



THE CONTINUED TARGETING OF THE DISPLACED BY THE RSF IN NORTH DARFUR

Introduction

The recent developments in North Darfur State indicate that the entire Darfur Region is being ushered into a new series of insecurity, which may be worse than the 2004 crisis. The nature of the war began on April 15, 2024, leading the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to take control of four of the five States in the Darfur region. Fighting has occurred both within the busy urban areas surrounded by displacement camps, as well as aggressive attacks and violations extending into the rural areas. New settlers/IDPs have been targeted; in North Darfur, the attacks by the RSF on Almaha town in the upper northwest of the state and Kadadah in the eastern side have resulted in the formation of new ethnic groups from Medoub and Barti who have merged with the three main tribes, i.e., Fur, Agawa, and Masalit, who were victims of the 2004 Darfur crisis.

On 15 April 2023, the armed conflict erupted in the country's capital, Khartoum, and quickly spread to other main cities, states, and regions, including the Darfur region. There is overwhelming evidence that the warring parties have committed several human rights violations under both national and international human rights and humanitarian law. These violations include: extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, denying humanitarian access, among others. For example, the siege of El-Fashir, the North Darfur capital, continues to put civilians in a vulnerable position at the mercy of the warlords with constant attacks, with no access to aid/relief.

The insistence of the RSF to control the entire Darfur region territories portrays their disregard and disrespect for the international community, particularly the UN Security Council that passed a Resolution in May 2024 calling upon the RSF to respect the rights of civilians. The national army has also participated in isolated attacks however, the RSF continues to carry out systematic attacks with heavy military equipment targeting the entities protected under international law, i.e., IDP camps, including Abu Shook, Zamzam, and other shelters in the Tawilla, Unkadada, and Almalha, adding more fuel to the situation and diverting it into ethnic conflicts.

The attack on the Zamzam Camp for the displaced

On 10 April 2025, at around 02:00 am, Rapid Support Forces troops led by Lieutenant General Jedo Abu Shook, the RSF command in North Darfur, attacked Zamzam camp in North Darfur State. The attack was launched from three directions of the camp: South, East, and West. The

attackers arrived in at least 300 military land cruiser vehicles with fixed automatic tanks locally known as Dushka and other military vehicles. For more than five hours, the attackers shelled the camp without any resistance. Later, the popular defense forces, together with the joint forces, arrived to counter/repel the attack, and after several hours of gunfight, the RSF was defeated and they withdrew/retreated. Unfortunately, approximately 433 people were killed, and several others sustained injuries. The following day, 11 April 2025, there was a second attack on the camp, resulting in the death of 400 people. Those who were wounded were evacuated to better-equipped health facilities in El-Fashir, but unfortunately, some succumbed to the injuries.

During the attacks, the RSF also targeted civil facilities, including a medical facility operated by the Relief International, the only functional health facility after the withdrawal of MSF in February 2025. During these attacks, nine medical staff working with Relief lost their lives.

ACJPS documented five names of Relief International medical staff who were killed at the Health Center located in Zamzam camp

1. Adam Babakir(m), Medical Director.
2. Mohamed Ahmed Hashim(m)
3. Ali Musa Isa(m)
4. Mahmoud Babkir Idris (m), medical doctor
5. Mumakil Bakari (m)

In another separate incident, the Islamic Quran School at the camp was shelled, resulting in the death of 17 civilians, seven others were wounded, and thousands of residents fled the camp to the Tawila area. The route to Tawilla was a risky one as the IDPs were continuously targeted by the RSF.

Names of the people killed at Sheikh Farah Islamic Quran School, located at Zamzam Camp

1. Abakar Ishaq Mohamdeen (m).
2. Abdallah Farah Ibrahim Mohamed (m).
3. Abdul Hafiz Abdul Rahman Abdallah Sabeel (m)
4. Adam Abdallah Saleem(m).
5. Adam Ibrahim Abdul Rahman(m).
6. Ali Mohamed Ibrahim (M)
7. Anwar Mohamed Farah Al door (m).
8. Drieg Bakhit Fadul Almula (m)
9. Hanan Musa Abdallah Younes (f)
10. Ibrahim Abdul Rahman (m).
11. Malaz Noor Ahmed Garad (f).
12. Mohamed Ahmed Shareef Ahmed (m)
13. Motaman Abdul Hafiz Abdul Rahman Abdallah Sabeel (m).
14. Mustafa Haroun Ali (m).
15. Nafisa Yahya Arbab (f)
16. Taha Ibrahim Mohamed Adam (m).

Those who sustained injuries

1. Babkir Abdo Abdallah (m)
2. Elhaj Sidiq Omer Mohamed (m)
3. Ishaq Ali Mohamed Hajar (m)
4. Mohamed Adam Jebreel Mohamed (m)
5. Mohamed Adam Mohamed (m)
6. Suliman Hassan Mohamed Hussien (m).
7. Susam Mohamed Adam Jebreel (m)

On 13 April 2025, the RSF launched another attack on the Zamzam camp. The incident led to an exodus of hundreds of civilians from the camp to Tawilla, located west of El-Fashir city. Since the war erupted in April 2023, residents of North Darfur state have constantly been displaced. For example, the IDPs who fled during the attacks in the El-Fashir neighborhoods to the Zamzam camp later returned to the city because fleeing to Tawilla was not an option.

Ms. Hanadi, a young medical student originally from Darfur but currently living in the Zamzam camp as an IDP, has been on the front lines with other youth repelling attacks on the camp by the RSF and also carrying out evacuations of the wounded for medical attention. Sadly, Ms. Hanadi was shot during an attack on 10 April 2025, and she succumbed to the injuries three days later on 13 April 2025. Ms. Hanadi is an example of the Women fighters within the camp and in El-Fashir who have taken up the responsibility to defend their communities and advance popular defense engagement.

Mr. Ali (not a real name), a leader and member of the Khartoum State Resistance Committee, said to ACJPS, *“The phenomenon that was Ms. Hanadi shows that a bad situation like the Sudan war can also have a positive effect ...”* He went on to add that *“the attack on the camp led Ms. Hanadi to carry an automatic weapon to defend “her home”, and the last safe zone for those IDPs. Shoulder to shoulder with males, Ms. Hanadi engaged in gunfights against attackers. If this war had not erupted, she would have finished medical school and continued with medical practice in a peaceful environment. The war has changed the trajectory for many Sudanese youth, as it was during the Sudanese revolution, leading to the formation of several civil groups such as Emergency Rooms, resistance committees, etc. However, the excess use of force and abuse of power by military institutions in Sudan is not different from previous occurrences. For example, the death of Ms. Hanadi, who was shot at Zamzam Camp, is not different from that of Mr. Sit Elnfoor, who was killed during a peaceful protest in Khartoum Bahri in 2021. Both deaths are attributed to the failure by the state to protect civilians and total disregard for the rule of law. The fact that when youth champion activism in Sudan, it results in death is absurd...”*

The attack on Un Kadadah locality

In April 2025, the RSF launched an attack on the Un Kadadah locality in North Darfur, situated east along the highway between El-Fashir and Omdurman, approximately 70 kilometers from El-Fashir. The attack resulted in the RSF taking control of the small town, causing the deaths of at least 53 people, while 15 others remain missing.

1. Abakar Abdul Rahman Abakar(m)
2. Abbas Asam Ismail(m)
3. Abdallah Ali(m)
4. Abdul Basit Mohamed Abdallah Abakar(m).
5. Abdul Rahman Mahmoud (m)
6. Abu bakar Adam Omer (m).
7. Adam Ali Abakar (m)
8. Adam Ali Nasur (m).
9. Adam Haroun Suliman (m)
10. Adam Ibrahim Ahmed (m)
11. Adam Mohamed Imam(m)
12. Ahmed Ismail Abdul Rasoul Ahmed (m)
13. Ahmed Juma Dalil(m).
14. Ahmed Mohamed Alnamak (m)
15. Ahmed Noor Eldien (m)
16. Aisha Noor Eldien (f)
17. Aldaw Suliman Mohamed (m).
18. Alhaj Suliman Abakar (m)
19. Ali Zino (m)
20. Alsadiq Adam Osman (m)
21. Alsadiq Adam (m)
22. Amar El Fadil (m)
23. Asim Obiedah (m)
24. Eltyeb Ali
25. Eltyeb Ibrahim Khalil Beijah (m)
26. Esam Abakar (m).
27. Farah AL door Isa Ahmed (m)
28. Gardood Ahmed Saeed Sabeel (m)
29. Hassan Adam Hassan (m)
30. Hassan Suliman Abakar (m)
31. Ibrahim Suliman Al Dheeb (m)
32. Ibrahim Zumrah (m)
33. Isa Adam Azraq (m)
34. Ismail known as Geridah (m)
35. Juma Ibrahim Sabit Alnoor (m).
36. Mahir Abdul Rahman Mahmoud (m)
37. Maryam Juma (f)
38. Mohamed Ali (m).
39. Mohamed Jumah (m)
40. Mohamed Suliman Jadual (m)
41. Mubarak Jalal (m)
42. Musa Abakar (m)
43. Noor Eldien Khatir Muhi Eldien (m).
44. Noreen Eldien Adam Abdul shafi (m)
45. Osman Idris (m).
46. Sabri Abakar Isa (m)

47. Salah Noor Eldien (m)
48. Suliman Bobah (m)
49. Taibah Noor Eldien (f).

Names of Missing persons

1. Abdallah Abakar Mohamed Adam (m)
2. Adam Hamed Mastor (m)
3. Adil Mohamed Omer Abdul Majeed (m).
4. Alsir Adam Bakhat (m)
5. Amin Odman Mohamed Mahmoud (m)
6. Mohamed Adam Abu Gren (m)
7. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Yousef (m)
8. Mohamed Salih Mahadi (m)
9. Mubarak Mohamed Omer Abdul Majeed (m).
10. Osman Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim (m)
11. Rashid Abdul Rahman Abadallah (m)
12. Yagoup Bashar (m)
13. Yassin Alhaj Ali Bakur (m)

The attack on Abu Shook IDP camp

On 31 March 2025, the RSF launched an indiscriminate shelling into Abu Shook/Nivasha IDP camp, resulting in the death of 50-year-old Ms. Kaltouma Babiker aka Jersey and injuring seven others in the camp

Those who sustained injuries are;

- 1- Ismail Ahmed Adam Arbab, a 55-year-old resident of Block 7 and Block 5
- 2- Mohammed Hassan Issa, a 12-year-old resident of Block 12, Block 2
- 3- Muhyiddin Ishaq Ismail, a 14-year-old resident of Block 5

There are four other victims injured inside the Nivasha market, whose identities were not disclosed to ACJPS.

Attack on Almalha area

On 20 March 2025, the RSF launched an attack on the Almalha area located north-west of El-Fashir. The attack came from all four directions of the village. The upper north part of the Almalha area is occupied by Joint Forces and the Darfur Rebel faction under the command of Abdallah Banda, a rebel wanted by the International Criminal Court since 2009. During the attack, the joint forces did not intervene. It is alleged that the attacks were motivated by rumors that the residents of Almalha were joining and supporting the joint forces in the area. At least 45 people were killed during the attack. The attackers also looted businesses. Almalha has been a trading center since 2014, when it became a customs stop for goods from Libya, including second-hand vehicles and food items.

Names of those who were killed during the attack in Almalha area

1. Abakar Haroun Idris (m).
2. Abakar Khamis Jedo (m)
3. Abakar Mohamed Abdallah (m)
4. Abakar Mohamed Tour (m)
5. Abu Bakar Mohamed Abdallah known as was Namo (m).
6. Abu Bakar Omer Abakar Fadul Alseed (m)
7. Adam Ali Tarah (m)
8. Adam Ismail Isa (m)
9. Adam Mohamed (m)
10. AL Rasheed Mahmoud (m)
11. Alhadi Ibrahim (m)
12. Alhadi Musa (m)
13. Ali Adam Deli (m)
14. Ali Jedo (m)
15. Eltijani Jedo Mohamed (m)
16. Faiza Ishaq Abdul Rahman (f)
17. Farah Elyas Dashish (m)
18. Faris Tukras (m)
19. Hamadi Adam Hassan (m)
20. Ibrahim Ali Nugar (m)
21. Ibrahim Ali Nugara (m)
22. Jehane Jamia (f)
23. Jenan Jamie Mohamed Alsiah (f).
24. Khadija Salman (f)
25. Khadija Suliman Sandal (f)
26. Khalid Mohamed Ismail (m).
27. Laylia Juma Abdul Mula (m)
28. Mahfouz Osman Jamie (m)
29. Maymouna Ahmed Salih (f)
30. Mohamed Ali (m)
31. Musa Arama (m)
32. Musa Ismail Zariba (m)
33. Mustafa Abakar Mohamed (m)
34. Mustafa Yagoup Ibrahim (m)
35. Mutasim Ismail Abakar (m)
36. Muzamil Mohamed Ali (m)
37. Omer Ibrahim Ageed (m)
38. Reem Adam Azraq(f)
39. Salah Haroun Baraka (m)
40. Salah Haroun Baraka (m)
41. Taj Elsir Musa Adam
42. Yousef Ismail Aja

The Humanitarian Situation

Mr. Ahmed, an active member of the Emergency Rooms, testified to ACJPS that *“the ban on USAID support has left an unmanageable gap for humanitarian aid/relief in Sudan, particularly for civilians in El-Fashir, which has been under siege for several months.”*

Mr. Hassan, an active local humanitarian actor, spoke to ACJPS and said, *“We are currently struggling; however, during the holy month of Ramadan, we expect some donations to operate the kitchens. The siege of El-Fashir city and attacks on the Zamzam camp have further complicated the situation, making it extremely difficult to get food items in the camp markets. Additionally, the increase in prices of foodstuffs is another challenge...”*

Price list of foodstuffs in Zamzam IDP camp

1. A liter of cooking oil is 7,500 SDP
2. 1 Kilogram of flour and Dal, 10,000 SDP
3. 200 Grams of salt 4,500 SDP
4. Dram of drinking water 10,000 SDP
5. 50 Kgs sack/bag of Sugar in Tawilla 130,000 Sudanese Pounds (SDP), which is approximately 50 American Dollars (USD) while in Zamzam it goes for 700,000 SDP, approximately 265 USD
6. A liter of petrol in Tawilla costs 6,500 SDP, while in Zamzam it goes for 32,500 SDP

Incidents of Arbitrary Arrests and Victim Testimonies

“On detention day 64, an RSF official came to the detention Centre where we were being held and he interrogated us. I, together with three others, had been arrested on allegations of collaborating with SAF, Military Intelligence or/and Darfur Rebel Forces allied with SAF in El-Fashir. One of the RSF fighters informed the official that despite constant torture, we (the detainees) had denied having any affiliation with the above-mentioned groups. The officer then asked us where we would go if we were released from detention, to which I replied that I would return to my village located North of El-Fashir while the other detainees remained silent. The officer then asked if we would ever return to Abu Shook/ the Nivasha IDP camp attached to El-Fashir, to which we all answered in the negative for fear of being held longer in detention. I also came to understand that the RSF considered IDPs in Nivasha as Allied to the Joint Forces and thus against the RSF. We were taken outside to the northern part of the detention center, and we were asked to leave and walk towards Karasu village. Despite being in a very frail state from enduring physical abuse for 64 days, we arrived at the camp,” a victim recounted.

Ms. Amina (not real name), a victim of arbitrary arrest, testified to ACJPS *“I have been living as an IDP in Alsalam IDP camp attached to Abu Shook/Nivasha camp since 2004. The Alsalam camp for the displaced is located in North West El-Fashir. On 15 April 2023, when the war erupted, we were forced to leave the camp because of the direct shelling by RSF, who at the time controlled the Northern part of El-Fashir and the areas connecting to Malit town. We then relocated to Karasu village, located in the North of El-Fashir and West of the Suilinga area. However, things got worse when we arrived at Karasu village at Nivasha camp. One fateful day, we collected firewood, loaded*

it on a donkey, and headed to the Nivasha camp market to sell the firewood and other items. Shortly after we had returned home from the market, a group of RSF fighters, armed with automatic guns, raided our house. The three of us, namely myself, my sister-in-law, and her daughter/my niece were accused of being informers for the SAF intelligence unit. We were then arrested and moved to a detention facility. While being transported, we were verbally and physically abused as we were beaten with wooden sticks until we arrived at a two-story building, which we later learned was the medical supply station. We were put in a room together with 24 other female detainees. There was another room with at least 20 other detainees, all accused of the same (collaborating with SAF or the Joint Forces). During the interrogations, I was asked about the locations of the joint forces camps within Abu shook and Naivasha camp and their level of armament, to which I answered that I don't know. During the period in detention, we were beaten with wooden sticks, ordered to sleep on our bellies, and deprived of food (we were only given one cup of boiled millet seeds at around noon once a day). In the detention room, four mothers were held with their babies who were abducted from Naivasha camp and the villages around El-Fashir.

One day seven of detention, some detainees fell unconscious as a result of the torture. Fortunately, we were released and headed straight to the camp, where we found a neighbor who gave us clothes. We were also advised to visit the new El-Fashir hospital. Since my release, I cannot feel my left leg, and I am malnourished due to the poor feeding while in detention. I plan to join the SAF to fight against the RSF when I get better because they denied me from seeing my children for several months while in detention," Ms. Amina tearfully narrated

Recommendations

ACJPS calls upon;

The international community to;

- Prevent and punish crimes against international law committed by the warring parties, and take action to save civilian lives in Darfur.
- Protect the rights of civilians under the provisions of the United Nations (UN) Charter
- Support the immediate scaling-up of humanitarian assistance to North Darfur, ensuring unfettered access through cross-line and cross-border routes.
- Hold perpetrators accountable for these serious violations, including through recommendations from the mandate of the UN Independent Fact-Finding Mission for Sudan, and expanding the ICC's mandate to include all of Sudan, not just Darfur
- The UN Security Council should enforce the UN arms embargo on Darfur by publicly condemning violators and taking urgently needed measures to sanction individuals and entities that violate this embargo.
- Reactivation of the Jeddah Peace Talks Forum.

The warring parties to;

- End the siege of El-Fashir and to immediately and unconditionally allow humanitarian access to the city

- Withdraw the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) troops from Almalha, Unkadakah, and Zamzam Camp.

Sudanese Authorities

- For swift accountability for the arbitrary killings and injuries, and for the provision of adequate and timely reparations to victims and their families. The belligerents must ensure that all civilians, especially IDPs, are guaranteed all their inherent rights by upholding regional and international human rights treaties ratified by Sudan.
- Must genuinely and tangibly prioritize justice, accountability, and redress for all human rights violations committed in Sudan, including those perpetrated by national security forces.