

**AFRICAN CENTRE
FOR JUSTICE AND
PEACE
STUDIES**



ACJPS QUARTERLY REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SUDAN



REPORTING PERIOD: JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the ongoing decline in the human rights situation in Sudan during July, August, and September 2025, attributable to the persistent conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces. The conflict has expanded into new regions, leading to increased civilian casualties and significant breaches of international humanitarian law.

The report documents numerous human rights violations, including:

1. **Extrajudicial Killings:** Numerous violations and extrajudicial killings have been documented, a systematic and ongoing practice since the beginning of the war in April 2023.
2. **Arrest and Enforced Disappearances:** Cases of arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention of political activists, human rights defenders, and journalists were documented, along with disturbing reports of some being tortured or forcibly disappeared.
3. **Sexual Violence:** Local and international organizations documented an increase in the number of cases of sexual violence, particularly in areas of displacement and fighting, where rape was used as a weapon of war, in violation of international law.
4. **Forced Displacement:** Military operations and repeated shelling have resulted in the displacement of thousands of families from El Fasher to Tawila, in the absence of safe corridors or adequate humanitarian aid.

The report emphasizes recurring violation patterns and urges independent, transparent investigations to ensure accountability and activate international protection mechanisms for civilians. Without urgent international efforts to stop the violence and hold perpetrators accountable, more crimes will happen with total impunity.

METHODOLOGY

The report presents the facts for July, August, and September 2025, highlighting the challenges in documenting violations in conflict zones, such as internet outages and accessibility issues. This report employed a methodology centered on the collection and analysis of information from multiple sources, including:

1. **Field monitoring and direct testimonies:** Testimonies were collected from victims and eyewitnesses in Sudan via telephone interviews or secure communication methods, ensuring confidentiality and protecting the identity of the sources.
2. **Reports from human rights organizations:** This report relied on periodic reports issued by international and local organizations that documented violations.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JULY 2025

INTRODUCTION

During July 2025, Sudan experienced a disturbing continuation of human rights abuses amid escalating violence between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, along with worsening humanitarian conditions in several states, especially Khartoum, Darfur, Blue Nile, and Kordofan.

National and international human rights groups, as well as field reports, documented systematic violations, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, sexual violence, forced displacement, and attacks on civilians and critical infrastructure. These issues have led to increased crime, a deteriorating security situation, and an unprecedented decline in economic and living standards.

This also resulted in restrictions on citizens' rights, including the disruption and limitation of free telecommunications services, which violated all international agreements and norms.

This report aims to highlight the grave violations during July, analyze their patterns, identify the responsible parties, and offer recommendations to national and international bodies to stop these violations and hold those responsible accountable.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A high-level meeting of the Sudan Quartet:

A meeting was scheduled for July 27 by the United States, involving the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the US, to discuss the situation in Sudan. The agenda covers the possibility of a ceasefire and encourages the parties to abide by it. Many Sudanese people, both inside the country and in the diaspora or seeking asylum abroad, hope for an end to the war. They trust that the Quartet will succeed in implementing ceasefire measures to facilitate the return of displaced persons and create a foundation for a comprehensive political process to resolve the conflict.

UN Independent Designated Expert's Visit to Port Sudan:

The Independent Expert, Mr. Radwan Nouicer, visited Port Sudan from July 27 to 31 to assess the humanitarian situation and meet with government agencies, UN entities, and civil society groups. The visit came amidst a complex humanitarian context, with rising violations amid the war, unjust trials, and restrictions on human rights organizations and defenders.

THE HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Different regions in Sudan are facing worsening health and humanitarian crises due to armed conflict, rising epidemics, infrastructure collapse, and increasing displacements, especially during the rainy season and amid weak official responses.

By July 26, 2025, Saturday evening, the Tawila area in North Darfur reported a significant surge in cholera cases, particularly in the Daba Naira, Tawila, and Omda IDP camps. Cases totaled 1,583, with 26 deaths and 222 patients in isolation. The outbreak also reached Golo in Jebel Marra, with seven cases, including one death.

In West Kordofan, Abu Zabad Hospital documented four new cholera cases on July 16, involving three children and two deaths. One victim remains unidentified, and their body is in the isolation center, which is severely lacking in medicines and disinfectants and has only three beds.

El Fasher in North Darfur is battling outbreaks of malaria (afflicting 40% of children), acute watery diarrhea, measles, and respiratory infections. Diarrhea has spread to the Daba Naira camp from water contamination and poor sanitation.

In Gedaref city, Eastern Sudan, dengue fever has spread, and a shortage of medicine has led to the closure of several pharmacies selling unregistered drugs.

The risk of famine is escalating in El Fasher:

The North Darfur Emergency Room Coordination Council issued an urgent statement on July 25, warning of a catastrophic deterioration in the humanitarian situation in El Fasher. The shortage of basic foodstuffs has reached 88%, amid unprecedented suffering for the displaced and the community.

AIRSTRIKES AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT

July 1, 2025 – Al-Maliha and Al-Dabbah

In North Darfur, the city of Al-Maliha experienced airstrikes likely conducted by Sudanese Armed Forces aircraft. These strikes targeted a Rapid Support Forces maintenance center during a severe humanitarian crisis, marked by communication outages and acute food shortages, which were exacerbated by restrictions on truck movement and looting.

At the same time, the 19th Infantry Division reported that it had successfully repelled drone assaults carried out by the Rapid Support Forces at the Merowe base and in the city of Al-Dabbah.

July 11, 2025

On the morning of 12 July, El-Fasher experienced intense ground clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces on the southwestern front, accompanied by shelling. These hostilities caused damage to civilian homes and nearby facilities.

July 12, 2025 – West Kordofan (Abu Zabad):

Two Sudanese Armed Forces airplanes carried out airstrikes on two schools, Osama Bin Zaid School and Al-Wifaq School, which serve as shelters for internally displaced persons, as well as on nearby homes. The attacks killed eight civilians, including children and internally displaced individuals, and injured others. This occurred less than a month after a previous bombing targeting a girls' secondary school in *Abu Zabad*.

Names of the people who were killed:

- 1/ Hassan Ali - Male
- 2/ Mariam Balila Al-Wakil -Female
- 3/ Nasreen Mirghani Ahmed - F
- 4/ Hanan Qadim (Displaced - F
- 5/ Ismail Abdel Hamid Al-Haj- M
- 6/ Ibrahim Alnour - M
- 7/ Mustafa Abdel Hamid Al-Haj- M
- 8/ Mustafa Ibrahim Mustafa-M

Names of the individuals who were injured:

1. Jamila Saeed Al-Zaid-(F)
2. Bara'a Abdel Hamid Al-Haj (M)
3. Abdel Hamid Al-Haj (M)
4. Nasr Al-Din Abdel Hamid Al-Haj (M)
5. Mahasin Mustafa (F)
6. Hadiya Abdullah Ali Abkar- (F)

July 13, 2025 – West Kordofan (Abu Zabad and Al-Fula):

Airstrikes conducted by the armed forces killed 10 civilians in the cities of Abu Zabad and Al-Fula, two days after a similar attack in Abu Zabad resulted in the death of eight civilians.

Between 10 and 14 July 2025, airstrikes by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in two villages in West Kordofan resulted in at least 23 civilian deaths and over 30 injuries.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS:

July 15, Nyala, South Darfur

Mr. Jamal Omar Babiker, also known as Baqdis, was shot three times in the head and killed in Nyala by unidentified gunmen in an unmarked car near Al-Da'ein Street, south of the Grand Market. The attack happened following a verbal disagreement over his refusal to accompany them to an unknown location.

July 15, 2025

Unknown gunmen attacked the Old Dongola Police Station in North Sudan, resulting in the death of Police Officer Mohamed Osman Embash and wounding several other officers. The wounded officers were transported to Qatari Hospital in Tangasi for medical care. Subsequently, the attackers proceeded to a nearby bank and opened fire. Fortunately, no one was hurt as the bank guard and the on-duty policeman were able to escape.

July 18, 2025 - North Kordofan and West Kordofan

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed regret over the death of 60 civilians caused by Rapid Support Forces attacks on Bara, North Kordofan, starting June 10. As of July 20, 2025, in North Kordofan at Shaq al-Num village, north of Bara

The Rapid Support Forces attacked al-Nil village, burning it and killing several civilians. They chased survivors to the nearby village of Abu Qaida, where they carried out killings, looting, and arson. The Sudan Doctors Network reported that 11 people, including three children, were killed, and 31 others, including nine women, were injured.

July 20, 2025 – Kosti, White Nile State

Mr. Mohamed Jalal was shot four times in the bladder by a gunman in Abu Sharif neighborhood, Kosti city, White Nile state. He died the following day at Kosti Hospital.

July 20, 2025 – Jebel Awliya, Khartoum

Three civilians, Mr. Musab, Omar Abdel Raziq, and an unidentified woman, were killed during armed clashes near Jebel Awliya market in Khartoum, involving military intelligence and a group of unruly individuals on a bus who looted Dar al-Salam market. One member of the attacking group was also killed, and three others sustained injuries. The Military Forces detained four of the assailants, while efforts continue to locate six others who escaped.

July 21, 2025 – West Kordofan (Wad Qasim village, south of Al-Khawi):

A violent armed attack by the Rapid Support Forces on *Wad Qasim village, south of Al-Khawi in West Kordofan*, resulted in the death of the village sheikh, Abdel Qader Abdel Hadi, and injured several civilians, some critically. The assault led to large-scale displacement, property loss, and disruption of basic services.

July 24, 2025 - Ad Duwaim City, White Nile State

Mr. Ahmed Al-Toum Al-Tayeb was shot and killed outside his home in the Seventh District of *Ad Duwaim City, White Nile State*. A police officer fired four Kalashnikov rounds at him without any apparent reason, causing panic and fear among the residents.

Sometime in July 2025

In North Darfur's El Fasher, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) fired heavy artillery and mortars indiscriminately, resulting in hundreds of deaths during the first week of July. A UN report from July 14 confirmed at least 350 civilian casualties. Witnesses noted that the killings were systematic in neighborhoods east of El Fasher, and many women were also raped and murdered.

In West Darfur's El-Geneina, documented cases include the systematic killing of at least 10 non-Arabs, predominantly from the Masalit tribe, along with mass executions of men aged 15 to 50, categorized by tribe.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

July 15, 2025 - Abu Shouk Camp, North Darfur

According to testimonies from women in Abu Shouk Camp in *North Darfur*, some RSF members infiltrated and assaulted three girls aged 12 to 17.

There have been reports of increased sexual violence and exploitation in militia-controlled regions, where there are no protection centers or courts.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

June 16, 2025 – Rahad al-Kabir Market, North Kordofan

Pharmacist Ms. Hekma Mahmoud Sardar was detained at her pharmacy in Rahad al-Kabir Market, North Kordofan, on June 16, 2025, by the National Intelligence Service without a warrant. She was held in an undisclosed location, experienced torture during the initial days of her detention, and was denied her legal rights.

June 17, 2025 – Dilling

Mr. Salah Suleiman Jabr al-Dar, also known locally as Mandiri, was detained by Military Intelligence from the 54th Infantry Brigade in Dilling on June 17, 2025, in the evening, without any explanation or contact with his family regarding his location.

July 1, 2025 – Hasahisa, Al Jazeera State

Activist and volunteer Mohamed Azhari was detained in Hasahisa, *Gezira State*, on July 1, 2025, by the Gezira State Security Cell, without any charges or explanation. He was also blocked from contacting his family or lawyer.

July 2, 2025 – Al-Ma'aliq, Al-Jazeera State

On July 2, 2025, Dr. Mohamed Talab was detained in Al-Ma'aliq, *Gezira State*, by the Islamic militia's security cell, without an arrest warrant. He was also denied contact with his family or lawyer.

July 5, 2025 – Kadugli

The Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Service detained Sheikh Al-Jazouli, Imam of Ansar Al-Sunna Mosque in Kadugli, after a sermon criticizing the worsening living conditions and the monopolization of essential food supplies stored in warehouses allegedly controlled by official entities, despite widespread hunger and increasing prices among the population.

July 7, 2025

A military force linked to the Sudan Liberation Movement-Transitional Council detained journalists Mohamed Ahmed Nizar and Nasr El-Din Yaqoub from Naivasha Market in Abu Shouk camp, North Darfur, on July 7, 2025. They were released three days later. Prior to this, on July 5, 2025, Nasr El-Din Yaqoub was nearly shot by an officer allied with the same group at Naivasha Market, where he runs a Wi-Fi satellite internet shop. The officer demanded his Starlink device without following formal procedures. When Nasr refused, he was shot, and a legal report (number 715) was filed to pursue charges.

July 10, 2025 – Om Dafso Market, El Daein, East Darfur

On Thursday morning, July 10, 2025, lawyer Mr. Farah Abdallah Hassan was detained at his office in Om Dafso Market, El-Daein, East Darfur, by members of the Rapid Support Forces. He was held without legal grounds and without the opportunity to contact his family or a lawyer.

The lawyer, Mr. Badr al-Din Youssef, was detained from his office in El Daein, East Darfur, at the same time and in the same manner, without any charges or adherence to legal procedures. These arrests were not reported elsewhere, and no information was provided about their location.

July 11, 2025

The Rapid Support Forces moved about 40 civilians and combatants from Nyala to Kass city in South Darfur, located west of Nyala, under strict security. The detainees, accused of collaborating with the Sudanese Armed Forces, face a ransom demand of between 400,000 and 1 million Sudanese pounds for their release. Those who cannot pay will be held in Kass Prison indefinitely without trial.

July 12, 2025 – Khartoum Bahri

On July 12, 2025, Sudanese police detained Sheik Mubarak Ahmed Salem, who leads the Khartoum Bahri Imams Council and is part of the Sudanese Scholars Council, after he made comments criticizing the war and urging young people to avoid participating in the conflict. The arrest took place shortly after midnight, during which he was tortured, beaten, and accused of being part of the "Freedom from Justice" (Fatah). The 73-year-old sheikh was moved to an unknown location in critical condition. His family has appealed, urging for his release.

Mass Arrests on July 12, 2025, at Kadugli, Al-Liri, and Gadir, South Kordofan

Military Intelligence in South Kordofan's Eastern Region carried out an arbitrary arrest campaign on Saturday morning, July 12, targeting seven activists and government workers in Kadugli, Al-Liri, and Gadir. The arrests were in response to their opposition to cyanide use in gold mining, citing environmental and health risks like miscarriages, birth defects, and the deaths of birds and livestock.

The escalation is connected to actions taken by former South Kordofan Governor Adam al-Faki, who has restarted mining operations in collaboration with officials from the previous National Congress regime. He has also started importing and using cyanide in various mines. Mining activities are growing with backing from armed groups like the Justice and Equality Movement and the Northern Shield Forces, both of which engage in the gold trade and oversee mining zones.

Names of the Detainees:

1. Dr. Abdullah Musa Ali (m) from Al-Liri city
2. Professor Noah Abdullah (M), from Kadugli city
3. Babiker Mohamed Mudawi (M), from Kadugli city
4. Wali Musa Saleh (M), Kadugli city
5. Ali Omar Al-Zubair (M), from Kadugli city
6. Youssef Wad Al-Nasri (M), from Kadugli city
7. Musa Omar (M), from Al-Kuwenge village near Kadugli

The detainees' locations were transferred to an unknown site.

Dr. Mohamed Mudawi was released following protests and a sit-in organized by doctors and citizens, during which an official memorandum was submitted to the relevant authorities.

White Nile, July 16, 2025

National Security services in Al-Duwaim locality in *White Nil* detained tribal leader Mr. Mamoun Idris Habani from his home in the Wad Nimr area without clear reasons. He was then transferred to Al-Duwaim city. The Umma Party described him as a steadfast leader amid the ongoing repercussions of the war, working to protect his family from violations during a period of security and humanitarian collapse.

July 17, 2025 - Atbara

Four young men were detained by Military Intelligence at a checkpoint in Atbara city, North Sudan.

The detainees are:

1. Musa Niron Abu Al-Qasim-M
2. Saleh Al-Fadil Daoud Khamis-M
3. Armia Mujahid Koko Abdel-Qader-M
4. Hassan Andraos Mahmoud Kajo-M

They were moved to an undisclosed location. No details were provided about their whereabouts, and the soldiers at the checkpoint declined to give any information about their arrest and detention.

Mass Arrests on July 20, 2025, at El Obeid, North Kordofan

1. Professor Abu Obeida was detained at Kordofan Academy in El Obeid, North Kordofan, on July 20, 2025, by the Security Cell of the Islamic militias for allegedly collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.
2. Dr. Omar Al-Basha was detained on the same day on Al-Dakatra Street in central El Obeid, North Kordofan, with no specific charges made clear.
3. Dr. Khalida Obeidallah was detained by the Security Cell in El Obeid, North Kordofan, and transferred to an unknown location on charges of espionage.
4. A fourth doctor, whose name was not disclosed, was arrested along with the same group.

July 20, 2025 – Kadugli, South Kordofan

The National Security Service detained over 10 women during a peaceful protest in front of the local radio station in *Kadugli, South Kordofan*, where they were protesting against the worsening living and humanitarian conditions, such as hunger and shortages of food and medicine in the city. The arrests led to widespread condemnation from activists and human rights groups, who criticized the authorities for ignoring citizens' demands.

July 2025- El Geneina, West Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces arbitrarily detained individuals in El Geneina, West Darfur, based on skin color and ethnicity. They arrested four Masalit youths under Commander Juma Barakat Allah's orders and held them without charges in Ardamata detention centers, where they endured severe torture.

July 2025- El Fasher, North Darfur

Reports indicated that seven local activists and volunteers in *El Fasher, North Darfur*, experienced enforced disappearances. They were taken to unofficial detention centers operated by the Rapid Support Forces without being charged or given a trial.

The Detention and Alleged Torture of Lawyer Mohamed Ezzeddine in Port Sudan

Mohamed Ezzeddine, a lawyer, was arbitrarily detained in Port Sudan on May 10, 2025, by the Special Action Forces and forcibly disappeared for over a month. During his detention, he endured torture, including electric shocks, beatings, and degrading treatment, in a cramped, overcrowded cell. He was also denied medical care despite suffering from dengue fever and diabetes, risking his life. Eventually, he was transferred to Port Sudan Prison and charged under Articles 50 and 51 of the 1991 Criminal Act, which carry the death penalty.

July 2025- Kadugli, South Kordofan

Authorities detained 16-year-old student Ms. Imtithal Osama in *Kadugli, South Kordofan*, for recording a video that captured citizens' suffering while waiting in long lines to get a bag of maize. As of now, no formal charges have been brought against her.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND THE USE OF UNJUST TRIALS.

July 11, 2025

The Sudanese Anti-Terrorism Court has sentenced the defendant, A.B.Y., to a term of ten years' imprisonment following his conviction on charges of violating Articles 26, 50, 51, and 186 of the 1991 Criminal Code (2020 Amendment). The allegations pertain to providing assistance to rebel factions, destabilizing the regime, inciting conflict, and perpetrating crimes against humanity.

July 17, 2025

The Anti-Terrorism Court sentenced Mr. Nasser Ahmed Ibrahim, Deputy Country Director of the Italian Emergency Medical Services, to life imprisonment (20 years) on charges of collaborating with and supporting the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) during the conflict. The defendant was accused of managing a war-wound hospital in Khartoum and unlawfully extending its jurisdiction, as well as providing support to the RSF notwithstanding security advisories, which resulted in his arrest in April 2024. The case also encompassed allegations of espionage and warmongering.

July 21, 2025

The Shendi Criminal Court in River Nile State sentenced a defendant to death by hanging as a discretionary penalty for aiding the RSF in assaults against the Jelei Refinery north of Khartoum.

Sometime in July 2025

The Omdurman Central Criminal Court adjudicated upon the case of lawyer (M.D.M.), sentencing him to life imprisonment (20 years). The charges included collaboration with the Rapid Support Forces, undermining the constitutional order, and inciting war against the State. The prosecution presented compelling evidence, and the case was subsequently referred to the court for decision, with the defense attorney and prosecutor present. Location: Port Sudan, Red Sea State.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN AUGUST

INTRODUCTION

Sudan experienced a significant increase in severe human rights violations in August 2025, especially in Darfur and conflict zones. These violations included targeting civilians, mass displacements, sexual assaults, worsening healthcare, and the

breakdown of basic services. This report documents the key violations, analyzes their patterns and causes, and offers recommendations for authorities.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS

In recent months, recurring violation patterns have emerged, with both conflicting parties accusing civilians of collaboration. These violations include extrajudicial killings, kidnappings, sexual assaults, attacks on health and vital facilities, deterioration of food and water supplies, and forced displacement. Motivations are political and military, with ethnic reasons tied to community affiliations, aimed at terrorizing and weakening civilian populations.

HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

In August 2025, Sudan experienced a severe decline in health and humanitarian conditions caused by ongoing conflict, disease outbreaks, and a shortage of essential aid. This report highlights the key health and humanitarian incidents and their effects on civilians, especially children, women, and internally displaced persons.

On August 4, 2025, Tawila District in North Darfur reported 143 new cholera cases, raising the total to 3,103, with 278 in isolation and 125 recovered. The Emergency Room stressed the importance of following health protocols and urged humanitarian groups to act swiftly. On the same day, the Golo market in Jebel Marra was shut down after a cholera outbreak. UNICEF warned that over 640,000 children under five are at risk due to the ongoing conflict and the disease spread across North Darfur, Zamzam, Abu Shouk camps, as well as South and Central Darfur.

By August 5, 2025, the World Food Program warned about the risk of starvation for El Fasher residents, where around 250,000 people have been under a complete siege for over a year without access to land-based humanitarian aid. Three days later, Yale University's Humanitarian Research Laboratory reported 378 new graves in civilian areas and 349 in military sites in El Fasher and Abu Shouk camp, amid an ongoing siege and severe food shortages that have caused community kitchens and emergency rooms to close.

On August 18, 2025, the Norwegian Refugee Council reported the harsh conditions faced by over 560,000 displaced individuals who have arrived in Tawila since the conflict began. The majority reside in overcrowded camps and makeshift shelters, with 98% of families struggling to meet basic needs because of scarce resources and limited employment options. There are critical shortages of food, clean water, soap, and sanitation facilities.

On August 24, 2025, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) issued a warning about the humanitarian risks in Sudan, calling the war the most dangerous worldwide for humanitarian workers. Since April 2023, 120 workers have been killed, over 12 million people have been internally displaced, and 3 million have fled to neighboring countries. Luca Renda, the Humanitarian Coordinator, stressed the urgency of international support for funding and civilian protection. On the same day, the Sudan Doctors Network reported the deaths of 46

individuals, mostly women and children, from malnutrition in South Kordofan. It also highlighted that more than 18,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women urgently need food aid and called for the establishment of safe humanitarian corridors.

On August 21, 2025, a convoy of 16 World Food Program trucks was attacked in Mellit, North Darfur. Three trucks were burned, and others sustained extensive damage. Fortunately, all humanitarian personnel escaped unharmed.

Also in August, El Fasher city recorded at least seven deaths of children and adults each week due to starvation and the consumption of ambaze (peanut residues used for animal feed), which caused diarrhea.

Names of some individuals affected by the diarrhea:

1. Hajja Mariam Tandal Suleiman, male
2. Hajja Saliha Suleiman Bedi, female
3. Um Amani Fath al-Rahman, female
4. Sabir Salim Mustafa (child) Male
5. Saeed Salim Mustafa (child) Male
6. Sabry Salim Mustafa (child) Male

Eighty percent of water sources in Abu Shouk camp are non-operational, leading to the displacement of around 500 residents to El Fasher and North Darfur due to attacks and mobility issues. The health situation has deteriorated further with the spread of cholera, famine, and limited humanitarian access. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has suspended activities at Zalingei Hospital in Central Darfur following an armed attack that resulted in one death and five injuries, including staff from the Ministry of Health. Additionally, field hospitals are experiencing critical shortages of supplies, resulting in numerous deaths among women and children.

The Sudan Doctors Network team reported 46 deaths, mostly women and children, from malnutrition in July and August. Over 18,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women urgently need extra nutrition, highlighting the dire humanitarian crisis in Kadugli and Dilling.

Recently, the country experienced a severe outbreak of dengue fever and malaria over a large area, especially in Khartoum and Gezira states. This has led to many civilian deaths, caused by extensive mosquito breeding due to waste buildup and contaminated drinking water. White Nile State's health system has become overwhelmed, with a collapse in healthcare services and shortages of essential medicines. By August 2025, the health and humanitarian crisis worsened significantly. In Ad Duwaim, the absence of treatment at the dialysis center and irregular sessions resulted in about ten deaths. Hospitals across different regions face extreme overcrowding and medicine shortages, forcing some patients to seek care elsewhere. Rainwater pooling and poor drainage have mixed with drinking water, aiding mosquito breeding and disease spread. Kidney failure cases have risen due to water contamination, and displaced people in shelters are suffering dire conditions after rains washed away their tents, with inadequate government and humanitarian support.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

August 1, 2025, Al-Thawra neighborhood, Nyala, South Darfur

The Sudan Doctors Network reported that a Rapid Support Forces unit killed a woman and abducted five young men from the neighborhood, taking them to an unknown location.

August 2, 2025, El Fasher and Tawila, North Darfur.

The Sudan Doctors Network reported that the Rapid Support Forces attacked a displaced family consisting of nine women and seven children, resulting in the deaths of a woman and a child as they tried to escape from El Fasher.

August 8, 2028

Mr. Khaled Al-Zubair, a co-founder of the Omdurman South Emergency Room, died after being tortured during detention at a Military Intelligence center.

August 11, 2025, Adeela city, East Darfur, Sudan.

Eyewitnesses stated that a Rapid Support Forces soldier shot six rounds from a Kalashnikov at a detainee inside Adeela police station, killing him instantly. The victim was a restaurant owner, and the shooting followed a prior altercation with him. He was arrested and guarded before the armed perpetrator returned and killed him. This incident is among many recurring killings and looting in East Darfur, highlighting concerns about the judicial system's ability to protect civilians amidst the ongoing security chaos.

August 11, 2025, Abu Shouk IDP Camp, El Fasher

Mr. Issam Mohamed Abkar Abdullah, director of the Abu Hussam Organization for Development and Peace, was killed by RSF while en route to gather supplies for the Abu Hussam Tekiya after a report about the camp.

The Rapid Support Forces persist in targeting civilians, resulting in dozens of casualties. On August 11, 2025, a mortar shell struck Mr. Babiker Ahmed's family's house, killing everyone inside as well as neighbors, and injuring several others in Block 16, Plot 1.

Those who died are:

1. Aisha Ibrahim, female
2. Aisha Yousef Al-Tahir, female
3. Salah Babiker Ahmed, Male
4. Ahmed Babiker Ahmed, Male
5. Nadi Babiker Ahmed, female

The wounded are:

1. Nahla Babiker, female
2. Abdel Majid Babiker Ahmed, male
3. Hani Mohamed Khater, male
4. Hisham Mohamed Khater, male

August 10, 2025, Al-sawra neighborhood, Industrial Zone, Al-Nahud, West Kordofan

The Dar Hamar Emergency Room reported that five citizens were hanged by RSF after passing by industrial sites in Al-Nahud. They were accused of providing information and coordinating with the Sudanese army.

August 10, 2025, Markaz village, West Bara locality, North Kordofan.

The National Umma Party condemned the Rapid Support Forces' attack, which caused 16 deaths, injured over 30 people, and forced the displacement of more than 15 villages. The assault targeted innocent civilians.

August 24, 2025, Abu Ruf neighborhood, Omdurman, west of Khartoum.

Mr. Hassan Ahmed Hassan, a grocery store owner, was killed during an attempted armed robbery when gunmen tried to steal from him. Hassan defended himself and his property. This incident highlights the ongoing daily occurrences of armed robberies in the city.

August 18, 2025, El Obeid, North Kordofan, and Kornoi, North Darfur.

Mr. El Tijani Adam Subi, the chief prosecutor of North Kordofan State, was killed in his home by an unidentified armed group. Security tensions flared in El Obeid after a military force was deployed to investigate prior to his burial. Two days afterward, an armed group abducted his father in the Kornoy area of North Darfur.

INDISCRIMINATE SHELLING

August, 01 2025, Al-Dabkar Village in Abu Zabad city

Sudanese armed forces conducted a drone strike on Al-Dabkar village, located 30 kilometers east of Abu Zabad, resulting in the deaths of several Hawazma tribe members.

Names of some of the casualties;

1. Kulthoum Al-Siddiq Ali, female
2. Hadeel Zamam, female
3. Siddiq Taha Siddiq Ali (child) Male
4. Samar Abdel-Samee Al-Siddiq (child) Female
5. Hanan Taha Ali Daba, female

6. Samah Abdel-Samee Al-Siddiq (child) female
7. Fatima Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq, female
8. Zahraa Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq, female
9. Kalthoum Abdel-Rahman Al-Siddiq, female

August 13, 2025, Kadugli city, capital of South Kordofan, Sudan.

Kadugli experienced over an hour of artillery shelling from the east, targeting the Al-Masany and Hajar Balila neighborhoods and an army headquarters. This attack caused human casualties and material damage. Eleven shells hit populated areas, sparking panic among residents amid critical shortages of basic services, food, water, and electricity, with concerns about a possible humanitarian crisis.

August 13, 2025, Tambool city, southeast of Khartoum, Gezira State.

During the official celebration of the Sudanese Armed Forces' 71st anniversary, Tambool was targeted by drone attacks, which prompted intense anti-aircraft fire and caused panic among hundreds of attendees, with some casualties.

August 13, 2025, Al-Da'ein city, East Darfur, Sudan.

Sudanese warplanes executed an airstrike on the Ministry of Urban Planning buildings in southern Al-Da'ein, injuring one person, causing partial damage to the structures, and inciting panic among residents.

August 13, 2025, El-Fasher city

An airstrike occurred in El-Fsher, killing at least 40 civilians and injuring 19 others with varying degrees of injuries.

August 14, 2025, Umm Battikh village, northeast of El Fasher, El Kuma locality, North Darfur.

A drone targeted two trucks in a commercial convoy moving from El Dabba to Darfur, resulting in two deaths, injuries to others, and total destruction of both trucks, leading to substantial material loss. Residents reported the attack as abrupt and intense.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

El-Fasher, North Darfur

A group of six-armed Rapid Support Forces members along a road between El Fasher city and Garni village assaulted three girls aged 12 to 18, with one succumbing instantly to a stab wound.

State Hospital and Rehabilitation Center in Gadaref city

This month, health centers documented seven rape cases, five of which involved children. Additionally, the Unit for Combating Violence Against Women reported a notable rise in gender-based violence cases, though they did not release specific numbers.

ARBITRARY ARREST AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

August 2, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur.

The Darfur Human Rights Observatory reported that women detained in Rapid Support Forces (RSF) detention centers are subjected to physical and psychological abuse. It has called for urgent international intervention to investigate these abuses and ensure accountability for the perpetrators.

August 23 and 24, 2025, Abu Shouk IDP Camp, El Fasher

Six displaced women and their children were abducted and disappeared by the RSF. The victims are;

1. Halima Adam, female
2. Heba Mohammedin, female
3. Zainab Suleiman Abdullah, female
4. Fatima Mohamed Hajar (with a child), female
5. Nader Baha El Din Ahmed (child), female
6. Jamila Ahmed Ali (with a child), female

By August 26, 2025, the number of women and children who disappeared in August totaled 40 within just three days.

Omda S. F. confirmed that over 50 displaced individuals remain detained in RSF prisons east of El Fasher.

August 25, 2025, Port Sudan city, Red Sea State

National Security and Intelligence detained Mr. Barir al-Tom, a prominent figure in the local emergency room known for his efforts to assist displaced persons since the start of the war. The Resistance Committees view his ongoing detention as a violation of the rights of humanitarian volunteers.

El Geneina, West Darfur

Multiple instances of enforced disappearances, including aid workers.

August 2, 2025, Sawakin Neighborhood, Gedaref city

Authorities detained an activist in the Suakin neighborhood and questioned him about community activities related to the neighborhood's hospice and sources of support. They also summoned another activist from a cultural forum along with several

individuals involved in a project focused on peace and development issues, interrogating them about their civic activism.

Authorities are still holding a journalist for the third month after he published an article highlighting concerns about potential corruption within a government agency in the state. This ongoing detention raises important questions about press freedom and transparency.

USE OF UNFAIR TRIALS

August 1, 2025, Omdurman, Sudan.

The Omdurman Criminal Court sentenced Mr. Mohamed Deng, a member of the National Umma Party, to death under the "Alien Faces" law, which the party regards as unconstitutional and inhumane. The party characterized the trial as politicized and lacking transparency, with allegations of torture and coercion during evidence collection. This sentence forms part of a broader crackdown on political opponents amidst rising political and security tensions in Sudan.

August 4, 2025, Shendi city, Sudan.

The General Criminal Court in Shendi convicted the defendants of capital punishment by hanging due to their involvement with the Rapid Support Forces in hostilities against the state and theft during the conflict at the Khartoum Oil Refinery.

August 11, 2025, Northern State, Sudan.

The Court of Appeal reversed the death sentence imposed on Mr. Osama Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed, a student from Abu Karinka, East Darfur, who was accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces. The sentence was commuted to a term of twenty years' imprisonment.

August 12, 2025, Merowe City General Criminal Court in North Sudan

The Merowe Court adjudicated a male individual, found guilty of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces, to a prison term of ten years on the charges of inciting war against the state and subverting the constitutional order.

August 25, 2025, El Obeid city, North Kordofan State.

The El Obeid Criminal Court imposed a life sentence upon two individuals affiliated with the Sudanese Armed Forces, namely a sergeant in the Armored Corps and a sergeant major in the Engineering Corps, following their conviction for the sexual assault of a female citizen on April 3.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

INTRODUCTION:

This report examines the humanitarian and health conditions in Sudan during September 2025, with particular emphasis on severe violations against civilians. It details the consequences of ongoing conflict, the healthcare system's collapse, and the proliferation of epidemics, encompassing both direct and indirect assaults on civilians and their property. The report utilizes testimonies from field monitors, witnesses, and documented sources from UN agencies and both international and national organizations, complemented by official local data, media reports, and health statistics, to present an accurate and comprehensive depiction of the current situation.

PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS

The report highlights that violations are frequently driven by ethnic, racial, and political motives, targeting communities based on ethnicity or political loyalties. Civilians are also targeted to weaken resistance or seize strategic locations. These patterns are evident in recurring incidents of killings, arbitrary arrests, forced recruitment, and the employment of sexual violence as a method of intimidation.

UPDATE ON THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Amid ongoing conflict, the UN and global reports repeatedly highlight Sudan's worsening humanitarian crisis. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported 3,384 civilian deaths in early 2025, including 990 outside active fighting, along with 201 cases of sexual violence predominantly linked to the Rapid Support Forces. The UN also cautioned about the increasing ethnic dimensions of the conflict, which endanger stability and social unity.

The Rapid Support Forces' siege of El Fasher has worsened the humanitarian crisis, leading to the spread of famine and cholera. International officials have urged an end to these crimes and steps to protect civilians and their property. On September 22, 2025, OCHA reported that 30.4 million people are desperately in need of aid, but only 21 million can be supported with a \$4.2 billion budget, of which just 24.6% is funded. As a result, aid organizations have had to cut support to 18 million people, which requires \$3 billion.

The United Nations also pointed out instances of violence and coercion used for intimidation, the recruitment of child soldiers, and violations against civilians in Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum. It warned of a humanitarian disaster if the international community does not step in to protect civilians and facilitate aid delivery.

OVERVIEW OF THE HEALTH SECTOR SITUATION

Since the war began, Sudan's health system has largely collapsed, facing widespread diseases, epidemics, and high civilian mortality. A critical shortage of medicines and medical services has further strained hospitals, which are already operating near their breaking point.

In Gezira State, there were 688 dengue fever cases with 127 deaths, and 1,467 malaria cases resulting in 231 deaths. Additionally, Khartoum, Omdurman, and Bahri reported 456 chikungunya fever cases, resulting in 101 deaths. As a response, authorities decided to suspend schools for 15 days starting September 21, 2025.

In South Kordofan, about 350,000 people are affected by malnutrition, including children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses. The region has reported over 5,000 cholera cases, 829 dengue cases, and other illnesses like typhoid and malaria. Additionally, childhood diseases have increased due to the halt of vaccination campaigns, causing more than 3,000 newborn deaths and a higher mortality rate among pregnant and lactating women.

In Darfur, cholera cases exceeded 13,149, leading to 554 fatalities. Khartoum documented 14,012 instances of dengue fever and four associated deaths, with the majority of infections occurring in Karari (7,245 cases), Jebel Awliya (1,702 cases), Omdurman (1,676 cases), East Nile (1,241 cases), Bahri (1,019 cases), and Khartoum (809 cases).

Targeting health workers worsened the crisis, resulting in 30 deaths, eight injuries, and 11 executions in North Darfur. This situation was further aggravated by the looting of medical equipment and the denial of essential services to civilians.

The Federal Ministry of Health reported 2,065 dengue fever cases across five states, with Khartoum recording the highest at 1,500. The other cases were spread among Al-Jazirah, White Nile, Kassala, and Blue Nile. The Emergency Operations Center documented 1,194 cholera cases in 13 states, mostly affecting South Kordofan, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Central Darfur. Additionally, 44 suspected hepatitis cases were reported in Al-Jazeera. Between September 17 and 21, flooding impacted 1,025 families in three states.

The Ministry of Health in Khartoum conducted 980 fogging operations and 10 airstrikes, reducing dengue fever carriers by 90%. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) documented 563 cholera cases at Al-Ban Jadid Hospital from August 24 to September 13, and its mobile clinics provided treatment for 664 confirmed or suspected cases.

The General Coordination of Displaced Persons Camps reported 173 new cholera cases in Darfur, including 7 deaths, raising the total to 13,056 cases and 551 fatalities. In North Darfur, specifically east of Jebel Marra, Soni, and Jawa, 19 cases were recorded, with 5 resulting in death. Recently, 13 new cases and 4 deaths were identified in Kafut, El Fasher locality. This has prompted urgent intervention by humanitarian organizations to deliver medicines and intravenous solutions, deploy rapid response teams, and address concerns about a potential humanitarian disaster if the situation persists.

The Wad Sharifi camp for Eritrean refugees in Kassala's rural area experienced a swift cholera outbreak over four days, with 49 cases and four deaths. The camp faces severe healthcare shortages, including limited medicines and IV fluids, and is staffed by only one doctor and four nurses, without an isolation center. Refugees' daily meals are restricted to rice, while the Ministry of Health conceals the situation, claiming the

camp's affiliation with UNHCR. Recently, the Kassala Emergency Room stepped in to try and contain the outbreak.

On August 23, the Rapid Support Forces attacked the Tembasi Center in southern El Fasher. This center is the main hub and warehouse for medicines for the health insurance fund managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It stored large quantities of medicines and intravenous solutions. The attack caused outrage among citizens, who accused the government of monopolizing medicines amidst the blockade and shortages. An audio witness report described the government's monopoly on medicines as being as severe as the Rapid Support Forces' blocking of medicine imports. He mentioned that several deaths occurred due to shortages and condemned the government's actions. The lack of life-saving medicines has led to high mortality rates among children and the elderly from malnutrition. Gauze and blood supplies are also scarce, with all hospitals rendered non-functional.

On August 28, Abu Shouk camp's emergency room reported over 73 child deaths (under five) and 22 elderly deaths from starvation and disease. Deteriorating humanitarian conditions have forced displaced residents to leave the camp for shelters and gatherings within the Abu Shouk neighborhood of El Fasher. The city faces a near-total lack of basic services, especially water and food, as charity kitchens have closed due to funding shortages. Providing a single meal for around 20 families costs about 7 million Sudanese pounds. The Chamber warned of a potential health and environmental crisis caused by the spread of corpses and difficulties in burying them, along with the suffering of children and the elderly from malnutrition and collapsing health services. They called on international organizations to open safe corridors to evacuate civilians and provide urgent support.

MASS GRAVES

On August 31, 2025, satellite images revealed an increase in mass graves in El Fasher, North Darfur, a city that has endured a brutal siege for over 500 days. The city faces critical shortages of food and essential services, with prices of basic goods reaching unprecedented levels, forcing some families to resort to animal feed for survival. The ongoing siege has caused widespread hunger and fatalities, while communication lines remain severed, worsening the already dire humanitarian situation.

MINES AND WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

August 30, 2025 – A Landmine explosion occurred west of Abu Karinka in East Darfur.

A landmine went off while three civilians were walking through a livestock pasture near the city. The explosion killed a young woman and injured a man and another young woman. This incident highlights the ongoing danger posed by leftover war remnants, such as mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), in the region, compounded by a lack of awareness campaigns and preventive actions. The injured were taken to Abu Karinka Rural Hospital for treatment, as their conditions need careful monitoring.

September 2, 2025 – Security violence escalates across Khartoum, Omdurman, and East Nile.

Neighborhoods in Khartoum, Omdurman, and East Nile experienced an increase in security breaches, including looting, home and shop thefts, and the mugging of passersby for phones and money at gunpoint. Noteworthy incidents involved the killing of Hassan Ahmed Hassan in Abu Ruf, Omdurman, while he was defending himself and his property, and a documented robbery of a teacher in Karari by three armed young men on a motorcycle, linked to the local trend called "9 Tall." These crimes deepen civilian suffering and threaten community security during the ongoing conflict.

On September 20, 2025, in Kosti City, Kadugli District, a 9-year-old boy was killed by a stray bullet during clashes of unknown origin.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING AND STRIKES

August 30, 2025 – Nyala, Al-Wadi District, South Darfur

On the morning of August 30, 2025, Sudanese Armed Forces warplanes conducted an airstrike on Yashfin Hospital in Nyala's Al-Wadi District, just days after attacking the Al-Moallem Hotel in the same area. The hospital was crowded with patients of all ages, including children, women, the elderly, and their companions. The strike also hit civilians on the main street, leading to many casualties and injuries.

August 30, 2025 – Hilla Awlad Al-Sharif, North Kordofan

The village of Hilla Awlad Al-Sharif in the Andaraba area along the export road in North Kordofan State was targeted by a drone from the Rapid Support Forces. The attack resulted in the deaths of six civilians from the same family, including two girls, and injured six other villagers to varying extents.

About a week later, in a separate incident, a projectile hit a Sudanese Red Crescent team's site during their humanitarian work in the area, injuring several members and destroying two vehicles with the organization's logo.

The bombing has been part of a series of airstrikes directed at civilian areas and service facilities in North Kordofan recently.

Names of those who were killed:

1. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Sharif
2. Hassan Mohammed Al-Sharif
3. Asia Abdullah Al-Sharif
4. Malak Al-Jili Al-Sharif (girl)
5. Nujoud Al-Jili Al-Sharif (girl)
6. Hamid Saleh Aid

Those who sustained injuries:

1. Osman Mohammed Al-Sharif
2. Al-Mahi Ali Khidr
3. Zainab Mohammed Saad
4. Ilham Hassan Mohammed
5. Abdullah Al-Sharif
6. Mustafa Hassan Abdullah

August 31, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched a violent bombardment on El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, resulting in seven deaths and 71 injuries. This attack took place during a prolonged siege of over a year, with ongoing clashes between the Sudanese army and the RSF worsening the already critical humanitarian crisis. The UN has warned of a looming catastrophe.

September 3, 2025 – Mellit, North Darfur

Sudanese Armed Forces warplanes launched a drone strike on Mellit market, causing several casualties and injuries. Eighteen street vendors were killed, and the total number of injured remains unknown. The attack also severely damaged the market's infrastructure.

September 3, 2025 – Kutum City, northwest of El Fasher

Two drone strikes targeted the Kutum market, causing multiple casualties and injuries, as well as substantial damage to facilities and infrastructure.

September 9, 2025, Khartoum, Omdurman

The Al-Markhiyat area, along with parts of Omdurman and Khartoum, experienced drone strikes by the Rapid Support Forces. These strikes damaged electrical transformers, leading to widespread power outages, with explosions reported in the southern part of the capital and at warehouses in Kalakla. The Sudanese Founding Alliance stated that the attacks focused on military and logistical targets and did not harm civilians.

September 12, 2025 – Abu Shouk Camp for Internally Displaced Persons – More than 50 Shelling Attacks

A report from Yale University indicated that the camp experienced over 50 shelling attacks from August 30 to September 10. These included 22 direct hits on the Naivasha market, and around 240 new graves were found within six weeks. The report also highlighted the increased barricades around El Fasher, arbitrary arrests, summary executions, kidnappings of women and girls, rising food and water prices, and the damage to military, university, religious facilities, and a water purification plant.

September 12, 2025 - Bara City, North Kordofan

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that three individuals were killed and 14 others injured during shelling exchanges between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces in Bara City.

September 14, 2025 - White Nile State (Rabak, Kosti, and Kenana Airport

Rapid Support Forces drones attacked key facilities such as the Umm Dabaker Power Station in Rabak, river fuel depots in Kosti, and Kenana Airport, disrupting essential electricity, transportation, and fuel services for civilians.

Friday, September 19 – Targeting of mosques in the First-Class neighborhood of El Fasher, North Darfur

A drone attack in the First-Class neighborhood of El Fasher resulted in the deaths of 48 people during dawn prayers in mosques.

List of the dead:

1. Sharif Adam Tahir (Male)
2. Adam Wad Al-Sheik (Male), Head of the Native Administration at Abu Shouk Camp for the Displaced
3. Omar Ishaq Salk, Doctor (Male)
4. Habib Ibrahim Abdel Rahman, Teacher (Male)
5. Ahmed Adam Ali Hassan, Secretary of the Central Darfur State Government (Male)
6. Muawia Hassan Ali Saeed, Registrar of the Faculty of Medicine, University of El Fasher (Male)
7. Malik Adam Ibrahim Ahmed (Male)
8. Hudhayfa Adam Ibrahim (Male)
9. Hamouda Kadak, Former Hilal El Fasher player, resident of Al-Jeel neighborhood, (Male)
10. Ishaq Ibrahim Juma, (Male)
11. Mohamed Juma Suleiman, (Male)
12. Mohamed Zakaria, (male), Director of MASHAD International, El Fasher Office
13. Hussein Al-Nour Adam Mohamed, (Male)
14. Sami aka Wad Al-Nil, (Male)
15. Omda Al-Hajj Kasham Ali Nil, (Male)
16. Abdel Rahman Abdullah Wadi, (Male)
17. Al-Faki Shin, (Male)
18. Al-Amin Jarn, (Male)
19. Anas Siddiq Al-Tom, (Male)
20. Ibrahim Dafallah Musa, Mayor of Dar Beri (Male)
21. Sharif Shamin Hamdan, (Male)
22. Musa Al-Doma, (Male)
23. Ismail Fadil, (Male)
24. Abdullah Ibrahim, (Male)
25. Mohammed Al-Hafiz Hassan, Employee at the Environmental Sanitation Department, El Fasher Locality, (Male)
26. Adam Ibrahim Ahmed, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of El Fasher, Imam of the Mosque, (Male)

27. Hassan Al-Rashid, Medical Assistant, (Male)
28. Abdul Majeed Saleh Suleiman Tor, (Male)
29. Mohamed Tahir Issa, (Male)
30. Jalal Ibrahim Nimir Attia, (Male)
31. Badr Mohamed, (Male child)
32. Yahya Muezzin, (Male)
33. Al-Toum Yahya, (Male)
34. Ahmed Adam Issa aka Abdush, (Male)
35. Abdel Rahman Haroun, (Male)
36. Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, (Male)
37. Mohamed Al-Day, (Male)
38. Suleiman Adam Ahmed, (Male)
39. Asaad Mohamed Abdo, (Male)
40. Mohamed Abdel Jabbar, (Male)
41. Khamis Zakaria Abdullah, Employee at Zain Telecommunications Company, (Male)
42. Osman Abdullah Al-Nour, (Male)
43. Hafez Mohamed Ibrahim aka Wad Qard, (Male)
44. Adam Aldaw, (Male)
45. Adam Yahya Shawa, (Male)
46. Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim, (Male)
47. Ahmed Ibrahim Abu Tawilah, a Car Dealer, (Male)

September 20, 2025 - El Fasher, capital of North Darfur State

Mohamedai Khater, the Secretary of the North Darfur State Government, and his wife were killed when a drone struck his house in El Fasher.

September 11, 2025 – Abu Shouk neighborhood, El Fasher city

The Rapid Support Forces' march targeted an entire family, resulting in the deaths of several victims, including the head of the field committee for the "Allah Yabrady" initiative.

Names of victims:

1. Ibrahim Ahmed Daif Allah (Male)
2. Mohammed Siddiq Daif Allah (Male)
3. Abdel Nasser Suleiman (Male)
4. Mubarak Hassan (Male)
5. Abu Bakr Adam Youssef (Male)
6. Abu Bakr Suleiman (Male)
7. Abu Bakr Abdul Jabbar (Male)

September 23, 2025 – El Fasher city, local market near Abu Qurun School in the Al-Sahafa neighborhood

A march by the Rapid Support Forces targeted the local market, resulting in 27 civilian deaths and several injuries.

September 2025 – El Fasher city, North Darfur

During September, Rapid Support Forces' repeated indiscriminate shelling of markets and residential areas caused the deaths of approximately 450 to 600 civilians, most of whom were not officially recorded.

September 2025 – Al-Nusrat, Abu Shouk, and Al-Halla neighborhoods, El Fasher, North Darfur

The El Fasher Resistance Committees reported numerous civilian deaths, mainly women and the elderly, in the neighborhoods of Al-Nasrat, Abu Shouk, and Al-Halla. This prompted residents to escape to the northern and western areas seeking safety and shelter. The committees also confirmed that most of the takayas are no longer operational, with only those in Takarir, Al-Rub' Al-Awal, and Al-Ziyadiya still functioning.

Doctors in El Fasher also reported a total lack of shrouds, leading residents to use plastic bags to wrap the deceased, according to two doctors at the Saudi Hospital.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS:

September 6, 2025 – El Fasher-Tawila Road

An insider from Zamzam camp reported that 15 civilians were killed by the Rapid Support Forces and their allies, highlighting a rising pattern of crimes along the road between El Fasher and Tawila, with many bodies still unburied. The source also described the use of civilians by the Rapid Support Forces in brutal acts, such as extracting blood from healthy young men.

September 16, 2025 – El Fasher

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that the Rapid Support Forces killed 18 people during their raid into El Fasher neighborhoods, while kidnapping 14 others, including three girls, to an unknown location. The network warned that killings and abductions are ongoing, highlighting the worsening humanitarian crisis, the breakdown of services, and continued shelling and drone strikes.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES:

September 3, 2025 – Nyala, South Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces' military police conducted a series of arrests and searched mobile phones following an airstrike that targeted Hamdtu Hall for Events on Congo Street, the Al-Sahini Martyr Square Theater in the center of Nyala Stadium, and Nyala Teaching Hospital, leading to several civilian and military casualties.

September 4, 2025 – Al-Jazeera State – Massive Arrests

The security cell detained over 5,000 civilians on charges of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.

September 15, 2025 – Merowe, Northern Sudan

The Intelligence Service of the Sudanese Armed Forces' 19th Division detained two citizens in Merowe despite a court ruling that cleared them of espionage and collaboration charges with the Rapid Support Forces. Musab Abdel Rahim was re-arrested immediately after being released, and Mohamed Al-Haj Asaker was forcibly taken by the same force.

September 17, 2025 – El Fasher, Awlad al-Reef neighborhood

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) detained Issam Mohamed Haroun Jarad, who is the director of radio and television in North Darfur State, during an assault on the Awlad al-Reef neighborhood. His current location is still unknown.

September 24, 2025 – Manawashi town, north of Nyala, South Darfur State

An RSF force detained three young men: two IDPs living in nearby camps and one from the Kurmji area east of Manawashi. These arrests followed RSF intelligence accusations of collaboration with the Sudanese Armed Forces, which had been made eight days before the arrest.

Names of those arrested;

1. Hamad Adam Ali (Male)
2. Lieutenant Al-Zubair Bakhit
3. Abdala Ali (Male)

September 2025, Aboud village, Ibri

Citizen Al-Badri Ahmed Osman was detained after sending official letters to authorities about the crisis caused by the International Mining Company exploiting the village's sole water source. The arrest was peaceful and lawful. The Hexagon youth view this as an infringement on citizens' right to free expression and to demand rights. They call for Badri's immediate release, stressing that persecuting him threatens all free voices in the village.

Sometime in September 2025 – El Fasher-Malit Road

Over eight families were detained after departing from El Fasher to Mellit. Issa reported that his family of six was among those arrested, and the Rapid Support Forces reached out to demand 12 billion Sudanese pounds—2 billion per person—within one week. The amount would double if the deadline was missed. Issa stated he couldn't pay, and the contact with the abductors was severed, leaving his family's fate uncertain.

Sometime in September 2025 – Mellit-El Fasher Road

One survivor reported that a Rapid Support Forces unit took 10 women and girls from the road in one of their vehicles and transported them to an unknown location. She survived because she was disabled and had a broken hand and leg.

Sometime in September 2025 – El Geneina City

The Rapid Support Forces conducted a major arrest operation in El Geneina, detaining journalist and media professional Rashid Mohamed Haroun Jarad, who was subsequently moved to Digiris Prison in South Darfur. A relative confirmed that a Rapid Support Forces unit detained him at the Ardeiba market in the city center before being deported to Nyala.

September 18, 2025 - Gedaref - Qala' al-Nahl Locality

Ahmed Ibrahim, 18, from Qala' al-Nahl Locality, was detained on allegations of working with the Rapid Support Forces. During his detention, he was tortured, which led to him losing his hearing. He was eventually released after being held without official charges for some time.

VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN:

September 6, 2025

The Preparatory Committee of the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate reported that 135 women who experienced rape have committed suicide since the war began in April 2023, in conflict-affected areas.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reports that its teams delivered primary healthcare to over 600 victims and survivors of sexual violence from April to August 2025, during a period of increasing violations against civilians. The majority of these victims were women and children.

The Child Welfare Council told Al Jazeera that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) had forced 475 girls into marriage, which is a clear breach of children's rights and legal safeguards.

West Darfur, El Geneina

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that the RSF recruited fighters and children from the Eringa community in West Darfur, coercing local sheikhs to present community members for recruitment under threat of punishment. Sources verified that around 300 children, mostly under 16, underwent military training at a camp set up by the forces in El Geneina.

Over 70 children were also recruited for camps and investigations in White Nile State.

The Commission recorded evidence of systematic gang rapes of women and girls by Rapid Support Forces fighters during the attack on Zamzam camp. One case involved

12 fighters raping five women in front of their children, with some children later becoming pregnant due to these assaults.

The Rapid Support Forces compelled detained women to perform sexual acts for fighters in exchange for food or the release of their relatives. The report also recorded incidents of rape by army personnel, including the assault of four women in a village in Shikan locality after residents were accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.

UNFAIR TRIALS

On September 7, 2025, the Kassala Criminal Court sentenced a foreign national, A. A. A. A., to death by hanging for his participation with the Rapid Support Forces in military operations against the state in El Obeid and Kamlin.

On September 10, 2025, Merowe Court in Northern State sentenced political activist Moatasem Mohieddin to 11 years in prison for insulting the Sudanese Armed Forces and collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces. After the war outbreak, Moatasem fled to his village, Habrab El Mahas, where he taught children. In January 2025, armed forces detained him at an unknown location, and he was later found to be held by military intelligence. His sentence was issued despite the fact that he was just expressing his opposition to the war and criticizing the current situation.

On September 24, 2025, in Al-Barqi, Northern State, the Argo General Criminal Court sentenced the defendant (A. H. A.) to life imprisonment for collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces to incite war against the state.

In September 2025, the General Court in Omdurman and Wad Madani sentenced two defendants to death after judicial procedures, including hearings for both the prosecution and defense, concluded. The defendants were accused of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces in these cities.

In September 2025, the Gold Criminal Court of Northern State pronounced 15-year imprisonment sentences for two defendants following their conviction for collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.

On September 27, 2025, in Shendi, River Nile State, the Shendi Court handed down a death sentence to one defendant after convicting him of aiding the Rapid Support Forces in their attacks on state institutions. This verdict is part of a series of trials linked to the ongoing conflict in the country, raising concerns about the absence of fair trial guarantees and the use of politically motivated charges.

CONCLUSION:

The testimonies reveal that civilians in Sudan are living in a tragic situation due to the accumulation of health, humanitarian, and political crises. Ongoing violations, coupled with the weakness of basic services and the spread of disease, exacerbate the fragility of civil society and threaten long-term security and stability. The lack of

accountability for violations entrenches an environment of impunity, further exacerbating humanitarian violations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. We urge the conflicting parties to cease hostilities, establish secure passages for civilians, and facilitate access for humanitarian assistance.
2. We also appeal to international humanitarian organizations and rapid health response units to provide support to hospitals, health centers, and vaccination campaigns.
3. We urge the Sudanese authorities to address the root causes of the conflict, including ethnic and political tensions, and to encourage dialogue and reconciliation.
4. Restrictions on movement and communication should be lifted, support should be given to displaced persons and the most affected groups, and economic policies that worsen citizens' suffering must be reconsidered. Achieving stability requires strong political will that upholds human rights and prioritizes people's lives.