







ACJPS Human Rights Newsletter: Sudan July 2025

Comprehensive Report on Human Rights Violations in Sudan

August 2025

Prepared by African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies

Executive Summary










-  **Escalating Conflict:** July 2025 marked a significant escalation in the armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), spreading to new areas and resulting in increased civilian casualties.
-  **Systematic Violations:** Documentation of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, sexual violence, forced displacement, and targeting of civilian infrastructure continued throughout the month.
-  **Humanitarian Crisis:** Sharp deterioration in health conditions with cholera outbreaks in North Darfur (1,583 cases, 26 deaths), severe food shortages (88% in El Fasher), and collapse of healthcare services.
-  **Legal Assessment:** The documented violations amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and possibly genocide under international humanitarian law.

Without urgent international intervention to stop the violence and ensure accountability, more civilians will suffer as impunity continues to reign in Sudan.

Humanitarian Crisis at a Glance

350+	Civilian deaths in El Fasher in July's first week alone (UN confirmed)
24.6M	People facing acute food insecurity across Sudan
12M	Internally displaced persons since the conflict began
88%	Food shortage in El Fasher as of late July 2025

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Report Highlights



Crisis Scale: Comprehensive documentation of one of the world's largest humanitarian emergencies, with escalating violence, displacement, and famine risk.



Data Analysis: Statistical presentation of casualties, health emergencies, displacement patterns, and humanitarian needs across Sudan's regions.





Evidence Base: This report draws on field monitoring, direct testimonies, and verified documentation from multiple sources to provide accurate assessment.





Call to Action: Concrete recommendations for immediate ceasefire, humanitarian access, and accountability mechanisms.

Political Developments

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Sudan Quartet Meeting: Initiated by the United States for July 27, bringing together the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the US to discuss the possibility of a ceasefire in Sudan and mechanisms to enforce compliance.
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Ceasefire Objectives: The meeting aimed to secure the return of displaced persons through ceasefire measures, potentially paving the way for the launch of a comprehensive political process to end the conflict.
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UN Expert Visit: Independent Expert Mr. Radwan Nouicer visited Port Sudan from July 27 to 31 to review the humanitarian situation and meet with government agencies, UN agencies, and civil society organizations.
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Humanitarian Context: The visit occurred amid increasing violations, unfair trials, and restrictions on human rights organizations and defenders, highlighting the urgent need for international monitoring.

Many Sudanese inside Sudan and in the diaspora hold hope that these diplomatic efforts will lead to an end to hostilities and provide a pathway to sustainable peace and accountability.

Key Diplomatic Initiatives - July 2025

July 27

Sudan Quartet Meeting

High-level diplomatic initiative to negotiate ceasefire terms and establish a framework for ending the SAF-RSF conflict.

United States

United Arab Emirates

Saudi Arabia

Egypt

July 27-31

UN Expert Fact-Finding Mission

Independent Expert Mr. Radwan Nouicer conducted a comprehensive review of the humanitarian situation in Port Sudan, meeting with:

Government officials





UN humanitarian agencies

Civil society organizations

Human rights defenders






Health and Humanitarian Crisis

Overview

-  **Disease Outbreaks:** Cholera has spread across Sudan with 1,583 cases in Tawila area alone, including 26 deaths and 222 cases under isolation. El Fasher reported widespread malaria affecting 40% of children, along with acute watery diarrhea and measles.
-  **Healthcare Collapse:** Medical facilities are overwhelmed with minimal resources. Abu Zabad Hospital in West Kordofan reported complete lack of medicines and disinfectants with only three functional beds, while many facilities have closed due to damage or staff shortages.
-  **Food Crisis:** The North Darfur Emergency Room Coordination Council warned of catastrophic deterioration in El Fasher with basic foodstuffs shortage reaching 88%. Famine-like conditions are affecting millions, with 24.6 million people facing acute hunger across Sudan.
-  **Water & Sanitation:** Water contamination has contributed to disease spread in Daba Naira camp. The rainy season has exacerbated poor sanitation conditions, while infrastructure damage has limited access to clean water across conflict zones.

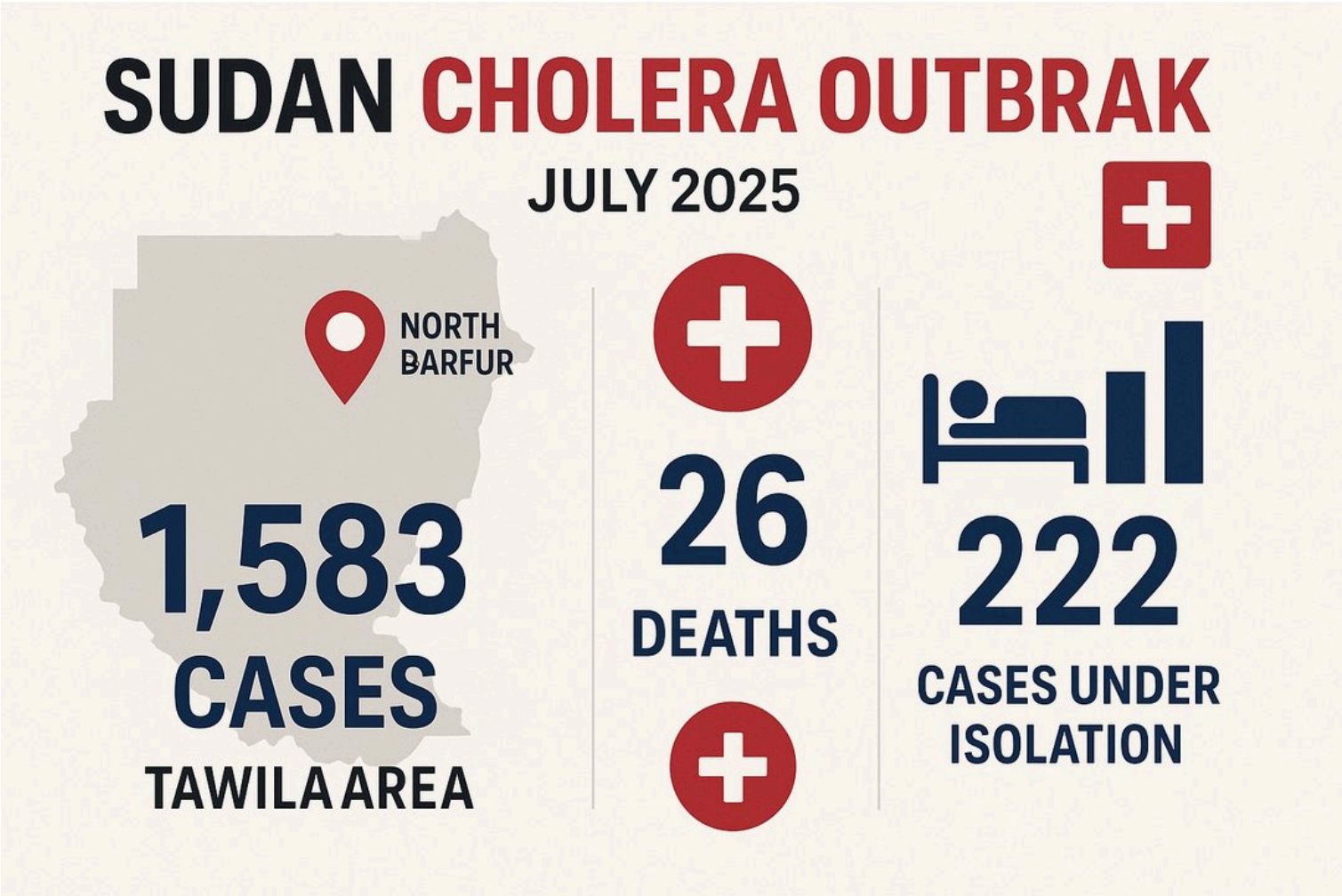
The humanitarian crisis is worsening daily due to ongoing conflict, infrastructure collapse, and insufficient international aid. Millions of children and vulnerable populations face imminent risk of death from preventable diseases and malnutrition.

Critical Health Challenges

-  **Medicine Shortages:** Critical shortages in all affected regions with pharmacies closing in Gedaref due to lack of registered medications
-  **Disease Spread:** Cholera in 13 states, dengue fever in Eastern Sudan, malaria epidemic in Darfur affecting vulnerable populations
-  **Child Mortality:** 13 children reported dead from starvation in East Darfur camps in late July; malnutrition rates rising among children
-  **Medical Personnel:** Doctors and medical staff targeted in conflict zones; widespread shortages of trained personnel to respond to crises
-  **Emergency Response:** Humanitarian corridors blocked; medical evacuations limited; emergency services overwhelmed

Sudan Cholera Outbreak – July 2025

North Darfur's Tawila region faces a severe cholera outbreak amid ongoing conflict, limited medical resources, and collapsed infrastructure.



Regional Impact Assessment

- ⚠️ Significant spread to Golo area in Jebel Marra (7 cases, 1 death) indicating regional expansion
- 🏥 Critical shortage of medical supplies in Abu Zabad Hospital (only 3 beds available)

CONFIRMED CASES

1,583

Tawila area, North Darfur

DEATHS

26

1.6% mortality rate

UNDER ISOLATION

222

Critically limited medical facilities

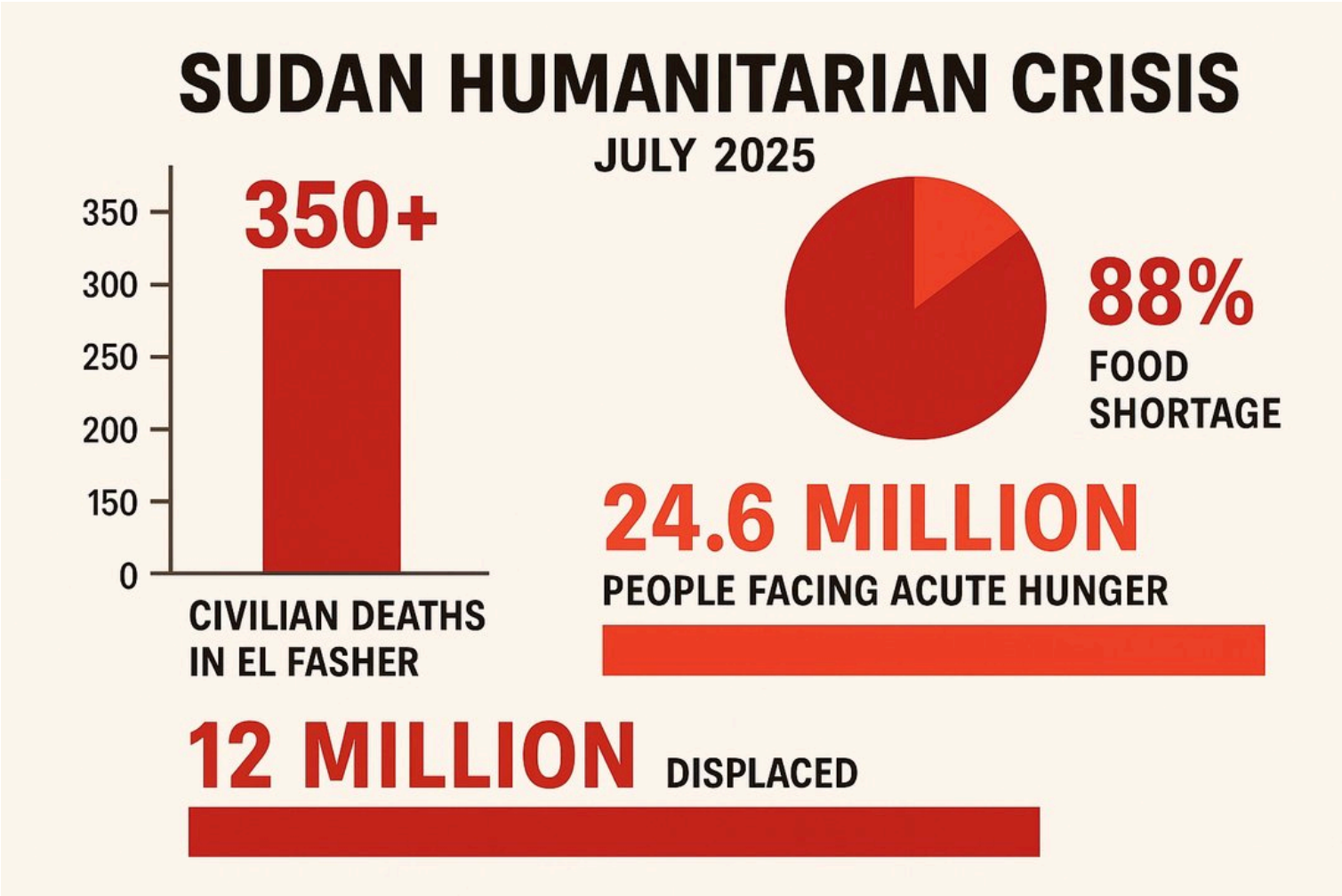
CHILDREN AFFECTED

40%

Also suffering from malaria and respiratory infections

Humanitarian Crisis Data Snapshot

Sudan faces unprecedented humanitarian emergency with escalating food insecurity, displacement, and civilian casualties amid ongoing conflict.



Critical Trends & Patterns

- 📈 Hunger levels have doubled since January 2025, with deterioration accelerating in July
- 🚶 El Fasher displacement creating new humanitarian hotspots in Tawila and surrounding areas

CIVILIAN DEATHS

350+

In El Fasher during first week of July

FOOD SHORTAGE

88%

Critical shortage in El Fasher region

FACING ACUTE HUNGER

24.6M

Half of Sudan's population in crisis

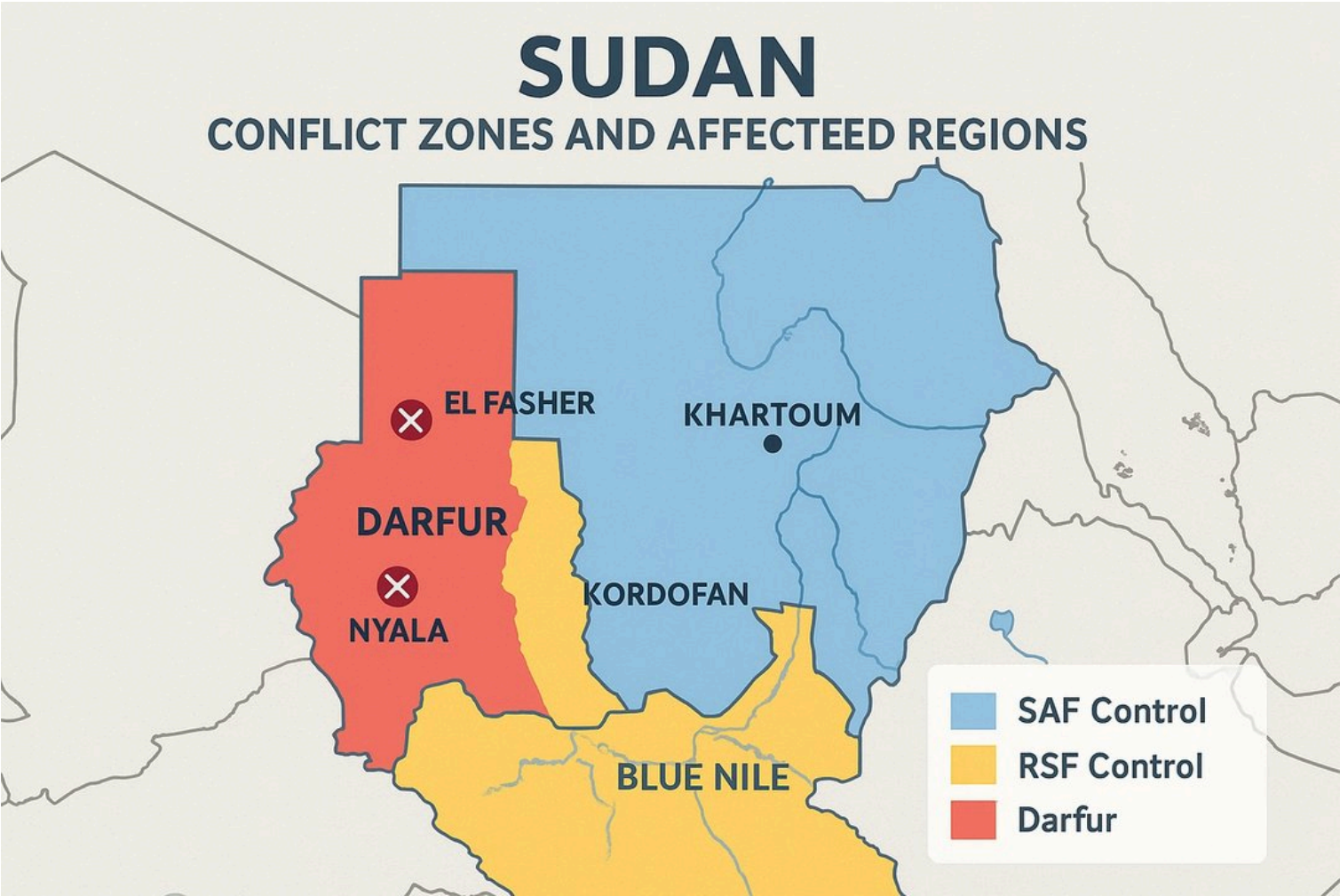
DISPLACED PERSONS

12M

Largest displacement crisis globally

Geographic Scope of the Conflict

Sudan's civil conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has intensified across multiple regions, with devastating humanitarian impacts.



Map Legend

- SAF Controlled Areas
- RSF Controlled Areas
- Major Conflict Hotspots

KHARTOUM

RSF

Capital largely under RSF control

DARFUR

Mixed

El Fasher besieged; ethnic violence in El Geneina

KORDOFAN

Contested

Multiple airstrikes on civilian areas

BLUE NILE

SAF

Strategic area under military control





Strategic Control Assessment

- 📍 El Fasher remains contested, with RSF siege causing severe civilian casualties and humanitarian blockade
- ✈️ SAF maintains air superiority, conducting strikes in West Kordofan with significant civilian impact

Source: ACJPS field monitoring, UN situation reports, and conflict analysis as of July 31, 2025

Civilian Casualties & Attacks

Documentation


-  **Escalating Pattern:** July 2025 saw systematic and widespread attacks on civilians across Sudan. The targeting of civilian areas, including schools, displacement camps, and residential neighborhoods, demonstrates a pattern of disregard for international humanitarian law.
-  **Airstrikes on Civilian Shelters:** On July 12, in Abu Zabad (West Kordofan), Sudanese Armed Forces aircraft targeted two schools used as IDP shelters - Osama Bin Zaid School and Al-Wifaq School. Eight civilians were killed, including children.
-  **Ethnic Targeting:** In El Geneina (West Darfur), RSF forces carried out systematic killings of non-Arabs, particularly from the Masalit tribe. Mass executions targeted men between ages 15-50 based on ethnic identity.
-  **Mass Casualties:** In North Darfur's El Fasher, RSF forces used heavy artillery and mortars indiscriminately, killing at least 350 civilians in the first week of July according to UN confirmation.


July 2025 Timeline of Major Incidents


- July 1** **Al-Maliha, North Darfur**
SAF airstrikes on RSF maintenance center amid humanitarian crisis
- July 12** **Abu Zabad, West Kordofan**
School shelters bombed. **8 civilians killed** including children and IDPs. Victims include Hassan Ali, Mariam Balila, Nasreen Mirghani, and 5 others
- July 13** **Abu Zabad & Al-Fula**
Further airstrikes. **10 civilians killed**. 23 total civilians killed in West Kordofan over 4-day period
- July 20** **Shaq al-Num, North Kordofan**
RSF attack on village. **11 killed** (including 3 children), 31 injured (including 9 women). Village burned
- July 24** **Ad Duwaim, White Nile**
Police officer shot and killed Ahmed Al-Toum Al-Tayeb in front of his home without cause


The pattern, scale, and systematic nature of these attacks indicates possible war crimes and crimes against humanity that demand urgent independent investigation.

Human Rights Violations Breakdown

 **Extrajudicial Killings:** Systematic targeting of civilians in El Fasher, El Geneina, and Kosti. In North Darfur (El Fasher), RSF forces killed at least 350 civilians in July's first week using heavy artillery and mortars in residential areas.

 **Arbitrary Arrests & Disappearances:** Mass detentions documented in Kadugli, El Obeid, and Port Sudan. At least 7 activists forcibly disappeared in El Fasher, with detainees held in unofficial facilities without charge or trial.

 **Sexual Violence:** Rape increasingly used as a weapon of war, particularly in displacement camps. Three girls aged 12-17 were raped by RSF members in Abu Shouk Camp on July 15, with no accountability or protection mechanisms available.

 **Unfair Trials:** Death sentences and life imprisonment handed down in politicized trials lacking due process. The Anti-Terrorism Court sentenced Nasser Ahmed Ibrahim to life imprisonment on July 17 for allegedly "supporting RSF" through medical work.


These violations follow systematic patterns established since April 2023 and amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law.


Ethnic Targeting in West Darfur


In El Geneina (West Darfur), systematic killings of at least 10 non-Arabs, particularly from the Masalit tribe, were documented in July. RSF carried out mass executions of men aged 15-50 based on tribal classification.

Torture Case Study

Lawyer Mohamed Ezzeddine was arbitrarily arrested in Port Sudan and forcibly disappeared for over a month. During detention, he was subjected to electric shocks, beatings, and denied medical treatment despite suffering from dengue fever and diabetes.

 16-year-old student Imtithal Osama arrested in Kadugli for filming citizens standing in food lines

 73-year-old Sheikh Mubarak Ahmed Salem arrested and tortured for criticizing the war

 Healthcare workers targeted for providing medical aid to wounded civilians

International and Political Response

-  **Sudan Quartet Meeting (July 27, 2025):** The United States, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt met to discuss potential ceasefire mechanisms and humanitarian access. Agenda included obligating parties to adhere to agreements and paving the way for a comprehensive political process.
-  **UN Expert Visit to Port Sudan (July 27-31):** Independent Expert Mr. Radwan Nouicer visited Port Sudan to review the humanitarian situation and meet with government agencies, UN representatives, and civil society organizations amid growing concerns about violations.
-  **EU Sanctions (July 18, 2025):** The European Council imposed targeted sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for serious human rights violations and obstructing humanitarian aid delivery, including asset freezes and travel bans.
-  **ICC Investigation:** The International Criminal Court stated there are "reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity have been and continue to be committed in Darfur," announcing expanded investigations into recent atrocities.

Despite increased international attention, the diplomatic response remains fragmented and has yet to translate into meaningful protection for civilians or substantive progress toward ending the conflict.

Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian agencies face severe funding shortages with only 22% of the required \$4.2 billion humanitarian response plan funded as of July 2025. The UN reports unprecedented challenges in accessing affected populations.

Civil Society Advocacy

A coalition of 42 Sudanese and international human rights organizations issued a joint statement calling for an arms embargo, targeted sanctions against perpetrators, and expansion of the UN fact-finding mission's mandate.

US Genocide Determination

Following its January 2025 genocide determination, the US announced additional accountability measures against RSF commanders and affiliated businesses involved in human rights abuses.





"The international community has thus far failed to take meaningful action to protect civilians in Sudan. What we are witnessing is a protection crisis of enormous magnitude."

— UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, July 2025




Conclusions & ACJPS

Recommendations





This report demonstrates that civilians in Sudan continue to face systematic human rights violations including killings, arbitrary detention, torture, rape, and unfair trials amid the collapse of state institutions and security systems. These violations amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and possibly genocide.

-  **Immediate Ceasefire:** All parties must implement an immediate cessation of hostilities and allow safe corridors for the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations.
-  **Investigate Violations:** Independent investigations must be conducted into all reported violations, and perpetrators must be held accountable through fair and transparent judicial processes.
-  **End Arbitrary Detention:** All parties must release arbitrarily detained individuals or ensure they receive fair trials with due process, and end practices of torture and enforced disappearance.
-  **Restore Communications:** Lift restrictions on movement and telecommunications to allow civilians to communicate and access information safely.

Priority Actions for International Community

-  Establish protected humanitarian zones in conflict areas to ensure civilian safety
-  Scale up food, medicine and shelter support for the 12 million displaced persons
-  Deploy international monitors to document violations and preserve evidence

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*Based on verified field reports and documentation
from July 1-31, 2025*