

HUMAN RIGHTS BULLETIN – AFGHANISTAN

March – April 2025

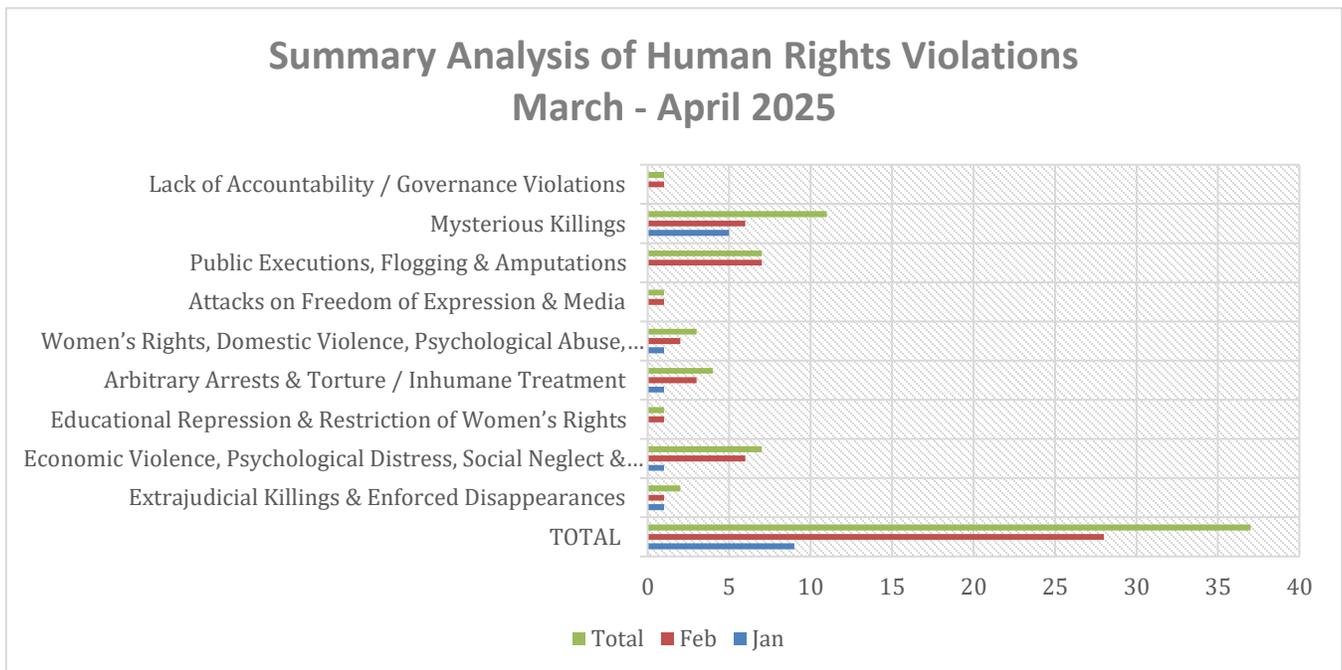
Afghanistan continued to experience severe and widespread human rights violations throughout March and April 2025. The Taliban’s intensified repression manifested through extrajudicial killings, mysterious murders, arbitrary arrests, torture, public floggings, executions, gender-based violence, restrictions on media and expression, and escalating suicide cases linked to economic hardship, domestic violence, and psychological distress.

This period recorded a significant increase in violent incidents, including numerous mysterious killings, widespread public corporal punishment, a surge in suicides particularly among youth and renewed assaults on women's rights, expression, and social freedoms. Enforcement of Taliban morality laws tightened further, affecting healthcare access, media operations, and daily life across the country.

The systematic violations documented during these two months highlight an expanding crisis of impunity, lack of accountability, and growing societal trauma under Taliban rule.

Category	Details	Examples / Locations	Key Notes
EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS & ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES	Killings carried out by Taliban forces or targeted killings where victims disappear and later are found dead	Killings carried out by Taliban forces or targeted killings where victims disappear and later are found dead	Killings carried out by Taliban forces or targeted killings where victims disappear and later are found dead
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, SOCIAL NEGLECT & SUICIDE	Economic violence / psychological distress / social neglect / suicide	Economic violence / psychological distress / social neglect / suicide	Economic violence / psychological distress / social neglect / suicide
EDUCATIONAL REPRESSION & RESTRICTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS	Policies and enforcement limiting women's freedom of movement and access to services	Nationwide (UNAMA report on mahram requirement blocking healthcare)	Life-threatening impact; female healthcare access reduced
ARBITRARY ARRESTS & TORTURE, AND INHUMANE TREATMENT	Detentions without legal process; brutal torture; ill-treatment	Kabul/Takhar/Nangarhar (public flogging); Daykundi & Kabul (Esmat torture); Balkh (visa applicants beaten); Nimroz (former ANA arrested)	Extremely severe torture; long-term disabilities reported
WOMEN'S RIGHTS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE & CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	Domestic violence, forced marriage, child murder, suicide due to GBV	Ghor (girl self-immolated to avoid forced marriage); Helmand (female suicide); Kunduz (father beheaded 4-year-old); healthcare restrictions (nationwide)	Women & children at extremely high risk; systemic impunity
ATTACKS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA	Censorship; bans; intimidation	Badakhshan, Baghlan, Nimroz, Jowzjan, Zabul, Parwan	Ban on images expanded to 13 provinces; journalism nearly impossible

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, FLOGGING, AND AMPUTATIONS	Public flogging and execution enforcement	Jawzjan (13 flogged), Sar-e Pol (flogged), Kapisa (flogged), Uruzgan & Kabul (17 flogged), Parwan & Nangarhar (4 flogged), Nimroz (execution announced), Nimroz/Farah/Badghis (executions reported)	Mass violation of international law; includes women
MYSTERIOUS KILLING	Killings by unknown gunmen; motives unknown	Kapisa, Kandahar, Helmand, Sar-e Pol, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Nangarhar, Badakhshan	High pattern; no investigations; insecurity rising
LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY, LACK OF TRANSPARENCY, GOVERNANCE VIOLATION	Corruption; arbitrary fees; lack of transparency	Kabul, Balkh, Herat (DABS unexplained fee)	Public trust damaged; shows governance collapse



The data across the four-month period reveals a rapid and sustained deterioration in Afghanistan's human rights situation, with violations not only persisting but escalating sharply each month. Between January and February, a total of 76 violations were recorded, rising from 35 in January to 41 in February. This early trend already signaled increasing repression, violence, and social distress.

Public punishments were the most dominant form of abuse in the first two months, with 25 cases demonstrating the Taliban's continued reliance on corporal punishment and punitive control. Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances (14 cases), and arbitrary arrests and torture (14 cases) highlighted a pattern of systematic violence and absence of rule of law. Women's rights violations (10 cases), suicide (5 cases), and attacks on free expression (5

cases) revealed deep structural oppression affecting vulnerable groups and the collapse of social well-being.

When the March and April incidents are added, the deterioration becomes even more alarming. The number of violations increased from 8 incidents in March to 28 in April, representing a 250% monthly rise, showing that human rights conditions are accelerating towards crisis.

The most dramatic escalation occurs in the areas of:

Suicide & Psychological Distress: March recorded 1 case while April recorded 6 — a **500% increase**, reflecting severe economic collapse, social neglect, domestic violence, and absence of mental health support. This trend mirrors and intensifies the suicide pattern already observed in January–February.

Torture & Arbitrary Arrest: The rise from 1 to 3 cases in one month demonstrates increasing repression and willingness to use extreme and inhumane punishment.

Public Executions & Flogging: While already dominant in January–February, this category explodes in April with mass public punishments across provinces, confirming that corporal punishment is becoming systemic rather than isolated.

Violence Against Women and Children: Across all four months, violations remain persistent and rising, including forced marriage, domestic violence, killings, and suicide among minors and young women. This shows structural gender oppression and the collapse of legal protection.

Mysterious Killings: These increase steadily and now constitute one of the most serious threats to everyday safety, revealing either the presence of uncontrolled armed groups or a complete breakdown of accountability mechanisms.

Media & Expression: Restrictions expand from isolated provinces to at least 13, creating an information blackout and ensuring that abuses cannot be independently monitored or reported.

Incident Reports

The incidents recorded during March and April 2025 reveal a sharp deterioration in Afghanistan's human rights situation, marked by rising violence, expanding repression, and increasing social distress.

Violence remains widespread, with both targeted and mysterious killings occurring in multiple provinces and often going uninvestigated, reflecting a collapse of security and accountability. The suicide crisis deepened significantly, affecting men, women, and children, and indicating severe economic hardship and growing psychological distress within communities.

Women and children continue to face grave violations, including domestic violence, forced marriage attempts, and child endangerment, while restrictions on movement and access to healthcare further limit their basic rights.

Public punishments and torture escalated, with mass flogging and documented inhumane treatment demonstrating the Taliban's increased use of punitive control. Media restrictions also expanded, further shrinking freedom of expression and preventing independent reporting on abuses.

Overall, the March–April incidents show a rapidly worsening human rights and humanitarian crisis, with escalating violence, repression, and social collapse requiring urgent attention and intervention.

Incident Records

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS & ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

On Monday, March 31, 2025, in the Shinkorak area of Shigal district, Kunar province, two groups of young men engaged in a dispute during Eid al-Fitr celebrations. Taliban members intervened and, in an attempt to control the situation, fired their weapons, resulting in the deaths of two young men. One of the victims was reportedly a final-year medical student studying abroad. Local Taliban authorities have not commented on the incident. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Kunar

01.04.2025

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, SOCIAL NEGLECT, AND SUICIDE

Local sources in Farah province report that an elderly man from Nawzad district, Helmand, hanged himself from a tree in Daranj village, Khak-e-Safid district, on the night of March 15. The man was reportedly a guest at someone's home, and after the host fell asleep, he left the house and took his own life. The motive remains unknown, and Taliban officials have not commented. Suicide cases have been increasing in southern provinces, with economic hardship and psychological distress often cited as contributing factors. [Source](#)

Farah

16.03.2025

A young woman has died by suicide in Takhar province, northern Afghanistan, as incidents of self-harm and suicide among young women continue to rise across the country. Zabihullah Hakimi, spokesperson for the Taliban's security command in Takhar, confirmed that the incident took place in Bangi district, where the woman hanged herself at her home. The motive behind the suicide remains unclear, and Taliban authorities have launched an investigation into the matter, according to Hakimi. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Takhar

04.04.2025

Nangarhar
14.04.2025

A young man named Bilal, from Pachiragam district in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan, reportedly died by suicide on Sunday, April 13, 2025, by throwing himself under a truck in the sixth district of Jalalabad city. Local sources attribute his actions to severe poverty and economic hardship. This incident highlights the ongoing mental health crisis and economic desperation affecting many Afghans under Taliban rule. As of now, Taliban authorities in Nangarhar have not commented on the event. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Uruzgan
13.04.2025

A 22-year-old man in Khas Uruzgan district, Uruzgan province, Afghanistan, died by suicide on the night of Saturday, April 12, 2025, after a dispute with his family. According to Bilal Uruzgani, spokesperson for the Taliban police in Uruzgan, the young man shot himself with a firearm in Nakrezo village and died en route to the hospital. Authorities have not disclosed the victim's identity or the cause of the argument. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Bamyan
22.04.2025

On Tuesday, April 22, 2025, a 15-year-old boy from the Seyyedabad area in the center of Bamyan province, Afghanistan, tragically ended his life by hanging. Local sources attribute his suicide to severe economic hardship, reflecting the broader mental health crisis affecting Afghan youth under the Taliban regime. [Source](#)

Badakhshan
24.04.2025

The Taliban police in Badakhshan say a young girl has committed suicide in the Shighnan district. According to their statement released today (Wednesday, April 23), she ended her life by consuming rat poison. The cause of her suicide is unknown, and an investigation is underway. This is the second reported suicide case in the country in the past two days. [Source](#)

Zabul
27.04.2025

Local sources in Zabul province report that a young man has committed suicide in Shah Joy district due to economic hardship. A source, speaking anonymously, said the man was named Ahmadullah Rahmati and lived in the village of Shah Husainkhel in Shah Joy district. According to the sources, Ahmadullah used to work in a bakery but had been unemployed for the past two years. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Ghor
29.04.2025

A 20-year-old girl in Taywara district of Ghor province ended her life by setting herself on fire after a Taliban member attempted to forcibly marry her to his brother. The incident occurred on Sunday, April 27, 2025, when she used petrol and firewood to carry out the act. Videos from the scene show people trying to extinguish the flames and her burned body. [Source](#), [Source](#)

EDUCATIONAL REPRESSION AND RESTRICTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

10.04.2025

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has documented that the Taliban's enforcement of the "Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice" (PVPV) law has significantly restricted women's access to healthcare services. The law mandates that women must be accompanied by a male guardian (mahram) when traveling, leading to instances where drivers have refused to transport unaccompanied women, even in medical emergencies. Additionally, female healthcare workers have reported difficulties in

commuting to work due to the mahram requirement, resulting in staffing shortages and reduced healthcare access for women. UNAMA's findings highlight that these restrictions have exacerbated the challenges faced by women in accessing essential health services across Afghanistan. [Source](#), [Source](#)

ARBITRARY ARRESTS & TORTURE, AND INHUMANE TREATMENT

The Taliban's Supreme Court announced that seven individuals in Kabul, Takhar, and Nangarhar were publicly flogged for alleged offences, including extramarital relations, selling alcohol, and same-sex relations. They received prison sentences ranging from six months to two years. Three individuals in Takhar were punished for extramarital relations, three in Nangarhar for same-sex relations, and one in Kabul for producing and selling alcohol. Over the past week, the Taliban has publicly flogged more than 40 people across Afghanistan, claiming to enforce Islamic Sharia, despite international condemnation for violating human rights and due process. [Source](#)

K, T, N
12.03.2025

A former Afghan National Army officer, using the pseudonym Esmat, endured 48 days of brutal torture in the Taliban Intelligence Directorate in Daykundi Province and three months in Kabul's Directorate 40. He was subjected to electric shocks, forced stomach emptying, prolonged suspension by feet and hands, whipping, nail removal, and beatings. The Taliban urinated on his face multiple times, used hot water, and inflicted psychological and physical suffering. After nearly 20 months in captivity, Esmat developed severe health issues, including diabetes, high blood pressure, memory loss, and spinal damage, leaving him unable to walk or control his bladder. His mental state deteriorated, making him irritable and aggressive. The Taliban accused him of supporting the National Resistance Front (NRF), though he denies involvement. He claims that Hazaras and Tajiks were systematically targeted, falsely accused, and tortured. Many prisoners, including children and women, died due to extreme torture in Directorate 40. Esmat was forced to sign a commitment under threat of execution and harm to his family if he spoke publicly. He describes the Taliban's brutal methods, including carpet beating to conceal injuries, inserting hot rods into the spine, and forcing confessions through extreme pain. His account aligns with reports of inhumane punishments under the Taliban, such as stoning, executions, and public floggings. [Source](#)

Daykundi
06.03.2025

Reliable sources in Balkh province report that the Taliban violently beat several individuals outside the Iranian Consulate in Mazar-e-Sharif, resulting in the death of a young man. The victim, identified as Ataullah, was originally from Chaghatek village, Almar district, Faryab province. According to sources, Ataullah was beaten on Saturday (March 9) while seeking an Iranian visa. He was initially injured and later died after being transferred to the hospital. The Taliban forces attacked Iranian visa applicants gathered outside the consulate, severely beating them. Among those assaulted, six individuals are in critical condition and receiving medical care. [Source](#)

Balkh
09.03.2025

Nimroz
04.04.2025

The Taliban arrested a former Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier, Mohammad Atiq Dara, in Nimroz province, shortly after he was deported from Iran. He was reportedly detained without explanation upon re-entering the country. Sources confirm he is a native of Dara district, Panjshir province, and had previously served in Helmand. [Source](#), [Source](#)

WOMEN'S RIGHTS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND, CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Kunduz
10.03.2025

The Taliban's Kunduz Police Command has reported the arrest of a man from Imam Sahib district on charges of beheading his four-year-old son. According to Jumaddin Khaksar, the Taliban police spokesperson in Kunduz, the suspect was arrested in the Kharoti area of Imam Sahib district. He allegedly used a knife to commit the crime. The Taliban claim that the arrested individual suffers from mental health issues and stated that his case will be transferred to Taliban judicial authorities after an initial investigation. This year, multiple cases of family-related killings have been reported across Afghanistan. Some of these incidents have been linked to domestic violence or family disputes, while others have involved suspects with mental health conditions. [Source](#)

Helmand
31.03.2025

Local sources in Helmand province report that a young woman died by suicide in Lashkar Gah, the provincial capital, on Sunday, March 30, 2025, coinciding with the first day of Eid al-Fitr. The incident occurred in the city's 1st District, where the woman reportedly jumped from the roof of a house. While the exact reason remains unclear, sources suggest that domestic violence may have been a contributing factor. [Source](#), [Source](#)

30.04.2025

Amnesty International's 2024 annual report outlines grave and widespread human rights violations in Afghanistan under Taliban rule. By June 2024, over 20,000 individuals had been imprisoned, including 1,500 women. The Taliban reportedly sentenced between 300 and 600 detainees to death, with concerns they may reinstate stoning as punishment for alleged adultery. Arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances remained common, targeting former government employees, critics, human rights defenders, religious scholars, and journalists. In the first half of 2024 alone, 614 people were arbitrarily detained and 35 forcibly disappeared. Many detainees were subjected to torture, ill-treatment, or extrajudicial execution. The report highlights ongoing violence against women, noting bans on medical education for women, salary reductions to 5,000 AFN for women forced out of work, and increasing poverty among female-headed households. Women arrested for defying hijab rules reported degrading treatment, torture, and sexual abuse. Between January and June 2024, Afghan Witness recorded 840 cases of gender-based violence, including 332 murders. Systematic attacks on the Hazara and Shia communities also continued, especially in religious and educational spaces. Most of these attacks were claimed by the Islamic State's Khorasan branch (ISIS-K). The report further cites rising restrictions on religious freedom, media, and LGBTQI+ rights, along with public punishments and extrajudicial killings. Amnesty

International criticizes the United Nations and the broader international community for failing to effectively respond to these abuses. Efforts to hold the Taliban accountable at the International Criminal Court are noted to be slow and inadequate. [Source](#)

ATTACKS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA

The Afghanistan Journalists Center (AFJC) reports that the Taliban's Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice has extended its directive prohibiting the publication of images of living beings to the provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, and Nimroz. This expansion brings the total number of affected provinces to ten. Local media outlets in these regions have been instructed to cease broadcasting or publishing any images depicting humans or animals, in accordance with Article 17 of the Taliban's morality law. [Source](#)

B, B, N
27.03.2025

The Taliban has extended its ban on publishing images of living beings to Jowzjan, Zabul, and Parwan, raising the total number of affected provinces to 13. In Jowzjan, the order was issued in writing and endorsed by the provincial governor, labeling violations as a "grave sin." In Zabul, the ban was delivered verbally, causing the local TV station to switch to radio-only. In Parwan, journalists were summoned and formally warned. The bans are part of the Taliban's enforcement of its morality code restricting media content. [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#)

J, Z, P
10.04.2025

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, FLOGGING, AND AMPUTATIONS

The Taliban's Directorate of Information and Culture in Jawzjan announced that 13 individuals, including six women, were publicly flogged on Thursday, February 29, in the central stadium of Sheberghan. According to Saifuddin Moatasem, head of the directorate, the punishment was carried out based on rulings by the Jawzjan Court of Appeals. The accused were charged with adultery, running away from home, drug use, and alcohol consumption, receiving 26 to 39 lashes each. The Taliban continue to impose corporal punishments and public executions, drawing sharp condemnation from international human rights organizations, which consider these actions violations of international law and human dignity [Source](#)

Jawzjan
03.01.2025

The Taliban's Supreme Court announced that an individual in Sar-e Pol province was publicly flogged with 39 lashes and sentenced to six months in prison for alleged theft. The identity of the accused remains undisclosed. Public corporal punishment by the Taliban continues across various provinces despite widespread condemnation from human rights organizations, which consider such practices torture and a violation of human dignity under international law. [Source](#)

Sar e Pol
04.03.2025

The Taliban publicly flogged six people, including one woman, in Kapisa province on charges of "illicit relations" and sodomy. They received between 15 and 39 lashes and prison sentences ranging from eight months to two years. [Source](#)

Kapisa
11.03.2025

Sar e Pol
07.04.2025

The Taliban's Supreme Court announced that a man and a woman were publicly flogged in Sancharak district, Sar-e Pol province, Afghanistan, after being convicted of engaging in "illicit relations." Both individuals received 10 lashes and were sentenced to three months in prison. The court did not disclose the names of the individuals. [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#)

Nimroz
11.04.2025

The Taliban governor's office in Nimroz province has announced that a public execution will be carried out on Friday, April 11, 2025 (22 Hamal 1404) in the central stadium of Zaranj, the provincial capital. The execution, based on the Islamic law of qisas (retributive justice), will be for a man convicted of murder. The statement called on both civilians and staff from military and civil departments to attend the event. The identity of the convict has not been officially disclosed. [Source](#), [Source](#)

N, F, B
12.04.2025

The deplorable public executions of four people in Nimroz, Farah and Badghis in Afghanistan today point to Taliban's continued alarming abuse of human rights in the country. The Taliban de facto authorities continue to flagrantly flout human rights principles with complete disregard for international human rights law. We oppose all executions as a violation of the right to life. The Taliban has been repeatedly carrying them out publicly which is a gross affront to human dignity as well as a violation of international laws and standards. Carrying out executions in public adds to the inherent cruelty of the death penalty and can only have a dehumanizing effect on the victim and a brutalizing effect on those who witness the executions. The international community must put pressure on the Taliban to end this blatant human rights violation and help ensure that international safeguards are respected in Afghanistan. Taliban must halt all executions and abolish death penalty. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Kabul/Uruzgan
17.04.2025

On April 17, 2025, the Taliban publicly flogged 17 individuals, including one woman, in Uruzgan and Kabul provinces as part of their ongoing enforcement of Sharia-based punishments. In Tarinkot, the capital of Uruzgan, 15 people were lashed in a public stadium after being convicted of crimes including theft (5 people), adultery (4), sodomy (4), and illicit relationships (2). Each person received 39 lashes and prison sentences ranging from one to three years. The public was invited to witness the punishments, reflecting the Taliban's return to public corporal sentencing as a form of deterrence and control. In Kabul, one man and one woman were also publicly flogged for an alleged illicit relationship. They too were given 39 lashes and sentenced to one and a half years in prison. These acts have sparked fresh concerns from human rights advocates over the Taliban's use of public punishments, which are widely considered violations of international human rights norms. [Source](#), [Source](#)

N, P
30.04.2025

On April 27, 2025, the Taliban publicly flogged four people two men and two women in Parwan and Nangarhar provinces for alleged adultery and "illicit relations." Each received 39 lashes, and the two individuals in Parwan were also sentenced to two years in prison. [Source](#), [Source](#)

MYSTERIOUS KILLING

Kapisa
07.03.2025

Local sources in Kapisa province report that unidentified armed men shot and killed a man in Nijrab district. [Source](#)

Kandahar
11.03.2025

A 27-year-old man was shot and killed by unidentified armed men in Aino Mina township, Kandahar, on Sunday evening (March 10). The Taliban transferred his body to Mirwais Hospital, but his identity and the motive remain unknown. Since the Taliban's takeover, mysterious killings have increased across Afghanistan, with perpetrators often unidentified and rarely held accountable. [Source](#)

Helmand
18.03.2025

Local sources in Helmand province report that Hamidullah Stanikzai, a 66-year-old internal medicine doctor, was stabbed to death by unidentified armed men at Kach hospital in Musa Qala district on the night of March 18. He had brought the salaries of hospital staff from Lashkargah to distribute the next day. The attackers killed him and stole all the salary funds. Details about the attack and the exact amount of money stolen remain unknown, and Taliban authorities have not commented. Despite their claims of ensuring security, killings and armed robberies continue, often carried out by unidentified gunmen with few cases resolved. [Source](#)

Sar e Pol
19.03.2025

Ahmad Madani, a 47-year-old tribal elder and poultry feed trader, was killed by unidentified armed men on March 19 in Farshqan Kalan village, Sancharak district, Sar-e Pol. The attackers reportedly forced him out of his home and killed him in a nearby mountain area. The motive remains unknown, and Taliban officials have not commented. Since the Taliban's return to power, mysterious killings often carried out by unidentified gunmen have sharply increased, with few cases investigated or resolved. [Source](#)

Balkh
22.03.2025

Adel Ruzi, a young man and nephew of a former military commander, was stabbed to death following a verbal altercation in the Bakhti area of Mazar-e-Sharif on March 20. He was injured during the dispute and later died from blood loss. The Taliban have not commented, and the attackers remain unidentified. Killings have significantly increased across Afghanistan since the Taliban's return to power, with many cases remaining unsolved. [Source](#)

Kandahar
01.04.2025

Local sources in Kandahar city report that the beheaded body of Waliullah, a former local police officer under the previous Afghan government, was discovered in Ainomina Township. Waliullah had disappeared on 27th Ramadan, and his body was found on Tuesday, April 1, 2025. Sources state he was abducted and killed by unidentified individuals. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Kunar
03.04.2025

Local sources in Kunar province report that unknown assailants beheaded a 15-year-old boy in the Dabarzu area of Manogi district on Wednesday, April 2, 2025. The motive behind the murder remains unclear, and the identity of the victim has not been publicly disclosed. [Source](#)

On Tuesday, April 15, 2025, the body of a five-year-old girl named Halina was discovered in the Rabat Sangi district of Herat province, western Afghanistan. Local sources reported that Halina had been missing for several days before her body was found in the Baqerchar village. The circumstances surrounding her death remain unclear. Taliban authorities confirmed the incident and stated that a man and a woman were arrested while attempting to transport the girl's body. This case is part of a concerning pattern of mysterious killings across Afghanistan in recent months, raising serious concerns about public safety and the effectiveness of law enforcement under Taliban rule. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Herat
16.04.2025

Hazrat Noor, a young man originally from Panjshir who had recently returned from London, was shot and killed by unknown gunmen on April 24, 2025, in the Qala-e-Zaman Khan area of Kabul. The motive remains unclear, and no official statement has been made. His killing adds to a growing pattern of mysterious murders in the city. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Kabul
27.04.2025

In Nangarhar province, the body of a woman who had been missing for several days was found in the Chakanoryo area of Jalalabad city on April 26, 2025. She was a resident of Darunta. Local sources reported gunshot wounds on her body, suggesting she was shot before being thrown into the river. [Source](#)

Nangarhar
26.04.2025

On April 27, 2025, a woman and her young son were killed in Arghand village, Argo district, Badakhshan province. The Taliban police have arrested four suspects, but the motive and identities of the victims remain undisclosed. [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#)

Badakhshan
29.04.2025

LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY, LACK OF TRANSPARENCY, GOVERNANCE VIOLATION

Taliban-Controlled Breshna Company Adds Unexplained Fee to Electricity Bills. Residents across Kabul, Balkh, and Herat provinces have raised concerns after noticing a new 200 Afghani charge added to their electricity bills under the label of "service and maintenance of the meter box" by Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS), the national electricity company currently operating under Taliban control. [Source](#), [Source](#)

06.04.2025

Recommendations

To address the accelerating rise in violence, repression, and social distress recorded in March and April, it is essential to enhance both protection mechanisms and reporting capacity. The increasing number of mysterious killings, public punishments, torture cases, and suicide incidents highlights gaps in accountability, security, and access to mental health support. Strengthening documentation and expanding monitoring will ensure more accurate and timely understanding of the crisis, while targeted protection strategies can reduce harm to

those most at risk. Collaboration with humanitarian and mental health partners is also critical to mitigate the deep psychological impact on affected communities.

Recommendations:

- **Strengthen field monitoring and reporting**, especially in provinces experiencing rising violence and unexplained killings, to ensure patterns are identified and addressed quickly.
- **Improve documentation and evidence collection**, including witness testimony and physical documentation, to support future accountability and advocacy efforts.
- **Increase engagement with international human rights mechanisms**, through regular monthly briefings that can apply sustained diplomatic and humanitarian pressure on perpetrators.
- **Develop targeted protection measures** for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, former officials, journalists, and ethnic or religious minorities who face elevated risk of violence and harassment.
- **Support emergency and long-term psychosocial services**, by partnering with local and international mental health organizations to address the growing suicide and psychological distress crisis.
- **Advocate for the cessation of public corporal punishment and torture**, using international human rights law as a basis for intervention and awareness campaigns.
- **Promote safe channels for media and information**, supporting journalists and civil reporters who face increasing censorship and risk.

Acknowledgments

We extend our sincere gratitude to all individuals and organizations who contributed to the preparation of this report. Special appreciation is given to the dedicated field monitors, local observers, and community partners whose perseverance and commitment to accurate data collection and verification made this analysis possible under extremely challenging conditions.

We also acknowledge the support and guidance of international human rights organizations, community leaders, and mental health professionals, whose expertise and insights have enriched this report and strengthened our understanding of the complex human rights and psychosocial crisis affecting Afghanistan.

Their collaboration, courage, and continued commitment remain indispensable to advancing human rights, protecting vulnerable communities, and advocating for meaningful change.

We reaffirm our commitment to transparency, accuracy, and partnership as we continue to document violations and work toward a safer and more just future for all Afghans

