

**The Truth presents shocking figures
on the humanitarian situation in
El Fasher**

**Rapid Support Forces Militia Attacks
Civilians in El Fasher with Chemical
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**The Most Dangerous Testimonies
from Colombian Mercenaries -
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**Amidst Shameful International Silence:
IDP Shelters in El Fasher, North Darfur,
Under Rapid Support Forces Fire**

Introduction

On October 11, 2025, the Rapid Support Forces militia killed more than 60 civilians after bombing a shelter for displaced persons in El Fasher, North Darfur. This terrorist militia has been continuously shelling civilian targets with artillery and drones, destroying markets, water sources, and health facilities, after tightening its siege on El Fasher.

The Sudanese Transitional Sovereignty Council and the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the continued international silence regarding the crimes committed by the Rapid Support Forces militia, which they described as "war crimes and crimes against humanity" against civilians in El Fasher and several other Sudanese cities.

This militia has been carrying out systematic killings based on tribal affiliation and ethnic cleansing, targeting infrastructure and services, including camps for internally displaced persons and shelters, in blatant defiance of UN Security Council resolutions and a clear violation of international humanitarian law.



Meanwhile, the United Nations merely condemns these repeated attacks and crimes without taking any practical measures against this terrorist militia and its supporters.

Amid this shameful international silence, the Rapid Support Forces militia continues to intensify its criminal operations, using drones, weapons, and internationally prohibited toxic chemical gases, thus threatening the lives of thousands of civilians trapped in El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, and several other states.



The Truth, in its 30th issue, presents shocking figures on the humanitarian situation in El Fasher, North Darfur, and sheds light on the most heinous crimes of the Rapid Support Forces militia against humanity against those forcibly besieged in El Fasher, after they prevented access to food and medicine and intensified the attack on the city through drones, artillery, and internationally prohibited chemical gases.

The Truth, through newly released statistics, documents the extent of sexual violence perpetrated by this militia in North Darfur, and the killing and forced recruitment of children by Colombian mercenaries supported by the UAE.

The Truth also presents the most serious testimonies from Colombian mercenaries fighting with the Rapid Support Forces militia, detailing how they were brought to Darfur and what they are doing.

Furthermore, The Truth sheds light on the militia's efforts to obstruct the return of thousands of citizens to their homes in Khartoum State through the systematic targeting of Khartoum Airport, following the historic step towards restoring air sovereignty and the announcement of the airport's reopening after a 921-day closure.

The Truth presents shocking figures on the humanitarian situation in El Fasher

Informed sources revealed to The Truth that the humanitarian situation in El Fasher, North Darfur, is witnessing a sharp and alarming deterioration as a result of the continued deliberate targeting with artillery shelling, suicide drones, and human rights violations. This has led to a significant increase in the number of displaced persons and damage to infrastructure and vital centers.

The total number of centers and associations reached 127, including both operational and inactive centers.

The number of centers and associations currently operational was 107, while 20 centers were inactive due to deliberate obstruction by the militia.

The total number of displaced

families residing in these centers and associations reached 12,136, while the number of displaced individuals reached 74,050, representing the size of the affected population in need of support.

The most vulnerable groups are children, women, unaccompanied children, and the elderly, totaling 74,050 individuals.

Meanwhile, there are more than 35 residential neighborhoods filled with citizens, estimated at 10,600 families, or approximately 58,300 individuals. The total number of wounded and injured reached 1,464, while the number of martyrs within shelters and gatherings between August 29 and September 14 reached 264 women, 227 children, and 84 men. As for the martyrs among children and the elderly due to starvation, 171 children and 58 elderly individuals died.

The total number of community kitchens (Takaya) reached 22, of which only 6 were operating daily. Of the 15 partially operational community kitchens, all but 6 ceased operations on October 13th due to the lack of food supplies in El Fasher markets.

According to sources speaking to Al-Haqiqa, the State Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Displaced Persons and Voluntary Return Administration appealed to the government to expedite the lifting of

the siege on the city and urgently airdrop food and medicine to the citizens.

International Reports - Thousands of Civilians Trapped in El Fasher Siege on the Brink of Survival

A report published by The Guardian on October 14, 2025, addressed the catastrophic humanitarian situation in El Fasher, a city under a suffocating siege by the UAE-backed Rapid Support Forces (RSF) militia for over 549 days.

The report described the city as "uninhabitable" following widespread destruction of homes, a complete cutoff of humanitarian aid, and a lack of food, water, and healthcare. Data from MedGlobal indicates that three-quarters of the residents who managed to escape said they rarely received food, while half reported rarely finding water.

The organization's executive director asserted that the residents of El Fasher have been "pushed to the brink of survival," noting that the city is living amidst widespread violence,





severe shortages of food and water, and the destruction of its healthcare infrastructure. One woman described life there, saying, "In El Fasher, I smell more death than life and hope."

The report also revealed that the bombing continues. Artillery shelling and drone attacks by the militia, including the bombing of a shelter for displaced people, resulted in the deaths of more than 57 civilians, including women and children. Tests also revealed that one in five children under the age of five suffers from acute malnutrition, and that 38% of pregnant and lactating women suffer from severe nutritional deficiencies, while the figure reaches 60% among adolescent girls.

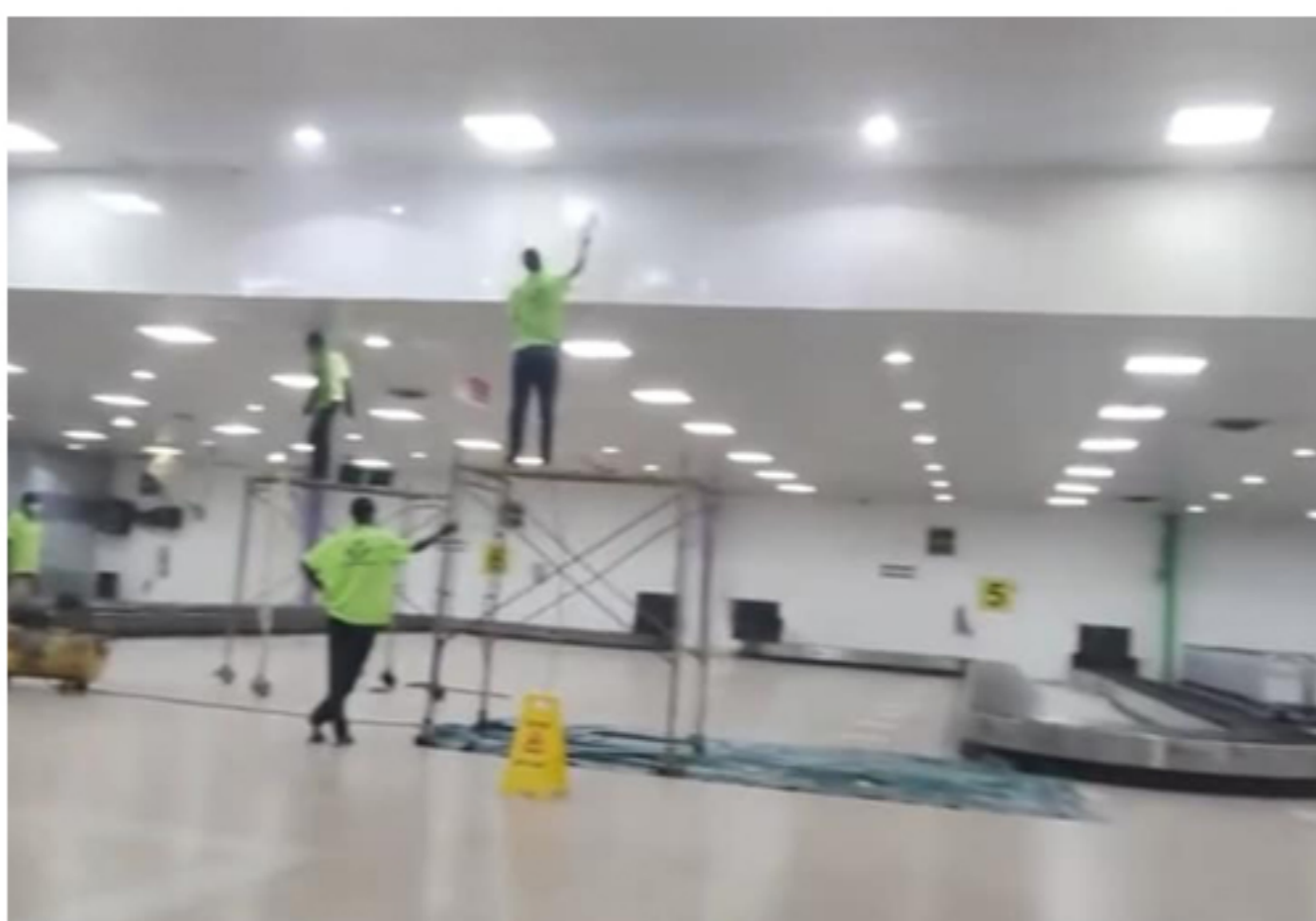
The report also included tragic testimonies from inside the city, including the story of Abdel Salam Aktar (50 years old), who used his only goat's milk to keep his infant alive after losing his entire family in a Rapid Support Forces (RSF) militia bombing. Even the Saudi Hospital, the last remaining medical facility in the city, was not spared from the shelling.

To Obstruct the Return of Thousands of Displaced Citizens to Their Homes the Rapid Support Forces Target Khartoum International Airport

In a despicable act and as part of their systematic targeting of civilians, Rapid Support Forces militia drones attacked Khartoum International Airport and its surrounding area at dawn on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21 and 22, 2025. Hours after the Civil Aviation Authority announced the reopening of the airport.



Sources and eyewitnesses confirmed that Sudanese Armed Forces anti-aircraft defenses downed the drones that attacked the airport and its surroundings. Eyewitnesses counted more than five drones, all of which were intercepted and shot down by the army's anti-aircraft fire.



This treacherous attack occurred after a historic step towards restoring air sovereignty and the announcement of the full resumption of operations at Khartoum International Airport after a 921-day closure, thanks to the efforts of the Armed Forces, supporting forces, and the dedication of the airport's staff.

The Rapid Support Forces' targeting of Khartoum Airport is part of a series of systematic attacks aimed at hindering the return of displaced citizens to their homes after a three-year displacement.

Recently, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a UN agency, announced that the number of returnees has risen to more than 2.6 million in less than a year, stating that "2,618,360 Sudanese have returned to their areas of origin in 47 localities across 8 states between November 2024 and September 2025."



Amidst Shameful International Silence : IDP Shelters in El Fasher, North Darfur, Under Rapid Support Forces Fire

More than 60 civilians were killed and dozens more injured in a bombing carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on October 11, 2025, targeting an IDP shelter in El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur State, according to eyewitnesses and medical sources.

For months, the RSF has been shelling civilian targets with artillery and drones, destroying markets, water sources, and health facilities in El Fasher, and targeting IDP gathering places. They have committed widespread violations, including killing, arbitrary arrest, and forced displacement.

Mohammed Khamis Doda, spokesperson for the displaced people in Zamzam camp, told Sudan

Tribune that “a drone launched by the RSF bombed Dar Al-Arqam School, killing 37 civilians, some of whom were burned alive inside the classrooms.” Doda pointed out that the same center had been subjected to a similar artillery bombardment, targeting underground shelters where displaced people were taking refuge, resulting in the deaths of at least 30 people.

Witnesses reported that the

bombardment was carried out using drones and heavy artillery, and led to the destruction of large parts of the center, which houses hundreds of displaced people, mostly women, children, and the elderly.

Survivors reported that a strategic drone fired four missiles, two of which directly hit the shelters, killing 30 people and completely destroying the shelters. Some tried to flee to another location within the center, but the drone pursued them with two more missiles, killing another 37, bringing the total number of victims to approximately 67 dead and more than 40 wounded.

The remaining residents of El Fasher are living in extremely harsh humanitarian conditions, with most forced to remain inside underground shelters or large metal containers erected by international organizations and local volunteers to protect themselves from the ongoing aerial and artillery bombardment.

The Dar al-Arqam center, which was targeted, shelters more than 150 displaced families suffering from severe shortages of food, water, and healthcare, amidst near-total insecurity due to the ongoing fighting. On October 7, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) carried out a summary execution of a number of displaced people inside the Abu Talib School shelter in the Abu Shouk al-Hilla neighborhood. The ground attack on the site came a week after an intense bombardment of the center with more than ten artillery shells, followed by a drone strike, which resulted in the deaths of more than 15 people and injuries to dozens more.

By targeting shelters and civilian gathering places such as mosques and hospitals, the RSF aims to force the remaining civilians to flee El Fasher.

The United Nations condemned the repeated and deliberate targeting of





civilians in besieged El Fasher following attacks by the RSF.

The Transitional Sovereignty Council condemned the continued international silence regarding the crimes committed by the Rapid Support Forces militia, which it described as "war crimes and crimes against humanity" against civilians in El Fasher and several other Sudanese cities.

In a statement, the Council said that this militia is carrying out systematic killings based on tribal affiliation and ethnic cleansing, and targeting infrastructure and services, including camps for internally displaced persons and shelters, in blatant defiance of UN Security Council resolutions and a clear violation of international humanitarian law.

The Council stressed that these crimes necessitate urgent international action to support Sudan

in eradicating this terrorist militia and holding its leaders and all those who support them or contribute to enabling them to commit these acts against innocent civilians accountable.

The statement indicated that the bloody attack on displaced persons in Darfur will only strengthen the Sudanese people's resolve in their unwavering stance on the necessity of eliminating this militia, which threatens security and stability in Sudan and the entire region.

The Council called on the international community to take decisive action to stop these violations and support Sudan's efforts to restore security and stability, affirming the Sudanese government's commitment to protecting its citizens and ending the threats posed by these armed groups.

Rapid Support Forces Militia Attacks Civilians in El Fasher with Chemical Gases

In October 2025, Al-Sudani newspaper obtained exclusive information from informed medical sources regarding the Rapid Support Forces militia's use of toxic chemical gas weapons during their attack on El Fasher, endangering the lives of thousands of people trapped there.

According to medical sources, the militia launched its first chemical attack on Thursday, September 25, using drones to target defensive positions in the city. During the attack, toxic gases were observed emanating from aluminum and plastic canisters attached to the drones, causing severe symptoms among soldiers and civilians, including intense muscle spasms, hallucinations, and vomiting blood

from inhaling these toxic chemicals. The sources confirmed that this attack constitutes a blatant violation of international laws prohibiting chemical weapons, noting that thousands of residents in El Fasher—who have been suffering under a siege for over a year and a half—are at risk of immediate injury or death from exposure to these gases. The situation is exacerbated by the severe shortage of medical and

food supplies, leaving hospitals unable to treat cases of chemical poisoning without specialized equipment or antidotes.

One of the doctors, who spoke to the Sudanese newspaper on condition of anonymity, said: “The symptoms we saw were not caused by bullets or shrapnel, but by gases that cause temporary paralysis and respiratory damage.” He added: “If the chemical attack continues, we may face an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe in the city.”

The UAE has continued to supply the Rapid Support Forces militia with weapons, including drones and prohibited weapons, via Chad and Libya, in addition to supplying them via an air bridge at Nyala Airport, despite the UN Security Council's arms embargo on all actors in the Darfur region.





The Most Dangerous Testimonies from Colombian Mercenaries How They Came to Sudan & What They Do

**The British newspaper The Guardian published a report titled:
“War is a Business: Colombian Mercenaries on the Front Lines in Sudan.”**

The most dangerous testimonies from Colombian mercenaries fighting with the Rapid Support Forces militia reveal how the conflict in Sudan has become a new arena for the trade in Colombian mercenaries. Hundreds of them were recruited through private security companies to fight against the Sudanese army within the ranks of the Rapid Support Forces militia, which is supported by the United

Arab Emirates.

The investigation begins with the testimony of a mercenary named Carlos, who described how he was transported from Colombia to a UAE base in Bosaso, Somalia, and from there to Nyala, Sudan. There, he trained Sudanese recruits, most of whom were children, on the use of heavy weapons before sending them to the front lines to die.



The report presents photos and videos confirming the presence of Colombian mercenaries in Sudan, including within the besieged city of El Fasher and the Zamzam camp, where hundreds of civilians were massacred by the Rapid Support Forces militia. The report indicates that the UAE, which faces repeated accusations of funding and arming the militia, is behind the recruitment of Colombian mercenaries through its security companies.

The report also discusses the background of the phenomenon in Colombia, where retired soldiers find themselves facing dire economic circumstances that drive them to engage in foreign wars for money.

Experts point out that the Colombian military system itself contributes to the problem due to early retirement and inadequate support for former combatants.

The report concludes by asserting that the mercenary business is expanding again, and that modern wars are increasingly being waged through proxies and mercenaries funded by wealthy states like the UAE to advance their interests with impunity, free from any legal or humanitarian accountability.

Excerpts from the most serious testimonies:

Carlos, one of hundreds of Colombians recruited to fight in that African country, said: "In Sudan, they sleep at night – they don't even have security guards because everyone goes to sleep." He added: "But Colombians are different – we're used to a different kind of war."

In El Fasher, the Colombians were sent to fight alongside the Rapid Support Forces militia. Carlos said: "War is a business."

The United Arab Emirates – which has long been accused of arming and supporting the Rapid Support Forces militia – has been accused of recruiting these mercenaries through

private security companies. However, the UAE has consistently denied these accusations.

Carlos said his journey began with medical examinations in Bogotá, where he signed a contract for a monthly salary of \$2,600. He was then flown across Europe to Ethiopia, and then to a UAE military base in Bosaso, Somalia, he said. From there, he was sent to Nyala, Sudan, a city now notorious as a hub for Colombian mercenaries.

Carlos, who asked not to be identified so he could speak freely, admitted that his first task was to train Sudanese recruits, most of whom were children.

▪ “There were thousands of recruits in the camps, some adults, but the majority were children—many, many children,” Carlos said. “These were children who had never held a weapon before. We taught them how to handle assault rifles, machine guns, and RPGs. Then they were sent to the front lines. We were training them to go and be killed.”

He described the training of children as “horrific and insane,” but said, “Unfortunately, that’s war.”

McFate says mercenaries give states “good plausible deniability” in cases where they want to evade international law or implement strategies involving human rights





abuses. “When they’re captured or killed, you can simply disown them,” he adds.

“In Sudan, they sleep at night—they don’t even have security guards because everyone goes to sleep,” said Carlos, one of hundreds of Colombians recruited to fight in the African country. “But Colombians are different—we’re used to a different kind of war.”

Carlos arrived in Sudan earlier this year, nearly two years after the outbreak of the brutal war between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces.

This war has plunged Sudan into one of the worst humanitarian disasters in modern history, according to UN officials: 150,000 people have been killed, women and girls have been abducted and raped, and some 13 million people have been displaced from their homes, creating the worst displacement crisis the world is witnessing today.

Some 260,000 people remain trapped in El Fasher, the capital of North Sudan, by militias, and no aid has reached the besieged city for nearly 18 months. Children have been forced to eat locusts and animal feed to survive.

Official : Thousands of Children Subjected to Forced Recruitment and Sexual Violence in Sudan

The Minister of State for Social Welfare, Salma Ishaq, stated that Sudanese children have been subjected to widespread violations during the conflict, including sexual violence and forced recruitment.



Women and children are the most affected by the ongoing conflict, with even infants not being spared from sexual violence, according to UNICEF. Salma Ishaq told Sudan Tribune that social welfare organizations documented 269 cases of sexual

violence against children. She also indicated that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) had forcibly recruited 9,000 children. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported on September 20 that the RSF had

forcibly recruited children in Darfur, while Colombian mercenaries were actively training minors in guerrilla warfare tactics, particularly in South Darfur, on behalf of the RSF.

Ishaq stated that large numbers of children had been subjected to violations of their rights, and that more than 10,000 school-aged children had been displaced since the beginning of the war up to September.

She added that approximately 40,000 people have lost limbs during the war so far, including between 9,000 and 10,000 children.

She attributed the high number of child abuses to the absence of protection mechanisms, a lack of a protective environment, and the lack of access to education for children. In schools.

She added: "There are large numbers of children separated from their families, in addition to those who were smuggled or stolen by human trafficking gangs during the war."

The United Nations has documented Rapid Support Forces militia members committing the crime of raping women in front of their children, as the forces use sexual violence as a means of humiliating and controlling local communities.





The Permanent Representative in Geneva Exposes Britain's Cover-Up of the UAE's Involvement in Sponsoring & Supporting the Terrorist Militia

The Permanent Representative of Sudan to Geneva, Ambassador Hassan Hamid Hassan, delivered a concluding statement at the end of the session adopting the British resolution on the periodic renewal of the mandate of the Fact-Finding Mission. He thanked all the countries that voted with Sudan against the British resolution, stating that they voted in support of the UN Charter and its established principles regarding state sovereignty and respect for national decisions, and that they voted in support of the principles enshrined in the resolution establishing the Human Rights Council.

The Permanent Representative then asked: If the purpose of adopting this resolution is truly to uphold human rights and achieve justice, does this mean that the existing human rights

mechanisms for Sudan, particularly the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the ground and the appointed expert, are now ineffective and useless?

He added that if the answer is no, then the mandate of an additional three-member mechanism, under a resolution that equates the rebel militia with the Sudanese Armed Forces, confirms that its purpose is nothing more than political blackmail and exerting pressure on Sudan, especially after the Sudanese Armed Forces' successive victories against this terrorist militia.

The Permanent Representative continued, asking: How can a resolution that avoids even mentioning by name the state that sponsors the rebel militia and supplies it with weapons, military equipment, and mercenaries contribute to stopping the fighting, protecting civilians, or upholding human rights?

He added: Haven't the sponsors of this resolution read the dozens of

reports supported by irrefutable evidence proving the UAE's involvement in supporting the terrorist militia? Why did the resolution remain silent on this? He then asserted that the resolution's sponsors are, in fact, protecting this state that sponsors the terrorist militia.

The Permanent Representative concluded his remarks by affirming that the Sudanese government remains committed to its people, and that human rights are an absolute national priority for Sudan, not merely an external mandate imposed upon it by resolutions. He also stated that the Sudanese Armed Forces, which the resolution's sponsors attempted to equate with the rebel militia, are continuing to fulfill their constitutional duty, supported by all segments of the Sudanese people.