

**AFRICAN CENTRE
FOR JUSTICE AND
PEACE
STUDIES**



ACJPS QUARTERLY REPORT



**Human Rights Violations in Sudan During October,
November, and December 2025**

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INTRODUCTION

This report details violations in Sudan during October, November, and December 2025, amid the ongoing conflict that began in April 2023. It documents serious infractions against civilians, such as killings, attacks on educational, commercial, and medical facilities, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, sexual violence against women and girls, the use of unfair trial procedures, home seizures, and restrictions on public freedoms. The report also highlights how these violations affect health and humanitarian conditions, including mass displacement, disease outbreaks, and malnutrition. It provides a comprehensive overview of the country's human rights and humanitarian crisis in the last quarter of 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October, November, and December 2025, Sudan experienced persistent and severe violations against civilians across multiple states, including fatalities and injuries caused by aerial bombardments and marches. The attacks targeted educational institutions, marketplaces, and healthcare facilities, resulting in numerous casualties, among them children and women. The report further detailed specific instances of sexual violence, such as the rape of women during their displacement from El Fasher to Ad-Dabba. Additionally, it recorded mass cases of violence against women and girls belonging to the Masalit ethnic group in El Geneina, encompassing rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, and involuntary pregnancy. Some girls were subject to forcible detention for periods extending up to 14 days.

Meanwhile, arbitrary arrests and disappearances of activists and journalists continued, along with unfair trials of some detainees, the confiscation of politicians' homes, and restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. These violations impacted the health and humanitarian situation, as displacement led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons, shortages of food, water, and medicine, and the spread of disease and malnutrition among children and pregnant women, reflecting a comprehensive human rights and humanitarian crisis.

METHODOLOGY AND PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS:

The report relies on direct field reports from witnesses and volunteers in conflict zones, as well as a review of human rights documentation. It highlights systematic violations against civilians based on ethnicity and politics, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, disappearances, ransom demands, sexual violence, and property looting. The report also notes attacks on critical infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools. Additionally, sieges in certain areas hinder the delivery of humanitarian and food aid, demonstrating the targeted and systematic character of these abuses.

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

In October and November 2025, the situation in Sudan deteriorated significantly, with violence escalating across large areas and the ability to provide necessities diminishing.

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.

More than 36,000 people have been displaced from El Fasher to rural areas and the districts of Tawila, Mellit, and Kabkabiya, suffering from food and water shortages, malnutrition, and critical health conditions. UNICEF confirmed that approximately 130,000 children are at risk of grave violations, calling for a ceasefire and guaranteed access for humanitarian aid and safe passage. In Al-Afad camp, Northern State, support is limited to community efforts and local humanitarian initiatives, while the ongoing water shortage continues to cause significant hardship for camp residents.

In Bara, North Kordofan, the number of displaced people has exceeded 4,500, with many heading toward El Obeid, and another wave of displacement affecting approximately 2,000 people from neighboring villages, amid 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 led to the loss of many citizens' livelihoods, necessitating the activation of microfinance projects to support local production and facilitate access to essential 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 prices for seeds and agricultural inputs, 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 to ensure 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 are suffering from a severe health crisis, with dengue fever and malaria spreading, and essential medicines in short supply. This has forced some patients to receive treatment lying on the ground. Protests have escalated in Gedaref due to the shortage and high prices of medicines. The suffering is compounded by inadequate basic services, contaminated drinking water, power outages, and a lack of education and healthcare, in addition to the dangers in camps for internally displaced persons, particularly for women and girls.

Between November 15 and 21, 2025, the Sudanese Ministry of Health recorded 1,504 cases of dengue fever and 42 cases of malaria, reflecting the worsening health risks amidst the dire humanitarian situation.

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 aid access to all those in need. The expulsion order included the World Food Programme'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 largest humanitarian tragedy.

The collapse of the health sector in Sudan and the pressures of displacement, has affected children and pregnant women most severely. In Khartoum State, a joint assessment by Norwegian Church Aid and International Medical Corps found that 97% of households face food insecurity, leading them to adopt harmful coping mechanisms such as skipping meals, child labor, begging, and child marriage. Only 43% of health facilities remain operational, with fewer than 250 primary healthcare centers active, down from 600 before the conflict. There is a critical shortage of medicines and supplies, including antibiotics and malaria treatments, and vaccines are poorly stored, causing high spoilage rates. Water and sanitation services have also deteriorated, with

reduced waste collection, increased disease incidence and mosquito populations, and increased open defecation in some areas.

In El Nahud, West Kordofan State, the Rapid Support Forces have converted a large part of El Nahud Teaching Hospital into a military base, disrupting essential medical services. The forced displacement of medical personnel has led to a severe staff shortage, and the emergency department is now entirely staffed by armed forces. Immunization and primary care programs have been suspended, and new fees have been imposed on civilians.

In South Kordofan, 63,000 children are suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition, including 10,000 in critical condition, amidst severe shortages of food, water, and healthcare.

Darfur is facing an increasing measles outbreak caused by the suspension of immunization campaigns and the collapse of health services, putting unvaccinated children at significant risk. Since the start of the year, South Darfur has reported 1,878 cases and 17 deaths, mainly in East Jebel Marra and Nyala.

West Darfur has reported around 1,500 cases, mainly in Forbarang, El Geneina, and Krink. East Darfur has seen fewer cases, all of which have recovered. Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has treated over 1,300 cases since September 2025, attributing the ongoing outbreak to administrative delays and poor coordination. In Al Qadarif State, the health system is under severe strain due to the influx of displaced persons, with the spread of diseases like malaria and hemorrhagic fever, shortages of medical staff and emergency medicines, and high levels of malnutrition among children and pregnant women. This situation highlights the need to establish health units within the camps to provide essential services and prevent further spread of disease.

On December 18, 2025, the Sudanese Doctors Network reported that since the war began in April 2023, 234 healthcare workers have been killed, over 507 injured, more than 59 are missing with their whereabouts unknown, and 73 are detained in Nyala under "*extremely dire*" conditions. The network highlighted that these figures demonstrate the widespread targeting and serious violations faced by medical personnel, constituting a blatant breach of international laws that protect healthcare workers and facilities during conflicts. They urged all parties to halt violations immediately, protect healthcare workers, release detainees, and clarify the fate of the missing. Additionally, they appealed to the international community and humanitarian organizations to act swiftly to ensure the safety of medical personnel and to enable them to perform their humanitarian duties freely.

The Sudanese Doctors Network also reported that a cholera outbreak caused the deaths of detainees due to insufficient medical care. Medicine shortages and worsening health conditions in prisons, along with the spread of infectious diseases from overcrowding, are deteriorating further.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The humanitarian situation in Sudan is worsening due to ongoing conflicts and restricted aid access. In Khartoum and North Kordofan, the ban on moving goods across the western border has directly affected civilians, who are now forced to seek necessities despite not being involved in the conflict.

In North Darfur's Tawila area, a drone attacked a humanitarian aid truck, directly endangering aid delivery and the safety of aid workers. Similar risks threaten other humanitarian convoys, with reports of injuries and fatalities among truck drivers.

Soldiers from the Rapid Support Forces also announced that they burned a vehicle loaded with goods heading to Ad-Dabbah and warned they would burn any other vehicles carrying goods there.

The World Food Programme reported that around 20 million people in Sudan are experiencing malnutrition, with six million nearing famine, especially in the besieged regions of South Kordofan.

White Nile State has experienced a notable increase in consumer goods prices. The delay in paying employee salaries and rising fuel costs have increased transportation expenses and tuition fees at public universities. Orders to remove market awnings have also harmed merchants and worsened unemployment, all compounded by a lack of effective government solutions.

Overall, these indicators point to a severe humanitarian and economic crisis, marked by rising basic needs among civilians, especially children and pregnant women, amid considerable obstacles to delivering aid and essential services.

On December 6, a drone used by the Rapid Support Forces struck Damazin's main power station, causing a complete power outage that affected neighborhoods and vital facilities. The station's proximity to the reservoir raised worries about potential damage to other water and power infrastructure, heightening fears about how these ongoing attacks might impact civilians and essential services.

On December 20, UNISFA, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, decided to evacuate its logistics base in Kadugli following an attack that caused the death and injury of 15 UN peacekeepers. The Sudanese authorities were notified about the incident.

DETAILS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2025

FORCED DISPLACEMENT

On November 27, 2025, the Displacement Tracking Matrix of the International Organization for Migration reported that 39,725 people had been displaced from areas near El Obeid in North Kordofan State due to intensified military operations. These individuals relocated to Umm Dam Haj Ahmed (27,575), Bara (7,565), Sheikan (2,250), Umm Ruwaba (910), West Bara (735), and Al Rahad (690). Many migrated to Sheikan and Al Duweim in White Nile State, while others moved to White Nile,

Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and Northern States. The following day, on November 28, 2025, 1,625 people were displaced from Kartala village in Hebeila locality, South Kordofan, to Dalami locality, amid clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), resulting in severe shortages of food, shelter, and health services.

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) gathered hundreds of bodies from the streets and neighborhoods of El Fasher. Some of these bodies were buried in mass graves, while others were completely burned in an effort to hide evidence of crimes committed 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 injured in an aerial attack involving barrel bombs and drones on a busy market, causing panic, casualties, and property damage. The subsequent chaos led to widespread looting by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), who targeted personal belongings 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

A number of 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 attacked camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kordofan. Among the victims was an IDP center at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) compound in Kadugli, where five children from the same family lost their lives. The assault also caused injuries of different severity levels among civilians.

The victims are:

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 others were 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 stated that an RSF drone targeted the Children's Hospital, resulting in seven deaths, including children, and injuring five others. Among the injured, two children were inside the hospital receiving treatment during the attack.

November 6, 2025 – Delleng, South Kordofan

On the morning of November 6, Delleng was hit by artillery shelling. Residential zones were targeted, and one shell struck Dilling Teaching Hospital, causing six deaths, 12 injuries, and partial damage to the hospital and its facilities.

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

A drone strike hit the Um Barmita area, destroying the Hajir School and injuring several displaced individuals. This attack happened during increased military activity by the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement near Dilling and Kadugli. Both cities are under a harsh siege and face critical shortages of medical and food supplies. These locations are major hotspots 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, causing one death, four injuries, and damage to sections of the facility. The event underscores the rising number of attacks on critical infrastructure. Al-Jabalain, about 100 kilometers south of Rabak, is an important crossing point linking South Sudan through 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 lost their lives, and 18 others were injured in a drone strike targeting the Tagru Mining Market, one of North Darfur's main traditional mining sites. The injured were transported to a small health center in Ain Basaru. Meanwhile, the Rapid Support Forces assumed control of the area and imposed administrative fees within the mine.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

October 28, 2025 – El Fasher, North Darfur

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

Some of the victims include;

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

On the morning of November 24, 2025, three civilians, including two brothers, were shot and killed by unidentified gunmen while they were en route to the market to steal their phones and money. Four suspects, along with the stolen phones and two motorcycles, were caught by locals. The local authorities confirmed that the city has faced ongoing security chaos for about a month, with the RSF and the federal police unable to stop the recurrent 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

On November 8, 2025, the UN Human Rights Office reported that thousands had been arrested in El Fasher, including medical personnel and journalists. It also stated there are no safe routes out of the city, with severe dangers facing those still 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 kept civilians detained in displacement camps, restricting their communication. They demanded large ransoms and carried out arbitrary arrests. Some escapees found safety, but others, including medical staff and volunteers, are still missing. Survivors are in serious health crisis.

November 1, 2025, El Fasher, North Darfur

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) abducted and detained civilians trying to leave El Fasher, holding them in houses used as detention centers. On November 1, fifteen civilians were kidnapped while attempting to depart, subjected to beatings and ill-treatment, and a ransom was demanded for their release. One individual was released after paying the ransom, but the whereabouts of the remaining detainees are still unknown.

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

The Cybercrimes Prosecution Office detained journalist Azmi Abdel-Razzaq after he published an article criticizing the Prime Minister's absence, which followed a dispute with the Prime Minister's advisor that involved an attack on journalists in an audio recording. Abdel-Razzaq was later released on bail and expressed his intention to pursue 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 government official in North Darfur reported that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) captured control of El Fasher on October 26, 2025, and arrested three government ministers. Two of these ministers were moved to Nyala in South Darfur. The official also mentioned that the RSF detained many civil servants and members of the Health Emergency Committee, holding the ministers in various locations. The detained ministers were made to record messages pleading for ransom payments between five million and one hundred million Sudanese pounds for their release.

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 moved 11 activists to the 10th Division headquarters in Abu Jubaiha after arresting them during protests against cyanide use in gold mining at the Al-Kees mine near Talodi. They faced charges under Articles 69, 63, and 51 of the Sudanese Penal Code, as public protests have grown since October 22, 2025, over the health and environmental dangers of this toxic chemical.

The activities are;

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 around 750 children have been separated from their families in El Fasher, with a notable rise in female victims. She confirmed 25 cases of rape and reported incidents of abductions and killings of many civilians, including about 500 women, along with the rape and murder 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 stated 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 reported 32 confirmed cases of girl rape in El Fasher within one week after the Rapid Support Forces took control of the city on October 26. Some victims were assaulted inside the city, while others were attacked while fleeing to Tawila. The network stressed that these acts are war crimes and crimes against humanity and called for an international investigation, protection for survivors, and access for medical and humanitarian aid groups to offer support.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported mass sexual assaults targeting at least 25 women within a shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near El Fasher University. Additionally, the Coordination of Refugees and IDPs recorded over 150 instances of sexual violence from the fall of the city until early November, occurring between El Fasher and the road to Tawila.

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

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported miscarriages and childbirth among women displaced from El Fasher, caused by harsh conditions, long distances, and lack of resources and medical care. Over 100 pregnant women arrived in Tawila, and 143 in

Ad-Dabba, as humanitarian organizations urgently called for support and safe health services for displaced women and girls. This need is urgent due to attacks and assaults faced during their escape, hospital looting, 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 member of the Omdurman branch of the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate's preparatory committee, reported that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) killed 420 civilians, mostly women and children, in Bara and 147 in Babanusa across three attack waves, with the latest happening about ten days ago.

She documented the rape of 57 women across the two regions. The victims received treatment at El Obeid Hospital, where Doctors Without Borders (MSF) provided medical care and essential protocols. Four children were born from these rapes, and 48 abortions were carried out between late 2023 and early 2024—12 at El Nou Hospital and 36 at Shendi Hospital.

THE USE OF UNFAIR TRIALS

November 26, 2025 – Al-Duwayym Court

The Al-Duwayym Court sentenced Nazir Mamoun Habani to death without allowing him to defend himself, after detaining him arbitrarily for over seven months under severe conditions on charges of “collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces.” The National Umma Party condemned this verdict and rejected the use of the judicial system as a means to settle political scores and persecute civilians.

DETAILS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN DECEMBER 2025

FORCED DISPLACEMENT

In early December 2025, rising conflict in South Kordofan led to widespread displacement. On December 1, 1,730 people fled from Dilling, Al-Kuweik, Kadugli, and Ghadir. This was followed by the displacement of 775 individuals from North and South Kordofan (Omran and Keiga Al-Khail) on December 11, and 985 from Karmojia, Qardard Omardami, and Damik later that day. By December 18, the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate reported a severe humanitarian crisis affecting around 356,000 displaced persons in El Obeid, with critical shortages of food and medicine, high malnutrition, and disease rates. On December 19, 1,850 displaced people arrived in White Nile State from Heglig after the Rapid Support Forces took control of the oil-rich area. Meanwhile, the International Organization for Migration warned on December 21 that displacement in Kordofan had exceeded 50,000 and might reach 90,000–100,000. On December 22, 150 families (about 700 individuals) arrived at Abu Al-Naja camp in Al-Qadarif State, along with 1,500 families staying temporarily in Al-Saraf village. The month concluded with further displacements: between December 18 and 20, 1,475 people moved from Kadugli, and between December 21

and 22, another 1,475 relocated within South Kordofan, North Kordofan, and White Nile State.

AERIAL BOMBING AND THE TARGETING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS

November 29, 2025 - Komo Area, South Kordofan/Nuba Mountains

The Sudanese Armed Forces launched a drone strike on the Komo area, controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). The attack caused 45 civilian deaths, mostly schoolchildren, and seriously injured more than eight others. It consisted of two consecutive sorties: the first hitting a civilian gathering and schoolchildren, and the second aimed at raising casualties and hindering the evacuation of the wounded.

December 4, 2025- Kologi Town, South Kordofan State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that a drone attack targeted a kindergarten and civilian facilities, resulting in 9 deaths, including 4 children and 2 women, and leaving 7 others injured. The network blamed the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and SPLM-N for the attack and called for international intervention to prevent further targeting of civilians.

December 4, 2025 - Kologi, South Kordofan State

The Sudanese Doctors Network stated that nine individuals, including four children and two women, were killed, and seven more were injured in a targeted drone attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) on a kindergarten and multiple civilian sites in Kologi, South Kordofan State. Subsequently, the death toll increased to over 100, including women and children.

December 7, 2025 - Adikon Weekly Market, Sudan-Chad border

An RSF drone targeted the weekly market with two missiles, killing 18-20 people, mostly Chadian traders, and injuring others. Shops and aid trucks bound for North Darfur and Kordofan were also burned. Dozens remain missing, and the attacks caused significant damage to property and goods.

December 8, 2025 - Allah Karim Area, West of Umm Ruwaba, North Kordofan State

A drone struck the Allah Karim area, injuring four people who were then taken to the health center for treatment. The attack took place at the region's main transportation hub.

December 14, 2025 - Kadugli, South Kordofan State

The Sudanese Armed Forces reported that six individuals were killed and seven injured when the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) launched a missile attack on the UN

compound and the Bangladeshi battalion in Kadugli. The assault also caused a UN mission warehouse to burn.

December 14, 2025 - South Kordofan State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that nine people were killed and 17 others wounded, including medical personnel, in a drone strike by the RSF on areas in South Kordofan State.

December 14, 2025 - Kadugli, Dilling, Al-Karkal, and Al-Samasim, South Kordofan State

Cities in South Kordofan experienced a series of drone strikes and heavy artillery shelling, causing civilian deaths and extensive destruction of property and homes. This assault occurred just one day after a previous attack on the UN compound in Kadugli.

December 14, 2025 - West of Kosti

A frontline position was targeted in rural Kosti, which witnessed marches. The attack resulted in the death of four civilians and injuries to several others.

December 18, 2025 - Al-Nattal Village, Dilling, South Kordofan State

Seven civilians lost their lives, and two were injured in a drone strike on Al-Nattal Village in Dilling.

December 18, 2025 - River Nile State (Atbara City and Al-Muqrana Power Station)

Police reported the deaths of four members of the Civil Defense and Armed Forces, as well as one child, due to drone strikes on Al-Muqrana Power Station and nearby residences. These attacks resulted in extensive casualties and property damage. The victims include Sergeant Malik Hamid Banani and Sergeant Omar Sani Saleh Musa from the Armed Forces, Sergeant Mahmoud Mohamed Taher and Private Mu'taz Mohamed Hussein from the Civil Defense in Ad-Damir, along with the child Israa Abdullah, who was killed when a drone crashed into her family's home in the Aqida Al-Doum area of Al-Muqrana.

December 18, 2025 – El Fasher

The Sudan Liberation Army-Transitional Council stated that over 2,000 civilians were killed along ethnic lines after the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) entered El Fasher. About 2,500 individuals were wounded, and over 30,000 people were displaced to Tawila and Ad-Dabba.

December 19, 2025 – Dilling, South Kordofan State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that over the past 48 hours, 16 people were killed and others injured due to artillery shelling by the RSF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). This caused substantial civilian casualties and worsened the already severe humanitarian crisis in the city.

December 24, 2025 – Kadugli, South Kordofan

Kadugli and nearby villages faced intense drone strikes from the RSF for a second day in a row, leading to civilian and military casualties and forcing thousands to flee. Demonstrations targeted security and military facilities as well, resulting in four armed forces members dead and military equipment damaged. Consequently, public and service institutions shut down, staff evacuated the city, and hospitals and critical services nearly stopped functioning.

CUSTODIAL DEATHS IN DETENTION CENTERS

December 15, 2025 - Military Intelligence Detention Centers - Dilling

Teacher Imam Al-Dhay, a primary school teacher in the Al-Farshaya area, died today, Monday, at Dilling Hospital due to the torture he suffered in a detention center operated by the Sudanese Armed Forces' 54th Infantry Brigade. Imam Al-Dhay and his cousin and colleague, Tartour Al-Dhay, were detained in February 2025. Tartour Al-Dhay died from torture last November.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

December 7, 2025 - Northwest of El Fasher - North Darfur State

Witnesses and aid workers shared that residents fleeing El Fasher faced arrest and extortion by the Rapid Support Forces. The families of detained individuals were asked to pay between 5 million and 60 million Sudanese pounds. Reports include deaths of those who could not afford the ransom, while many residents still remain detained in villages northwest of El Fasher, such as Qarni, Korma, Umm Jalabakh, and Shiqra. Communication disruptions also persist.

December 10, 2025 – Dagrnis and Kober Prisons

The Sudanese Doctors Network stated that the Rapid Support Forces are detaining over 19,000 individuals in Dagrnis and Kober prisons, among them 73 medical personnel, civilians, and security forces.

December 11, 2025 – Kassala

Journalist Abdeljalil Mohamed Abdeljalil, aged 75, was detained by security forces without a warrant or formal inquiry after publishing a report on a recent crime in Kassala last week. He has diabetes and has not been permitted to see a doctor or any officials since his detention.

December 11, 2025 – Kassala, Kassala State

Journalist Ali Baba was detained at his home in the Al-Turaa area, south of Kassala, after returning from Maghrib prayer. The Kassala State Security Cell arrested him due to an article he authored criticizing the Kassala governor's administration. He had

been detained two months earlier in a similar situation and was released after being acquitted.

December 18, 2025 – Al-Qadarif

Professor Wajdi Khalifa was arrested from his home in Al-Qadarif by the so-called Security Cell, without any official explanation for the arrest.

December 19–22, 2025 – Dongola, Northern State

Munib Abdel Aziz was detained at his residence in Dongola on December 19, 2025, for participating in events marking the December Revolution and for his peaceful calls to end the conflict and promote peace. The Dongola Public Prosecutor's Office has charged him under Articles 26, 50, and 51, which concern aiding and abetting, disrupting the constitutional order, and inciting war against the state, potentially punishable by the death penalty. He is reported to be in custody at the Dongola police station and has been granted the opportunity to meet with his lawyer.

December 19, 2025 – Al Qadarif State

Security authorities arrested journalist Omar Amara, the Shuruq Sabah Forum's cultural secretary, at his home in Al Qadarif.

December 20, 2025 – Dongola, Northern State

The Dongola Resistance Committees condemned the arrest of student Ahmed Abdel Rahim, who was detained for filming a speech by revolutionary Munib Abdel Aziz on the anniversary of December 19.

December 21, 2025 – Sennar State

The Sennar Air Defense Brigade's intelligence branch raided the home of Professor Yahya Yaqoub Fadl and forcibly took him to an unknown location, violating his legal and constitutional rights.

December 25, 2025 – West Kordofan State

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that the Rapid Support Forces transferred 29 children and 73 women from Babanousa to Al-Mujlad, allegedly due to their family ties to the Sudanese Armed Forces. The network stated that the detainees are living in deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

December 25, 2025 – Omdurman, Khartoum State

Plainclothes security personnel apprehended activist and volunteer Mumin Wad Zainab, together with activists Faisal Abdullah and Abdul Aziz, in Omdurman, before escorting them to an undisclosed location.

December 25, 2025 – Wad Banda Locality, West Kordofan

The Rapid Support Forces systematically committed crimes against residents in Wad Banda Locality, such as arbitrary arrests and demanding ransoms from families of detainees.

VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN

December 7, 2025- Between El Fasher and Ad-Dabba

The Sudanese Doctors Network reported that members of the Rapid Support Forces raped 19 women during their displacement from El Fasher to Ad-Dabba. Among these women, two were pregnant and currently in critical condition.

December 13, 2025

The Sudanese Women Journalists Network's report highlights the heightened dangers for Sudanese women journalists amid the war. These dangers encompass murder, arrest, sexual violence, displacement, bullying, cyber threats, and confiscation of equipment. Consequently, there has been a decline in field activities and less coverage of humanitarian and gender-related topics.

The report showed that 52% of women journalists remained in Sudan, 48% had moved to other countries, 32% were internally displaced, and 48% were refugees. Despite this, 72% resumed work, but 56% lost their jobs or experienced a decrease in income, and 40% were subjected to psychological violence or threats. Most of them have not received training in conflict reporting and professional safety, underscoring the need for psychological and financial support, as well as specialized training, to protect female journalists and ensure the continuity of their work.

December 17, 2025 – El Geneina, West Darfur, Sudan

A report by the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the African Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) detailed widespread sexual violence by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and their allied militias against women and girls of the Masalit community in El Geneina. This included gang rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, and forced pregnancy. Some girls were detained for up to 14 days. Testimonies indicate that over 50 girls were raped. The assaults involved storming homes and threatening residents with weapons. These crimes have compelled many women and girls to escape to refugee camps in Chad, where some continue to face violence due to food shortages and inadequate protection.

Other developments

Women in Al-Qadarif State bear the burden of supporting their families, forcing them to work in food and tea production and domestic service. This often exposes them to sexual violence and exploitation, with a rise in early pregnancies among girls. Women also work on agricultural projects in the city's rural areas, forcing them to leave their children for days or weeks at a time in camps because project owners refuse to accommodate the rest of the family.

Reem Al-Salem, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and Girls, emphasized that women and girls endure systematic sexual violence as a weapon of war to dismantle social structures. She highlighted that these abuses also impact men in their families, who feel helpless to protect the women. During her visits to four states, Al-Jazirah, Khartoum, Red Sea, and Northern, she documented numerous cases of rape and violence, with victims often afraid to report due to social stigma. She urged the international community to cease hostilities immediately, hold perpetrators accountable, facilitate humanitarian access, and ensure women are included in conflict resolution talks.

THE USE OF UNFAIR TRIALS

December 1, 2025 - Kassala State

The Kassala State Terrorism Court has sentenced First Sergeant Malik Abali to death for collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). His charges involved aiding the infiltration of security sites, taking police vehicles and transferring them to the RSF, joining the RSF, turning his home into a meeting spot for its leaders, setting up an intelligence office, detaining both military and civilian personnel, and looting civilians' property in the South Belt and Jabal Awliya regions.

December 4, 2025 - Omdurman Central Criminal Court

The Omdurman Central Criminal Court sentenced Nayel Babiker Nayel, who led the founding council of the RSF government in Khartoum during its rule, to death by hanging. The Public Prosecutor's Office stated that the verdict was supported by video evidence of the defendant participating in the press conference announcing the government's formation and accepting his role while dressed in an RSF uniform. This marks the first conviction of a member of that government.

December 6, 2025 - Kosti, White Nile State

A court in Kosti sentenced teacher Adam Idris Adam to 20 years in prison for alleged collaboration with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) after nearly 10 months of detention. The Sudanese Teachers' Committee criticized the verdict, calling it unjust and based on insufficient evidence. The committee urged protection for civilians during the conflict, emphasized the need for a fair and transparent trial, and called for guarantees of the teacher's rights and his release if proven innocent.

RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOMS AND TARGETING OF POLITICIANS

December 9, 2025 - Port Sudan Airport

Sudanese authorities stopped journalist Ahmed Qassem Al-Sayed, editor-in-chief of Al-Mawjaz Al-Sudani, from departing through Port Sudan International Airport without providing any official explanation. As a result, he had to return to his home in the Shendi locality of River Nile State.

On December 19, the Sudanese Journalists Syndicate condemned a campaign of incitement against journalist Naseef Salah Al-Din, which included threats of physical

harm. The syndicate viewed this as a violation of his right to life, safety, and freedom to work. It noted that the cyberattacks are criminal acts designed to intimidate journalists and silence independent media. The union called for an immediate, independent investigation, accountability for those responsible, and measures to safeguard journalists and prevent smear campaigns and stereotyping. It also expressed full solidarity with Nasif Salah El-Din, seeing his targeting as an attack on the entire journalism community.

December 19, 2025 – Omdurman and Al-Qadarif

Sudanese police used tear gas to disperse peaceful demonstrators in Omdurman during the seventh anniversary of the December 2018 revolution. The protesters called for the completion of the revolution, justice for victims of earlier protests, and civilian governance. Security trucks and riot police dispersed the protesters, with similar incidents reported in other parts of Sudan, where peaceful protests have largely ceased since the outbreak of war in April 2023.

In eastern Sudan, security forces launched a wave of arrests in the city of Al-Qadarif on December 17, targeting members of the Resistance Committees after they issued a statement supporting the designation of the Islamist movement as a "terrorist organization." Among those arrested was Resistance Committee member Wajdi Al-Khalifa, who was taken to an undisclosed location.

December 20, 2025 – Atbara

The Atbara Local Security Committee has implemented precautionary measures that prohibit all types of gatherings and celebrations, including those for Independence Day, Christmas, and New Year's. Additionally, it has banned celebrations and outings in both public and private parks, clubs, and halls to ensure security and public safety.

December 21, 2025 – Atrun neighborhood, Umm Ruwaba, North Kordofan State

The Sudanese Armed Forces seized the home of the family of former Sovereign Council member Mohamed al-Faki Suleiman, which belongs to the family's grandfather, and informed the residents that they must vacate it by Tuesday. The forces placed a seizure notice on the house and ordered those present to leave.

December 25, 2025 – North Kordofan

Ali Faoum, a leader in the National Umma Party, stated that a security committee affiliated with the Sudanese Armed Forces visited his home and informed one of his relatives that it must be vacated, without providing any official explanation. This is the second such incident in recent days, following the Armed Forces' seizure of the home of Mohamed al-Faki's family. Mr. Faoum explained that the house remains occupied, possibly as an officer's residence, with no official confirmation of its nature or duration.

CONCLUSION

The violations documented in December 2025 highlight the extent of human suffering and rights abuses in Sudan, as well as the conflict's impact on civilians, women, and children. Urgent measures are needed to protect the population, provide access to aid and essential services, and hold perpetrators accountable.

ACJPS therefore urges the end of the war and emphasizes protecting civilians, particularly women and girls from sexual violence, as well as children. It also recommends safeguarding journalists and activists and securing the release of those who are forcibly disappeared. Additionally, it calls for reopening hospitals, protecting medical staff, enabling humanitarian access, documenting violations, holding perpetrators accountable, and defending civil and political rights, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement.