

Following the [political agreement](#) made on 21 November 2021 between Hamdok, the former Prime Minister of the transitional government, and the military powers, most of the detainees, including all women human rights defenders (WHRDs) were released and internet service was restored; however, surveillance remained.

Women groups, along with resistance committees and civil society rejected the deal and decided to continue protesting for the removal of the military from power. Following this decision there were large protests on 25 November, and 30 November. On 25 November the violence was not as violent as previous protests, but on 30 November, more than 100 people were injured. Mostly by rubber bullets and gas canister guns pointed to the bodies of protesters. Sound bombs and CS gas were used, these are banned in several countries due the severe harm they can cause. Dozens of women protesters were injured during the protests on 30 November. One woman protester was run over by a police car which caused her hand to break.

Women union leaders and WHRDs continue to face increasing physical and communication surveillance and intimidation because of their work mobilising against the coup. Women activists and union leaders released from detention in several states reported extreme use of violence, verbal abuse and sexual harassment during their arrests process and interrogation in addition to poor detention conditions in police and security detention in Nayala, and Zalinji in Darfur and Madani in Algazeira State.

Women's rights groups continue to work under fear of attack and many of their offices are under security surveillance which has made it impossible for many women groups to carry out their work from their offices anymore.

Further, since 25 October, WHRDs and women's rights groups have had their rights to freedom of association, movement and speech severely restricted. Newspapers, radios and TV broadcasting continue to be under surveillance of the military. Some of the media outlets were prevented from working such as Radio Hala 96 and the democratic newspaper which were fundamental media spaces as they supported women's groups. Many women journalists working on these institutions have been silenced.

In conflict areas in Jabal Moon in Darfur at least seven women were killed and incidents of sexual violence and rape were reported in the area between 17 and 25 November. Thousands of women were displaced after the burning of more than 1000 houses following attacks by tribal militias. In the Keirink and Aljeneina in West Darfur dozens of women were injured, the numbers are not verified after tribal militias of Janjaweed attacked the area on 4 and 5 December. Tribal violence in Abu Jebeiha in Southern Korodfan led thousands to be displaced, most of whom were women and children, as incidents of sexual violence were reported during the conflict early December.

As feared, women in Sudan continue to suffer under the increased violence in conflict and non conflict areas, as the militarization of the state has closed the civic space, which resulted in closure of NGOs and support centers for victims of sexual violence all over Sudan, especially in conflict areas.