



Report on the Human Rights Situation in Sudan

Darfur & Conflict-Affected States
August 2025

URGENT HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

Critical Findings

12M+

Internally Displaced Persons

3M+

Refugees in Neighboring Countries

120

Aid Workers Killed Since April 2023

3,103

Cholera Cases in North Darfur

Sudan witnessed a serious escalation in gross human rights violations during August 2025, particularly in Darfur and conflict-affected states. These violations took various forms, including direct targeting of civilians, mass displacement, sexual assaults, deteriorating health care, and the collapse of basic services.

This report documents the most prominent violations, analyzes their patterns and motivations, and provides recommendations to relevant authorities. Special focus is given to cases of extrajudicial killings, sexual violence, arbitrary arrests, and unfair trials occurring throughout the region.

Key Patterns of Violations

- Mass killings and indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas
- Sexual violence against women and girls
- Abductions and forced detentions
- Attacks on hospitals and humanitarian convoys
- Blockade of humanitarian corridors
- Systematic targeting based on ethnic identity

Report Methodology

This report is based on testimonies from displaced persons, eyewitnesses, field sources, and human rights organizations. The information was verified through multiple sources and the identity of witnesses was protected to ensure an accurate and reliable picture of the violations and their impact on civilians.

94 Testimonies collected from affected individuals

38 Field investigators documenting violations

16 Partner organizations contributing data

27 Localities covered across Darfur & Sudan

Executive Summary

Sudan witnessed a serious escalation in gross human rights violations during August 2025, particularly in Darfur and conflict-affected states. This report documents the most prominent violations, analyzes their patterns and motivations, and provides recommendations to relevant authorities.

Key Violations

- Mass killings and indiscriminate shelling of neighborhoods and camps
- Abductions and forced detentions across conflict zones
- Sexual violence against women and girls
- Mass displacement and blocked humanitarian corridors
- Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances
- Indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas causing casualties
- Targeted assassinations of emergency room workers

Humanitarian Crisis

- Health catastrophe with outbreaks of cholera, dengue fever, and malaria
- Widespread malnutrition and starvation
- Near-total collapse of health services and infrastructure
- Attacks on humanitarian workers and convoys
- Severe shortages of food, clean water, and sanitation
- Market closures due to cholera outbreaks
- Consumption of animal feed leading to diarrhea and deaths

Crisis in Numbers

12+ million

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

3+ million

REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

120

HUMANITARIAN WORKERS KILLED

3,103

CHOLERA CASES

560,000+

DISPLACED IN TAWILA

46

DEATHS FROM MALNUTRITION

18,000+

PREGNANT WOMEN NEEDING AID

Main Report Findings

During August 2025, particularly in Darfur, Sudan faced a widespread wave of violations against civilians. These attacks caused mass displacement with civilians facing difficulty accessing safe corridors.

In addition, civilians faced a health catastrophe with the near-total collapse of health services. The nature of the violations indicates they are systematic and linked to ethnic, political, and geographic affiliation.

"The situation in Sudan, particularly in Darfur in August 2025, represents one of the worst humanitarian and human rights crises in the world today."

The continuation of this pattern without effective intervention threatens to lead to the occurrence of broader crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity. The current violations are not limited to direct killings but have also included strategies of starvation, mass terror, forced displacement, and systematic rape.

Report Methodology

This report is based on testimonies from displaced persons, eyewitnesses, field sources, and human rights organizations. The information was verified through multiple sources and the identity of witnesses was protected to ensure an accurate and reliable picture of the violations and their impact on civilians.

Patterns of Violations

In recent months, the country has witnessed recurring patterns of violations committed by both warring parties, with each side accusing civilians of collaborating with the other. Violations have included:

- Extrajudicial killings

→ Kidnapping and sexual assault

→ Attacks on vital and health facilities
- Food and water deterioration

→ Forced displacement of the population

→ Politically and ethnically motivated attacks

Most Affected Areas

North Darfur

El Fasher, Tawila, Abu Shouk camp, Zamzam camp

South & Central Darfur

Nyala, Al-Da'ein, Zalingei

Khartoum & Gezira

Omdurman, Khartoum, Tambool

Health & Humanitarian Crisis

Sudan witnessed a sharp deterioration in health and humanitarian conditions during August 2025 due to conflict, disease spread, and lack of basic aid. This section documents the most significant health and humanitarian events and their impact on civilians.

120

AID WORKERS KILLED
(Since April 2023)

3,103

CHOLERA CASES
(North Darfur)

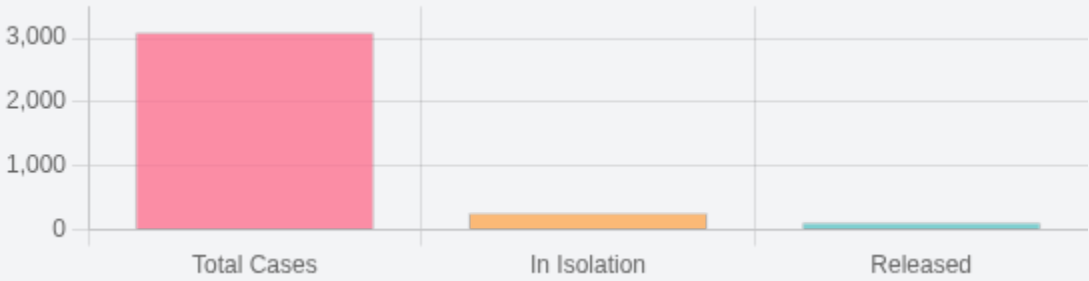
12M+

INTERNALLY DISPLACED
(Country-wide)

46

MALNUTRITION DEATHS
(South Kordofan)

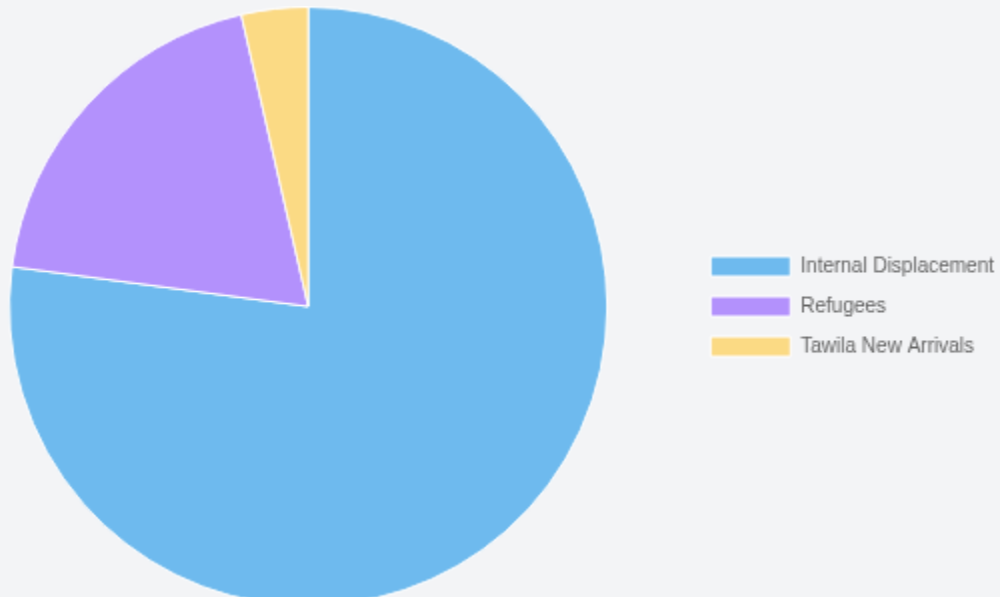
Cholera Outbreak in North Darfur



Date: August 4, 2025 | **Total cases:** 3,103 | **In isolation:** 278 | **Released:** 125

Authorities closed the Golo market in Jebel Marra locality following the outbreak. UNICEF warned that more than 640,000 children under five are at risk due to the conflict and disease spread.

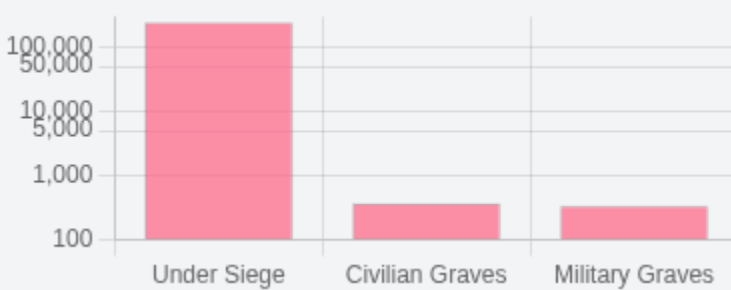
Displacement Crisis



Internal displacement: 12+ million | **Refugees:** 3+ million | **New arrivals in Tawila:** 560,000+

OCHA described the war as the most dangerous for humanitarian workers globally. Luca Renda, the Humanitarian Coordinator, emphasized the need for international support and urgent funding.

El Fasher Siege Impact



Yale University research revealed 378 new civilian graves and 349 military site graves in El Fasher and Abu Shouk camp.

250,000 people under complete siege for over a year with no land access for humanitarian aid.

At least 7 deaths weekly due to starvation and consumption of ambaze (peanut residues used for animal feed).

Malnutrition Crisis

46

Deaths from malnutrition
(South Kordofan)

18,000+

Pregnant & breastfeeding women needing aid

The Sudan Doctors Network documented these deaths in Kadugli and Dilling, indicating the severity of the humanitarian crisis.


Diarrhea Victims Due to Ambaze Consumption

Hajja Mariam Tandal Suleiman Male	Hajja Saliha Suleiman Bedi Female	Um Amani Fath al-Rahman Female
Sabir Salim Mustafa Child, Male	Saeed Salim Mustafa Child, Male	Sabry Salim Mustafa Child, Male

IDP Camp Conditions

- 80% of water sources in Abu Shouk camp non-functional
- 560,000+ IDPs in Tawila in overcrowded makeshift shelters
- 98% of families unable to meet basic needs
- 16 aid trucks attacked in Mellit (Aug 21)
- MSF operations suspended at Zalingei Hospital after attack
- 500 people displaced from Abu Shouk camp due to attacks
- Field hospitals suffering severe supply shortages

Disease Outbreaks Across Sudan



Cholera
Major outbreaks in North Darfur, Central and South Darfur

Malnutrition
Severe in El Fasher, South Kordofan, and refugee camps

Dengue Fever
Outbreaks in Khartoum and Gezira with civilian casualties

Malaria
Widespread, particularly in areas with contaminated water

Kidney Failure Crisis
White Nile State: ~10 deaths in Ad Duwaim due to lack of dialysis treatment. Rising cases from water contamination.

Health Infrastructure Collapse
Hospitals suffering from severe overcrowding, shortage of medicines, beds, and personnel. Rainwater mixing with drinking water causes further disease spread.

Impact on Vulnerable Populations

Children Under 5
Over 640,000 at risk due to conflict and disease spread in North Darfur, Zamzam and Abu Shouk camps, South and Central Darfur.

Women & Girls
18,000+ pregnant and breastfeeding women need urgent nutritional support, with many facing challenges accessing medical care.

Displaced Families
98% of families in Tawila unable to meet basic needs due to lack of resources and employment opportunities.









Timeline: August 2025 Crisis Events

- Aug 4:** Tawila recorded 143 new cholera cases, bringing total to 3,103. Golo market closed in Jebel Marra following outbreak.
- Aug 5:** WFP warned of starvation risk for 250,000 people in El Fasher under siege for over a year.
- Aug 8:** Yale University research revealed 378 new civilian graves and 349 military site graves in El Fasher.
- Aug 18:** Norwegian Refugee Council reported 560,000 IDPs in Tawila living in overcrowded makeshift structures.
- Aug 21:** WFP convoy of 16 trucks attacked in Mellit, North Darfur, with 3 trucks burned and others damaged.
- Aug 24:** OCHA warned of humanitarian risks, noting 120 aid workers killed since April 2023, 12M+ internally displaced.

Patterns of Violation & Civilian Impact

In recent months, Sudan has witnessed recurring patterns of violations committed by both warring parties. This section documents the most prevalent types of violations, their motives, and impact on civilians.

Types of Violations

Violation Type	Description	Prevalence	Perpetrators
 Extrajudicial Killings	Targeted killings of civilians based on ethnic or political affiliation	Very High	Both RSF and SAF
 Indiscriminate Shelling	Artillery and aerial attacks on civilian areas, camps, and neighborhoods	Very High	SAF (aerial), RSF (ground)
 Kidnapping & Detention	Abduction, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances	High	Both RSF and SAF
 Sexual Violence	Rape and sexual assault against women and girls	High	Primarily RSF
 Attacks on Vital Facilities	Targeting of hospitals, schools, water sources, and civilian infrastructure	Medium	Both RSF and SAF
 Forced Displacement	Deliberate actions to force civilian populations to flee their homes	Very High	Both RSF and SAF
 Aid Blockades	Deliberate blocking of humanitarian aid convoys and supply routes	Very High	Primarily RSF
 Unfair Trials	Politically motivated trials, death sentences without due process	High	Government authorities

El Fasher: Crisis Spotlight

Under siege for over a year, with RSF targeting civilians through:

- Indiscriminate shelling of Abu Shouk IDP camp
- Blockade of humanitarian aid causing starvation
- Abductions of women and children (40 cases in August)
- Targeted killings of aid workers
- Destruction of 80% of water sources
- Weekly deaths from starvation and disease

Recent incident: August 11, 2025

A mortar shell killed an entire family in Block 16, Plot 1 of Abu Shouk IDP camp, including Aisha Ibrahim, Aisha Yousef Al-Tahir, Salah Babiker Ahmed, Ahmed Babiker Ahmed, and Nadi Babiker Ahmed.

250k

Under siege

727

New graves

80%

Water sources destroyed

Documented Incidents: August 2025

August 1, 2025 | Al-Thawra, Nyala

Woman Killed, 5 Kidnapped

RSF forces killed a woman and kidnapped five young men, taking them to an unknown location.

August 2, 2025 | El Fasher-Tawila Road

Attack on Displaced Family

RSF attacked a displaced family of 16 people (9 women, 7 children), killing a woman and a child as they attempted to flee.

August 8, 2025 | Military Intelligence

Torture Death in Detention

Khaled Al-Zubair, founder of Omdurman South Emergency Room, died from torture in Military Intelligence detention.

August 10, 2025 | Markaz, West Bara

Attack on Villages

RSF attack resulted in 16 deaths, 30+ injured, and forced displacement from 15+ villages.

August 11, 2025 | Adeela, East Darfur

Police Station Execution

RSF member shot and killed a detained restaurant owner inside Adeela police station with six bullets.

August 13, 2025 | Multiple Locations

Coordinated Shelling

Simultaneous artillery strikes in Kadugli (South Kordofan), Tambool (Gezira), and Al-Da'in (East Darfur).

Recurring Patterns

Civilian Targeting

Both parties accuse civilians of collaboration, leading to retaliatory violence against communities.

Strategic Sieges

Blocking humanitarian access and besieging cities like El Fasher regardless of civilian suffering.

Resource Control

Targeting food, water, and healthcare facilities to deprive communities of essential resources.

Terrorizing Communities

Using sexual violence and public executions to instill fear and force populations to flee.

Violation Motives

Political & Military

Violations aim to weaken support for opposing forces and establish territorial control based on perceived political affiliations.

Ethnic & Tribal

Systematic targeting based on community and tribal affiliations, exploiting historical ethnic tensions in Darfur.

Geographic Control

Forcing demographic changes through deliberate displacement to consolidate control over strategic areas.

Resource Capture

Seizing control of humanitarian aid, minerals, and agricultural land to finance military operations.

Civilian Impact: The Human Cost

Displacement Crisis

Over 560,000 displaced people arrived in Tawila since the conflict began.

- 98% of families unable to meet basic needs
- Severe shortages of food, clean water, soap
- Overcrowded camps with inadequate sanitation

Health System Collapse

MSF suspended activities at Zalingei Hospital after an armed attack.

- One killed and five injured, including medical staff
- Field hospitals facing severe supply shortages
- Numerous deaths of women and children

Child Malnutrition

640,000+ children under five at risk in Darfur due to conflict and disease.

- 46 people (mostly women and children) died of malnutrition
- 18,000+ pregnant and breastfeeding women need urgent nutrition
- Children consuming animal feed (ambaze) out of desperation

Report Methodology

This report is based on rigorous methodology including testimonies from displaced persons, eyewitnesses, field sources, and human rights organizations. Information was verified through multiple sources with witness identities protected.

"The nature of the violations indicates that they are systematic and linked to ethnic, political and geographic affiliation, raising concerns about potential crimes against humanity."



Eyewitness Testimonies



Witness Protection



Field Research



Legal Analysis

Expert Assessment

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has described the situation in Sudan as "the most dangerous for humanitarian workers globally," with 120 workers killed since April 2023. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, Luca Renda, emphasized that international support is urgently needed.

Extrajudicial Killings: Case Documentation

During August 2025, ACJPS documented multiple instances of extrajudicial killings across Sudan, particularly in Darfur and conflict-affected regions. This section provides a chronological account of verified killings, victim profiles, and detailed case studies.

Chronological Documentation of Incidents				
Date	Location	Perpetrator	Victims	Details
August 1	Al-Thawra, Nyala	RSF	1 woman killed, 5 men kidnapped	RSF killed a woman and kidnapped five young men from the neighborhood
August 2	El Fasher to Tawila route	RSF	1 woman and 1 child killed	RSF attacked a displaced family (9 women and 7 children) attempting to flee El Fasher
August 8	Military Intelligence Center	Military Intelligence	Khaled Al-Zubair (m)	Died from torture in detention; was founder of Omdurman South Emergency Room
August 10	Al-sawra, Al-Nahud	RSF	5 citizens executed	Executed by hanging after passing industrial sites; accused of aiding Sudanese army
August 10	Markaz village, N. Kordofan	RSF	16 killed, 30+ injured	Attack resulted in deaths and displacement from more than 15 villages
August 11	Adeela police station	RSF member	Restaurant owner (m)	RSF member fired six bullets at detained restaurant owner inside police station
August 11	Abu Shouk IDP Camp	RSF	5 killed, 4 injured	Mortar shell struck family home in Block 16, Plot 1, killing entire family
August 11	Abu Shouk Emergency Rooms	RSF	Issam Mohamed Abkar Abdullah	Director of Abu Hussam Organization killed while fetching supplies for camp
August 18	El Obeid, North Kordofan	Unknown armed group	El Tijani Adam Subi	Chief prosecutor killed in his home; his father kidnapped in Kornoy two days later
August 24	Abu Ruf, Omdurman	Armed robbers	Hassan Ahmed Hassan	Grocery store owner killed by armed men during robbery attempt

Abu Shouk IDP Camp: Mortar Attack Victims

The Dead:

- Aisha Ibrahim (female)
- Aisha Yousef Al-Tahir (female)
- Salah Babiker Ahmed (male)
- Ahmed Babiker Ahmed (male)
- Nadi Babiker Ahmed (female)

The Injured:

- Nahla Babiker (female)
- Abdel Majid Babiker Ahmed (male)
- Hani Mohamed Khater (male)
- Hisham Mohamed Khater (male)

Incident Details: On August 11, 2025, a mortar shell hit the family home in Block 16, Plot 1 of Abu Shouk IDP camp. The attack killed an entire family and injured neighbors, demonstrating the indiscriminate nature of ongoing attacks on civilian areas.

Al-Dabkar Village: Drone Strike Victims

Death Toll:

- Kalthoum Al-Siddiq Ali (female)
- Siddiq Taha Siddiq Ali (child, male)
- Hanan Taha Ali Daba (female)
- Fatima Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq (female)
- Kalthoum Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq (female)
- Hadeel Zamam (female)
- Samar Abdel-Samee Al-Siddiq (child, female)
- Samah Abdel-Samee Al-Siddiq (child, female)
- Zahraa Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq (female)

Incident Details: On August 1, 2025, the SAF launched a drone attack on Al-Dabkar Village, 30km east of Abu Zabad, killing members of the Hawazma tribe. Most victims were women and children, indicating potential violations of international humanitarian law.

Case Study: Kadugli and Al-Da'ein

On August 13, 2025, coordinated artillery attacks targeted civilian areas in multiple locations:

- Kadugli city in South Kordofan faced artillery shelling for over an hour, targeting Al-Masany and Hajar Balila neighborhoods
- 11 shells fell on populated areas, causing civilian casualties
- In Al-Da'ein, East Darfur, air strikes hit Ministry of Urban Planning buildings

"These coordinated attacks across multiple states demonstrate a systematic pattern of targeting civilian infrastructure, rather than isolated incidents." - ACJPS Field Monitor

2-3
States targeted

11+
Shells on civilians

Accountability Challenges

Evidence Collection

ACJPS has gathered testimonies, photographic evidence, and medical records to document extrajudicial killings. This documentation is critical for future accountability processes and potential prosecutions.

Legal Frameworks

Under both international humanitarian law and Sudanese domestic law, extrajudicial killings constitute serious violations. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court classifies widespread or systematic attacks against civilian populations as crimes against humanity.

Protection Challenges

Witnesses and documentation teams face significant risks. Several human rights monitors have been threatened or attacked for their work. ACJPS continues to advocate for protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and witnesses.

Documentation Efforts

ACJPS field researchers are working under extremely challenging conditions to document killings:

- Interviewing witnesses while ensuring protection of identities
- Collecting and preserving evidence despite security risks
- Coordinating with medical facilities to verify causes of death
- Working with international partners to establish patterns of violations

"The systematic nature and scale of killings, particularly those targeting specific ethnic groups in Darfur, raises significant concerns about potential genocide and crimes against humanity." - ACJPS Legal Analysis Team

Documentation is vital for future transitional justice and accountability mechanisms

Patterns of Extrajudicial Killings

1 Ethnically Targeted Killings

Specific ethnic groups, particularly in Darfur, are being systematically targeted for execution.

2 Indiscriminate Shelling

Deliberate or reckless shelling of civilian areas, particularly IDP camps and neighborhoods.

3 Summary Executions

On-site killings without any legal process, particularly of those accused of supporting opposition.

4 Death in Detention

Torture and fatal mistreatment of political opponents and suspected collaborators in custody.

International Response & Legal Standards

International human rights bodies have expressed grave concern about the pattern of extrajudicial killings in Sudan. The UN Human Rights Council has called for independent investigations into all allegations of unlawful killings.

Under International Law: Extrajudicial killings violate the right to life enshrined in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Systematic and widespread attacks against civilians may constitute crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute.

Under Sudanese Law: The 2019 Constitutional Declaration guarantees the right to life and prohibits extrajudicial killings. Despite these protections, accountability mechanisms have failed to investigate or prosecute perpetrators.

ACJPS Concerns & Recommendations

▲ Concerning Trends

- Increasing use of drones and artillery against civilian targets
- Systematic targeting of specific ethnic groups
- Execution of detained individuals without trial
- Attacks on aid workers and human rights defenders

🔗 Legal Assessment

- Pattern of violations indicates potential crimes against humanity
- Evidence of command responsibility for systematic violations
- Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law
- Possible ethnic cleansing in specific regions

🛡️ ACJPS Response

- Continuous documentation of all alleged unlawful killings
- Engagement with international mechanisms including ICC
- Advocacy for UN-mandated investigation into killings
- Support for witnesses and families of victims

Sexual Violence & Arbitrary Arrests

This section documents the most significant cases of sexual violence and arbitrary arrests that occurred during August 2025, demonstrating a pattern of systematic violations targeting women, children, and political activists.

Sexual Violence Documentation

El Fasher Region

● Critical Incident Area

A group of six armed Rapid Support Forces members raped three girls between the ages of 12 and 18 on the road between El Fasher city and Garni village. One victim died instantly from being stabbed.

Date: August 2025

Gadaref State

High Concern Area

State Hospital and Rehabilitation Center in Gadaref city received seven rape cases in August 2025, including five children. The Unit for Combating Violence Against Women reported a significant increase in cases of gender-based violence.

Date: August 2025

West Darfur

● Critical Incident Area

Dozens of cases of sexual violence documented in El Geneina, including against humanitarian workers. Reports indicate systematic use of sexual violence as a weapon of war with many victims unable to access medical care.

Date: August 2025



Hospital Reports & Medical Documentation

Medical facilities across Sudan report an alarming increase in sexual violence cases, with limited capacity to provide adequate care. Many victims face barriers to accessing medical services due to insecurity, stigma, and lack of transportation.

Documented Cases

46

Child Victims

19

Access to Care

28%

Victim Testimony

"Women and girls are afraid to move outside displacement camps. Those who venture out for water or firewood risk being attacked. Medical services are limited, and many victims suffer in silence due to fear and stigma."

- Health worker from Darfur Human Rights Observatory

Arbitrary Arrests & Enforced Disappearances

Date	Location	Victims	Perpetrator	Details
August 2	El Fasher, North Darfur	Women in detention	Rapid Support Forces	Darfur Human Rights Observatory revealed RSF detention centers where women are subjected to physical and psychological abuse
August 23-24	Abu Shouk IDP Camp	6 women and their children	Rapid Support Forces	Six displaced women and their children abducted and disappeared
August 25	Port Sudan	Barir al-Tom	National Security	Prominent member of local emergency room arrested for providing relief to displaced persons
August 2	Gedaref	Community activist	Authorities	Activist arrested and interrogated regarding community hospice activities
August 2025	Gadaref	Journalist	Authorities	Detained for third month after publishing an article addressing corruption allegations

Named Victims: Abu Shouk Disappearances

- Halima Adam, female
- Heba Mohammedin, female
- Zainab Suleiman Abdullah, female
- Fatima Mohamed Hajar (with child)
- Nader Baha El Din Ahmed (child)
- Jamila Ahmed Ali (with child)

The number of women and children who disappeared in August reached 40 within three days, up to August 26, 2025.

Enforced Disappearance Statistics

Total Disappeared in El Fasher

50+

Confirmed by Omda S.F.

Disappeared in August

40

Within a 3-day period

Pattern of Concern: Evidence suggests many detainees are being held in unofficial detention facilities with no access to legal representation or family contact. Multiple reports indicate torture and mistreatment.

Focus Case: El Fasher Detention Centers

The Darfur Human Rights Observatory has documented systematic abuse in Rapid Support Forces detention centers in El Fasher where women are subjected to physical and psychological torture. These findings include:

- Sexual violence used as an interrogation technique
- Detainees held without charges or access to legal counsel
- Families denied information about detained relatives
- Humanitarian workers and activists specifically targeted
- Medical treatment withheld from injured detainees

According to humanitarian sources, many detention facilities are located in former schools or government buildings converted for military use.

50+

Detainees from Abu Shouk camp

3

Known detention facilities

0

Access for rights monitors

Urgent Action Required

Sexual Violence Response

- Establish secure medical facilities for survivors
- Deploy trained healthcare providers to affected areas
- Create safe reporting mechanisms and documentation protocols
- Investigate and prosecute perpetrators regardless of affiliation

Detention & Disappearances

- Immediately release all arbitrarily detained individuals
- Disclose locations of all detention facilities and detainee lists
- Allow independent monitors access to all detention sites
- Establish tracing system for disappeared persons

Documentation Methods

The ACJPS employs rigorous documentation methodologies including:

- Confidential witness interviews
 - Medical record verification
 - Cross-referencing multiple sources
- Geo-location of reported incidents
 - Follow-up with victims' families
 - International standards compliance

Patterns of Vulnerability

- Internally Displaced Women
 - Female-Headed Households
 - Children Separated from Families
- Human Rights Defenders
 - Journalists & Media Workers
 - Medical & Humanitarian Staff

International Response

Despite extensive documentation of violations, international response remains limited:

UN Security Council	No action taken	ICC Investigation	Pending
Humanitarian Access	Severely restricted	International Aid	Insufficient

Unfair Trials & Legal Proceedings

During August 2025, Sudan witnessed a pattern of politically motivated prosecutions, death sentences, and serious violations of due process. This section documents key cases and systemic legal abuses that contravene international standards and Sudanese constitutional guarantees.

Documented Cases - August 2025

Date	Location	Defendant(s)	Charges	Sentence	Due Process Violations
August 1	Omdurman	Mohamed Deng National Umma Party member	Charges under "Alien Faces" law	Death by hanging	Unconstitutional law, torture allegations, lack of transparency
August 4	Shendi	Multiple defendants	Participation with RSF, theft from Khartoum Oil Refinery	Death by hanging	Mass trial, limited legal representation, coerced confessions
August 11	Northern State	Osama Ahmed Mohamed Student from Abu Karinka	Collaboration with RSF	20 years in prison Death sentence overturned on appeal	Initial improper legal proceedings, politically motivated charges
August 12	Merowe	Unnamed defendant	Collaborating with RSF, inciting war against the state	10 years in prison	Vague charges, limited defense rights
August 25	El Obeid	Two SAF members Armored Corps and Engineering Corps	Sexual assault against female citizen	Life imprisonment	Rare case of military personnel prosecution

Patterns of Legal Violations

- 1
- Politicized Legal Framework**
Use of unconstitutional laws like "Alien Faces" to prosecute political opponents.
- 2
- Coerced Confessions**
Torture and ill-treatment to extract confessions in political and conflict-related cases.
- 3
- Lack of Due Process**
Limited legal representation, closed trials, and denial of appeal rights.
- 4
- Disproportionate Sentencing**
Excessive use of death penalty for politically motivated charges with limited evidence.

Impact on Justice System

- Weaponization of Courts**
Judicial system weaponized to target political opponents and legitimize persecution.
- Erosion of Judicial Independence**
Military influence over courts has severely undermined judicial independence.
- Inconsistent Application**
Selective prosecution and disparate sentencing based on political and ethnic affiliation.
- Rule of Law Breakdown**
Complete breakdown in conflict areas, with parallel systems under armed group control.

Highlighted Case: National Umma Party Trial

Death sentence against Mohamed Deng represents concerning escalation in judicial repression:

- Trial under unconstitutional "Alien Faces" law
- Evidence reportedly extracted through torture
- Limited access to legal counsel
- Minimal transparency; international observation denied
- Part of pattern targeting opposition figures

"The trial lacked transparency and procedural safeguards. Evidence was demonstrably extracted through torture." - National Umma Party

Legal Violations	Standards Violated
<div>✗ Right to fair trial</div> <div>✗ Prohibition of torture</div> <div>✗ Access to legal counsel</div>	ICCPR Articles 7, 9, and 14

Key International Standards

- ✓

Fair and public hearing by independent tribunal
- ✓

Presumption of innocence until proven guilty
- ✓

Right to legal counsel and defense time
- ✓

Protection from torture and coerced confessions
- ✓

Right to appeal to higher tribunal
- ✓

Equality before courts and tribunals

Systematic Violations in Sudan

ACJPS has documented systematic violations of international legal standards across Sudan's judicial system during August 2025, with particular concerns in politically sensitive cases related to the ongoing conflict.

These violations indicate a deliberate strategy to use the judicial system as a tool of political repression and ethnic targeting, particularly in Darfur, Kordofan, and conflict-affected areas. These practices may constitute crimes against humanity under international law.

Legal System Collapse

The August 2025 cases highlight the complete breakdown of Sudan's legal system in conflict areas. Courts are increasingly functioning as extensions of military authority rather than independent judiciary bodies.

"The pattern of judicial abuse represents a systematic attack on the rule of law, designed to silence opposition and facilitate ethnic cleansing in conflict regions."

Trends in Legal Persecution



Legal Documentation Methodology

ACJPS conducted extensive interviews with former detainees, family members of the accused, legal representatives, and court monitors. Where possible, court documents were reviewed and legal proceedings observed. All cases were verified through multiple sources and cross-checked against international legal

 Court Monitoring

 Document Review

 Witness Protection

 Legal Analysis

Recommendations & Conclusion

The African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS) calls for immediate action from all stakeholders to address the severe human rights violations and humanitarian crisis in Sudan, particularly in Darfur and conflict-affected states.

Key Recommendations

- 1

Cease All Attacks on Civilians
Immediately cease all forms of attacks and violations against civilians across Sudan, particularly in Darfur and conflict zones.
- 2

Open Humanitarian Corridors
Open safe humanitarian corridors and facilitate the delivery of aid to affected populations, especially in besieged areas like El Fasher.
- 3

Investigate & Hold Accountable
Investigate crimes of killing, rape, and kidnapping and hold those responsible accountable through appropriate legal mechanisms.
- 4

Provide Health Support
Provide urgent health support to combat diseases such as cholera, dengue fever, and malaria, and supply essential medicines to hospitals.

International Community Response

- Immediate Actions Needed**

- Establish safe humanitarian corridors across conflict zones
 - Implement sanctions against perpetrators of human rights violations
 - Deploy international monitors to document ongoing violations
- Long-term Commitments**

- Support restoration of civilian governance and rule of law
 - Establish mechanisms for justice and accountability
 - Invest in rebuilding health and education infrastructure

Urgent Call to Action

The situation in Sudan, particularly in Darfur in August 2025, represents one of the worst humanitarian and human rights crises in the world today. Violations have not been limited to direct killings but have also included strategies of starvation, mass terror, forced displacement, and systematic rape. The continuation of this pattern without effective intervention threatens to lead to broader crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity.

SUPPORT OUR WORK FOR JUSTICE IN SUDAN

Conclusion

The violations documented in this report represent systematic patterns of abuse rather than isolated incidents. Without urgent international intervention and accountability, the crisis in Sudan will continue to deepen, with devastating consequences for millions of civilians.

ACJPS remains committed to documenting these violations and advocating for justice and accountability for all victims. We call on the international community to act now to prevent further atrocities and to support the people of Sudan in their pursuit of peace, dignity, and human rights.

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