stability.
- Encourage community dialogue and peacebuilding initiatives among the different social components in Darfur.
- Strengthen confidence-building programs between local communities and civil institutions to reinforce the social fabric that has been damaged by the conflict.

11.7 Regional Cooperation and Border Management

- Strengthen coordination between Sudan and neighboring countries, particularly Chad, to control security conditions along the borders and prevent armed incursions.
- Maintain humanitarian border crossings or establish alternative mechanisms to ensure the continued movement of trade and humanitarian supplies to border communities.
- Support regional efforts aimed at de-escalation and preventing the conflict from expanding into broader regional dimensions.





11.8 Supporting Political Track and Sustainable Peace

- Intensify international and regional efforts to push the warring parties toward a comprehensive and sustainable ceasefire.
- Support political dialogue initiatives that focus on addressing the root causes of the conflict in Darfur, including issues of local governance, transitional justice, and resource sharing.
- Strengthen the participation of civil society and local organizations in peacebuilding processes and decision-making related to the future of the region.

