

**AFRICAN CENTRE  
FOR JUSTICE AND  
PEACE  
STUDIES**



**REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN SUDAN**  
**April to June 2025**



*Figure 1: Photo Credit Mahmoud Hjjaj - Anadolu Agency*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the most significant violations observed in Sudan during April, May, and June 2025, caused by the ongoing armed conflict that began in Sudan on April 15, 2023, focusing on four main thematic areas.

1. Aerial bombardment against civilians: The bombing of camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vital facilities with drones, resulting in the deaths and injuries of dozens of civilians and the disruption of electricity and water services in several Sudanese states.
2. Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances: Arrest campaigns targeting civilians, including children and youth, particularly in Al-Jazeera State, accompanied by widespread human rights violations.
3. Attacks on IDP camps: Direct targeting of Zamzam and Abu Shouk camps in North Darfur State, resulting in hundreds of deaths and abductions and the displacement of many civilians.
4. Forced displacement: Tens of thousands of people fled into Tawila, Mellit, and other areas in North Darfur, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.
5. Outbreak of preventable diseases and the humanitarian crisis.

This report aims to highlight these violations and urge relevant authorities to take immediate action to protect civilians and hold those responsible accountable.

## INTRODUCTION

Since April 2023, Sudan has faced a dangerous escalation in the armed conflict between the armed forces and the Rapid Support Forces, leading to numerous violations against civilians across different states. These violations worsened at the beginning of 2025, particularly in Darfur, the River Nile, Al-Jazeera, and northern states. The violations included airstrikes on residential areas, arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, and direct attacks on IDP camps, along with widespread displacement and deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

This report is part of the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies' (ACJPS) efforts to document and monitor human rights violations in April 2025, based on field

information from local sources, while maintaining accuracy and objectivity in presenting the facts without distortion or omission. The newsletter aims to highlight the extent of the humanitarian crisis facing civilians and shed light on recurring patterns of violations, contributing to both national and international efforts to protect human rights in Sudan.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The report is based on reliable information from a network of field monitors, eyewitnesses from the incident scene, and activists working with emergency rooms, as well as medical reports and testimonies from local humanitarian organizations operating in Sudan. Due to difficult security conditions and communication outages in several conflict-affected areas, the team was unable to cover all affected cities and regions. Therefore, the report may not include violations that occurred in some areas during the reporting period.

## **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS**

During this period, Sudan experienced several political developments, including changes in the areas controlled by the warring parties. For example, the Rapid Support Forces left Khartoum and moved to new areas such as West Kordofan and Northern Sudan near the Libyan border. These developments have significant political implications, including limited interventions by Khalifa Haftar's Libyan forces at the borders. Statements by Rapid Support Forces leaders during public gatherings suggest a shift in focus toward Northern Sudan, which falls within the sphere of influence of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The army also expanded into areas from which the Rapid Support Forces withdrew, and the new battlefield conditions have altered the balance of power, prompting the Sudanese military to take a step toward appointing a Prime Minister for its upcoming government. Dr. Kamal Idris al-Tayeb was appointed as Prime Minister, and this decision received mixed reactions, with some supporting and others opposing it. The African Union backed the appointment, while the Rapid Support Forces issued statements against the AU's stance, accusing it of siding with the government of Port Sudan. This position undoubtedly has political consequences and affects the African Union's efforts to resolve the Sudanese conflict. The Prime Minister started his tenure by dissolving the government, a move that was opposed by several government components, especially signatories of the Juba Agreement.

The Alliance for the Formation of Transition, a front consisting of the Rapid Support Forces, the Revolutionary Front, and the Sudan People's Movement-North, along with some personalities, currently operating in exile in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, continues to mobilize Sudanese to form a government in the Rapid Support Forces-controlled areas. However, these efforts are yet to yield.

There have also been efforts by the Resistance Alliance, led by former Prime Minister Dr. Abdullah Hamdoug, involving external visits that have angered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Port Sudan government, prompting the ministry to issue communications to other African countries urging them not to engage with the Resistance Alliance.

## **ABUSE OF POWER AND FRUSTRATION OF JUSTICE**

The collapse of the Judicial system and the absence of law enforcement agencies have resulted in lawlessness and chaos in Sudan. Prisons and reform institutions have been emptied, prosecution offices and police stations closed/abandoned across Sudan, marking a significant regression from the principle of criminal justice being free. The Sudanese Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Public Prosecution, issued an announcement on Thursday, 29 May 2025, titled "Unified Federal Prosecution Service Fees," imposing fees on over 52 legal services provided by the Public Prosecution, further frustrating civilians from filing cases. Some of the services affected include; bail applications, correspondence, lifting of seizures, seizures, procedural motions, suit withdrawal requests, receiving copies of decisions, exhibits retrieval requests, lawyer requests, requests related to legal personalities, certificates of absence, waiver requests, traffic requests, unsealing requests, suit referral requests, and other procedures related to citizens' rights to justice. The Ministry further directed the office of Public Prosecution regarding the handling of funds collected, prohibiting the exemption of persons and evasions. This directive contradicts national legislation and the right to fair trial procedures, undermining a fundamental principle in legal jurisprudence, which is equality before the law, as a wide segment of citizens will be unable to litigate and claim their rights due to financial constraints.

On 30 May 2025, the Sudanese Lawyers' Union Steering Committee issued a statement condemning the imposition of fees on criminal litigation procedures, deeming it contrary to the values of justice and human rights. The Committee argued that the imposition of fees not only poses a financial burden hindering citizens' access to justice but also entrenches discrimination in litigation, threatening to exclude the poor, displaced individuals, and victims of violence from their legitimate right to legal protection. The Union also stated that fees could be used as a tool to obstruct justice or employ it to harm citizens' rights against each other, rather than serving as a means of fairness. It emphasized that citizens' rights are constitutionally and legally free, not services subject to taxation or pricing. Furthermore, it is within the core duties of the Public Prosecution to protect and ensure access to these rights without obstacles. The ministry's directive also paves the way for war criminals who have committed crimes such as murder, enforced disappearances, looting, unlawful arrests, torture, and rape, as it opens the door to impunity, and the Public Prosecution is a haven for citizens whose rights have been violated, especially during periods of conflict and war.

On 29 May 2025, the Sudanese Professionals and Unions Coordination announced its unequivocal rejection of the reorganization of Authority Unions under any circumstances and stressed the necessity for any efforts to organize union work within a civilian democratic framework, with the need for approval from union bases. This position arises amid the challenges faced by the union movement in Sudan; that is, the Coordination seeks to maintain the independence of unions and ensure they do not revert to the dominance of the previous regime. In a statement obtained by ACJPS, the Coordination reiterated its categorical rejection of a decision by the Ministry of Justice, vide no. 9 for 2025, which calls for ending the terms of executive offices of union organizations and forming preparatory committees for elections. The Coordination considered this decision an evident attempt to pass union organizations linked to the previous regime, endangering the gains of the Sudanese revolution achieved through significant sacrifices by the people. The Coordination clarified that this decision

conflicts with the aspirations of the Sudanese people towards building free and independent unions, as this step aims to reactivate union repression mechanisms that were eliminated during the revolution. The coordination further stressed the importance of preserving the revolution's gains and ensuring a non-return to previous conditions, emphasizing that any union organization must be carried out with genuine participation from union bases and in line with democratic principles. The Coordination also noted that there is no legitimacy for unions established under the Inqaz regime, as the collapse of the previous regime invalidated its tools' legitimacy. It added that it will not accept their reuse under any name or pretext, highlighting that union organization should occur within a democratic civilian framework and with the will of grassroots members, not through decisions imposed by subjugated state entities or through entities imposed without free and fair elections. The Coordination warned against exploiting this decision to establish political preparatory committees aiming to regain control of unions. Calling on its members in all professional unions to unite and counter these attempts, considering the decision issued by the registered work organizations a clear violation of elected unions recognized by their members, such as the Sudanese Journalists Union, the Preparatory Committee for the Doctors Union, the Dramatists Union, and the Preparatory Committee for the Nursing Union. The Coordination viewed the overstepping of these entities as a blatant attack on union independence and an attempt to impose state control over unions, pledging to continue evaluating the situation with its union allies to maintain professional unity and enhance independent union work.

## **THE OVERLAPPING OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AND OUTBREAK OF DISEASE**

The war has displaced massive numbers of people, with the number of internally displaced persons exceeding 10 million, in addition to millions more who have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Sudan represents the largest and fastest-growing displacement crisis in the world. This mass migration has led to overcrowded living conditions in camps and temporary shelters, increasing the risk of disease transmission. The massive numbers of displaced people living near limited resources create an environment where infectious diseases can spread quickly and are difficult to contain.

The health crisis has been exacerbated by widespread food insecurity and malnutrition, which have weakened the population's immunity and made them more susceptible to infection. Sudan is experiencing the worst levels of acute food insecurity ever, with more than 25 million people facing a food access crisis. Famine has been confirmed in several areas. The lack of adequate nutrition creates a vicious cycle where malnutrition increases disease susceptibility, and disease further exacerbates malnutrition. The humanitarian crisis is also exacerbating the lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation, leading to the spread of waterborne diseases. Even before the war, 40% of the population lacked access to clean water, and the situation has deteriorated since then. Displaced people suffer from limited access to shelter, water, and sanitation. The humanitarian crisis is compounding existing challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation, creating fertile ground for the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhea.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN APRIL 2025**



## **The Unfruitful Summer Season**

On April 25, 2025, farmers in the Gezira and Managil Scheme reported that the summer season had been severely affected by the low irrigation levels, clogged canals with silt and weeds, and a lack of funding. Mr. Mohammed Hassan, a farmer from the Al-Ma'aliq office, stated that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) looted the project's assets and destroyed irrigation systems, causing an unproductive season. Mr. Munir Ali, a farmer from Wad Habuba, added that large areas had fallen out of production due to the war. The Chairman of the Project's Board of Directors, Siddiq Abdul Hadi, confirmed that fourteen (14) warehouses containing improved seeds were looted, forty (40) tractors, forty-four (44) vehicles, and five (5) buses were stolen. Workshops, power lines, the Documentation House, and the Research Center were also destroyed, resulting in the destruction of crops and the irrigation system. This resulted in the project falling out of production for the first time since its establishment in 1925.

## **Deaths as a result of untreated diseases in Khartoum:**

According to the South Belt Emergency Room on April 25, 2025, five civilians, including two children, died in the South Belt of Khartoum State due to untreated illnesses.

Health facilities in Khartoum recorded fifty-two (52) cases of acute watery diarrhea, seventy-five (75) cases of Ethiopian malaria, three (3) confirmed cases, and fifty (50) suspected cases of dengue fever, amid a severe shortage of equipment and health personnel and a weak response.

The emergency rooms have repeatedly called for urgent intervention from humanitarian organizations, attributing the outbreak of preventable diseases, the deterioration of health care living conditions to the repercussions of war.

## **Destruction of the Mycetoma Research Center:**

The World Health Organization announced that the Mycetoma Research Center in Khartoum (the only Centre in the world dedicated to the study of mycetoma) was severely destroyed. The center's founder, Ahmed Fahal, explained that the biobanks containing data spanning more than 40 years were lost, and he considered the loss "unbearable." To date, health authorities have been unable to access the center's site to assess the damage.

Established in 1991 under the auspices of the University of Khartoum, the center received approximately 12,000 patients annually. In 2019, it conducted its first clinical trial on tumors with support from the World Health Organization and the Sudanese government.

## **Suspension of Employees' Salaries in White Nile State:**

The delay in government salary payments has severely impacted the livelihoods of employees and their families, amid stifling crises in basic services and food security. Measures against employees in Khartoum potentially affect approximately 90,000 employees. The state's official spokesperson, Dr. Al-Tayeb Saad El-Din, explained that mid-June is the deadline for employees to return to work, amid the exceptional circumstances in Khartoum since the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023. Trade

Unionists demanded that the security and humanitarian conditions of displaced employees be taken into account, arguing that their return requires security and service arrangements. On the contrary, the Coordination of Professionals and Trade Unions condemned the decision, considering it a violation of international humanitarian law. They called for a halt to military operations, the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the removal of remnants of war, the payment of arrears, and an increase in the minimum wage to 210,000 pounds.

### **Ethnically motivated attacks**

Field evidence indicates that most of the patterns of violations, including mass killings, arbitrary arrests, and attacks on IDP camps and health facilities, may amount to the systematic targeting of specific population groups based on their color or ethnicity. In Zamzam camp, for instance, civilians were targeted based on ethnicity, considering them incubators for armed movements. Additionally, the Al-Kanabi, Al-Ma'aliq, and Habiba residents were targeted based on ethnicity, as they were considered incubators for the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and collaborators working with/supporting the RSF.

The targeting of inhabitants represents a clear violation and further exacerbates the seriousness of the humanitarian situation, and threatens to further tear apart the social fabric within Sudan.

### **Indiscriminate targeting of civilians**

#### ***25 April 2025***

On 25 April 2025, at dawn, a shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs) located at the Al-Muqrin Railway Institute in the city of Atbara, River Nile State, was attacked by a drone. The attack resulted in the deaths of 11 people, including women and children (including a mother and her four children). Eighteen others sustained injuries. This attack is part of a series of airstrikes on civilian areas in Northern and River Nile states.

The Merowe Dam was attacked on 5 April 2025, resulting in a power outage in most states in Sudan. The Al-Muqrin Transformer Station was also targeted on 14 April 2025, which also affected the power supply and further escalated the deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

In another related development, the Sudan Electricity Company's Media Coordination Council announced that the Atbara Transformer Station had been attacked by drones for the fourth time within a short period, causing power outages in River Nile and Red Sea states.

The Umm Dabakir water station, east of White Nile State, was bombed by drones, resulting in a power outage in the state for more than six days. The power outage also resulted in the shutdown of the water station, forcing residents to use unsanitary water, which has led to a cholera epidemic, according to some medical sources in the state. It also led to the spoilage of large quantities of medicines at Kosti Hospital and other health facilities. Second:

### **Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances**

#### ***10 April 2025***



On 10 April 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacked the Umm Kadada and Brosh localities in North Darfur State, killing approximately 56 civilians. Among the victims was the medical director of Umm Kadada Rural Hospital, Dr. Nouredine Adam Abdel Shafi, while performing his duties at the hospital. The attackers also killed lawyer Abdullah Ali Abdullah. Approximately 30 young men were kidnapped in the Umm Kadada area on charges of collaborating with the military intelligence services. Medical and administrative facilities were also targeted during the attacks.

### ***17 April 2025***

In Nahud, West Kordofan State, a group of intelligence officers arrested six young men from the emergency room while supplying food and water to displaced persons. The activists were arrested and taken to a detention facility near Jebel Haidub on Thursday, 17 April 2025, on charges of collaborating with the RSF.

### ***19 April 2025***

The military in Kassala city, East Sudan, arrested Al-Jarida newspaper journalist, Emtithal Abdel Fadil, on Saturday, 19 April 2025, and held her in detention for three days under investigation.

On Friday, 25 April 2025, journalist Al-Tahir Abu Jawhara complained of harassment by the National Security and Military Intelligence Service (NSIS) in his hometown of Al-Marabea Wad Al-Labih in White Nile State.

### ***21 April 2025***

On 21 April 2025, Professor Mohamed Babiker, a member of the Omdurman Teachers' Committee, was arrested by Military Intelligence after fleeing to a safe area following the Rapid Support Forces' invasion of the city. Mr. Mohamed Babiker was subjected to physical and psychological torture and prevented from communicating with his family or lawyer. He was tortured into making a judicial confession before a local court, a clear violation of national laws and international standards.

Additionally, the arrest was carried out with total disregard for proper legal procedures. The Public Prosecution did not intervene as required by law, rendering any subsequent trial void of due process and unlawful.

### ***23-26 April 2025***

On 26 April 2025, in the town of Al-Ma'aliq, Al-Kamlin locality, Al-Jazeera State, security authorities (the Security Cell) re-arrested four children who had previously been arrested on 23 April 2025 and released on 24 April 2025. These arrests come in the context of ongoing violations targeting residents of the Al-Kanabi area, who were targeted for their alleged cooperation with the Rapid Support Forces during their control of Al-Jazirah in December 2023. During this period, several violations were committed, including murder, rape, kidnapping, and looting of property.

On Saturday, 26 April 2025, security authorities arrested Mr. Abdeen Yirqawi, the official spokesperson for the Al-Jazirah and Al-Managil Farmers Alliance, from his

home in Manaqza village in the Hasahisa locality in Al-Jazirah State, central Sudan. Yirqawi was taken to the security cell building in Al-Jazirah. The Farmers Alliance informed the ACJPS that it had launched the "Let's Plant" campaign to improve the conditions of farmers. Mr. Abdeen was active in this campaign, and this campaign was likely the reason for the arrest.

Military intelligence carried out arbitrary arrests of ten residents of northern White Nile State. The detention centers where the detainees are being held are characterized by inhumane conditions, i.e., the detainees are denied visits and lack adequate food and clean water.

### **Rapid Support Forces Detention Centers in Khartoum:**

After the armed forces took control of Khartoum, detainees were evacuated from detention facilities located all over the state in Jebel Awliya, the Central Reserve Building, residences, and schools around the capital, which the Rapid Support Forces had used as holding centers. Detention conditions were extremely poor as they lacked food and healthcare, and detainees contracted preventable diseases such as dengue fever and cholera. According to open-source information, an undetermined number of detainees died in these facilities. A large number of civilians are also missing, and information about their whereabouts is not available.

### **Torture of Detainees in Detention Centers**

Wad Madani Prison and several detention centers in Al-Jazirah State witnessed dire humanitarian conditions after the armed forces took control of the city. Thousands were arrested, including pregnant women, mothers with children, the elderly, and sick people. Detainees were subjected to physical and psychological torture, ill-treatment, as they were forced to stand in the sun for long periods, rapid spread of water and airborne diseases such as tuberculosis, scabies, and cholera, leading to almost daily deaths.

The Arrests were carried out without due process, and detainees were denied access to their families or legal representation, deepening their suffering and exposing them to justice within prisons and detention centers.

### **Targeting of Displaced Persons (IDP)**

#### ***10 April 2025***

On 10 April 2025, Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacked Al-Halba village, north of White Nile State, and committed a massacre that resulted in the deaths of more than 100 people. The villages of Al-Alqa and Al-Qatinah also witnessed violent clashes with regular forces, resulting in the deaths of several civilians who were gunned down. According to reliable witnesses, approximately 80 people drowned in the Nile River after attempting to flee due to RSF harassment.

In the cities of Kosti and Rabak, indiscriminate gunfire killed several civilians amidst a state of security chaos.

#### ***11 April 2025***

On 11 April 2025, RSF fighters attacked the Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur State in a massive ground attack, killing hundreds of civilians, wounding others, and displacing thousands. The attacks led to mass destruction of property and forced the IDPs to flee to other areas, exacerbating their suffering. The attack also included the kidnapping of more than 25 girls, among hundreds of captives and hundreds of missing children. Fifteen children from the Sheikh Farah Khalwa were killed, and eight others were wounded. Nine medical personnel from the Relief International organization were also killed, including the organization's medical director. Mohamed Khamis Doda, the official spokesperson for the Zamzam camp for displaced persons, revealed that the Rapid Support Forces arrested the surviving workers from the Relief International organization after they survived an attack targeting their colleagues in the camp. He explained that the workers were on their way to the Tawila area, following a decision by the organization to evacuate them from Sudan. However, the Rapid Support Forces intercepted them and accused them of being army officers who had been smuggled out. Their fate remains unknown. The city of El Fasher also witnessed a shelling of the Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque in the Nasr neighborhood, killing several worshippers. Several media and health workers in the city also died as a result of the ongoing shelling by the Rapid Support Forces.

The Umbada neighborhood, Block 34 Al-Amir, continues to witness incidents of conflict due to its proximity to the Libya Market, making it vulnerable to repeated attacks. The neighborhood was a victim of heavy shelling using heavy artillery on 11 April 2025, resulting in a large number of casualties, including a volunteer working in the field kitchen. The volunteer sustained serious wounds and was transferred to Al-No Hospital, where he is admitted in critical condition.

#### ***18 April 2025***

On Friday, 18 April 2025, a female IDP was killed and two others were injured in an attack carried out by Sudan Shield Forces and mobilized armed forces on the Habiba camp in Hasahisa locality, Gezira State. When the women in the camp confronted the attackers, they immediately opened fire, killing Ms. Hajja Fatima Mohammed and seriously wounding Halima Mohammed and Aisha Abkar.

#### ***24 April 2025***

On Thursday, 24 April 2025, Rapid Support Forces killed 74 people, including 12 children and nine women, and injured 178 others during an attack on Al-Zafa village in Al-Adiya locality, West Kordofan State. According to the Sudan Doctors Network, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) invaded the village and committed numerous violations.

The RSF committed serious violations in the Al-Salha area of Omdurman, transforming the area into a military barracks. Activists indicated that these forces exploited the deteriorating security situation to carry out liquidation operations against many young men, sparking widespread concern in the local community. The RSF also kidnapped several civilians and held them hostage, demanding large sums of money from their families for their release.

Fourth: Mass Displacement

#### ***10 April 2025***

After capturing the village of Al-Halba, the RSF arrested many residents, looted their property, and expelled them from their homes. This forced the residents to flee to safer areas. Amid this lawlessness, armed gangs spread and looted citizens' property in full view of the police, who did not intervene.

Tawila has become the largest concentration of displaced persons in the area. Since the beginning of April 2025, approximately 300,000 displaced people have arrived in the Tawila area, approximately 65 kilometers from El Fasher. Mass displacement from the Zamzam and Abu Shouk IDP camps in North Darfur has continued towards the area, exacerbating the humanitarian situation in the region.

***Names of those who died on the first day of the attack on Umm Kadada Locality – 10 April 2025***

1. Farah Al-Dour Issa Ahmed - Male
2. Adam Ibrahim Ahmed (Dago)- Male
3. Ahmed Ismail Abdel-Rasoul Ahmed- Male
4. Abdel-Basit Mohamed Abdullah Abkar- Male
5. Daw Suleiman Mohamed- Male
6. Dr. Nour El Din Adam Abdel Shafi- Male
7. El Tayeb Adam Ali- Male
8. El Tayeb Ibrahim Khalil Bega- Male
9. Abdel Rahman Mahmoud- Male
10. Mahir Abdel Rahman Mahmoud- Male
11. Osman Idris Khor Sheiba Abu Digin - Male
12. El Fadil Anqarto - Male
13. Ammar El Fadil Angarto - Male
14. Abdullah Ali Karur - Male
15. Adam Mohamed Imam - Male
16. Adam Ali Nasr - Male
17. Adam Ali Abkar - Male
18. Ahmed Jumaa El Dalil - Male
19. Gokan Rokab- Female
20. Mohamed Ali Karur - Male
21. El Sadig Adam Osman Jalab - Male
22. Gardoud Ahmed Saeed Sebil - Male
23. Abu Bakr Adam Omar (Abkarin) - Male
24. Musa Wad Abkarin - Male
25. Abbas Adam Ismail - Male
26. Hassan Suleiman Abkar - Male
27. Ahmed Nour El Din - Male
28. Salah Nour El Din - Male
29. Abkar Abdel Rahman Abkar - Male
30. Mohamed Suleiman Jadoul - Male
31. Ibrahim Suleiman El Daheeb - Male
32. Hassan Adam Hassan - Male
33. Adam Haroun Adam Suleiman - Male
34. Issa Adam Azraq - Male
35. Suleiman Bouba - Male

36. Sabry Abkar Issa - Male
37. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Jamak - Male
38. Maryam Juma -Female
39. Ali Zeno - Male
40. Ismail Guraida - Male
41. Nour El-Din Khater Mohi El-Din - Male
42. Mubarak Jalal - Male
43. Musa Ahmed Ishaq - Male
44. Ibrahim Zumra - Male
45. Al-Janbiyya Taha - Male
46. Mohamed Juma Basita - Male
47. Juma Ibrahim Sabt El-Nour - Male
48. Al-Hajj Suleiman Abkar - Male
49. Al-Sadig Adam Halab - Male
50. Asim Obaida - Male
51. Aisha Nour El-Din Female
52. Taiba Nour El-Din Female
53. Essam Abkar - Male

***Missing Persons from Umm Kedada Locality:***

1. Mohamed Salih Mahdi - Male
2. Al-Sir Adam Bakhta - Male
3. Tok Ahmed Omar Abdel-Majid - Male
4. Adam Hamid Mastour - Male
5. Yaqoub Bashar - Male
6. Amin Osman Mohamed Mahmoud - Male
7. Osman Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim - Male
8. Rashid Abdel-Rahman Abdullah - Male
9. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Yousef - Male
10. Abdullah Abkar Mohamed Adam - Male
11. Yassin Al-Haj Ali Bakr - Male
12. Adel Mohamed Omar - Male
13. Mubarak Mohamed Omar Abdel-Majeed - Male
14. Mohamed Adam Abuq - Male

***Victims from Sheikh Farah's Khalwa - Zamzam Camp - North Darfur during the attack on Friday, 11 April 2025:***

1. Abdullah Farah Ibrahim - Male
2. Abkar Ishaq Mohamed - Male
3. Anwar Mohamedin Mohamed - Male
4. Taha Ibrahim Mohamed - Male
5. Radwan Haroun Ali - Male
6. Marwan Mor Ahmed Qard- Female
7. Ali Mohamed Ibrahim - Male
8. Adam Abdullah Sabeel - Male
9. Abdel-Hafiz Abdullah Sabeel - Male
10. Moataman Abdel-Hafiz Abdullah Sabeel - Male
11. Hanan Musa Abdullah Female

12. Nana Yahya Idris -Female
13. Darij Bakhit Fadl Al-Mawla - Male
14. Adam Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman - Male
15. Mohamed Ahmed Sharif Ahmed - Male

***Wounded students in Sheikh Farah's Khalwa Farah:***

1. Mohamed Adam Jibril - Male
2. Al-Hajj Siddiq Abdullah - Male
3. Ishaq Ali Mohamed - Male
4. Suleiman Hamad Mohamed - Male
5. Momen Mohamed Adam Jibril - Male
6. Bakr Daldom - Male
7. Babiker Abdo Abdullah - Male
8. Mohamed Adam Mohamed - Male

***Medical and Administrative Staff of Relief International Organization in Zamzam Camp***

**Deceased:**

1. Dr. Adam Babiker (Medical Director) - Male
2. Mohamed Ahmed Hashim - Male
3. Ali Musa Issa - Male
4. Dr. Mahmoud Babiker - Male
5. Mutawakil Bakri - Male

***List of victims from the Ombada area in Omdurman***

***Those who lost their lives;***

1. Halima Haroun (Umm Kina) Female
2. Suleiman Babiker - Male
3. Muzamil Abdel Rahman - Male
4. Muhyiddin Abdel Rahman - Male
5. Hijab Ahmed -Female

***Those who sustained injuries;***

1. Babiker Idris - Male
2. Mohamed Abdullah - Male
3. Moataz Mohamed Yaqoub - Male
4. Abdel Salam Mohamed - Male
5. Adam Babiker - Male
6. Nasr Mohamed Haroun - Male

***Deceased humanitarian and medical workers from El Fasher and Abu Shouk camp***

1. Sheikh Kharif Mohamed Ibrahim Kharif - Male– (killed inside Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque, Al Nasr neighborhood)



2. Ahmed Mohamed Saleh Sayedna- Male – (Director of the Radio Sector in North Darfur State)
3. Dr. Fardos Al-Tayeb Musa - Male – (a volunteer at the Abu Shouk camp health center, killed while on her way to the center)
4. Fahd Muhammad Suleiman Abu Al-Yameen- Male – (a volunteer at the emergency room in the Khamsa Daqeeq neighborhood, killed on April 15)
5. Mansour Awad, - Male, a volunteer at the emergency room in Ombada, south of Al-Baqaa, died as a result of being hit by a drone's projectile.

***Names of the Emergency Room Youth Detainees – Al-Nahud (17 April 2025)***

1. Khaled Adam Jadallah - Male
2. Abu Talib Abdul Muttalib - Male
3. Ibrahim Muhammad Ali - Male
4. Omar Farouk - Male
5. Asaad Al-Khair - Male
6. Jaafar Abdo - Male

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MAY 2025**

During May 2025, ACJPS noted an increase in ethnically motivated attacks in Darfur and Kordofan, where civilians were targeted based on their geography or their areas of origin, accused of being "social incubators" for the parties to the conflict (the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Rapid Support Forces, and armed liberation movements). An escalation in the political targeting of activists and journalists was also observed in cities such as Abu Jubeiha, Port Sudan, Shendi, and Kadugli, reflecting a hostile environment toward freedom of opinion and expression. We also documented incidents of deliberate killings and arrests of activists, as well as trials that violated international fair trial standards, including death sentences for political reasons or perceived affiliation with parties to the conflict.

**The Collapse of the Health System: An Incubator for Disease and an Obstacle to Response**

The war in Sudan has led to widespread destruction of healthcare infrastructure, with hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities severely damaged by attacks and looting. More than 80% of hospitals in conflict areas are out of service. The World Health Organization documented at least 119 attacks on healthcare between April 2023 and October 2024. In Khartoum, 70-80% of health facilities are non-functional. The last functioning civilian hospital in El Fasher was also attacked and destroyed. The deliberate or indiscriminate targeting of healthcare infrastructure has crippled the health system's ability to deal with both conflict-related injuries and disease outbreaks.

In addition to the destruction of facilities, the health system suffers from a severe shortage of medical personnel and essential supplies of doctors, nurses, medicines, and

equipment. Supply routes into Sudan are also unsafe, resulting in severe shortages of medicines and equipment. Health workers have been attacked, threatened, and killed. The loss and endangerment of health workers, coupled with severe shortages of supplies, severely limit the ability to diagnose, treat, and prevent epidemics.

As a result of these conditions, people face extreme difficulty accessing the few functioning health facilities due to conflict and insecurity. Millions have been left without access to basic medical care. Pregnant women have been forced to give birth at home. Even where healthcare services are available, conflict poses a significant barrier to those in need of medical care, allowing diseases to spread unchecked and increasing mortality rates.

### **Cholera Outbreak**

Cholera was not uncommon in Sudan before the war, as it appeared seasonally, especially during the rainy seasons. However, after the conflict erupted in April 2023, the dynamics of the disease spread changed drastically. By June 2023, just two months into the war, cholera broke out in approximately twelve Sudanese states, with over 11,000 cases and 316 deaths recorded by that winter. The disease then struck again with greater intensity in August 2024, particularly in the eastern states, following heavy rains and widespread flooding.

The Sudanese Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak in August 2024, initially recording 556 cases and 27 deaths, most of them in Kassala State. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported much higher figures, documenting 11,327 cases and 316 deaths since June 2023. By October 2024, the death toll had risen to at least 388, with nearly 13,000 cases in just two months. By the end of October 2024, the WHO reported 29,147 cases and 852 deaths in 11 states. In early 2025, a deadly epidemic struck White Nile State, with more than 2,700 cases, including 500 children, reported by February 2025, along with 65 deaths.

Previously, most cholera cases had been concentrated in Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, Khartoum, and Darfur states. The concentration of cases in these states, particularly those hosting large numbers of displaced persons or experiencing violent conflict, points to specific vulnerabilities that increase the risk of disease spread.

### **Factors contributed to the widespread cholera outbreak during the war:**

Firstly, the damage to water treatment stations and contaminated water sources, including reliance on unsafe sources such as rivers (such as the Setait River in Eastern Sudan state), as well as flooding that has contaminated water supplies, significantly increased the risk of transmission. The destruction of essential infrastructure directly leads to the use of unsafe water, creating a major route for cholera transmission.

Secondly, the poor sanitary conditions and lack of adequate sanitation, especially in overcrowded and populated internal displacement camps, and the damage to sewage systems, have contributed to the creation of an ideal environment for the spread of fecal-oral diseases such as cholera. The collapse of sewage systems, especially in areas with high population density due to displacement, creates ideal conditions for the spread of cholera.

Thirdly, the heavy seasonal rains and floods have exacerbated water pollution and caused population displacement, further straining limited resources. Floods act as a multiplier, increasing the spread of disease by contaminating water sources and displacing people into potentially unsanitary conditions. Fourth, the war has disrupted essential services such as water supply, electricity, and waste management, further deteriorating health conditions. The cascading effects of conflict on essential services create a systemic vulnerability to disease outbreaks.

Finally, vulnerable populations such as IDPs, refugees, and children are more susceptible to cholera due to overcrowding, poor living conditions, and limited access to healthcare. Overcrowding, poor living conditions, and limited access to healthcare in displacement sites create an ideal environment for cholera to flourish among vulnerable groups. Recent cases have increased in Khartoum State, spreading the disease widely.

On 15 May 2025, 10 people died and dozens were infected with cholera in Al-Salha area, south of Omdurman, amid a deteriorating environment, lack of drinking water, and accumulated bodies and waste. Twelve deaths were also recorded in Jebel Awlia due to the outbreak of cholera, with hospitals either shut down or being converted into military barracks, and some clinics closed due to a lack of medicine. Reports indicated a rapid and alarming spread of the disease.

On 23 May 2025, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) announced that it had recorded more than 2,500 suspected cases of cholera in Khartoum since the beginning of the month, including 500 cases in a single day. The organization warned of a widespread outbreak amid the collapse of the health system and the lack of electricity and fuel to operate water stations and medical facilities. It is currently operating two cholera treatment centers in Omdurman with support from the Ministry of Health.

### **Measles Outbreak as a result of disrupted immunization programs**

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has severely disrupted routine and supplementary immunization campaigns across the country. This disruption has led to a resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles. Since late 2023, approximately 5,000 measles cases have been reported.

Between June and October 2024, a measles outbreak occurred in Rokero, Central Darfur State, affecting more than 1,000 people, mostly children under the age of five. Other outbreaks were also observed in Tawila, Sortony, and Foro Baranga areas in Darfur. The geographic spread of measles outbreaks often coincides with areas experiencing violent conflict or large-scale displacement, where access to healthcare and immunization is limited. Children, particularly those under the age of five, are most vulnerable to serious complications from measles. The heightened vulnerability of young children to measles in this context underscores the urgent need to restore immunization programs. Despite the challenging environment, humanitarian organizations such as Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and UNICEF are making efforts to combat the measles outbreak through vaccination campaigns, including reaching remote areas. MSF has vaccinated nearly 10,000 children in the Rokero area of Central Darfur. UNICEF has also participated in multi-antigen vaccination campaigns.

## **Other Epidemics and Prominent Health Concerns**

In addition to cholera and measles, Sudan has witnessed a rise in other diseases during the war. Malaria cases have increased significantly, especially during the rainy season in refugee and IDP camps. Malaria cases have increased by more than 40% in the past decade, likely due to flooding, population movement, and the emergence of a new species of mosquito that transmits the disease. More than 1.67 million malaria cases were reported between November 2023 and July 2024 in 15 states. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has also reported an increase in malaria cases in refugee camps in South Sudan and Chad due to the rainy season. Environmental changes (floods) and conflict-induced population displacement create favorable conditions for the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria.

An increase in dengue fever cases has also been observed due to the deteriorating living conditions resulting from war. Similar to malaria, deteriorating living conditions due to conflict are likely contributing to the spread of dengue fever, underscoring the broader impact of war on vector-borne diseases.

The spread of diphtheria has been reported due to poor living conditions and disruption of immunization campaigns. The emergence or increase in diphtheria cases further illustrates how conflict leads to outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases due to the breakdown of public health measures.

In addition, cases of acute watery diarrhea have been reported concurrently with cholera, often linked to the same causes (water contamination and poor sanitation). The coexistence of acute watery diarrhea and cholera highlights the widespread contamination of water sources and the dire state of sanitation throughout the affected areas. The problem of acute malnutrition, especially among children, cannot be overlooked, as this weakens the immune system, making individuals more susceptible to all types of infections. A famine has been declared in parts of North Darfur. Médecins Sans Frontières reported alarming malnutrition rates, reaching 35.5% among children under five in some areas. Widespread malnutrition serves as a key factor compounding the impact of infectious disease outbreaks, leading to increased morbidity and mortality.

## **The Agricultural Crisis in Al-jezira Project**

On May 7, 2025, farmers in *Al-jezira Project* warned of the failure of the summer season due to the lack of agricultural inputs, the disruption of irrigation canals and mechanisms, and the displacement and poverty of farmers following the Rapid Support Forces' invasion of *Al-jezira* state. The Agricultural Committee reported that 70% of agricultural engineering equipment was lost, while the rest was looted, thus exacerbating the crisis. There was also a severe shortage of improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, coupled with a lack of import credits. This threatens food security and endangers the local economy, with thousands of farmers displaced and losing their livelihoods. The project's governor, Engineer Mr Ibrahim Mustafa, estimated losses at approximately \$300 million due to the vandalism and looting of infrastructure and machinery, particularly in the *Al-jezira* and Al-Managil districts.

## **Violation of the right to education**

On 03 May 2025, the Teachers' Committee called for a transparent investigation into the announcement of the postponed 2023 Sudanese High Secondary School Certificate results. They described the process as random, noting that thousands of students were denied the exams because they lived in areas outside the army's control.

The Education Office at the Sudanese Women's Union in Uganda condemned what it described as disastrous errors and corruption, such as the announcement of incorrect results, inconsistent seating numbers, and the failure to announce the results of emergency centers despite the accreditation of the pass rate. The women's union criticized the sale of results through the Sudani Telecommunication Company at exorbitant prices despite the hard financial situation, asserting that many students received incorrect results or that they were not displayed. The union called for a review of the results, the refund of the money paid, and an end to the privatization of results services, asserting that what happened threatens confidence in the education system and infringes on students' dignity.

### **Situation in Prisons and Detention Centers:**

Prisons and detention centers in Sudan are experiencing tragic conditions that reflect the collapse of the justice system and the deteriorating human rights situation amid the ongoing conflict. In the absence of judicial oversight and legal safeguards, thousands of detainees are held in harsh conditions and subjected to prolonged periods without trial, which violates fair trial standards. They are also subjected to ill-treatment and a lack of basic services.

### **Port Sudan Prison in Eastern Sudan**

On 14 May 2025, human rights reports indicated that 1,600 prisoners in Port Sudan Prison were suffering from deteriorating conditions, exacerbated by RSF drone strikes on the city. The prison's proximity to military sites has increased inmates' fears of being aerial bombed. Moreover, the trials that are postponed for long periods under the pretext of security forces being busy deprive inmates and defendants of the right to a fair trial. Some prisoners remain without trial for more than a year and a half despite the completion of investigations, and waiting periods between hearings can reach 40 days, which is contrary to judicial norms. The prison holds more than 250 people sentenced to death under Articles (50) and (51) relating to crimes against the state, undermining the regime, and inciting war against the state. Most of them were convicted for personal messages expressing their rejection of the war or based on their tribal and regional affiliations. Prisoners complain of a severe shortage of food and clean drinking water, along with a deteriorating health environment inside the prison, amid the absence of the most basic elements of justice and basic rights.

### **Incidents of Violations Against Detainees**

**16 May 2025**

17-year-old Firas died in a detention center affiliated with the so-called Security Cell, a unit which operates under the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS), after he had allegedly been tortured following his arrest for recording and publishing a video in which he mocked the President, Mr. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan. The incident coincided with a widespread arrest campaign against residents of Al-Kanabi area in Aljazira state, including children and activists, particularly in Al-Kanabi, such as Al Riyadh and Shenlin. Information indicates the existence of secret detention centers in several cities in Al-Jazira State.

## **22 May 2025**

The Sudanese Armed Forces announced the discovery of mass graves within a school in the Al-Salha area, south of Omdurman. The school had previously been used by the Rapid Support Forces as a detention center, where 648 civilians were held. At least 465 of these detainees died in detention due to severe neglect, torture, lack of food, and inadequate healthcare, and they were buried in mass graves.

Mr. Mahjoub Ali Mahjoub, the facilities manager at Khartoum Airport, also died in a Rapid Support Forces detention center as a result of torture and ill-treatment following his arrest in May 2023.

Mr. Ibrahim Tara, a teacher from Um Badda area, died in a Rapid Support Forces detention center after being detained and tortured, despite his family paying a ransom for his release. The Teachers' Committee described the incident as a crime against humanity and demanded that the perpetrators be held accountable.

## **Incidents of Extrajudicial Killings**

On 02 May 2025, the Sudanese Doctors Network announced the killing of more than 100 people, including 21 children and 15 women, by the Rapid Support Forces following the seizure of Al-Nohud city in West Kordofan state, after the withdrawal of the army. The attackers also looted the main hospital and drug stores and destroyed several pharmacies, causing a complete collapse of the health sector.

Two doctors and a nurse were also killed, and another was seriously injured during an attack on 4 May 2025.

On 01 May 2025, in Al-Nohud city, West Kordofan State, the Rapid Support Forces carried out systematic killings against several civilians. Among the victims were Dr. Mohamed Al-Misbah Madani, Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology at the University of West Kordofan, and his son, Al-Tayeb Mohamed Al-Misbah; Sheikh Ahmed Ali Al-Numan; Police Major Ahmed Mohamed Abdullah Jalo, Director of the Judicial Police, and his wife, Ms. Maqbula Ahmed Mohamed; journalist, Al-Hassan Fadl Al-Mawla Musa; and Abdel Rahim Safi Al-Din Najih. Additionally, at least 30 people were killed in the city of Al-Nohud during the same attack, including civilians, academics, and members of the regular forces.

In Al-Sufi area of White Nile State, troops from the Sudanese army's "Special Forces" unit assassinated Mr. Al-Sadiq Al-Omda Abdul Qadir in his home in front of his family.



On 10 May 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) targeted civilians in western White Nile State, killing three people.

On 19 May 2025, an attack by the SAF and its allied militia on Al-Hamadi, South Kordofan, resulted in the death of eighteen civilians and 13 others sustained injuries. The attackers also looted and arrested several civilians.

On 20 May 2025, clashes broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF in Al-Alqa area of Al-Duwaim locality, resulting in the deaths of 15 civilians and seven RSF fighters.

Sometime in May 2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) members riding motorcycles raided the house belonging to Mr. Abdel Raziq Hassan Jales, the head of Outash IDPs camp in Nyala, and shot him and his son, killing them instantly.

### **Incidents of Indiscriminate Shelling**

Wide areas in Sudan have witnessed a dangerous escalation of indiscriminate shelling by the RSF during May 2025, destroying vital facilities and service facilities, large numbers of civilian casualties, and a general deterioration of infrastructure.

In North Darfur State, specifically in the city of El Fasher, the neighborhoods of Al-Tamarin, Zamzam, and Dagagai were subjected to heavy artillery shelling by RSF rocket launchers. Dozens of people were killed during the shelling, and homes and civilian facilities were damaged, including the El Fasher South Hospital, which was rendered inoperable due to the destruction and lack of medical staff.

On May 15, 2025, a kidney dialysis center in El Fasher was targeted, killing two patients inside the center i.e, Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Rahman and Mubarak Bashir Hussein. Several others were injured, and the equipment was destroyed. As a result of the ongoing bombing and the lack of services, a large number of patients died in the city's hospitals due to the lack of necessary medical care.

Villages such as Shangil Tobay, Kulgi, Um Kadada, and Tawila in North Darfur were also subjected to repeated waves of bombing and armed incursions, leading to massive displacement and the destruction of numerous service centers and educational facilities.

On 01 May 2025, the Rapid Support Forces launched a drone strike on the military garrison in Kosti at 3:00 a.m., killing 25 people and seriously wounding seven others. Massive fires broke out at diesel depots in Port Sudan as a result of a direct attack.

Fires also broke out at Port Sudan Airport, the southern port, several vital facilities in the city center, and the Falamango military base, according to eyewitnesses and monitoring teams. Air lines and electricity services in the city were disrupted.

On 05 May 2025, a drone attack on fuel depots in Port Sudan sparked a massive fire, causing a severe fuel crisis and displacing hundreds of families inside and outside the

city. The attacks continued until May 14, displacing 550 families internally and more than 1,500 to other states.

In light of these developments, the United Nations announced on 04 May 2025, the suspension of its flights to Port Sudan due to airstrikes targeting strategic facilities. The strikes also included Kassala and River Nile states, displacing thousands of civilians and suspending humanitarian aid deliveries. The UN Secretary-General expressed his deep concern about the escalating violence, warning of a humanitarian catastrophe and calling for respect for international humanitarian law.

From 04 to 07 May 2025, drones targeted Kassala Airport and the 11<sup>th</sup> Division in Khashm al-Girba, causing material damage but no casualties recorded. These sites are among the most prominent military centers in eastern Sudan.

On 08 May 2025, the Rapid Support Forces targeted a gas warehouse in Kosti city, causing a massive fire. Respiratory patients were affected by the heavy smoke, and the area's residents were displaced. The air base in Kenana city was also targeted by drones.

The Tekiya Food Center, affiliated with the "Allah Yabrdi" initiative, in the Al-Sharfa neighborhood of El Fasher, was directly bombed by two missiles, resulting in several field committee members sustaining varying degrees of injuries. Those who sustained injuries include: Muqdad Salah Abdel-Jabbar, Mutawakil Adam Mohamed Saleh, Ahmed Adam Habeel, Tamadur Al-Khansa Ali Ibrahim, and Islam Mohamed Ibrahim. One of the volunteers, Mr. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Haj, died on the spot.

The Coordination body of the El Fasher Resistance Committees confirmed that the city is facing catastrophic humanitarian conditions as a result of the escalating violence and the imposed siege, forcing residents to consume animal feed amid a lack of food supplies. Most collective kitchens that provide free meals to IDPs have also ceased operations due to the ongoing bombing and shortages of supplies.

On 14 May 2025, Electricity Generation Stations were targeted in Omdurman. The Al-Markhiyat Transformation Station, the Military College Transformation Station, and the Al-Mahdia Transformation Station in Omdurman were attacked by drones, resulting in a power outage in Khartoum State.

During the attacks on El Obeid city, North Kordofan state, on 02 and 16 May 2025, four people were killed and more than 60 injured in a drone attack targeting a military medical facility in El Obeid. Fuel tanks were also destroyed in another bombing of the city's water refinery. This was preceded by an attack on the Security and Intelligence Service building in late April.

On 14 May 2025, Rapid Support Forces bombed the Abu Shouk camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) three times within one week (May 6, 10, and 14, 2025), killing at least 27 civilians among the IDPs, including the entire family of Mr. Abdullah Salem Bakhit, and wounding dozens more.

## **Unlawful and unfair trials**

The number of politically-motivated trials has since increased following the collapse of the judicial system. These trials are often tainted with total disregard for fair trial principles, which constitutes a breach of the international standards for a fair trial and violates both national and international state obligations and Sudanese laws. This denies accused their most basic rights, including the right to defend themselves, retain lawyers, and properly prepare their defense.

The Shendi General Court in Shendi city issued a death sentence (death by hanging) against a civilian (A. F. A.) following a conviction on charges under Article 51 of the Penal Code for collaborating with the RSF. The accused was arrested in the Al-Shabilia area and was found in possession of documents that describe her work as a nurse at a medical center in the East Nile area. Despite her denial of the charges, the court acknowledged that she cooperated with the RSF by providing medical services to the wounded soldiers.

The Anti-Terrorism and Crimes Against the State Court also sentenced the civilian to six years in prison, a fine of one million Sudanese pounds, and the confiscation of his phone. He was charged under Articles 26 and 51 of the Penal Code, after photos and messages glorifying the Rapid Support Forces militia were found on his phone gallery.

### **Violations against human rights defenders and frustration of humanitarian work**

On 05 May 2025, the wife of lawyer and human rights defender Khaled Omar Al-Sadig made a humanitarian appeal on behalf of his extended family to take action and assist in the search for their son, who was arrested by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and has been missing since 22 December 2024. His whereabouts are still unknown. The wife of the forcibly disappeared person informed the ACJPS that her husband was abducted from their home by forces wearing RSF uniforms and driving combat vehicles. He was taken to an unknown location, and the family has not received any information about his whereabouts or the conditions of his detention. The family informed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and stated that her husband suffers from diabetes and requires medical care and attention, which puts his arrest and detention at risk.

**An advocate** and human rights defender, Mr. Montaser Abdallah has been imprisoned in Port Sudan prison in eastern Sudan for nearly eight months without being presented in court for trial. He was arrested based on politically motivated reports by the security cell that is affiliated with the National Intelligence and Security Service. He was later handed over to the Office of the Prosecutor, and a criminal case was filed against him. The Sudanese authorities have used trials and prosecutions to harass human rights activists, which constitutes a violation of international fair trial standards and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The direct targeting of activists and human rights defenders is increasing across Sudan. Campaigns of raids, arrests, and threats are being carried out without any legal basis, and those targeted are being denied basic fair trial guarantees. Hospitals and food centers have witnessed a decline in the number of volunteers due to killing or arbitrary detention, exacerbating the crisis amid the lack of medical personnel. Mr. Nader Mohammed Ali Yassin, a member of the Jeraif West Emergency Room, was assassinated, and the volunteer Mr. Hussein Hamid was killed when a shell hit a mosque

in the area. Volunteers continue to be targeted with murder or arbitrary arrest by both sides of the conflict, with some of them dying due to lack of care. Among the victims who were killed are: Mr. Al-Sadiq Haidar, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Fateh aka Jedo, and Ms. Saadia from the Nim camp, who was known for her humanitarian dedication.

On 21 May 2025, volunteers expressed concerns that emergency rooms would cease to operate after Khartoum State announced that they would require them to register with the Humanitarian Aid Commission, potentially shutting down hundreds of them. The decision is seen as a move to control volunteer work and disrupt these organizations. The state has approximately 500 emergency rooms, operating more than 800 hospices that provide food to over 600,000 people.

Between 25 and 26 May 2025, security forces arrested three volunteers working for the East Nile Emergency Room. The volunteers are: Mr. Mujahid Awad, Mr. Tariq Adel, and Mr. Samir Ibrahim. The volunteers were taken to the security cell office in the Nasr neighborhood without being charged, produced before court, or formally notifying their families. The detainees are known for their humanitarian efforts in food centers and hospitals, supporting health centers, and providing services since the beginning of the war, without any political activity. Later, information emerged that they had been transferred to an unknown location, raising concerns about their safety. The East Nile Emergency Room held the authorities responsible for their safety and demanded their immediate release.

In May 2025, the city of Kadugli, South Kordofan State, witnessed a widespread arrest campaign carried out by the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS), targeting emergency room volunteers and activists from the Resistance Committees and the Sudanese Professionals Association.

On May 12, Mr. Musab Osman Al-Nur and Asim Ahmed were arrested without arrest warrants, a day after Dr. Ammar Abdullah and three other volunteers were arrested.

This was preceded by the arrest of six individuals, including Mr. Ahmed Faisal, Mr. Hassan Balandia, Mr. Musa Abdullah Hasaballah, Mr. Ibrahim Abdel Rahman (Resistance Committees), Mr. Awad Mubarak (Sudanese Professionals Association), and the teacher Ali Garang. Mr Ahmed Faisal and four others were released after investigations that included searching their phones, while Hassan Balandia and Musa Abdullah were transferred to the 14th Infantry Division headquarters in the Al-Sarif area. On May 15, the engineer Ms. Azahir Adam was arrested after leaving her workplace with the Jasmal organization.

The Emergency Room warned that the repeated arrests are hampering humanitarian work in a city hosting more than 4,000 displaced people, many of whom are malnourished children.

On 22 April 2025, the Humanitarian Aid Commission suspended the work of more than 30 national and international organizations without providing any reasons. This action has direct repercussions for the humanitarian crisis. Some of the suspended international organizations include: the Norwegian Refugee Council, World Vision, the Danish Refugee Council, the International Medical Corps, and Goal Global. Some of the national organizations affected include: Youth for Development, Youth for Our

Country, Women of South Kordofan, Aid Organization, Search for Common Ground, the National Organization, Al-Raqeza, Um Sirdiba Association, the Women's Network, Helping Hands, Badia, Fruits of Hope, Peer Education, and Faith in Action.

On 21 May 2025, Mr. Ahmed Nasr Al-Tijani - Abu Jubeiha, was arrested by the National Security and Intelligence Service (NISS) from the Abu Jubeiha market after a Facebook post criticizing the "Bara'a Brigades." There is no information on his whereabouts at the time of writing. No official charges against him so far.

A security force from Marawe arbitrarily arrested Mr Munir Al-Tariki from his home in the Nuri area of Northern State. Mr. Munir is a journalist for the Al-Rakoba website and has worked as a cultural editor for several newspapers, including Al-Jarida. No official charges against him to date.

On 14 May 2025, Dr. Ali Mursal Hassan, a physician at Nyala Hospital, was arbitrarily arrested by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) while traveling from Tina to Port Sudan to take the National Assembly exam.

On 01 May 2025, Security forces in Port Sudan arbitrarily arrested Mr. Mohamed Abdel Bakhit Mohamed, a youth activist. He is a fifth-year medical laboratory student at the Red Sea University.

On 10 May 2025, Security officers in Port Sudan arbitrarily arrested and detained Mr. Mohamed Ezz El-Din, a lawyer and human rights defender. Mr Ezz El-Din had come to Port Sudan to receive medical treatment for his parents, as he was the only person supervising their treatment. His arrest exposed him and his parents to numerous dangers.

On 01 May 2025, Mr. Mustafa Mohamed Osman, the Acting Governor of the River Nile State, issued Emergency Order No. 8/2025 extending the state of emergency in the state for one month, based on the Emergency and Public Safety Protection Act of 1997, its 1998 Regulations, and the Decentralized Governance Act of 2020. He directed the relevant authorities to take the necessary measures to implement the decision.

On 19 May 2025, authorities in Kosti city carried out campaigns targeting tea and food vendors. They were escorted to combat vehicles in a humiliating manner and prevented from practicing their work, violating their rights to work and earn a living.

In Atbara city, security forces prevented a political symposium by the Sudanese Communist Party, raided the party headquarters, and arbitrarily closed it without a court order. This act constitutes a direct violation of the right to freedom of assembly and political association guaranteed under international law.

On 06 May 2025, the Red Sea State Security Committee ordered the closure of cafes, shisha shops, and the main market, and prohibited the street vendors from working at the marketplace. It directed that the decision be immediately implemented by security forces.

On 13 May 2025, authorities in Port Sudan imposed restrictions on satellite channels, preventing them from covering drone attacks on the ground. They also arrested some correspondents and banned filming. The previous period saw the closure of Al-Sharq,



Al-Arabiya, Al-Hadath, and Sky News TV channels, with the latter still suspended, amid repeated warnings from the Minister of Information against covering news about the Rapid Support Forces.

### **Displacement and Forced Migration**

During May 2025, Sudan witnessed increasing waves of displacement from various areas as a result of the deteriorating security and living conditions caused by the ongoing war and the expansion of violations against civilians. These waves were not limited to areas of direct conflict, but also included states that until recently had been considered relatively more stable.

In North Darfur, particularly in and around El Fasher, thousands of families were forced to flee violent attacks by the Rapid Support Forces, targeting residential neighborhoods and camps for displaced persons.

On the way to Tawila locality, horrific violations were witnessed, including beatings, arrests, and cruel treatment, which led to the deaths of some displaced people, especially children, from hunger and thirst. Reports indicate that a number of children went missing during the journey. Although some attempted to seek refuge in Tawila, their suffering continued due to the lack of services and the siege. According to UNICEF statistics, the attacks on El Fasher and Zamzam camp displaced more than 450,000 families, distributed as follows: 303,000 families displaced to Tawila locality, 83,000 families displaced to El Fasher city, 9,000 families displaced to areas such as Mellit, Kutum, Dar El Salam, and Kabkabiya city

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also confirmed the presence of 180 families trapped inside one of the camps that was directly attacked on 10 April 2025.

In White Nile State, the targeting of a gas warehouse in Kosti city on May 8 displaced dozens of families near the site due to smoke and fires, particularly among respiratory patients who fell into unconsciousness. The deterioration of public security, the emergence of armed gangs, and repeated security incidents have led to scattered waves of internal displacement in search of safety.

In Port Sudan, drone strikes targeting vital sites such as fuel depots between May 5 and 14 led to the internal displacement of at least 550 families within the city, while more than 1,500 people fled to other states, such as Kassala, River Nile, and Sennar.

In Kassala and River Nile, partial shelling of some locations caused limited displacement from some neighborhoods. This coincided with the cessation of relief services and the suspension of UN flights, increasing pressure on residents in the affected areas.

In Ain Basaro, North Darfur, a water crisis resulting from the failure of pumps led to limited displacement from some villages to shelters in Al-Maliha and El Fasher, amid warnings of further displacement if the crisis persists.

There were also indications of limited displacement from the Al-Salha and Jebel Awliya areas in Khartoum state due to a cholera outbreak and the collapse of health



services. Some families were forced to move to safer areas within or outside the state, despite the difficulty of movement due to the ongoing war.

### **List of the Names of the Victims from Nahud City since 01 May 2025**

1. Yasser Abdullah Al-Nour- M
2. Mohamed Adam Ali - M
2. Hajj Al-Naw Sabt Al-Nour - M
3. Imad Ali Mustafa - M
4. Al-Sadig Murad Al-Dakhri - M
5. Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Jalo - M – Police Major, Director of Courts
6. Maqbula Ahmed Mohammed- F, Wife of Major Ahmed Jalo
7. Abdul Rahim Safi Al-Din Najih - M
8. Adel Al-Hajj Ambaj - M
9. Youssef Jaafar Hassan - M
10. Mohammed Al-Misbah Madani - M – Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science
11. Al-Misbah Mohammed Al-Misbah Madani - M
12. Al-Hassan Fadl Al-Mawla Musa M, a Broadcaster
13. Sheikh Ahmed Ali Al-Numan - M
14. Youssef Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Bahari - M
15. Al-Tahir Mohammed Ahmed Al-Marn - M
16. Mohammed Salem Abu Shaiba - M
17. Haitham Al-Fateh Nawar - M
18. Mohammed Al-Nayer
19. Mohammed Ali Darmas - M
20. Sabah Al-Tayeb - F
21. Yazid Jaafar Youssef - M
22. Yassin Abdel-Rahman - M
23. Brigadier General Diaa Al-Din Mansour Babiker - M
24. Muhammad Ali Zain al-Din- M, from the sons of Khamas al-Dunki
25. Asim Ibrahim al-Shaygi - M
26. Musa Muhammad Hamdan Abu al-Bashar - M
27. Fadlallah Yusuf Ahmad - M
28. Fathi Muhammad Ali Krisan - M
29. Muhammad Jawhar Ali- M – a student from Khartoum, living with his family

### **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JUNE 2025**

During June 2025, ACJPS noted an increase in mass displacement, forced evacuations, and deportations to other locations, for instance, the residents of Tajaniyah neighborhood in El Fasher city in North Darfur, Western Sudan. Forcing residents to leave their homes due to deliberate shelling of cities undoubtedly has significant effects on security, stability, and social peace.

Economic and humanitarian conditions have deteriorated to the point where access to food and clean drinking water has become one of the biggest challenges. There has been widespread destruction of infrastructure, a significant increase in poverty levels, and a severe shortage of basic services.

## **Update: Outbreak of Cholera and the Healthcare System**

Several organizations have raised deep concerns about the outbreak of cholera in South Darfur, with 50 cases and 8 deaths recorded in the village of Reil and the Marla area as of 12 June 2025. The collapse of the healthcare system due to the war between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces since April 2023 has exacerbated the situation, with cases also reported in East Darfur, Al-Dein, and Al-La'it in North Darfur during June.

Cholera has spread to 13 states in Sudan, including North and South Darfur bordering Chad. It has been noted that 1854 people have already lost their lives in the recent wave. As the dangerous rainy season approaches, officials from the World Health Organization stated, *"We believe that if we do not continue preventive measures, monitoring, early warning systems, vaccination, and public awareness, cholera is likely to spread not only to neighboring countries but also within this region of the continent."*

The World Health Organization has called for the establishment of humanitarian corridors and a temporary halt to fighting to allow for mass cholera vaccination campaigns and other disease outbreak responses such as dengue fever and malaria. The organization reported that the number of deaths has decreased in Khartoum state due to oral vaccination, resulting in fewer fatalities. However, healthcare conditions remain complex due to the lack of medical care and scarcity of medications, creating an environment conducive to diseases.

Sudan has been experiencing a cholera outbreak since July 2024, reaching 92 localities in 13 states, with over 74,000 cases and 1,826 deaths according to the World Health Organization. The organization has warned of the risk of the disease spreading to neighboring countries due to displacement and population movements, calling for regional cooperation to combat the epidemic. Authorities have confirmed thousands of infections, with 90% of them in the capital and surrounding areas, following power and water outages due to drone attacks.

## **Destruction of Infrastructure; Targeted Bombings**

In the night of Tuesday, 09 June 2025, an army drone aerial bombed the Abu Zabad Secondary School for Girls in the Abu Zabad locality, West Kordofan State. The school was being used as a shelter for internally displaced persons fleeing the war since November 2024. The residents are isolated civilians with no connection to the armed conflict. The emergency room of the Abu Zabad locality issued an appeal to the army and Rapid Support Forces to abide by international laws and protect civilians. International organizations were called upon to urgently intervene to assist the displaced individuals facing overcrowded shelters.

### **Names of the deceased:**

1. Ahmed Al-Jak Ahmed (27 years old)
2. Bakheet Ahmed Farashi (20 years old)
3. Mohammed Hamed Farashi (20 years old)
4. Al-Taqi Hamed Farashi (22 years old)

5. Abdullah Hamad Ahmed (25 years old)
6. Ali Adam Al-Manzoul (25 years old)
7. Zeinab Ahmed Adam (42 years old)
8. Bashir Fadel Al-Moula (child, 6 years old)

**Names of the wounded:**

1. Khadija Al-Dawi Ismail (39 years old)
2. Sarah Fadel Al-Moula Al-Dawi (child, 10 years old)
3. Hajar Fadel Al-Moula Al-Dawi (17 years old)
4. Ahmed Mohamed Zakaria (28 years old)
5. Judat Dhaif Allah Al-Sarih (30 years old)
6. Dhaif Allah Al-Shayeb (28 years old)
7. Farashi Hamed Judat (32 years old)
8. Al-Sharif Mohammed Al-Sharif (25 years old)
9. Fatima Ezzaldeen Al-Sarih (22 years old)

On 21 June 2025, a Sudanese military warplane carried out an airstrike on the Al-Majlad Reference Hospital, resulting in the death of 41 civilians, including the volunteer doctor Dr. Mawadda Rahmatullah Al-Nour. The doctor was also a member of the medical office in the Al-Majlad Emergency Room. The attack targeted a vital medical facility serving the population of West Kordofan State, constituting a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.

-On 01 June 2025, the North Darfur Al-Kuma Locality Emergency Room confirmed that 89 people were killed and injured in a drone strike targeting the main market of the city, resulting in its complete closure and causing significant human and material losses. The continuous aerial bombardment of Al-Kuma by the military aviation constitutes a violation of citizens' rights to security and safety, as the city, located about 78 kilometers from El Fasher, has been repeatedly targeted.

On 03 June 2025, the National Umma Party strongly condemned the recent attacks targeting civilians and relief convoys in North Darfur State, holding the Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces responsible for the military escalation and the resulting human and material losses. The party, in a statement, mentioned that the Al-Kuma city market in North Darfur State was subjected to an aerial bombardment by drones on the first Sunday of June, resulting in the deaths of nine civilians and injuring dozens, in addition to causing serious damage to vital facilities and the infrastructure of the area. Two days later, a convoy belonging to the World Food Program was subjected to a similar attack, resulting in the deaths of four organization employees and several truck drivers, as well as the destruction of seven trucks loaded with humanitarian aid. This hindered humanitarian efforts to assist those in need in the region. The party described these attacks as criminal and a blatant violation of international humanitarian law, constituting complete war crimes reflecting a serious deviation from commitments to protect civilians and ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. The party emphasized that the continued targeting of civilians poses a serious deviation from national values and ethics, reflects a lack of genuine will to protect Sudanese lives, stating that crimes committed against civilians do not fall under statutes of limitations and those responsible must be held accountable before national or international courts to achieve justice and fairness. It warned that the continued

violation of innocent lives, in the absence of any legal accountability, signifies a grave threat to social peace and cohesion, deepens hatred, and undermines peace and stability.

On 04 June 2025, Human Rights Watch accused the Sudanese Armed Forces of killing a large number of civilians in attacks using indiscriminate bombs dropped from drones targeting residential and commercial neighborhoods in Nyala, South Darfur. These attacks were random, as the bombs used had wide-ranging effects and limited accuracy, often directed at populated areas rather than specific military targets. The organization emphasized that the Sudanese Armed Forces carried out deliberate and reckless indiscriminate attacks, categorically stating that they constitute war crimes. The Sudanese Armed Forces must immediately cease all indiscriminate attacks. The organization highlighted that it and other organizations have documented for decades indiscriminate aerial attacks by the Sudanese military on civilian-populated areas using unguided bombs dropped from high-altitude cargo planes. Numerous aerial raids by the Sudanese Armed Forces on areas controlled by the Rapid Support Forces in Sudan have resulted in countless civilian deaths and injuries.

On 05 June 2025, the Rapid Support Forces shelled the city of El-Obeid, the capital of North Kordofan State, with artillery and several drones, resulting in the deaths of five civilians and injuries to others. The Sudanese Armed Forces stated in a release that the airstrikes targeted areas such as the large market, the industrial area, and other facilities, including the El-Obeid Stadium. The attack on the stadium did not cause any injuries among the players, technical staff, audience, referees, or match organizers, as the drones targeted the eastern side of the stadium, resulting in damage to the fence and chairs.

On 27 May 2025, three civilians were killed by a drone strike by the Rapid Support Forces on El-Obeid, the capital of North Kordofan State. On the same date, suicide drones attacked a fuel depot in Kosti, White Nile State.

On 30 May 2025, the Rapid Support Forces conducted strategic drone raids on two military sites belonging to the Sudanese army in the White Nile State in the southern region of the country. The last attack occurred in Tendelti city in the afternoon, targeting a military point of the army. This attack resulted in the deaths of two civilians and injuries to several military personnel. It is the second attack of its kind on army and affiliated forces in Tendelti, raising concerns about the security situation in the region.

### **Extrajudicial Killings and Torture**

On Sunday, 08 June 2025, the former employee of the judicial apparatus in North Kordofan State, Badr Al-Din Bushri, known as "Boksh," was killed in the detention facilities of the armed forces in El-Obeid prison. The former employee, Badr Al-Din Bushri, had shared a post in a WhatsApp group, a post he did not originally write but found in the archives and shared. He was arrested by the security and intelligence apparatus in El-Obeid city in January 2025. An investigation was opened against him, which was completed in the early days. However, the prosecution refused to refer the case for trial despite numerous defense requests. Reports indicate that his death was a result of torture.

### **Custodial death**

On 25 May 2025, the Sudanese Teachers Committee announced the death of Ibrahim Tara, a high school chemistry teacher in Um Badah locality, who died in the Rapid Support Forces detention center. The committee stated in a statement we have reviewed that the deceased was subjected to torture within one of the Rapid Support Forces' detention facilities, a clear violation of all international norms, treaties, and human rights. The Rapid Support Forces demanded a financial ransom from the teacher's family in exchange for his release. Despite paying the ransom, he was not released. His death was announced today as a result of severe torture and starvation, as he appeared in a recorded video in a deplorable state, clearly showing signs of torture, hunger, and neglect. The committee unequivocally holds the Rapid Support Forces fully responsible, legally and ethically, for this crime, considering it one of the war crimes and crimes against humanity that do not fall under the statute of limitations. The committee emphasized that the continuation of these violations against teachers and civilians in Sudan poses a direct threat to life and dignity, putting the international community and human rights organizations to a real test of credibility in protecting civilians and holding perpetrators accountable.

On May 25, 2025, Mr. Taib Al-Arabab died of dehydration in the Rapid Support Forces' detention facility in "Al-Salhah." He was arrested in his village in Al-Sariha by the Rapid Support Forces in October 2024. Taib Al-Arabab appeared in a video during the Rapid Support Forces' invasion of the Jazeera villages, where leader Omar Sharon was seen dragging him by his beard. Taib Al-Arabab was arrested and transferred to a camp in Riyadh in November 2024, then to the central reserve camp "Awad Khogali," and from there to a school in the Al-Salihah area. Taib Al-Arabab and several detainees in the Rapid Support Forces died of thirst on 04 April 2025, due to poor conditions in the detention center and the lack of water for over a week.

In another separate incident, on 25 May, three brothers were killed in the Rapid Support Forces' detention facilities: Mubarak Mustafa, a horse club trainer in Khartoum, his brothers Babiker Mustafa and Al-Amin Mustafa. Coach Mubarak worked at the Al-Abbasi Pharmacy in the Abu Hamama neighborhood in Khartoum and was considered one of the first trainers at the horse club. *"He was a man who loved his work, dedicated himself to training with sincerity and diligence, never tiring of his efforts"*. A witness recounted

### **Victims of Arbitrary Arrest:**

Name: Dr. Hassan Hamza

Occupation: Deputy Chancellor of the Blue Nile University

Date of Arrest: June 6

Place of Detention: Blue Nile State

Arresting Authority: Blue Nile State Security Cell

Reason for Arrest: - As part of arbitrary arrests targeting civilians and peace advocates.

Name: Abdul Rahman Al-Hadi Adlan

Occupation: Volunteer Activist

Date of Arrest: Early in the first week of June 2025

Date of Death/Body Handover: Thursday, June 5, 2025, approximately

Place of Arrest and Death: Kabkabiya town - North Darfur State

Arresting Authority: Rapid Support Forces (Rapid Support Forces Intelligence)

Reason for Arrest: He was detained as part of a wide-ranging campaign of arrests against activists. There is information indicating that he was subjected to torture and extrajudicial killing inside the detention center.

Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf Abdel Majeed Hussein

Date of Arrest: January 9, 2025

Date of Death Announcement: June 23, 2025

Place of Detention: Riyadh Detention Center - under the control of the Rapid Support Forces

Previous Place of Detention: Al-Taif neighborhood - Khartoum

Details:

Doctor Mohamed Abdel Raouf was arrested from his home in Al-Taif neighborhood while taking care of his parents. He was detained in the Riyadh detention center belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. His family reported that he died inside the detention center due to torture.

### **Forcibly Disappeared Persons**

After the siege that hit the city of El Fasher in North Darfur State, a large number of citizens left the city heading to Tawila and Al-Tina, and some safe cities. On 16 June 2025, a group disappeared while attempting to flee from El Fasher to Al-Tina to escape the siege and violence. They were attacked on the way, and since then, their fate remains unknown. Among them are:

- Mohammed Ibrahim Sabir Bushara
- Badr al-Din Ibrahim Sabir Bushara and several other civilians.

### **CONCLUSION**

This report highlights the extent of the suffering and violations against civilians in Sudan between April and June 2025. It reflects the health and humanitarian situation, the deterioration of human rights conditions in the absence of judicial and law enforcement institutions, and the urgent need for measures to protect civilians.

As proved by the monitoring process, this war is being waged against the bodies of defenseless civilians. International humanitarian law and the Four Geneva Conventions require certain measures from the parties to the conflict to protect civilian objects and persons. An examination of the situation reveals that the warring parties have not taken any measures to protect defenseless civilians.

The report also demonstrates that the health effects associated with war, including endemic diseases and epidemics, have begun to spread widely, threatening the lives of citizens. The right to life takes precedence over all other rights, and thus requires an urgent response and strict measures from all parties. Violations ranged from indiscriminate killing, shelling, arrests, sexual violence, and displacement, amid a lack of accountability and a deteriorating humanitarian situation.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**We call upon the.**

- 1. Warring parties to;**



- Immediately cease fire: End this violence against unarmed civilians and human rights defenders.
- Protect and preserve civilian lives.
- Respect international humanitarian law: Protect civilians, provide safe passage for humanitarian aid, including border crossings, and cooperate with international organizations working in the humanitarian field and facilitate their access to those affected.

## **2. Civil Society Organizations:**

- Strive to play a positive role by pressuring the warring parties to negotiate a ceasefire and end the war.
- Strive to establish the principle of protecting civilians and defenders, delegitimize the war, and promote the values of peace and tolerance.
- Increase humanitarian support: Provide medical, food, and shelter assistance to war victims and protect civilians.
- Improve the conditions of refugees and review the refugee camps established in some countries to provide humanitarian aid.
- Exercising pressure on the parties to the conflict: Urging them to cease hostilities against civilians and human rights defenders.

## **3. The International Community and International Organizations:**

- Support peace and initiatives seeking to end the war.
- Increase humanitarian support: Providing medical, food, and shelter assistance to war victims and protecting civilians.
- Improve the conditions of refugees and review refugee camps established in some countries to provide humanitarian aid.
- Exercise pressure on the parties to the conflict: Urging them to cease hostilities against civilians and human rights defenders.
- Support peace and initiatives aimed at ending the war.