

**AFRICAN CENTRE
FOR JUSTICE AND
PEACE
STUDIES**



**ACJPS NEWSLETTER: HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SUDAN,
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2025**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October and November 2025, the humanitarian crisis in Sudan deteriorated significantly due to the ongoing armed conflicts in Darfur and Kordofan, which have had ripple effects across other regions. The hostilities resulted in the loss of thousands of civilian lives, including approximately 2,000 in El Fasher, and 460 fatalities at the Saudi Maternity Hospital as a consequence of attacks on healthcare facilities. Over 42,500 individuals have been displaced from El Fasher, Bara, and neighboring areas, amid shortages of food, water, and healthcare services. Rates of acute malnutrition are increasing sharply among both children and adults, while poverty and food insecurity remain widespread.

Conflict zones have seen widespread violations such as extrajudicial killings, drone strikes, sexual violence, child abductions, and arbitrary arrests of medical personnel, journalists, and activists. These acts have caused disease outbreaks, partial infrastructure collapse, and heightened community vulnerability, emphasizing the urgent need for intervention to protect civilians and guarantee humanitarian access.

INTRODUCTION

Since April 2023, armed conflict in Sudan has worsened, especially in October and November 2025, causing a severe humanitarian crisis. Civilians have suffered widespread infrastructure destruction, increasing poverty, hunger, and food insecurity. Millions have been affected, resulting in mass displacements and severe shortages of food, water, healthcare, and education. Reports also cite violent acts against women

and children and arbitrary arrests, which have worsened the emergency. Immediate action is needed to relieve suffering and provide basic protection to those affected.

METHODOLOGY

Information for this report was gathered primarily from direct field sources, including testimonies from volunteers and witnesses in conflict zones, as well as follow-up on human rights reports. The data shows that civilians have been subjected to systematic violations, often based on ethnic and political affiliations. These violations include extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, looting, and the targeting of vital facilities such as hospitals and schools. The blockade imposed on some areas also contributed to preventing the delivery of humanitarian aid and food, highlighting the selective and systematic nature of these violations.

UPDATE ON THE HEALTH AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION.

In October and November 2025, the situation in Sudan worsened considerably, with violence spreading over vast regions and access to necessities declining.

Ongoing clashes in Darfur and Kordofan triggered new waves of displacement. At the same time, the security and services crisis impacted various states, exacerbating the suffering of civilians in the absence of tangible solutions.

In El Fasher, North Darfur, approximately 2,000 civilians were killed in the initial hours of the city's capture due to ethnic targeting, home invasions, sexual violence, and the forced burial of some victims alive. Hospitals, medical facilities, and pharmacies were looted, with over 460 people dying at the Saudi Maternity Hospital. Since the beginning of the conflict, the World Health Organization has recorded more than 185 attacks on healthcare facilities, resulting in 1,204 deaths and 416 injuries, including 49 incidents this year alone that have claimed 966 lives.

Over 36,000 people have been displaced from El Fasher to rural areas and towns such as Tawila, Mellit, and Kabkabiya. They face food and water shortages, malnutrition, and serious health issues. UNICEF reported that around 130,000 children are at risk of severe violations, calling for a ceasefire and aid access. In Al-Afad camp, Northern State, support relies mainly on community and local humanitarian efforts, but the ongoing water shortage continues to cause significant hardships for residents.

In Bara, North Kordofan, the number of displaced people has exceeded 4,500, heading towards El Obeid, amid another wave of displacement affecting approximately 2,000 people from neighboring villages, amidst harsh conditions and severe shortages of food, water, and shelter. The Sudanese Doctors Network confirmed that medical facilities are unable to cope with the increasing pressure, calling for urgent intervention to provide basic needs and support the health system.

In Tawila, North Darfur, Doctors Without Borders warned of a worsening malnutrition crisis among displaced people fleeing El Fasher. More than 70% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition, with 35% in critical condition.

Sixty percent of adults also suffer from acute malnutrition, including 37% in critical condition. Malnutrition rates are also high among pregnant and lactating women.

The Minister of Human Resources revealed that the poverty rate has risen from 21% to 71%, with approximately 23 million people living below the poverty line. An additional 25 million people are suffering from acute hunger, including 5 million children and mothers, and 21.2 million are experiencing severe food insecurity. The Minister added that the war has caused many citizens to lose their livelihoods, necessitating the activation of microfinance projects to support local production and facilitate access to financing for families and small businesses.

Farmers in the River Nile and Northern states are also suffering from the destruction of large areas of farmland due to flooding, insufficient funding, and high seed and agricultural input prices, which could negatively impact agricultural production during the winter season.

In the education sector, the Sudanese Teachers' Committee warned of the plight of thousands of retired teachers who have not received their legal entitlements. The committee called for the disbursement of overdue payments, addressing the needs of sick and elderly teachers, and guaranteeing the rights of retirees in accordance with legal regulations. This comes amidst deteriorating economic conditions resulting from the ongoing war, which began in April 2023.

In the health sector, Doctors Without Borders confirmed the continued targeting of health facilities and personnel. This has led to reduced support for some hospitals, thereby compromising the safety of medical teams. The organization also reported the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera and measles, and a severe shortage of medicines and medical supplies. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicated that violations and insecurity have led to a massive wave of displacement, and humanitarian operations are at risk of collapse. Emergency aid has been distributed to nearly 7,500 displaced people, and health and water services have been provided to approximately 60,000 people. The IOM called for a ceasefire and an expansion of the humanitarian response.

In White Nile and Gedaref states, residents face a dire health emergency, with outbreaks of dengue fever and malaria, coupled with a shortage of essential medicines. Some patients have been forced to receive treatment while lying on the ground. Protests in Gedaref have intensified amid the scarcity of medicine and soaring prices. Inadequate basic services, contaminated drinking water, frequent power outages, and deficiencies in education and healthcare worsen the community's suffering. Furthermore, camps for internally displaced persons pose additional risks, especially for women and girls.

From November 15 to 21, 2025, the Sudanese Ministry of Health documented 1,504 dengue fever cases and 42 malaria cases, highlighting increasing health risks amid the severe humanitarian crisis.

The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee condemned the Sudanese government's decision to expel aid officials, deeming it a form of systematic starvation and a violation of international humanitarian law. The committee called for ensuring access

to aid for all those in need. The expulsion order included the World Food Program's country director and operations manager in Sudan, stemming from a dispute with the Sudanese government in Port Sudan. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) confirmed that more than 12 million people have been forced to flee their homes since April 2023, describing the crisis as the world's most significant humanitarian tragedy.

DETAILS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

BURYING THE DEAD BODIES WITHOUT PROTOCOLS

November 7, 2025 – El Fasher and the road connecting it to Tawila, North Darfur

The Popular Resistance reported that the bodies of civilians killed on the road between Tawila and El Fasher were collected and burned in wadi beds.

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) collected hundreds of bodies from the streets and neighborhoods of El Fasher. Some bodies were buried in mass graves, while others were burned completely, in an attempt to conceal evidence of crimes against civilians.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND TARGETING OF CIVILIANS

October 13, 2025 – Ayal Bakhit Market, north of Al-Nuhud, West Kordofan State

Two civilians were killed, and others were injured in an aerial attack using barrel bombs and drones on the market amidst crowded shoppers, causing panic and resulting in casualties and property damage. The attacks were followed by widespread looting attributed to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), targeting personal property and commercial goods.

October 30 – El Fasher, North Darfur

Dr. Abbas Yusuf Adam, Commissioner of the Humanitarian Aid Commission in North Darfur State, was killed in the attack on El Fasher and the accompanying escalation of violence.

October 30, 2025 – Zariba Sheikh Al-Burai, east of Al-Ubayyid, North Kordofan

The RSF carried out a drone attack on the Zariba Sheikh Al-Burai area, destroying four civilian vehicles and injuring five students from a Quranic memorization school, according to local sources. The site is civilian and not military.

October 31, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur

The death of engineer Mohamed El Mekki, a professor at El Fasher University, was announced during the recent events in El Fasher.

October 2025 – Bara, North Kordofan

Several civilians were killed in an attack by the Rapid Support Forces on Bara, including:

1. Abu Al-Ghaith Ismail Adam Hassan- Male
2. Mohamed Amin Adam Hassan- M
3. Emad Al-Mahi Marouf - M
4. Nizar Misbah Mohamed Ibrahim - M
5. Makki Ahmed Makki Ahmed Marouf - M
6. Mohamed Awad Makki (Blih) - M
7. Mohamed Ahmed Ismail Al-Baqir - M
8. Khalid Hamed Bashir (Al-Shaib) - M
9. Mohamed Hammad (Abu Hamid) - M
10. Omar Bashir Suleiman - M
11. Salah Mohamed Ibrahim Abu Aliba - M
12. Mohamed Abdullah Hussein Habib - M
13. Abdel Moneim Al-Tayeb Saleh (Abia) - M
14. Asaad Hussein (Al-Daba) - M
15. Waleed Mohamed Ahmed Abshouk - M
16. Professor Al-Hafiz Ahmed Al-Bashir - M
17. Al-Tahir Al-Hafiz Ahmed Bashir - M
18. Mohamed Ibrahim Bashir (Al-Jawkali) - M
19. Ahmed Al-Sheikh (Adu) - M
20. Mohamed Saleh Al-Sadiq - M
21. Ahmed Saleh Al-Sadiq - M
22. Yusuf Ibrahim Mukhtar - M
23. Taqwa Al-Tayeb Al-Hajin - F
24. Fatima Nour Al-Daim - F
25. Salah Al-Fatih Abdel-Qader - M
26. Amal Ibrahim, wife of Salah Al-Fatih -F
27. Al-Tahir Ahmed Al-Bashir - M
28. Al-Tahir Al-Hafiz Al-Bashir - M
29. Basma Makki Hassan -F
30. Khadim Allah Al-Ahmar-F
31. Abdullah Bakkar Abdullah - M
32. Ismail Abu Al-Rakha - M
33. Muhammad Al-Tahir Karam Al-Din -- M
34. Niyazi Misbah Muhammad Ibrahim - M

November 1, 2025 – Kadugli, South Kordofan

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that 12 people, including children, were killed and others injured when the Rapid Support Forces targeted camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kordofan. This included an IDP center at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) compound in Kadugli, where five children from the same family were killed. The attack also resulted in injuries of varying severity among civilians.

Names of the victims:

1. Hanan Hassan Abdullah Jabara - M

2. Aseel Hassan Abdullah Jabara -F
3. Elaf Hassan Abdullah Jabara -F
4. Fares Hassan Abdullah Jabara M
5. Saeed Hassan Abdullah Jabara - M

November 3, 2025 – Al-Luweib village near El Obeid, North Kordofan

Thirty civilians were killed and 40 more injured when the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) targeted a march in Al-Luweib village near El Obeid, western Sudan.

November 3, 2025 – Children's Hospital, Karnoi locality, North Darfur

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that seven people, including children, were killed and five others were injured when an RSF drone targeted the Children's Hospital. Two of the wounded were children receiving treatment inside the hospital at the time of the attack.

November 6, 2025 – Delleng, South Kordofan

The city of Delleng was subjected to artillery shelling on the morning of November 6. Residential areas were targeted, and one shell landed inside Dilling Teaching Hospital. The attack resulted in the death of six people and injuries to 12 others, as well as partial destruction of the hospital and its facilities.

November 10, 2025 – Um Barmbita area, South Kordofan State

A drone targeted the Um Barmbita area, destroying the Hajir School and injuring many displaced people. The attack occurred amidst intensified military movements by the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement around the cities of Dilling and Kadugli, which are suffering from a suffocating siege and severe shortages of medical and food supplies. These cities are among the most prominent flashpoints in South Kordofan.

November 13, 2025 – Heglig Oil Field, West Kordofan

A drone belonging to the Rapid Support Forces targeted the Heglig oil field, resulting in the death of one of the field's engineers.

November 15, 2025 – Al-Mukhalif area, Al-Jabalain locality, White Nile State

A march targeted an oil refinery, resulting in one death and four injuries, as well as damage to parts of the refinery's facilities. The incident highlights the increasing frequency of attacks on vital infrastructure. Al-Jabalain is approximately 100 kilometers south of Rabak and serves as a key crossing point for South Sudan, via the Joda border crossing.

November 17, 2025 – Al-Halba, White Nile State

Rapid Support Forces (RSF) marches attacked Al-Halba, a town in the northern part of the state, killing several civilians, injuring others, and displacing some residents seeking refuge in safer areas.

Names of the victims:

1. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Ajab - M
2. Mohamed Badr Al-Din - M
3. Musab Al-Shazli - M
4. Al-Siddiq Bakri - M
5. Fadl Al-Jili - M
6. Yusuf Ahmed - M

November 17, 2025 – Manjem Tagru Market, North Darfur

Eleven civilians were killed, and 18 others were injured in a drone strike that targeted the Tagru Mining Market, one of the largest traditional mining sites in North Darfur. The injured were taken to a limited-capacity health center in Ain Basaru, while the Rapid Support Forces imposed administrative fees inside the mine after taking control of the area.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

October 28, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur

Following their takeover of El Fasher, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) directly killed many girls and women, some from the same family.

Some of the names are:

1. Manasek Omar Khalil Osman - F
2. Tanzil Omar Khalil Osman - F
3. Amna Omar Khalil Osman - F
4. Alawiya Omar Khalil Osman - F
5. Hawa Omar Khalil Osman - F
6. Safaa Haroun Ali Wadi - F
7. Inas Haroun Ali Wadi - F
8. Rehab Haroun Ali Wadi - F
9. Hajar Younis Bakhit Jok - F
10. Aisha Younis Bakhit Jok - F
11. Tayba Khater Osman Ali - F
12. Afaf Khater Osman Ali - F
13. Fatima Khater Osman Ali - F
14. Sarah Khater Osman Ali - F
15. Marwa Khater Osman Ali - F
16. Tanzil Khater Osman Ali - F
17. Najwa Bakhit Ibrahim Haqqar - F
18. Tayseer Bakhit Ibrahim Haqqar - F
19. Munira Haroun Younis - F
20. Amira Haroun Younis - F

21. Zahraa Haroun Younis - F

22. Afraa Haroun Younis - F

November 5 – El Fasher, North Darfur

Dr. Adam Ibrahim Ismail was assassinated in El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) after his arrest following their takeover of the city. The doctor had been working in the emergency department of the Saudi Hospital in El Fasher throughout the conflict.

November 25, 2025 – Kabkabiya, west of El Fasher

Three civilians, including two brothers, were killed on the morning of November 24, 2025, when unidentified gunmen opened fire on them as they were heading to the market to steal their phones and money. Locals managed to apprehend four of the perpetrators along with the stolen phones and two motorcycles. The local administration confirmed that the city has been experiencing security chaos for about a month and that the RSF and the federal police have been unable to curb the repeated attacks.

Names of the victims:

1. Abdul Latif Abdullah Shams Al-Din Turkawi - M
2. Abdul Wahab Abdullah Shams Al-Din Turkawi M
3. Muhammad Abdullah- M

November 27, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur State

The director of the SUNA news agency office in El Fasher, Taj Al-Sir Muhammad Suleiman, and his brother were killed inside their home in the Al-Daraja neighborhood of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), who stormed the area. Taj Al-Sir had been carrying out his journalistic duties until the days before contact with him was lost following the RSF's entry into the city.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

The UN Human Rights Office reported on November 8, 2025, that thousands of people had been arrested in El Fasher, including medical personnel and journalists, and that there were no safe routes out of the city, with grave risks threatening those who remained trapped inside.

October 26, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur

Al-Tayeb Musa Abdel Rahman, a volunteer with the "Allah Yabardi" kitchen and not involved in the fighting, was arrested. Reports indicate he was transferred to Nyala.

October 30, 2025, Northern State, Abri Locality

Security authorities arrested activist Hussam Al-Masri after a peaceful protest against the Al-Karama Mining Market, which is causing environmental and livestock damage.

The committee opposing the market affirmed that the arrest would not silence the voices of Abri residents in their rejection of the destructive market.

November 1, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces continued to detain civilians in displacement camps and prevent them from communicating with one another. Large ransoms were demanded, and arbitrary arrests were carried out. Some of those who escaped reached safe areas, while others remain missing, including medical personnel and volunteers. Survivors are facing critical health conditions.

November 1, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) abducted and detained civilians attempting to leave El Fasher, holding them in houses used as detention centers. On November 1, 15 civilians were abducted while trying to leave, subjected to beatings and ill-treatment, and a ransom was demanded for their release. One victim was released after a ransom was paid, while the fate of the remaining detainees remains unknown.

November 19–20, 2025, Red Sea State, Sudan

The Cybercrimes Prosecution Office arrested journalist Azmi Abdel-Razzaq after he published an article criticizing the Prime Minister's absence, following a dispute with the Prime Minister's advisor who had attacked journalists in an audio recording. Abdel-Razzaq was released on bail and confirmed his intention to take legal action against the Prime Minister's office, his advisor, and the Sudan News Agency (SUNA).

November 14, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur State

A North Darfur State government official stated that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) arrested three government ministers after seizing control of El Fasher on October 26, 2025. Two of the ministers were transferred to Nyala, South Darfur State. The official added that the RSF also arrested a large number of civil servants and members of the Health Emergency Committee, detained the ministers in multiple locations, and forced them to record messages demanding ransoms ranging from five million to one hundred million Sudanese pounds for their release.

Names:

1. Minister of Health: Dr. Khadija Musa - M
2. Minister of Youth and Sports: Mohamed Suleiman Jibril - M
3. Minister of Environment: Al-Tayeb Baraka - M

November 24, 2025 – Talodi, South Kordofan State

Police transferred 11 activists to the headquarters of the 10th Division in Abu Jubaiha after arresting them during protests against the use of cyanide in gold mining at the Al-Kees mine near Talodi. They were charged under Articles 69, 63, and 51 of the

Sudanese Penal Code, amidst escalating public protests since October 22, 2025, due to the health and environmental risks posed by this toxic substance.

Names:

1. Saber Haraz - M
2. Khalid Omar Hussein - M
3. Shawqi Al-Amin Kawl - M
4. Muqaddam Abdulrahman - M
5. Issa Hammad - M
6. Jamal Hussein Abdulrahim - M
7. Nasr Al-Din Abdullah Al-Tijani - M
8. Muhammad Al-Mustafa Othman - M
9. Tariq Abdullah Abu-Fida - M
10. Omar Sharaf Al-Din - M
11. Al-Hajj Shantar - M

VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

November 2, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur

The Minister of State for Social Welfare, Salma Ishaq, reported that approximately 750 children were separated from their families in El Fasher, with a significant increase in the number of female victims. Twenty-five confirmed cases of rape were documented, and there were reports of the abduction and killing of large numbers of civilians, including the killing of approximately 500 women and the rape and killing of children.

November 7, 2025 – Sudan

The Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees stated that 70% of the women who spoke with UNHCR reported experiencing sexual violence.

November 13, 2025 – El Fasher and Bara, North Darfur

Pramila Patten, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, stated that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) committed mass rapes in public in El Fasher. The report indicated that women and girls who managed to escape were subjected to horrific abuses, including gang rape, both in El Fasher and during their journeys seeking refuge. It added that in El Fasher and Bara, they remain at direct risk of sexual violence and its long-term consequences.

November 16, 2025 – El Fasher and Tawila, North Darfur

The Sudanese Doctors Network announced the documentation of 32 confirmed cases of rape of girls from El Fasher within a single week following the Rapid Support Forces' takeover of the city on October 26. The network explained that some victims were assaulted within the city, while others were attacked while fleeing to the Tawila area. It emphasized that these acts constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity,

and called for an international investigation, protection for survivors, and access for medical and humanitarian organizations to provide support.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported mass sexual assaults against at least 25 women inside a shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near El Fasher University. The Coordination of Refugees and IDPs documented more than 150 cases of sexual violence between the city's fall and the beginning of November, between El Fasher and the road leading to Tawila.

November 19, 2025 – From El Fasher to Tawila and Ad-Dabba, North Darfur State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported cases of miscarriage and childbirth among women displaced from El Fasher due to harsh conditions and long distances, coupled with a lack of resources and medical care. More than 100 pregnant women arrived in Tawila and 143 in Ad-Dabba, amid calls from humanitarian organizations for urgent support and safe health services for displaced women and girls, especially given the attacks and assaults they faced while fleeing, the looting of hospitals, and the killing of several pregnant women by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

November 20, 2025 – Bara (North Kordofan) and Babanusa (West Kordofan)

Adiba Ibrahim Elsayed, an internal medicine and epidemiology specialist and a member of the Omdurman branch of the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate's preparatory committee, revealed that 420 civilians, mostly women and children, were killed in Bara and 147 in Babanusa by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) during three waves of attacks, the most recent of which occurred approximately ten days prior.

She also documented the rape of 57 women in the two areas. The victims were transferred to El Obeid Hospital for treatment, where Doctors Without Borders (MSF) provided medical care and necessary protocols. Four children were born as a result of rape, and 48 abortions were performed between late 2023 and early 2024, including 12 at El Nou Hospital and 36 at Shendi Hospital.

UNFAIR TRIALS

November 26, 2025 – Al-Duwaym Court

The Al-Duwaym Court sentenced Nazir Mamoun Habani to death without granting him the right to defend himself, following his arbitrary detention for more than seven months under harsh conditions, on charges related to “collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.” The National Umma Party condemned the verdict and rejected the use of the judicial system as a tool for settling political scores and persecuting civilians.

CONCLUSION

The period from October to November 2025 highlights the severity of human rights abuses faced by civilians in Sudan, such as killings, sexual violence, arbitrary arrests, and infrastructure destruction. These abuses have impacted individuals and

communities alike, worsening the plight of displaced persons, the impoverished, and those requiring healthcare and education. The ongoing crisis poses a significant challenge for both the international community and local authorities in protecting civilians and providing humanitarian assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- √ Strive for an immediate ceasefire and ensure humanitarian access across all affected regions, while safeguarding the rights of women, children, and displaced individuals.
- √ Violations should be meticulously documented, and accountable parties must be held responsible.
- √ The health sector requires support to provide emergency medical services, food, water, and pharmaceuticals, and to render educational services for displaced children.
- √ Economic and social assistance programs for affected families should be implemented, and essential infrastructure must be reconstructed to mitigate the long-term impacts of the conflict.