



One Year into War, Human Rights Violations Continue in Sudanese community.

*A report by ACJPS (Observatory
Status No: 550) on the ongoing
human rights violations in Sudan and
its impact on the Sudanese
community.*

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I. Introduction

The African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS), documents this report to update the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) at its 79th Ordinary Session on the ongoing violations of human rights in Sudan. ACJPS is a non-profit, non-governmental organization working to monitor and promote respect for human rights and legal reform in Sudan.

April 15th, 2024 marked exactly one year since armed conflict broke out in Sudan's capital, Khartoum, between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) following brewing tensions between the SAF leader, General Abulfattah al-Burhan and RSF leader, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo also known as Hemedti. Although the conflict first broke out in Khartoum and Marawi, it quickly spread across several parts of the country. Other parties such as Arab armed militia, SLM/Manni Manawi, Justice and Equity Movement, and Sudanese Alliance Forces among others have since joined the conflict in support of either side, further fueling the conflict. The civilians have since suffered a great deal at the hands of the warring parties with violations ranging from extrajudicial killings to sexual violence, arbitrary arrests, and detention. Sadly, these violations have taken place in a climate of total impunity.

This report provides details of incidents of human rights violations that have continued to take place since the start of the war.



II. Human Rights Violations Committed

1. Extrajudicial killings

Although it is difficult to establish the accurate number of people who have lost their lives since the eruption of hostilities in Sudan, the UN reported that as of April 2024, 14,790 people had been killed through direct military action using heavy ammunition[1]. However, many more people have lost their lives due to the disruption of the health system and the lack of access to urgent surgery, medicines for heart diseases, hypertension, cancer, diabetes, dialysis services, lack of access to maternal and child health care, lack of treatment for severe acute malnutrition or due to disease outbreaks[2]

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ACJPS has documented several incidents that raise serious concerns about the respect for the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of life under international human rights law, which also encompasses unlawful killing in the conduct of hostilities by the warring parties. For example, on 10 November 2023, at around 08:00 am, a military aircraft (Antonov) belonging to the Sudanese Airforce Unit under SAF Aerial bombed Donki Shatta, a village located approximately 18 kilometers North East of Elfashir, the North Darfur capital. The incident resulted in the death of two female residents including a child[2]. Furthermore, between 23 to 25 October 2023, SAF and the RSF engaged in a gunfight in Nyala city, the capital of South Darfur that resulted in 39 deaths[3]. On 29 December 2023, the Air Force Unit, a Unit under the Sudanese Military Army (SAF) using warplanes launched aerial attacks targeting seven neighborhoods within Nyala City, the capital of South Darfur State resulting in the killing of 30 civilians including women and children[4].

[1] Sky News, *Sudan violence: The horrifying statistics behind the brutal conflict - and still the death toll is unknown (15 April 2024)* Add a little bit of body text

[2] UN Geneva, *Press Briefing by the United Nations Information Service (8 December 2023)* Add a little bit of body text

In November 2023, ACJPS obtained a 45-second video linked to a blogger called Ali (not real name). The video was published in a WhatsApp group called "Fasal Alkhetab", an Arabic term loosely translated as "Discourse Chapter" and in a Facebook group called Elgenina. The video shows five young male civilians standing in a line approximately four meters from three armed men dressed in a Rapid Support Force (RSF) uniform. The armed men then opened fire at the civilians instantly killing two people[5].

On March 14, 2024, the Hadra area of Delami in the Nuba Mountains was bombed by SAF. An Antonov aircraft reportedly dropped at least two bombs on a school, killing eleven students and two teachers.[6]

[1] UN Geneva, Press Briefing by the United Nations Information Service (8 December 2023)

[2] ACJPS, Darfur: Forty One civilians including children killed in Donki Shatta village and Nyala city (12 January 2024) [3] Ibid

[4] ACJPS, Sudan: 22 civilians killed as a result of airstrikes by the sudanese army in Nyala, South Darfur (10 January 2024)

[5] ACJPS, West Darfur: Rapid Support Forces accused of Killing civilians in Ardamata town (25 March 2024)

*[6] Ayin Network, South Kordofan: School bombed, civilians face conflict from three fronts (18 March 2024) Add a little bit of body text
South Kordofan: School bombed, civilians face conflict from three fronts*



2. Ethnically motivated attacks:

In Elgeneina, West Darfur, fighting between the Rapid Support Forces and Sudanese Armed Forces broke out on 23 April 2023. It took on ethnic dimensions, particularly between the Arab and African Masalit communities. Between May and November 2023, the Rapid Support Forces and its allied Arab militias carried out at least ten attacks against civilians in Elgeneina and surrounding areas. Between 24 April and 16 June 2023, the group carried out attacks that targeted primarily the Masalit community, killing thousands of people. On 14 June, the Governor of West Darfur, Khamis Abbakar, a prominent Masalit and leader of the Sudan Alliance, was killed while in the custody of the Rapid Support Forces in Elgeneina. In an independent report to the UN Security Council, independent experts stated that 10,000-15,000 people were killed in a city-wide massacre the RSF launched on the West Darfur capital of Elgeneina alone[1].

On 21 March 2024, a conflict erupted between two groups of RSF allied militia i.e. the Rezigate (from the Maharia clan) and Messeria militia in a Market in Forbraga town, West Darfur state. The Maharia group was accused of stealing a vehicle belonging to one of Messeria militia members from the market. This then led both parties to mobilize their members for a confrontation that quickly escalated into bloodshed. The incident resulted in the death of 11 people[2].

There were also killings by the RSF and its allies in the town of Morni and in Ardamata, where at least 87 bodies were buried in a mass grave[3].

[1] *Ibid*

[2] *ACJPS, West Darfur: Twelve people killed following a conflict between RSF affiliates over a looted vehicle in Forbraga town (28 March 2024) Add a little bit of body text*

[3] *Rights violations ripple across war-torn Sudan (23 February 2024) Add a little bit of body text*

3. Conflict-related sexual and Gender-based violence

Conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls in Sudan has increased significantly following the outbreak of armed conflict. These crimes are reportedly no longer concentrated in Khartoum or Darfur but have spread to other parts of the country, such as Kordofan according to UN Experts. [1] There has been an increase in all types of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) including mass rapes, gang rape, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and sexual slavery. In October 2023, the UN reported that the number of people in need of SGBV services has increased by over 1 million to 4.2 million people in Sudan. This figure is expected to reach 6.9 million[2].

On 23 February 2024, OHCHR reported that it received credible reports of 58 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape, gang rape, attempted rape, and other forms of sexual violence, including trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced prostitution, by both parties to the conflict and their allied groups. These incidents reportedly involved at least 118 victims (98 women, one man, 18 girls and one boy). Twenty-six of the incidents allegedly took place in Khartoum, ten in South Darfur, ten in North Darfur, and 12 in other states, including Central Darfur, North Kordofan, West Darfur, and West Kordofan. In Khartoum, sexual violence has been perpetrated inside residences while other incidents took place on the streets while victims were seeking refuge or supplies.

Women and girls who are internally displaced are especially vulnerable to sexual violence inside and outside the temporary shelters, at border crossings, or while fleeing between states for safety[3]. For example, during the period between 13 November and 20 December 2023, at

least 33 female IDPs living in Kalma camp in South Darfur were subjected to sexual violence outside the camp while they had gone to fend for their families[1]. Although the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has severally been identified by victims as perpetrators of these violations, there are incidents where SAF officers have also been identified. For instance, between 15 September to 25 October 2023, a total of seven women including a 12-year-old girl from Center 1 within Alhasahisa IDP camp in Zalingei, Central Darfur were raped by armed men dressed in SAF uniform. Alhasahisa IDP camp is located approximately 1500 meters from the SAF headquarters[2].

In Darfur state, SGBV has been used by the RSF-allied Arab militia to fuel the ethnic conflict further. The perpetrators targeted internally displaced women and girls, particularly those of African ethnicity, including the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa. In one incident documented in Elgenina, West Darfur, victims (University students) were abducted, held in inhuman conditions, and subjected to ill-treatment. One victim informed ACJPS that they were sexually abused from the day they were abducted until their escape, and this was done in the presence of others and even during their menstrual cycles.[3]

A new trend of sexual slavery has also emerged and is increasing every day. OHCHR reported that women and girls are being abducted and held in inhuman, degrading slave-like conditions in areas controlled by the RSF in Darfur, where they are allegedly forcibly married and held for ransom.[1] According to OHCHR, more than 20 women and girls have reportedly been taken, but the number could be higher. Reports have also indicated that women and girls have been seen in chains on pick-up trucks and in cars.[2] According to United Nations Experts, reports of forced prostitution and forced marriage of women and girls have also emerged.[3]

It is however unfortunate that victims are not able to report such violations either due to the non-functioning justice system in conflict-affected areas or choose not to for lack of trust in the justice system, fear of social stigma, and risks associated with reporting.

[1]ACJPS, *South Darfur: At least thirty three female IDPs including children from Kalma camp sexually violated by RSF and allied militia* (16 March 2024) <https://www.acjps.org/publications/south-darfur-at-least-thirty-three-female-idps-including-children-from-kalma-camp-sexually-violated-by-rsf-and-allied-militia> [2]ACJPS, *Central Darfur: 51 women and girls sexually abused in Garsilla and Zalingi town* (12 January 2024) <https://www.acjps.org/publications/central-darfur-51-women-and-girls-sexually-abused-in-garsilla-and-zalingi-towns> [3]ACJPS, *West Darfur: Justice for seven university girls abducted and subjected to sexual slavery in Elgenina* (27 November 2023) <https://web.acjps.org/west-darfur-justice-for-seven-university-girls-abducted-and-subjected-to-sexual-slavery-in-elgenina/> [1] OHCHR, *Sudan: UN experts appalled by use of sexual violence as a tool of war* (30 November 2023) [2] Reliefweb, *Cluster Status: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Sub-cluster Response* (April – 15 October 2023) [3]Reliefweb, *Cluster Status: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Sub-cluster Response* (April – 15 October 2023) [1] Ibid [2] Ibid [3] OHCHR, *Sudan: UN experts appalled by use of sexual violence as a tool of war* (30 November 2023) <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/11/sudan-un-experts-appalled-use-sexual-violence-tool-war>

4. Arbitrary arrests, incommunicado detention

Since the outbreak of hostilities, hundreds of civilians have been arbitrarily detained by the two parties, but the fate and whereabouts of most detainees remain unknown. Most victims are picked up on the street, at checkpoints, or from their homes. Additionally, the detainees are neither informed of the reasons for their arrest nor the nature of the charges against them and are denied access to relatives or legal representation. Detainees have been held in gazetted and ungazetted detention facilities by both parties.

In some states such as Khartoum and Omdurman, corroborated information indicates that the Sudanese Armed Forces used its military sites, Military Intelligence headquarters, military prisons, General Intelligence Service premises, and some police stations as places of detention, whereas the Rapid Support Forces use military sites, security premises, civilian buildings and schools taken over during the fighting. In some cases, detainees are held incommunicado for several months and subjected to torture. The RSF has detained mostly individuals suspected to be members, affiliates, or supporters of the SAF, members of the National Congress Party, or in some cases based on their ethnic origin or affiliation with certain tribes. SAF on the other hand arrests and detains individuals perceived to be members or supporters of the RSF,



supporters of the Political Framework Agreement, in some cases based on their ethnic origin or affiliation with Arab tribes of the Darfur region, or for anti-war figures. Lawyers, Resistance Committee members, Journalists, and other HRDs have specifically been targeted by both parties.

Although some detainees have been released, the whereabouts of hundreds of other civilian detainees remain unknown. For example, on 11 January 2024, SAF released 40 detainees from the detention center at Karri military base in North Omdurman, Khartoum State. The victims were arrested from several different locations including checkpoints and homes based on their ethnicity (particularly those originating from Darfur and Kordofan regions) or on suspicion of collaborating with RSF. Despite the release of the 40 detainees, at least 120 others remained in custody[1].

According to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the whereabouts of hundreds of other civilian detainees, including at least 49 women, remain unknown. As of November 2023, over 750 people, including seven women, were reportedly held in an unofficial place of detention run by the Rapid Support Forces in the Al-Riyadh area, Khartoum.

Mass recruitment drives of civilians in SAF-controlled areas are also reportedly causing problems for the wider public. The new army recruits, civilian-turned-soldiers known as “the mobilized” or, in Arabic, the “mustanfareen” are allegedly misusing their new positions to commit arbitrary arrests, raid homes, and set up roadblocks to collect bribes and are said to be acting with impunity under the silent watch of the army. According to the Sudan Conflict Monitor, they abuse merchants and street vendors, often blackmailing them when the curfew begins.[1]



[1] ACJPS, Sudan War: Arbitrary arrest, torture and ill-treatment behind closed doors (14 March 2024) [1] Sudan Conflict Monitor, issue #11, https://sudantransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SCM_11_2.pdf

5. Allegations of subjection of detainees to inhuman treatment and torture

Victims who escaped or were lucky to be released have provided accounts of torture by both parties, intending to extract "confessions" or other information and to degrade or humiliate them. Torture methods include electric shocks, beatings with objects including metal bars and water pipes, flogging on the soles of the feet, denial of food, water, and medication, suspension in stress positions, shooting in the foot, using the lavatory once a day or being forced to kneel without moving under the sun for an extended period has been used.[1]The detention facilities are described as overcrowded, with shortages of food and water and limited access to medical care.

In some cases, poor conditions and medical neglect reportedly led to the deaths of detainees. For example, on 16 June 2023, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Badri, a father of five and a member of the Arabic Baath Party was arrested by SAF in Khartoum. Mr. Badri was arrested by the SAF Military Intelligence (MI) Unit from the Hatab area in Khartoum Bahari during a gunfight between SAF and RSF and taken to a SAF base in Hatab where he was detained. While in detention, Mr. Badri was allegedly tortured as he was shot in the stomach and his foot and denied access to medical attention. He unfortunately succumbed to the injuries on 17 September 2023 but news about his death only circulated on 22 January 2024[2].



[1] Sudan Conflict Monitor, issue #11,

[2] Ibid

[3] ACJPS, A report on enforced disappearances: One year into Sudan war (27 April 2024) Add a little bit of body text

[4] Zalingi, Central Darfur: Urgent call to RSF to end the recruitment of child soldiers (27 November 2023) Add a little bit of body text

6. Enforced Disappearance

Enforced disappearance has been used as a tool of oppression, instilling fear and intimidation while fostering an atmosphere of terror that silences activists who fear meeting a similar fate. Since the eruption of hostilities in mid-April 2023 in Sudan, there has been a surge in the number of missing persons. Many are believed to be held incommunicado in areas under the control of the Rapid Support Forces including in Khartoum and North Kordofan as well as many parts of Darfur. The Sudanese Group for Victims of Enforced Disappearance (SGVED), established by ACJPS and Borderline Europe has documented a sharp rise in disappearances following the escalation of conflict and its reach to Gezira state in central Sudan. The group confirmed new disappearances in Wad Madani, Al-Hasaheisa, and Al-Kameleen in Gezira, as well as in Al-Rahad (North Kordofan) and Jabal Awliya (south of Khartoum). According to the group, by April 2024, the total number of people missing since the war erupted is 1,141 including 123 women (7 minors) and 1,018 men (20 minors). This represents a significant increase from the 842 cases reported in December 2023 and the 715 cases documented in October 2023 by the same group.[3] Enforced disappearances, predominantly target civilians accused of collaborating or affiliating with any of the warring parties, and are sometimes driven by financial motives. There have also been reports of journalists, activists, and community responders being forcefully disappeared because of their increased calls to the conflict parties to uphold and respect international humanitarian law.

7. Recruitment of children into the armed conflict

The scale of recruitment of child soldiers is alarming and witnesses accuse the native administration of aiding the process for both parties. The severe poverty and lack of access to basic needs have driven many children into the arms of the militia as a means of survival. RSF has used the tactic of money and false promises to lure children into the conflict. ACJPS monitoring indicated that recruitment of child soldiers by RSF in Central Darfur state is facilitated by the native administration members affiliated with RSF after the break out of the April 2023 war. During monitoring, ACJPS confirmed the presence of child soldiers at checkpoints, in front of buildings, and during gunfire exchanges.[4] On 27 November 2023, ACJPS documented the detention of 66 children by RSF who were used as pawns against the Sudanese Army. They were forced to record videos accusing the Sudanese army of recruiting child soldiers. They were released a week later after the intervention of the International Rescue Committee.[1]

8. Communications shutdown

On 7 February 2024, Sudan witnessed a complete communications shutdown. The reasons behind this shutdown remain unknown in the absence of official statements from operating companies and the warring parties. This shutdown followed two days of extensive interruption of communications at the end of January 2024. This posed serious risks to the coordination of emergency assistance and humanitarian services to millions of people caught up in the conflict. The continued shutdown has limited millions of people's ability to communicate with their families, seek safe zones from fighting, access life-saving necessities, as well as receive mobile money services. It also negatively affected the ability of HRDs to document and report on the mounting atrocities on the ground. It also created anxiety among Sudanese outside the country who were unable to communicate with their loved ones in Sudan.

9. Attacks on Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)

HRDs and aid workers, including healthcare workers, have bravely continued their human rights and humanitarian work despite the challenges. Human rights defenders have been targeted and subjected to kidnapping, detention, torture, and sexual violence. They have experienced threats and intimidation and lost their work equipment such as computers in lootings, forcing some to flee Sudan. At least eight HRDs have been killed since the outbreak of the conflict[2]. ACJPS has documented incidents where HRDs have been harassed and arrested for their work by the warring parties. On 3 April 2024, at around 03:30 pm, Dr. Nizar Abu Zaid, a human rights defender was arrested by three unknown armed men while he was visiting an office in Libya market located in Kosti, White Nile State[3]. On 6 April 2024, a group of joint forces popularly known as the "Security Cell" arrested four Resistance Committee members of Albrugeg locality located in Northern Sudan[4]. They were allegedly arrested for gathering people for Iftar (fast-breaking evening meal) organized to celebrate and commemorate the 6 April 1985 Sudanese Revolution that ousted former president Gafaar Nimeiry.

Female human rights defenders on the other hand face sexual violence and threats. The International Federation for Human Rights reported that at least five WHRDs and women first responders have been detained, summoned, harassed, or threatened in the last few weeks in areas controlled by both warring parties. Since the war erupted, four WHRDs have been killed, two of whom were journalists[5]

[1] Sudan: Sixty-six children detained and used as pawns by RSF against SAF (22 November 2023)

[2] Frontline Defenders, Sudan Cases

[3] ACJPS, Sudan war: The continued targeting of human rights defenders and activists by security forces (18 April 2024)

[4] Ibid [5] FIDH, Sudan: Rising Attacks against WHRDs and Women's Rights Groups (14 February 2024)

III.Impacts of the Human Rights Violations

a. Shrinking civic space

Severe restrictions on civic space are in place, with activists, human rights defenders, members of the emergency rooms, students, and volunteers being targeted with arbitrary arrest and long-term detention for their advocacy work against the ongoing armed conflict, specifically for advocating for the release of detainees, helping the wounded, engaging with the local ceasefire committees, providing legal aid services and monitoring and documenting violations being committed. While in custody, many were cautioned and ordered to desist from participating in activism. Journalists have been detained by SAF and threatened to be prosecuted for offenses including humiliating the military and its General Command, inciting violence, espionage, and violation of the emergency decree if they published “false news” about the war. The Sudanese Journalists Syndicate reported that as of 15 December 2023, it had recorded 353 violations and abuses against journalists and that at least four journalists, including two women, had been killed, 31 deprived of their liberty including two disappeared. Humanitarian volunteers and others who denounced or tried to prevent harming civilians and looting of property have been arrested and detained.

b. Restricted movement

Both the SAF and the RSF have imposed movement restrictions in their areas of control, precipitating increased protection concerns for both civilians and humanitarian aid workers. For example, RSF besieged Tuti Island in the first days of the war. They closed the bridge which is the only land route linking the island to the capital, and are restricting the movement of people, consumer goods, and life-saving medicines. They also prevented water transport by boat, leading to starvation and the deaths of some people due to a lack of healthcare, medicine, and food.[1]



a. Economic and social rights

Sudan's economy has experienced a sharp downward deterioration, with an increased budget deficit, driven by a reduction in public revenues and a disruption in exports due to the fighting. The disruption of the supply chain has led to a decline in domestic production and economic activities. This has also been exacerbated by widespread looting and destruction of businesses, markets, factories, and warehouses. The withdrawal of investments by numerous international and local companies and suspension of operations resulted in mass layoffs, impacting the right to work and employment. Additionally, civil servants including medical staff have either received small portions of salaries or nothing at all and the suspension of social security schemes has affected the livelihood of the people. People living in conflict zones have faced skyrocketing prices of food and non-food items, reduced purchasing power, and limited livelihood opportunities.

a.Collapse of key government institutions

An escalation of hostilities in Khartoum and the subsequent transfer of remaining government services to Port Sudan have resulted in a fragmented government and the collapse of critical services, such as health, finance, and education. The legal and justice departments have collapsed, meaning survivors of sexual violence have limited options for legal redress and pathways to seek accountability, further aggravating psychological and mental traumas[1]. A collapse of the healthcare system has resulted in the population with chronic ailments, violence casualties, and victims of sexual violence not being able to access medical care. This situation exposes them to other vulnerabilities, such as limited movement options for the critically ill or injured and the risk of involuntary separation or neglect. Close to 19 million school-going children cannot access education, elevating their protection needs as they are missing out on education as well as being exposed to risks such as child labor, recruitment, and involvement in armed conflict[2].

[1] OHCHR, *Sudan: Horrific violations and abuses as fighting spreads – report* (23 February 2024) [Add a little bit of body text](#)

[2] UNICEF, *19 million children in Sudan out of school as conflict rages on*–UNICEF, *Save the Children* (9 October 2023) [Add a little bit of body text](#)

[3] OCHA, *Sudan Situation Report* (26 April 2024) [Add a little bit of body text](#)

[4] ACAPS Analysis Hub, *Protection concerns: ten months into the war* (29 February 2024) [Add a little bit of body text](#)

b.Forced Displacement

As of 25 April 2024, more than 8.7 million people had been displaced by the conflict, including 4.6 million children, making Sudan the country with the largest displaced population in the world. More than 6.7 million were internally displaced, and more than 1.8 million had sought refuge in neighboring countries, namely the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, and South Sudan[3]. Approximately 234,000 individuals have experienced secondary displacement[4]. Most of those displaced are reportedly living in dire humanitarian conditions with shortages of food, water, and medicines, and are vulnerable to diseases.

c.Involuntary return of refugees to countries of origin

Before the conflict, Sudan hosted about a million refugees and asylum seekers, a majority of whom were fleeing the respective crises in Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Syria. The conflict has forced refugees in Sudan to involuntarily return to their origin countries, where they are likely to experience elevated vulnerabilities.



Destroyed government facility by the 15 April 2023 war

Conclusion And Recommendations

Both SAF and RSF have reportedly committed gross violations and abuses of international human rights law as well as serious violations of international humanitarian law, some of which may amount to war crimes. The intensity of hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces and the significant lack of adherence to international humanitarian law and international human rights law standards are worrying.

We therefore urge the commission to:

- Utilize its influence and resources to support efforts to end the one-year-long senseless conflict in Sudan.
- To join the efforts of the international community, and in particular, those of the United Nations Human Rights Council, to hold accountable, the perpetrators of human rights violations.
- Continuously condemn in the strongest terms, the ongoing grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sudan, including the continued indiscriminate aerial bombing and shelling of civilian populated areas. Similarly condemn the ethnic-based attacks targeting the civilians of African descent in West Darfur.
- Urge the Sudanese authorities to address the continued impunity of security forces and RSF for human rights violations in Sudan and further urge the authorities to ensure that the report of the investigation committee instituted to investigate violations committed since 15th April 2023, is made public and perpetrators held to account.
- Fulfill its mandate on civil wars and armed conflicts by monitoring and reporting on human rights violations in Sudan, providing recommendations to the African Union and its member states, and engaging with civil society organizations.
- Urgently dispatch investigation teams, with expertise in sexual and gender-based violence, to investigate crimes under international law and other widespread and serious violations and abuses of human rights in Sudan, identify those responsible, and provide recommendations for accountability.