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Briefing Notes

Group 62 – Information Centre for Asylum and Migration

31 March 2025

Afghanistan

Security situation

According to media reports, an explosion took place at a market in the city of Grishk in Helmand province on 21.03.25. At least 17 people were injured and hospitalised in the city of Lashkar Gah. A hand grenade is said to have been thrown and detonated due to a family dispute.¹

Governance and persecution

According to reports, the Taliban's Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice (PVPV) enforcers are conducting nighttime patrols, detaining residents found on city streets and forcing them to perform prayers in Farah Province. It has also been reported that PVPV enforcers instructed members of the Shia community not to walk the streets at night.

Unidentified gunmen shot dead Hasan Jabar Khel, a former Interior Ministry official, in Kabul's Shakardara neighbourhood on 23.03.25.

Two Afghan LGBTIQ activists were arrested by the Taliban authorities at Kabul International Airport, according to human rights activist Nemat Sadat.

The Taliban have extended their ban on broadcasting images of living beings to media in the provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan and Nimruz, according to the Afghanistan Journalists Centre (AFJC). The ban is currently in place in 10 provinces.²

Taliban measures marking Eid al-Fitr

The last day (Eid al-Fitr, the feast of breaking the fast) of the fasting month of Ramadan fell on 30.03.25 this year. The mobile phone networks were cut by the Taliban from six o'clock in the morning in Kabul and several provinces. The Taliban's Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs had instructed clerics in mosques across the country to include in their sermons during Eid prayers the Eid al-Fitr message of Taliban leader Hibatullah Akhundzada, according to which security in the country had been restored by the Taliban and people should be grateful. During his own speech delivered on the occasion of the religious festival at a mosque in Kandahar province, Akhundzada warned that disobedience to his orders could lead to the collapse of Taliban rule and plunge Afghanistan back into civil war. In honour of Eid al-Fitr, 2,463 inmates were released from prisons following a decree issued by Akhundzada, and the sentences of 3,152 people were shortened. The Taliban authorities in the Malistan district of Ghazni province forced Shia residents to break their fast early, even though the holiday had not yet been confirmed by their religious leaders. Traditionally, Sunni and Shia Muslims in Afghanistan celebrate Eid al-Fitr on different days.³

Algeria

French-Algerian writer sentenced to five years in prison

Boualem Sansal was sentenced to five years in prison without parole and a fine of DZD 500,000 (approximately EUR 3,500 as of 31.03.25) at the criminal court in Dar al-Beida near Algiers on 27.03.25 after a summary trial in which he was denied contact with his French lawyer.

Sansal was arrested at Algiers airport on 16.11.24 when he entered the country and has been held in custody ever since (cf. BN of 17.03.25). The public prosecutor's office accuses the writer, who is considered to be an outspoken critic of the Algerian government, of undermining the country's national security due to statements he made in an interview and demanded a prison sentence of 10 years at the opening of the trial on 20.03.25. European governments and supporters of Sansal have criticised the trial, claiming the sentence was politically motivated. Various media had indicated that Sansal could potentially be pardoned by President Tebboune at the end of Ramadan but said that Sansal would have to refrain from appealing the judgement.⁴

Colombia

Impact of armed conflict in the Catatumbo region, Frente 33 counteroffensive

According to a report published on 26.03.25 by the NGO Human Rights Watch, based on reports issued by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the National Ombudsman's Office and interviews, among others, numerous human rights violations have been reported following an ELN offensive carried out against a dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) (Frente 33 (33rd Front)) in the Catatumbo region since mid-January 2025 (cf. BN of 20.01.25 and 27.01.25) in the course of clashes over zones of influence. In addition to extrajudicial killings, kidnappings and disappearances of mostly civilian, alleged collaborators of the Frente 33 by the National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)), around 56,000 people had also been displaced by the time the report was published. This figure already exceeds the total number of internally displaced persons in Colombia in 2024 as a whole. Previously interviewed displaced persons also reported, among other things, social control and forced labour for violations of the rules, sexualised violence and forced recruitment, including of minors. On 20.02.25, various UN special representatives also warned of the effects the conflict was having and spoke of a further 27,000 people trapped by the conflict in addition to the considerable number of displaced persons. Other sources estimate lower figures. The current violence has particularly affected "farmers, the indigenous population, migrants, [...] refugees and human rights defenders, teachers, social leaders and former FARC-EP fighters [...] who signed the [2016] peace agreement". The National Ombudsman's Office also drew attention to the negative impact the conflict was having on food and healthcare at local level. Most recently, the fighting between the two groups reportedly intensified once again when the Frente 33, supported by fighters from other regions of the country, launched a counteroffensive in the municipality of Tibú. It was also reported that clashes erupted with the military deployed to Catatumbo and that a soldier was killed by the ELN in Teorama in February 2025. In addition, five people were reported to have been killed in Ocaña on 09.03.25, and a peasant leader was reportedly kidnapped on 19.03.25. Reports say that the number of displaced people has continued to rise and humanitarian needs remain high.⁵

Ethiopia

Tension in Tigray

More than two years after the peace negotiations between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Ethiopian central government in Tigray, tensions are reportedly resurfacing in the region. After the TPLF and its armed wing, the Tigray Defence Forces (TDF), split due to internal tensions, the TPLF splinter faction led by Debretsion Gebremichael, on the one hand, and the government-appointed transitional government under Getachew Reda, on the other, are now acting as two factions. In mid-March 2025, the situation between the two camps intensified. According to reports, TDF forces, who are continuing to align with Debretsion, took control of Alula Aba Nega airport in Mekelle and the town hall in Adi Gudem on 12.03.25. During the takeover of the town hall, local officials were reportedly arrested and civilians who had gathered around the building were injured.

Adigrat is also said to have been taken over by pro-Debretsion groups. At the end of March 2025, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed instructed the people of Tigray to nominate a new candidate for the interim government in Tigray in a bid to prevent further tensions.⁶

Guinea

Stadium massacre: ex-junta leader pardoned

The former junta leader Moussa Dadis Camara, who was only sentenced to 20 years in prison as recently as 31.07.24 for his order to suppress the opposition rally held at the Conakry stadium back on 28.09.09, was pardoned on 28.03.25. According to press reports, a decree to this effect issued by the head of the current military junta and interim president, Mamadi Doumbouya, was read out on state television that day. The reason given for the pardon was Camara's poor state of health, though no further details were provided. No previous announcements had been made about this, which is why the pardon came as a surprise and the reasons for it were called into question.

At least 156 people were killed and at least 109 women were raped by security forces at the event on 28.09.09, which is referred to as the "stadium massacre". The event was directed in particular against Camara's plans to run for president. He had seized power as head of a junta at the end of 2008 following the death of long-time President Lansana Conté. Investigations into those responsible were slow even after the end of the military junta and only led to the opening of a trial under the current military junta exactly 13 years after the massacre (cf. BN of 20.02.12 and 10.10.22). The conviction of Camara and seven others among the 11 defendants was welcomed as an important symbol in the fight against impunity (cf. BN of 05.08.24).

Prior to the pardon, the current military government had already announced on 26.03.25 that it would itself pay the compensatory fines for victims of the stadium massacre that were imposed alongside the prison sentences. According to estimates, rape victims, for example, would receive the equivalent of USD 173,000 each, and the amount paid per death or enforced disappearance would be USD 115,500. Around 400 claimants are reportedly waiting for compensation.⁷

Iran

UN notes increase in human rights violations

On 12.03.25, a report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iran was released, criticising the human rights situation and highlighting, in particular, the rise in executions, systematic discrimination against women and the oppression of minorities in 2024.

According to the UN Special Rapporteur, over 900 death sentences were carried out, the highest number since 2015. Human rights organisations said at least 975 executions were carried out in 2024 (cf. BN of 24.02.25). According to the report, women and ethnic minorities were particularly affected. Furthermore, the report says a lack of transparency in the justice system violates fundamental human rights, in particular, the right to a fair trial. The report highlighted that over half of the executions were related to drug offenses, prohibited under international law. In addition, executions of minors were also recorded, in violation of international human rights law.

With regard to the situation of women, the report states that Iran ranks 121st out of 193 countries in the UN Development Programme's (UNDP) gender inequality index. In Iran, for example, the report highlights gender-specific dimensions of human rights violations, including the disproportionate effect of discriminatory legal frameworks especially against women and girls in all aspects of life: from child marriage to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and access to justice. The report also reveals an increase in femicides. At least 179 women were victims of violent crimes in 2024 with many of these murders being categorised as so-called "honour killings", which are often carried out by male family members.

According to the report, minorities such as Kurds, Baluchis and Baha'is also continue to face repression. Although Baluch people make up only 2 to 4 percent of the population, they account for up to 13 percent of executions. The crackdown on dissidents was also criticised. Activists and journalists are reportedly being deliberately persecuted, imprisoned and sometimes held in inhumane conditions.⁸

Further arrests in the context of Nowruz events

According to a Kurdish human rights organisation based in Norway, the Nowruz events, which have been taking place since 21.03.25, are ongoing, and participants are still being arrested (cf. BN of 24.03.25).

In the city of Sanandaj in Kurdistan province, for example, two civil rights activists, a man and a woman, were arrested by security forces without a warrant in their homes for participating in the Newroz festivities. The two individuals were taken to an undisclosed location, according to the human rights organisation, and their families have been given no information about their condition or whereabouts. A man from the city of Bukan, who was arrested by agents of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Intelligence Agency on 25.03.25, is said to have suffered a similar fate. His arrest is said to be directly linked to his participation in Newroz celebrations. His whereabouts also remain unknown.⁹

Iraq

Approaching drought

On 25.03.25, the Kurdistan Region's water administration announced that water levels were declining sharply, which suggests that there will be another drought again in the summer.

The Kurdistan Region is currently receiving far less water from Iran than in previous years, although this is not due to Iran deliberately holding back water, as the dams in Iran are currently below capacity, which is normal for this time of year. In the district of al-Dawaya in Dhi Qar province, local authorities are now saying that residents are being internally displaced due to water shortages, which are currently so severe that families are being forced to move because there is simply no more drinking water available.¹⁰

Lebanon

Fragile ceasefire with Israel; attacks on Beirut suburb again for the first time

Once again, two rockets were fired towards Israel from Lebanese territory on 28.03.25. Both were intercepted by Israeli air defences. In retaliation, Israel attacked the Beirut suburb of Dahieh, a Hezbollah stronghold, for the first time since the ceasefire came into force.

Hezbollah itself claims to have no connection with either the previous week's rocket attack (cf. BN of 24.03.25) or the most recent one. Within Lebanon, Palestinian groups are suspected of being behind the attack. On the other hand, observers point out that these attacks are unlikely to have taken place from the centre of an area controlled by Hezbollah without its knowledge. The Lebanese security forces have arrested several suspects.¹¹

Lebanon / Syria

Border security deal

Following repeated clashes along the border (cf. BN of 24.03.25), Syria and Lebanon have signed a joint border agreement in Riyadh. Among other things, the agreement announces the establishment of joint committees to demarcate the border and to settle conflicts peacefully.¹²

Niger

Transitional president sworn in

On 26.03.25, junta leader Abdourahamane Tchiani was sworn in as interim president for a transitional period of five years. At a ceremony held in the capital Niamey, Tchiani was also promoted to the highest military rank of army general. This further consolidates his position of power. A new charter was also adopted that supersedes the country's existing constitution. A three-year transition period was originally planned.

Tchiani had appointed himself as the new head of state in 2023 following a military coup in which the elected government under President Mohamed Bazoum was overthrown (cf. BN of 31.07.23).¹³

Nigeria

Northeast: Islamists attack military base

On the night of 25.03.25, members of the Islamist group Boko Haram attacked a military base not far from the town of Wajiroko in the northeastern state of Borno, killing at least three soldiers and injuring numerous others. According to media reports, the base houses troops from Operations Hadin Kai and Desert Sanity IV. The task of these military operations is to combat Islamist groups active in the region. According to media reports, at least 20 soldiers were killed in a similar attack carried out on a remote army base in the same state on 25.01.25. Members of the Islamist group Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) are believed to have been responsible for this attack. Violence emanating from Boko Haram and ISWAP and government countermeasures continue to hit the headlines on a fairly regular basis (cf. BN of 09.09.24, 28.10.24 and 13.01.25, 24.03.25).¹⁴

Pakistan

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: protests due to military operation with civilian casualties

On 29.03.25, the Pakistani authorities announced the deaths of 10 civilians, including women and children, during a military operation carried out in the remote mountainous region of Katlang in the district of Mardan in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is rare for Pakistan to reveal civilian casualties resulting from anti-militant activities. The victims were members of nomadic tribes from the Swat region who breed cattle in the Shamoza mountains. A statement issued by the provincial government said that several people were killed in the military operation who could have been linked to ongoing militant activities in the region; immediate medical assistance was being provided to the injured and compensation for the families of the deceased was being ensured. A large number of people attended the funeral of those killed on 30.03.25 in Barikot, in their home region of Swat. A mass rally following the funeral urged the government to take the matter seriously and conduct an inquiry into the deaths. The protesters warned that the entire Gujar community from across the country would gather in Malakand and march to Islamabad to demand justice. The Matorzai tribe from the Charbagh region in Swat also protested.¹⁵

Palestinian Autonomous Territories / Israel

Protests against Hamas in Gaza

In a rare sign of resistance within the Gaza Strip, hundreds of Palestinians protested against the continuation of the war from 25.03.25 to 27.03.25. Some participants are also said to have chanted slogans against Hamas. The demonstrations took place in various locations, including Gaza City, Nuseirat and Deir al-Balah. As things stand, there was no bloody suppression of the protests, unlike Hamas's crackdown in the past. This is presumably due to a decline in societal support for Hamas in the Gaza Strip and its own reduced ability to mobilise because of the threat of Israeli airstrikes. According to reports, coverage of the protests was at least partially obstructed by Hamas police forces. The family of one demonstration participant also stated that he had been kidnapped and tortured to death by Hamas because of his participation. Hamas is said to have previously issued threats against the demonstrators.

Hamas and its affiliated media tried to portray the protests as anti-Israel. In an article published on 28.03.25, one of the largest Arab (national) daily newspapers quoted sources within Hamas who reported that several people accused by Hamas of spying for Israel had been executed by the group. However, the exact number remained unknown.¹⁶

Gaza Strip: fighting continues

Since 18.03.25, renewed mutual attacks between the Israeli military and Hamas and the associated civilian casualties in the Gaza Strip have been documented. According to various reports, the Israeli army issued evacuation orders for various parts of the Gaza Strip, which together covered around 15 percent of the entire area on 23.03.25. Numerous Palestinians who had only just returned there were once again forced to flee within the coastal strip. According to media reports, the Israeli authorities have prevented humanitarian aid from entering the Gaza Strip

since 02.03.25. The supply of essential medical goods, such as anaesthetics, and food is therefore in danger of being exhausted. The UN announced back on 30.01.25 that bakeries in the Gaza Strip would have to cease operations within a week. Market prices for food have skyrocketed. Two kg of onions reportedly cost up to USD 14, and one kg of tomatoes costs around USD 6.

After an international UN employee was killed and six other employees were wounded in the bombing of a UN building on 19.03.25, the UN announced that it intended to reduce its presence in the area by around a third of its international staff. However, it said local employees would continue to work as normal.

On 24.03.25, the Palestinian Ministry of Health also published another list with the identifiable names of those killed as a result of the war, comprising 50,251 names. Of these, around 30 percent are minors, and around 45 percent are men of military age. Adult women make up around 16 percent of the casualties, and a similar number are senior citizens of both sexes.¹⁷

West Bank: ongoing military operations

Israeli military operations in the north of the West Bank are continuing. The refugee camps in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams, in particular, are said to be at the centre of the fighting. According to media reports, over 32,000 people from these camps have been displaced or have fled the fighting. A total of 40,000 people are reportedly still displaced.

As part of an attack carried out by Israeli settlers on the village of Jinba in the West Bank, 22 Palestinians were arrested. According to the Israeli authorities, they allegedly attacked and slightly injured two shepherds. However, the military later stated that it was a case of violent clashes between Israeli and Palestinian civilians. No Israelis were arrested. The Israeli military repeatedly faces accusations of failing to crack down on settlers in cases of violence or attacks by the latter.¹⁸

Republic of Moldova

Arrest of the governor of Gagauzia

According to media reports, the pro-Russian governor of the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia, Evgenia Guțul, was arrested on 25.03.25 on charges of embezzlement of electoral funds, illegal financing and false statements. The allegations relate to the alleged Russian financing of the pro-Russian parties that were successful in the 2023 local elections. The media reports stated that the arrest at Chisinau Airport had been made because Guțul was on a no-fly list. She was said to be in the custody of the National Anti-Corruption Centre (NAC). The prosecutor's office had reportedly requested 30 days of preventive arrest.

According to reports, the previous week, Aleksandr Nesterovski, the pro-Russian MP affiliated with Ilan Shor, had also been sentenced to 12 years in prison for corruption and illegal party funding. In this context, a further verdict against the pro-Russian MP Irina Lozovan was to be announced on 31.03.25. Guțul's arrest was reportedly accompanied by demonstrations by her supporters and demands by the Gagauz People's Assembly for her release. Guțul herself was reported to have written letters to President Putin and President Erdoğan urging them to campaign for her release. Parliamentary elections will be held in the Republic of Moldova in 2025, in the run-up to which Russian attempts to exert influence are expected.¹⁹

South Sudan

Vice President Riek Machar placed under house arrest

According to reports published on 27.03.25, Vice President Riek Machar has been placed under house arrest. The reports state that security forces forced their way into his residence in the capital, Juba, and "disarmed" his bodyguards. Machar's party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), reportedly blamed the president, Salva Kiir Mayardit, for this. The vice president's party is said to have cancelled the peace agreement with President Salva Kiir Mayardit's SPLM party as a result. The event should be seen in the context of the recent intensification of the power struggle between Machar and Mayardit (cf. BN of 24.03.25).²⁰

Sudan

Sudanese army announces recapture of Khartoum

According to recent reports, the Sudanese army (SAF) announced the recapture of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, from the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 26.03.25. According to observers, it is doubtful that this strategic victory means an imminent end to the civil war, as the RSF is now retreating into Darfur, which it still largely controls. Observers fear that the retreat into Darfur could result in a new wave of violence against the non-Arab population (cf. BN of 13.01.25).²¹

Situation of Christians

According to reports published on 24.03.25, at least 19 people of Christian faith are said to have been detained by the SAF intelligence service. This is apparently not the first incident of this kind: in January 2025, at least seven Christians, and in October 2024, twenty-six Christians who had reportedly fled from areas under control of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are said to have been detained by the intelligence service of the Sudanese army. According to reports, the 26 detainees were tortured in order to force confessions. It is not only the Sudanese army that is said to have targeted the Christian minority: the RSF militia is said to be forcing people of the Christian faith who are in the areas under its control to convert to Islam in order to receive aid. In addition, they are reportedly threatened with imprisonment by the militia in the event of a failed escape attempt.²²

Syria

Fighting continues in eastern Aleppo despite agreement

Despite the agreement signed between the transitional government and the commander of the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) on the integration of the SDF into the Syrian state apparatus and a ceasefire, shelling and fighting continued in the east of Aleppo governorate last week.

The fighting factions are, on the one hand, the SDF and, on the other, the so-called Syrian National Army (SNA), which is significantly supported and influenced by Türkiye. In addition, Turkish airstrikes are regularly carried out against SDF targets. The SNA is already nominally considered to be integrated into the Syrian military, but de facto its command structure, loyalty and leadership remain unchanged. The salaries of its fighters, at least in part, are reportedly also not yet being paid by the transitional government. The Syrian transitional government has not officially commented on the ongoing fighting.

Neither side has recorded any significant losses or gains in the fighting in recent weeks. Both sides are repeatedly accused of attacks that have also caused civilian casualties, but both deny being responsible for such incidents. However, the Institute for the Study of War reported a four-day pause before fighting and attacks resumed on 22.03.25. It stated that there had also been no fighting or attacks between the two sides on 27.03.25 and 28.03.25.²³

President al-Sharaa announces new transitional government

On 29.03.25, Syria's interim President, Ahmed al-Sharaa, announced the personnel of the new transitional government, which will include 23 ministries.

While key ministries, including the foreign, interior, defence and justice ministries, will continue to be occupied by figures close to Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), political activists and a Christian woman have been included in the government alongside representatives of the Druze, Kurdish and Alawite minorities. A total of seven ministers come from the former HTS-dominated government in Idlib.²⁴

Türkiye

Ongoing protests after the arrest of Istanbul's mayor

The nationwide protests following the arrest and dismissal of Ekrem İmamoğlu (cf. BN of 24.03.25) continue. However, a court did not grant the request filed by the public prosecutor's office to arrest İmamoğlu for supporting terrorism, specifically for supporting the banned Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). According to the public prosecutor's office, the PKK had attempted to expand its influence through cooperation between İmamoğlu's Kemalist, social democratic Republican People's Party (CHP) and the pro-Kurdish Equality and Democracy Party

(DEM). However, İmamoğlu was arrested for founding and leading a criminal organisation, bribery, extortion, unlawful recording of personal data and manipulation of a tender.

According to press reports, on 29.03.25, a rally organised by the CHP took place in the Istanbul municipality of Maltepe, at which CHP party chairman Özgür Öcel, among others, gave a speech. He called for regular demonstrations on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition, companies and TV stations close to the government were to be boycotted. According to the organiser, more than two million people took part in the rally. The information cannot be independently verified.

According to the Ministry of Interior, almost 1,900 people had been arrested as part of the protests by 29.03.25. According to media reports, 260 of those arrested were subsequently remanded in custody, while hundreds were conditionally released.

There were also renewed violent clashes between the police and demonstrators during the nationwide demonstrations. Some demonstrators accused the security forces of ill-treatment and sexual harassment. The allegations were confirmed in reports by the human rights organisation İHD and the Izmir Bar Association, among others. The bar association announced that it would press charges. Depending on which media reports you read, an indictment has been prepared against at least 74 people who took part in the protests in Istanbul on 23.03.25. In the indictment, those arrested are reportedly accused of taking part in the demonstration despite the Istanbul City Council's ban and failing to disperse despite warnings. The public prosecutor's office demanded up to three years in prison.²⁵

Crackdown on journalists during the demonstrations

According to press reports, numerous journalists were among the demonstrators arrested in the wake of İmamoğlu's arrest.

In addition to the arrest of local journalists (cf. BN of 24.03.25), a Swedish journalist working for a Swedish daily newspaper was arrested on 27.03.25 and detained on 28.03.25. He was charged with being a member of an armed terrorist organisation and insulting President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Prior to this, a BBC journalist had been arrested on 26.03.25 and deported from Türkiye on 27.03.25 for allegedly endangering public order after reporting on the protests for the BBC.²⁶

Tunisia

Government announces withdrawal from the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

According to media reports, the government announced on 20.03.25 that it was withdrawing its recognition of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, a decision it had already communicated on 07.03.25.

No reasons for this decision are given in the declaration, and the government has not yet made any other public statements on the matter. Tunisia only recognised the court in 2017 after initially emerging from the Arab Spring as the only successful democracy. The exit will only take effect after a period of one year has expired on 07.03.26.

The withdrawal from the court, which is tasked with enforcing the African Union's Human Rights Charter, essentially means that Tunisian individuals and NGOs will no longer be able to file complaints there against human rights violations by Tunisian authorities, which has happened several times in recent years. For example, in May 2023, the relatives of four imprisoned opposition members, including the leader of the Ennahda party, Rached Ghannouchi, filed a complaint with the African Court demanding their release. In August 2023, the court called on the Tunisian authorities to stop preventing detainees from contacting their lawyers and doctors. Previously, the court had already repeatedly called on Tunisia to withdraw a series of decrees and return to a constitutional democratic order.

Human rights organisations condemned the decision as a further regression of the rule of law under President Kais Saied.²⁷

Ukraine

Efforts for a ceasefire

Following media reports that the talks between the US, the Russian Federation (RF) and Ukraine in Saudi Arabia ended on 24.03.25 without agreement on a clearly defined ceasefire being reached, the negotiating parties agreed on a "cessation of the use of force" in the Black Sea on 25.03.25. However, the Russian Federation reportedly took the view that a maritime ceasefire would only come into force if the sanctions on Russian agricultural exports were eased. The reports said that in addition to the lifting of sanctions, the Russian Federation was also demanding access to the international Swift banking system. It was reported that President Donald Trump promised to review the Russian conditions. President Volodymyr Zelensky reportedly then made it clear that the agreements did not require any easing of sanctions and would come into force immediately. According to further reports, Zelensky also expressed his distrust of the Russian side and criticised statements made by US envoy Steve Witkoff, who described the staged referendums in the Ukrainian territories occupied by the Russian Federation as legitimate. Zelensky said that the US administration was also constantly changing the conditions with regard to a proposed raw materials agreement with the US. According to reports, the new US proposal, which was not outlined in detail, would deprive Ukraine of "part of its sovereignty" and force the country to "repay all US aid received", which is why Zelensky was reportedly sceptical about an agreement under completely different conditions. Should Ukraine refuse the deal, Trump said, it would face "big problems".

Meanwhile, the EU has reportedly indicated that it will only lift sanctions if there is an "unconditional withdrawal of all Russian forces" from Ukraine. According to media reports published on 27.03.25, President Putin has put forward the suggestion of a transitional administration for Ukraine with UN involvement, which aims to remove Zelensky from the presidency. Washington has reportedly rejected this, citing compliance with the Ukrainian constitution. President Trump is reported to have threatened the Russian Federation with new tariffs on oil products if the Kremlin blocks his ceasefire initiatives.²⁸

Civilian casualties

According to media reports, 88 people were injured in a Russian rocket attack on the city of Sumy on 24.03.25. According to media reports published on 25.03.25, the governor of the Russian-occupied region of Luhansk announced that six people had been killed in a Ukrainian artillery attack the previous day. According to reports, four people were killed in various Russian drone attacks on the night of 26.03.25; more precise location details are not available. According to a media report published on 28.03.25, two people died as a result of a Russian attack on the city of Kherson. Also on 28.03.25, at least four people were killed and 19 injured in a Russian drone attack on the city of Dnipro, according to the regional governor responsible. According to the governor, two people died and 25 were injured in a Russian drone attack on civilian infrastructure and a military hospital in Kharkiv on 29.03.25. According to reports, the UN Human Rights Commissariat has pointed out that the fighting has intensified in parallel with the ceasefire negotiations and that the number of victims in the first three months of 2025 has increased by 30 percent compared to the same period in 2024.²⁹

War events

According to the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Oleksandr Syrsky, the Russian army is stepping up its attacks along the northeastern border with the aim of penetrating the Sumy region. According to unconfirmed information released by the Russian Ministry of Defence on 29.03.25, Russian forces have captured settlements in the regions of Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Sumy. Ukraine is reportedly expecting increased Russian efforts to advance in the coming weeks, particularly on the eastern and southern fronts.³⁰

Energy infrastructure, financial aid and economic situation

Following hints from President Trump regarding a possible takeover of Ukrainian power plants by the US (cf. BN of 24.03.25), the Russian Foreign Ministry stated that the occupied Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant was a Russian facility, according to media reports published on 26.03.25. A transfer of control to Ukraine or another country was therefore impossible.

According to media reports, both the Ukrainian and the Russian side continue to accuse each other of attacking energy targets and thus violating their respective pledges to suspend attacks for 30 days retroactively from 18.03.25. According to Ukrainian sources, the Russian Federation has attacked at least eight energy facilities since 18.03.25.

It is reported that Moscow, in turn, reserves the right not to honour the agreement in the event that Ukraine continues to violate it.

According to a media report published on 28.03.25, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs announced that over EUR 7 million will be made available to Ukraine to repair its energy infrastructure. According to media reports, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced on 28.03.25 that, following a review, there was no longer anything standing in the way of a disbursement of USD 400 million to Ukraine for budget support. Although economic growth would continue to slow in 2025, the Ukrainian economy had remained stable to date despite difficult conditions, according to the IMF.³¹

Judicial sentences

According to media reports published on 26.03.25, a Russian military court in Rostov-on-Don has sentenced 23 Ukrainian prisoners of war to prison terms of between 13 and 23 years for attempted subversion and membership of a terrorist organisation. According to the reports, in addition to fighters from the Azov regiment, men and women who were employed as drivers, cooks or warehouse workers were also sentenced. Eleven of the 23 people were reportedly sentenced in absentia as they had already returned to Ukraine as part of a prisoner of war exchange programme. The reports said that the Ukrainian human rights commissioner, Dmytro Lubinets, described the sentence as illegal, as prisoners of war were combatants and not criminals. The Russian Federation had reportedly classified the unit as a terrorist organisation.³²

Venezuela

Arrests of relatives of two military officers in exile

According to media reports, three relatives of a military dissident in exile who was formerly imprisoned in Venezuela for involvement in a conspiracy and escaped from the Ramo Verde military prison in 2017 were arrested between 22.01.25 and 24.01.25. Although Interior Minister Diosdado Cabello confirmed their arrest on 13.02.25 for allegedly supporting "terrorist plans" or being involved in a conspiracy, their exact whereabouts are still unknown, according to relatives. In another case also, the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence, DGCIM, is said to have arrested relatives of a military officer who was likewise abroad and was accused of conspiracy. The NGO Provea and relatives speak of enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests for the purpose of using them as possible leverage against the two ex-military officers, contrary to the government narrative.³³

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