



Findings of the monitoring mission by OHCHR Sudan to the Ethiopian border with Sudan from 5 until 23 July 2023, in the context of the armed hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces

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I. Context

1. On 15 April 2023, fighting broke out between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in some areas of Khartoum, and in Merowe Town, 270 km north of Khartoum. On the following days, fighting escalated between the two parties and extended to other regions, with clashes reported in El Fasher (North Darfur), El Geneina (West Darfur), Nyala (South Darfur), Zalingei (Central Darfur), El Obeid (North Kordofan), Ed Damazin (Blue Nile), and Kassala.

2. The fighting triggered largescale displacement, with more than 9.2 million people displaced from Khartoum and other states as of 29 May 2024, including more than 2.1 million that have crossed borders. Of these, more than 129,000 people have crossed into Ethiopia, according to the International Migration Organization (IOM).¹

3. Conditions have been difficult for those fleeing, as costs of transport and fuel rose dramatically, and many Sudanese faced challenges in accessing food, water, shelter, healthcare and other basic needs, both in Sudan, en route and in assembly areas across borders. Those displaced included many people in vulnerable situation, such as older persons, pregnant women, children, and the chronically ill, who were in need of special care and protection. Due to the lack of security and other challenges such as limited cash and food, many of those fleeing were also victims of human rights abuses and violations on the road, including sexual violence. Before fleeing, many had been trapped in areas that experienced heavy fighting and long cuts to electricity and water, particularly in Khartoum, in addition to the shortages of food and drinking water, and difficulties accessing funds, as the banking system shut down.

II. Mission goals, activities, and methodology

4. On 26 September 2019, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Government of the Republic of Sudan signed an Agreement to establish an OHCHR Country Office in Sudan. Pursuant to this Agreement, and in accordance with the High Commissioner's global mandate under UN General Assembly resolution 48/141, the OHCHR Sudan Country Office monitors and reports on the human rights situation in Sudan.

5. Between 5 and 23 July 2023, OHCHR Sudan deployed two human rights officers to Ethiopia to collect firsthand information – from Sudanese nationals and other refugees who have crossed into Ethiopia – about alleged violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) violation and abuses committed by the parties to the conflict. In preparation for the mission, on 6 and 7 July the team held meetings in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia with the UN, including the Office of the Coordinator of the Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and several international and local organizations based in Addis Ababa. These organizations provided invaluable information and support.

6. Between 9 and 20 July, the team was based at Gondar and from there undertook 10 visits to Kukur refugee camp (200 km West of Gondar, 60 km East of the Sudanese border), where the highest number of refugees (7,015 refugees) were sheltering, including 3,500 Eritrean nationals. The team also undertook one (1) visit to the transit camp for refugees (6 km East of Metema), where some 2,100 other refugees were sheltering (Sudanese, Eritrean, Liberian, Cameroonian, Ugandan, Angolan and other non-Sudanese nationalities), and one visit to the border crossing in Metema. During these visits, the team interviewed 67 refugees, including 61 Sudanese nationals (32 men, 29 women), four Eritrean nationals (two men, two women), and two Somali nationals (female). The team also met with UN and Ethiopian agencies providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

¹ [DTM Sudan - Sudan Mobility Update \(1\) \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

7. The mission received dozens of first-hand accounts of serious violations of IHL and gross IHRL, including indiscriminate attacks by the parties to the conflict, attacks on persons who were hors de combat, use of civilians as human shields, forced displacement, denial of humanitarian access, violations of the right to life, arbitrary detention and others, as well as sexual violence, including rape.

8. In assessing and analysing information collected, the team applied OHCHR's monitoring methodology, including corroboration of sources wherever possible, the principle of "do no harm". The team ensured confidentiality, objectivity, credibility, respect for authorities, good judgment. Information from each victim/witness was verified and corroborated by information collected from other victims/witnesses, statements by authorities, UN agencies' reports, and second-hand sources, including media and social media. The standard of proof of "reasonable grounds to believe" was applied.

III. Legal framework

A. International humanitarian law

9. The situation of armed violence in Sudan amounts to a non-international armed conflict to which IHL is applicable. Common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions and the Second Additional Protocol as well as the norms of customary international humanitarian law are fully applicable. The parties to the conflict must respect the rules on the conduct of hostilities, which aim to protect civilians against the effects of hostilities. In line with the principle of distinction, the parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants and civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks must not be directed against civilians. Further, in the conduct of military operations, constant care must be taken to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects. All feasible precautions must be taken to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects (principle of precautions in attack). According to the principle of proportionality, launching an attack that may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated, is prohibited.

10. Article 13 (1) of the Protocol II of Geneva Conventions 1977, which protects "civilian population and individual civilians against the danger arising from military operations", prohibits attacks on civilians, as well as "acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population" (para 2).

11. Civilians, and persons who are not taking an active part in hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms, and those placed "hors de combat"² (out of combat", i.e. who are no longer able to fight due to "sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause" are entitled to enjoy humane treatment, and should not be exposed to ill-treatment or torture, nor should they be kidnapped, abducted, subjected to sexual violence, enslavement, or taken as hostage.³ Under IHL, the use of protected persons, whether civilians or prisoners of war, as human shields⁴ is forbidden. Although Protocol II of Geneva Conventions 1977 does not explicitly prohibit the use of civilians as human shield as is the case with Protocol I related to international armed conflict,⁵ this prohibition is inferred from article 13 mentioned above, which provides for the protection of civilians against the dangers

² Refers to 1.) individuals who are in the power of an adverse party, 2) individuals who express the intention to surrender; and 3) individuals rendered unconscious or who are otherwise incapacitated by wounds or sickness, and who are therefore incapable of defending themselves. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.

³ This is a general prohibition applicable in all situations and to civilians, persons taking part in combat and those *hors de combat*. See also article (4) Protocol II of Geneva Conventions 1977, and Common article 3 to Geneva Conventions.

⁴ E.g. placing a civilian close or in front of a military objective to deter the enemy from attacking the military object.

⁵ See Article 51 (7) of the Protocol I of Geneva Conventions 1977.

arising from military operations. Furthermore, using civilians as human shields violates the principle of distinction and the legal obligations of parties to conflict to take all feasible precaution to separate civilians and military objectives. Any violation of this principle may amount to a war crime for which perpetrators should be held accountable.

B. International criminal law

12. Although Sudan is not a state party to the Rome Statute, the International Criminal Court (ICC) still has jurisdiction over Sudan by virtue of the Security Council Referral on 31 March 2005,⁶ through which the situation prevailing in Darfur since 1 July 2002 was referred to the Prosecutor of the ICC. Since then, the situation in Darfur has been under the investigation of ICC, with the Prosecutor of the ICC authorized to gather information and examine evidence of the crimes that fall under the legal jurisdiction of the ICC and identify individuals responsible.

C. International human rights law

13. The two parties to the conflict, as official Sudanese state institutions, have the legal responsibilities to protect all human rights of the population. Sudan is party to seven core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Sudan is also party to different optional protocols related to these conventions and treaties, including the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the first Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

D. National legal framework

14. The 2019 Constitutional Framework of Sudan compels the State to respect all rights and freedoms contained in international and regional human rights agreements, pacts, and charters ratified by Sudan, considering this commitment as an integral part of the constitution, and obligating the State to respect and protect the rights contained in the constitution without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, or other reasons. The State also undertakes to protect women's rights as provided in international and regional agreements ratified by Sudan.⁷

IV. Violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses

15. Based on information gathered and verified, the mission concluded that the parties committed serious violations of IHL, resulting in the death and injury of hundreds of civilians, destruction or damage of civilian objects, including residential areas, hospitals and critical infrastructure. The parties to the conflict launched attacks from residential areas, attacked individuals who were hors de combat, carried out systematic looting of commercial and private property, used civilians as human shields and committed sexual violence against women and

⁶ [Security Council Refers Situation In Darfur, Sudan, To Prosecutor Of International Criminal Court | Un Press](#)

⁷ See Sudan's Constitution, Chapter 14, paras 42-49.

girls. These violations, some of which may amount to war crimes, have also resulted in forced displacement and further engendered an acute humanitarian crisis, breakdown of public order, including leaving women and girls vulnerable to sexual violence.

16. A key concern was location of military sites and other facilities in or close to residential neighbourhoods in Khartoum, in Khartoum-North (Bahri), and in Omdurman. For example, the Dar El Salam area west of Omdurman, considered the transit passage for the RSF reinforcements coming from Darfur. The RSF reinforcements were regularly stopping by a RSF military base (called the Mawalia camp), which is located approximately 500 meters from the Dar El Salam area to the southwest. Another RSF military base is located in the Al Nifasha area, around 500 meters to the west of the Dar El Salam area. The Dar El Salam area has five blocs (blocs 20, 50, 80, 48, and Al Iskaan “housing” bloc) of around 10,000 houses and residential buildings. On the other hand, the SAF deployed the “Engineers Corps” in the Al Mahandseen area east of Omdurman (around 2 km to east of the Dar El Salam area). In south of Omdurman, the RSF also set up military base in the Al Salha-Zalat where the SAF’s paramilitary troops also located. In Khartoum itself, there is the Army General-Command which is located in central Khartoum against the RSF position in the airport.

17. The location of military facilities and sites, including military sites, in or close to residential neighbourhoods highly increased the risk that civilians and civilian infrastructure be affected by military attacks of the two parties to such military objectives. In addition, the incidents documented below raise concern regarding the respect for the IHL principles of distinction, proportionality and precautions by the parties to the conflict.

18. All persons interviewed reported that most of the attacks by the two parties were carried out without warning, in breach of IHL principles, particularly the principle of precaution, which obliges the parties to the conflict to take all feasible precautions to spare civilians and civilian objects from the impact of their military operations, including by sending a warning, and allowing civilians to safely evacuate their homes.

19. Twenty-six persons interviewed reported the two parties used weapons with wide-area effects, including missiles and rockets fired from fighter jets such as MIG 24s, drones, tanks, mortars, anti-aircraft rockets, anti-aircraft gun-machines, offensive-grenades (MK-3 grenades), and artillery shells.

20. At least 30 persons interviewed reported that attacks in civilian areas were carried out during the day, particularly starting from 8 am to the evening (sundown time), when civilians were engaged in activities such as shopping, visiting relatives, or gathering on streets, increasing the potential for civilian killings.

21. Both parties carried out indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks, deployed military equipment and took positions in or close to residential neighbourhoods in Khartoum, in Khartoum-North (Bahri), and in Omdurman, as well as launching military attacks that led to high civilian deaths, and severe damage to critical infrastructure necessary for civilians. The RSF adopted a strategy of controlling residential buildings, including houses and apartment buildings, for purposes of shielding themselves from attacks by the SAF and from where they launched military attacks.

22. The mission documented the killing of 183 civilians, including many women and children as result of indiscriminate attacks.⁸

⁸ OHCHR was informed by 67 witnesses, including 33 women and men interviewed, about the killing of 183 civilians, including many women and children, by indiscriminate attack. Disaggregated data was difficult to establish, as many witnesses could not provide numbers of women and children killed in some incidents. As of 25 July 2023, according to a UN report, at least 3,000 people are believed to have been killed since the fighting started, including 435 children, and 2,025 children injured. The actual figures are believed to be much higher. (See: [At least 400 children killed in Sudan’s 100 days of war \(telegraph.co.uk\)](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africa-and-middle-east/2023/07/25/at-least-400-children-killed-in-sudan-100-days-of-war/))

23. The RSF used hospitals, public markets, and residential buildings in Dar El Salam and in Al Salha in Omdurman, and Al Haji Youssef in East Nile, and in Al Kalakla south of Khartoum for military purposes.
24. The RSF used civilians as human shields to protect themselves from attack.
25. In some instances, residents of houses occupied by the RSF were forced to remain in their homes and in some cases, work for them.
26. In some instances, the RSF committed sexual violence against women and girls in houses they had seized.
27. The RSF have executed and ill-treated several individuals considered hors de combat, including SAF personnel.
28. A large number of witnesses interviewed reported that both parties to the conflict denied civilians safe passage to evacuate the wounded or bury the dead. Many persons seriously injured by shelling were abandoned in areas in the south of Khartoum, in East Nile, and in Omdurman due to difficulties to reach them because of the intensity of the fighting. People were unable to collect dozens of bodies lying on the streets, especially in the Soba Bridge area connecting East Nile to Omdurman, the Libya Market in Omdurman, in the vicinity of the airport, and near the Army General Command in Khartoum, for the same reason. Many of the dead were buried in the back yards of houses, or in the grounds of public facilities, including universities. At least 60 persons interviewed stated that they saw dozens of dead bodies on the streets, many of which were believed to be civilians. On 2 June, the Sudanese Red Crescent stated that it had buried 180 unidentified bodies collected from the streets, including 102 that were then buried in Al-Shaqilaab cemetery in Southern Khartoum, 42 bodies in North Darfur, 19 bodies in West Darfur, and 17 bodies in South Darfur.⁹ Based on testimonies provided by witnesses, the actual number of civilians whose corpses were left on the streets is believed to be much higher. Nine persons interviewed reported that their families were forced to bury their relatives (six) in their home yards. The six relatives of these families were killed in the context of the RSF attack on Al Barkah military site in East Nile on 23 April. The intensity of the fighting made it difficult for many people to leave their houses, trapping them in the conflict zones. Some learned that their homes had been damaged or destroyed after they left.
29. Several refugees reported that were physically assaulted and their belongings (including money) were looted during flight, particularly by SAF manning checkpoints on the roads connecting Medani to Gadaref to Al Jalabat close to the Sudan-Ethiopia border. One family was arrested and detained by the General Intelligence Services (GIS) in Al Jalabat area for 24 hours because they had no money to pay a bribe. All the refugees interviewed by OHCHR reported that the SAF and the GIS had extorted money and looted their belongings. Some reported that they were forced back by the SAF from Al Jalabat to Gahdaref without consideration for deteriorating health conditions or financial hardship.
30. People fleeing from the Al Haj Youssef area of East Nile reported that, before they fled their houses, they suffered severe shortages of food, water, medicines and electricity, and were faced with dramatic increases in the prices of basic goods and commodities, cash scarcity, limited communications and internet.
31. Interviews confirmed that while some urban and residential areas were under the control of the RSF, public order was not maintained, which led to massive looting of private, commercial and public property, including, embassies, diplomatic missions, houses, banks, shops, commercial entities. OHCHR findings indicate that the RSF systemically looted, destroyed, and occupied civilian objects, including houses, hospitals, markets and other public facilities.
32. Recruitment of civilians widely spread. on 2 December, the ICRC reported that they had facilitated the release of 64 children who had been in RSF captivity (all boys), handing

⁹ sarabic.ae) تجدد الاشتباكات بين الجيش السوداني وقوات الدعم السريع جنوبي الخرطوم - 02.06.2023. سيوتنيك عربي

them over to their families in Ardamata, El Geneina, West Darfur. The RSF stated that they had released 64 children arrested by the RSF between 4 and 6 November, whom they alleged had been recruited by the SAF and had been fighting with their troops.

33. OHCHR also recorded serious human rights violations and abuses, based on the statements of victims and witnesses interviewed, including of the right to life, physical integrity and right to liberty and security of person, sexual violence, and others.

34. The information gathered and analyzed by the mission, indicates that people were also shot and killed by the RSF in law enforcement operations, in circumstances that use of lethal force was not strictly necessary in order to protect life or prevent serious injury from an imminent threat.

35. People were arbitrarily deprived of their liberty by the two parties to the conflict from their homes, streets, and at checkpoints, at least five of them were reportedly detained in unofficial detention facilities or military sites. All of those interviewed by the mission reported that they were ill-treated; denied the right to contact their families.

36. Two accounts of disappearance were reported to the mission. In both incidents, the victims were merchants or businessmen whose family members believe they were arrested by one of the parties.

37. Almost 60 witnesses reported that they were stopped many times at checkpoints on the roads set up by the RSF and the SAF. Some of them stated that they were also physically assaulted at checkpoints, particularly by the SAF. Those the mission spoke to, including women, men, and young people, appeared severely shocked and were unable to believe what had happened to them and that they had become refugees. Many of them noted that when the fighting broke out on 15 April, most families locked themselves in their houses, fearing the heavy explosions and gunfire, which they had never witnessed in their history, particularly in Khartoum. They added that they could not believe that this was going on in the capital (Khartoum). Others stated that they thought that the fighting would continue for a week or, in the worst case, ten days, before life would return to normal.

38. All the witnesses arrived at the refugee camps in Ethiopia exhausted, with little money or belongings, including clothes, and with no sense of security and high uncertainty about the future, or the future of their loved ones who were left behind. Their trauma has been exacerbated by the poor humanitarian conditions in the camps. Most of them complained that they felt dehumanized due to severe shortages of food, water, showers, health care, and by insecurity. They stated that that at least 20 of refugees in the camp had had possessions looted and two had been injured by stray bullets fired by members of the local community living close to the Kukur refugee camp in the context of inter-communal violence. All of the refugees interviewed by OHCHR showed emotional distress during the interview. At the transit camp close to the crossing point in Metema (on the Ethiopia-Sudan border), some refugees threatened to return to Sudan and risk dying there rather than continuing to suffer the dehumanization in the refugee camps.

A. Violations of the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precautions

39. OHCHR documented that on 15 April, between 8:00-9:00, several RSF military vehicles were deployed near the University of Khartoum, after which the SAF positioning in the Army General- Command reportedly launched several shells towards the RSF positions. One of these shells fell in the University campus, killing three male students, including one in his early 20s. The three students were buried in the university campus the following day, 16 April.

40. On 16 April, a shell was reportedly fired from Army General-Command in central Khartoum towards the al-Khaima market in the Arkawet area close to the Sport city where the RSF positioned, killing a 20-year-old civilian man. On 21 April, the SAF reportedly carried out an airstrike targeting RSF occupying the Jabal Awlia area south of Khartoum, killing six

(6) civilians, including a family of four (the 45-year-old father, the 38-year old mother, a girl aged five years, and a boy aged 1 year), in addition to two women (aged 41 and 45 years) visiting. In Omdurman, in the morning of 15 April, the SAF reportedly carried out an airstrike targeting a RSF position in the Al Mansoura neighbourhood, killing three civilian men aged 24, 25, and 26. Witnesses told OHCHR that the incident took place without warning, and some houses were damaged. On 24 April, at around 16:00, the SAF reportedly fired four missiles at 13 RSF vehicles while they were fuelling at a gas station in the Souq (market) Soba of the Al Haj Youssef area, East Nile, east of Khartoum. The 13 vehicles were reportedly destroyed, and 30 RSF fighters and several civilians were killed. A witness told OHCHR that he saw three bodies of civilians, two women and a man.

41. On 9 May, at around 17:00, the SAF fighter jets reportedly fired one missile targeting a house that was occupied by the RSF in the Al Salam area south of Khartoum, killing four RSF fighters, and eight civilians in neighboring houses, including four members of the same family (three of whom are girls under 18, and their father), in addition to four other men, including two aged between 18-20. Information received indicates that the incident took place shortly after the RSF brought to the houses one of their senior commanders who was injured in the battlefield in East Nile for medical treatment.

42. A 32-year-old man, who was living close to the Sport city south of Khartoum, told OHCHR that his 36-year-old brother, who was working as a car mechanic, was killed by an airstrike by the SAF on 7 June. The incident took place in the afternoon, shortly after a RSF vehicle boarded by two fighters stopped at the victim's workshop to repair one of the damaged tires of the vehicle. As the victim was due to start his work, an airstrike targeted the vehicle, killing the two fighters, and the victim. The man shared photos of the body of the victim, with severe injuries.

43. OHCHR documented an incident on 3 June in which several shells/rockets landed in al-Dhakhailia market, East Nile, killing four civilians, two children, a woman, and man. A 38-year-old woman stated that the shells/rockets were launched by Central Reserve Police (CRP) drones. Another woman, aged 35, told OHCHR that on 21 June a drone targeting an RSF position in the Al Andalosi neighbourhood in the Kalakla area south of Khartoum injured one of her female neighbours. Information received by OHCHR indicates that at that time, the Kalakla area was under the control of the RSF.

44. In Khartoum-North, on 15 April, around noon, SAF fighter jets reportedly fired four missiles targeting an RSF clinic in the Hijra area of the Shambat neighborhood in Khartoum-North. A witness reported that the time between the launch of each missile was 30-60 seconds. Several RSF fighters occupying the clinic fled after the first missile hit the clinic. As the other missiles were fired, other RSF fighters fled, taking refuge in the surrounding houses and residential buildings. Three families (at least 15 people) occupying three of these houses were reportedly killed. According to the same witness, a week later, on 22 April, at around noon, SAF fighter jets launched two missiles at 15 RSF vehicles in Al Ma'wna Street north of Shambat Bridge, destroying ten vehicles and killing all occupants (an estimated 60 fighters). The occupants of the remaining five vehicles fled, taking refuge in the nearby Al Souq Al Markzi (Central Market) close to Al Halafya Bridge. Shortly after, four missiles were fired towards the Al Souq Al Markzi, killing 30-35 civilians, including an unspecified number of children and women, and damaging buildings, including many stores in the market.

45. A 28-year-old woman reported that on 15 June, at around 12:00, the SAF targeted some RSF positions in the vicinity of the Kober Bridge in Khartoum-North (Bahri), destroying eight RSF vehicles, killing an unspecified number of RSF fighters and civilians. She added that the incident took place without warning, as she was walking for shopping, and that she counted at least 14 civilian dead, including children, lying on streets.

46. A 33-year-old man from the Al Sabeel neighborhood in central Omdurman informed OHCHR that on 21 May, an airstrike targeting a RSF position near Libya market in west of Omdurman, killed and injured many civilians. The man told OHCHR that he counted least six dead civilians lying on the street as he was fleeing his store in the market.

47. On 7 June, at around 8:00, SAF fighter jets reportedly launched four consecutive missiles targeting RSF positions in the Al Hala Al Jadida area west of the Dar El Salam neighborhood west of Omdurman. A 42-year-old man (merchant) from Square 20 of the Dar El Salam neighborhood told OHCHR that the missiles exploded in the vicinity of the Al Hala Al Jadida area. A livestock market called the “al-Muwaliah market” adjacent the Al Hala Al Jadida area. According to the man, at the time of the attack, many civilians, including merchants and customers, were in the market. At least ten civilians were killed in the market, including five from the same family. In addition, at least 80 livestock were killed, and major damage was inflicted to the market. Photos shared on social media showed the damage to the market caused by the attack, and dead camels and other livestock. The RSF circulated a video showing at least four bodies lying on the ground; someone speaking claimed that more 109 livestock were killed in the attack. A witness told OHCHR that some RSF fighters positioned in the market, and that there was no warning. According to the same witness, a day earlier, on 6 June, there was heavy street fighting between the SAF and the RSF in the vicinity of the “al-Muwaliah market” (lasted for one hour and half 18:00-19:30), resulted in the killing of many fighters as well as unspecified of civilians. Witnesses told OHCHR that since the fighting started, the RSF have taken many positions in Al Hala Al Jadida area, and in the Dar El Salam neighborhood.

48. A 40-year-old man from Khartoum told OHCHR that on 30 April, at around 9:00, the RSF occupied the East Nile Hospital, East of Khartoum, forcing patients, medical workers and other civilians to evacuate the hospital. More than two weeks later, on 15 May, at approximately 12:00, the SAF carried out an airstrike targeting the RSF fighters occupying the hospital. A missile hit the fuel container for the hospital’s power generator, starting a massive fire that lasted for at least four hours. At least four women (who were selling tea in front of the hospital), and a rickshaw driver were reportedly killed. Major damage was inflicted on the hospital. There was no warning. On the same day, the RSF released a statement¹⁰ stating that the “coup forces” had conducted several airstrikes targeting several densely populated areas of Khartoum, including East Nile, killing and injuring dozens of “innocent civilians”, and causing severe damage to the East Nile hospital.

49. On 22 or 23 April, around noon, the RSF reportedly launched an attack on a SAF military site which is located in the Al Barakah area in the Al Haj Youssef of the East Nile, killing eight SAF soldiers. Witnesses reported that the RSF used heavy artillery and gunfire in the attack, and that civilians were in the surrounding houses and residential buildings. Many of the SAF soldiers who survived the attack fled towards residential buildings in the area. Five witnesses told OHCHR that at least eight civilians were also killed in the course of the attack, either by shells or gunfire. They included two women aged 50 and 80 years old. Many civilian houses were also damaged. The attack, which lasted several hours, took place without warning. Following the attack, the RSF seized the SAF military equipment at the site and took over the area, forcing many families to flee their houses, either to safer places in Khartoum, or to neighbouring countries, including Ethiopia.

50. A woman told OHCHR that the RSF raided her house in the Al Haj Youssef area of East Nile, Khartoum, searching for her husband, who was not home. On 29 May, the RSF reportedly attacked a nearby SAF military site, killing one of her husband’s relatives (a 50-year-old civilian man) living in a house nearby. Another neighbor (a 35-year-old civilian man) was injured during the same incident. According to her, many neighboring houses were damaged.

51. On 11 June, the RSF reportedly attacked an SAF position in Al Hawa Street in the Al Haj Youssef area with artillery shells, killing at least 15 SAF soldiers. Three witnesses, including a woman, reported that the attack was indiscriminate, and took place without warning, killing also unspecified number of civilians, and damaging several houses.

¹⁰ Statement on RSF Facebook page - no longer available since the page was taken down for violating company’s policy.

52. Between 20 and 23 April, according to a 30-year-old man, at least 10 civilians were killed by the RSF in three separate incidents in the Al-Jereif area in the southeast of Khartoum. They included four Egyptian nationals and five Ethiopian national from the same family. In another incident on 20 April, a shell reportedly launched by the RSF hit a bakery in the Al Jereif area, killing four Egyptian nationals (aged from 20-30 years) who were operating the bakery. Two days later, on 22 April, a shell hit the house of an Ethiopian family in the Al-Jereif area, killing a mother and her four children. On 23 April, a young boy was reportedly killed by a stray bullet believed to be fired by the RSF in the Al Jereif area. A 25-year-old woman confirmed the incidents but was not able to confirm the number of casualties.

53. According to two witnesses, on 29 April the RSF attacked an SAF military site in East Nile with artillery. A shell hit a house located in a neighborhood called “Khartoum-Kassala” in the Al Haji Youssef area (around 200 meters from the military site to the west) killing a 50-year-old man. Another man aged 35 years was reportedly injured. At least 21 witnesses reported incidents in the El Haji Youssef area, two of whom were from Khartoum-Kassala Square. Three women aged between 29 and 33 years reported the killing of two neighbors, an old man and a young man, after Ramadan, without giving exact date.

54. Three male witnesses reported that on 1 June, at around 18:00, the RSF launched two artillery shells targeting the Souq (Market) Libya in the Hamd Al Nile area of central Omdurman, killing 15-16 people praying in the mosque, including between seven and nine children, three elderly men. The others killed were men. Information received indicates that the RSF fired the shells from a location 200 meters to the west of the mosque, based on suspicion that SAF soldiers and officers were sheltering in the mosque. All the victims were buried in the Hamd Al Nile cemetery in Omdurman. The three witnesses reported that there was no warning, and that there were no SAF soldiers or officers inside the mosque. A few hours earlier, between 16:00-17:00, according to one of the witnesses, the RSF launched a large-scale looting campaign in Souq Libya, targeting stores, shops, supermarkets, and two banks (Bank of Khartoum, Faisal-Islamic Bank), and set many stores on fire. They also reportedly robbed many people who were shopping. Witnesses reported that at least eight civilians who resisted were shot and killed, including two women, three of their children and three men, who were reported to have been shot in the head.

55. In an undetermined date, between 15 to 16 April, a shell landed close to the nearby Mygoma orphanage center in East Nile, East of Khartoum, injuring two girls aged 11 and 17 (the 17-year-old girl died the following day).

56. According to a 32-year-old woman, during the first day of the fighting, on 15 April, heavy clashes erupted between the SAF Signal Corps and the RSF in the Kober area of Khartoum-North, during which four civilians were killed, one of whom, a woman, was decapitated (from Bloc 23 in Kober).

57. On 20 April, according to a 30-year-old woman, six civilians were killed, and eight others were injured when a shell hit a house in her neighbourhood in the Al Shajarah area of Al Kalakla district, south of Khartoum. A 25-year-old woman reported the death of her 80-year-old father after a shell hit their house in the Kober area, Khartoum-North on 24 April. A man aged 32 years reported the killing of two of his neighbours, and the injury of three others, after a shell hit their house in the Al Haj Youssef area, East Nile, East of Khartoum, two days earlier, on 22 April.

58. A 26-year-old man from the Mayo neighbourhood of the Al Kalakla area, south of Khartoum reported the death of his grandfather and one of his neighbours, after a shell hit his grandfather’s house in the Mayo neighbourhood on 15 April.

59. On 12 July, according to the Sudan’s Doctors’ Union, the Blue Nile Hospital in Omdurman was raided by armed men. Many of the health workers were assaulted, and medical supplies and equipment were looted.

B. The use of civilians as human shields

60. OHCHR received at least two accounts confirming the use of civilians by the RSF as human shields. A 21-year-old man from Khartoum reported that on 23 April, he was arrested from the street in the Muhtata (station) 2 neighbour of Al Haj Youssef area, East Nile, along with five other young people. The six were taken to a civilian building in the Kafouri area of the Al Haj Youssef area, where they were held for more than three weeks. According to him, there were around 30 people already held in the same place. During these three weeks, he, along with the 35 people, all men, were allegedly forcibly placed by the RSF on a street close to the building for at least six hours over the course of four days. He claimed that the RSF fighters informed them that this would deter the SAF from launching airstrikes on the building.

61. A 21-year-old man told OHCHR that on 22 April, he was arrested by the RSF in the Souq Sita in the Al Haj Youssef area in East Nile along with three friends. They were taken to the Kober area, where they were held in a civilian building, together with 35 other detainees. He was detained for nearly 25 days, during which he was forced, along with other detainees, to collect and bury bodies of RSF fighters killed in the battlefield in Khartoum-North. He reported that over five times during this period, the detainees collected and buried 90 bodies, 88 of whom were in RSF uniforms, and two in civilian clothes. The 90 bodies were buried in an open area called “Al Azba area” close to the Kafouri area. On one occasion, all the detainees (39) were placed in an open area close to the building as the SAF fighter jets were flying over Khartoum. All the detainees were released at the end of May. When the victim arrived at his house in Al Haji Youssef, his family informed him that they were not aware of his whereabouts or fate for the whole period of his detention.

C. Attacks on individuals and treatment of persons hors de combat

62. Since the fighting started, hundreds of fighters have reportedly been captured by the parties to the conflict.¹¹ While the ICRC reportedly facilitated the release of 139 SAF soldiers, including 58 wounded,¹² who were held by the RSF, between 26 and 28 June, dozens of combatants remained in the captivity of the two parties.

63. On several occasions during the fighting, the RSF posted videos on its official Facebook page purporting to show how humanely the RSF were treating civilians and SAF military officers in their captivity. Nonetheless, OHCHR received firsthand accounts of the ill-treatment of those hors de combat in RSF captivity, including wounded, some of whom were subsequently allegedly executed.

64. Several witnesses, including some people who were detained by the parties to the conflict, provided testimonies about the ill-treatment of the persons hors de combat who came in their captivity. A 26-year-old man from the Mayo neighbourhood of the Al Kalakla area, south of Khartoum, whose grandfather and one of his neighbours were reportedly killed after a shell hit his grandfather’s house in the Mayo neighbourhood on 15 April, informed OHCHR that when he and some relatives were going to the Al Kalakla cemetery to bury their grandfather on 16 April at around 17:00, he saw several bodies in SAF uniforms lying on the ground, together with some men in SAF uniforms with serious injuries. He reported that three men in military uniforms (believed to be from the RSF) riding a motorbike suddenly appeared and shot dead three of the injured men.

65. A 27-year-old man told OHCHR that he was arrested by the RSF from his apartment in a residential building in the Al Sahafa area south of Khartoum in the early morning hours of 27 April. He was accused of affiliation with the SAF and beaten with plastic hose during the

¹¹ On several occasions, the two parties announced that they captured combatants. On 16 May, the RSF announced that they captured 700 SAF military personnel. On the other hand, the SAF announced more than once that it captured many RSF fighters, including snipers, in the battlefield.

¹² [Sudan : ICRC facilitates release of 125 detainees | ICRC](#)

arrest, after which he was transferred to Sports City in the south of Khartoum. He stated that he saw around 180 detainees there, including at least five men in SAF military uniforms. Two of the five were injured, one of them in his left leg, and the second in his arm. He added that the five were regularly beaten, and the two injured were denied medical care for the 48 hours, he spent in detention. He was released on 29 April, after the RSF found no evidence of his connection with the SAF.

D. The burial of bodies

66. Most of the witnesses interviewed by the mission stated that they saw dozens of dead bodies along the streets, with many believed to be civilians. Others added they could not bury the bodies of their relatives or rescuing the injured. Many of the dead were buried in the back yards of homes or inside the grounds of public facilities, including universities. Some of the bodies were left decomposing and some witnesses stated that they saw stray dogs eating bodies. The intensity of the fighting, and the concern of civilians for their life and safety if they approach the bodies.

67. A 60-year-old man reported how one of his relatives (a 30-year-old man) bled to death after he was injured in an airstrike targeting the Soba market in the Soba area east of Khartoum. He said that nobody was able to reach him due to intensity of fighting and his relative died after around 12 hours.

68. One witness (a student) also reported that three students killed on 15 April by indiscriminate shelling were buried on the campus of the University of Khartoum on 16 April.

E. Humanitarian crisis

69. A large number of witnesses interviewed by the mission stated that they suffered from severe shortages of food, water, medicines and electricity, as well as dramatic increases of the prices of basic goods and commodities, and limited communication and internet adding to a growing humanitarian crisis as they were in Khartoum, Khartoum-North, and in Omdurman.

70. As of April 2024, according to OCHA, some 17.7 million people (37 percent of the population) across the country said to be suffering from acute hunger,¹³ including 4.9 million at the brink of famine. This includes at least 3.8 million malnourished children.¹⁴ Of this, according to WHO, some 710,000 children will be at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2024 if there is no immediate intervention to support them.¹⁵ Women have been also greatly affected by the crisis- at least 1.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women have reportedly become acutely malnourished.¹⁶ The availability and accessibility of health care services in Sudan has significantly diminished, with more between 70 and 80 percent of hospitals across Sudan said to be out of operation due the fighting, amid severe shortages of medical supplies, including lifesaving medicines. By April 2024, at least 65 percent of the population have become without access to healthcare, according to WHO.¹⁷ Restricted humanitarian access remains a major challenge to addressing the humanitarian crisis, depriving aid organizations of access to people in need. On 3 May 2024, the UNHCR announced that for the first time since the start of the fighting, its team could reach Omdurman, where dozens of thousands of people in need for humanitarian assistance.¹⁸ The UNHCR expressed its concern about the “shocking levels of

¹³ Sudan: One Year of Conflict - Key Facts and Figures (15 April 2024) - Sudan | ReliefWeb.

¹⁴ Sudan's year of war: one in two children in the line of fire | Save the Children International.

¹⁵ PHSA -Sudan Complex Emergency 030424 (who.int).

¹⁶ IPC_Alert_Sudan_March2024.pdf (ipcinfo.org).

¹⁷ PHSA -Sudan Complex Emergency 030424 (who.int).

¹⁸ Grave concern over civilians cut off from life-saving aid in Sudan | UNHCR.

violence and devastating humanitarian and protection risks as many areas across the country remain beyond the reach of aid organizations”.¹⁹

F. Forced displacement

71. According to the International Migration Organization (IOM), as of 29 May 2024, more than 9.2 million people have been displaced, including more than 7.1 million internally displaced, and more than 2.1 million others have crossed borders; 129,000 people had crossed the border into Ethiopia. Most of those displaced suffer severe shortages of food, water, showers, health care, and insecurity, with women and girls in particular vulnerable to sexual abuse in IDP sites and refugee camps. Women in the Kukur refugee camps complained that there was no specialized medical center at the camp to treat them for infections caused by the lack of hygiene and sanitary supplies. Most of the women interviewed in the refugee camp emphasized their immediate need for menstrual supplies, stating that they have been forced to use their own clothing.

72. Sixty-seven persons interviewed reported that due to fighting and out of concern over their safety and the safety of their families they fled their houses in and around Khartoum. Many of them reported that they made the decision to flee their houses either after an indiscriminate shell/missile hit one of the neighboring houses, killing the neighbors, or after the RSF took over some of neighboring houses, or their houses. They were aware of the great dangers that they might encounter on the way, but their concern for their life and their families' lives was stronger, forcing them to take the risk, and flee the country. Some of those fleeing were killed on the way.

G. Use of force in law enforcement operations

73. A 20-year-old woman reported that on 23 April her 60-year-old blind father was stopped and shot by the RSF while he was walking on the street of Al Barakah on the same day. He was accompanied by his 17-year-old son. She stated that the RSF opened fire on him shortly after stopping him on street. The woman stated that there was no reason for the shooting. Her brother survived the attack after RSF left.

H. Violation of the right to freedom of liberty and security

74. OHCHR received several accounts of people deprived of their liberty arbitrarily. A 33-year-old woman reported to OHCHR that her 50-year-old husband (a vegetable seller) was arrested by the RSF on 15 April, as he was travelling from the market back to his house in the Jabal Awlia in south of Khartoum. Six other men travelling in the same car were arrested along with him. According to her, the following day, 16 April, he called her confirming that he was arrested and detained by the RSF in Taiba military site south of Khartoum. Since then, the woman has not heard from her husband, nor does she know anything about his fate.

75. A 60-year-old man from the Soba area in the south-east of Khartoum reported that his house was occupied by the RSF for 15 days (starting from 20 April), during which he was forced to stay with the RSF in his home. Two days after the RSF evacuated the house, on 7 May, the General Intelligence Service (GIS) arrested him at his home and detained him for two days in one of the SAF military sites (close to Kibri Soba bridge), where he was accused of and interrogated over his alleged support for the RSF. He alleged that he was tortured during interrogation, including by being beaten with a plastic hose at least two times during interrogation, and punched in the right eye. He was released two days later, and was placed

¹⁹ Ibid.

under house arrest, but managed to flee the country. He reported that he was not allowed to contact his family, or a lawyer.

76. A 21-year-old man from Khartoum reported that on 23 April, he was arrested by the RSF from the street in the Muhtata (station) 2 neighbour of Al Haj Youssef area, East Nile, along with five other young people. The six were taken to a civilian building in the Kafouri area of the Al Haj Youssef area, where they were held for more than three weeks. According to him, there were around 30 people being held in the same place. He alleged that one of the detainees was shot dead by the RSF two days after they were taken to the place of detention (on 25 April). The man reported that the victim was shot after he protested the denial of his right to contact his family. He reported that he was not allowed to contact his family, or a lawyer.

I. Disappearance

77. OHCHR received two accounts of civilians who went missing after they left their house for shopping or other activities. A 26-year-old pregnant woman from the Kober area Khartoum-North reported that her 42-year-old husband (a businessman) had been missing since 15 April. His wife believes that he was arrested by the RSF. A 29-year-old woman reported that her 49-year-old husband (a businessman) went missing shortly after he left his house on 15 April (in Al Kalakla, south of Khartoum) heading towards Al Souq Arabi in central Khartoum. She added that the last time she spoke to him was at 7:30am on 15 April, and since then she has no information on his fate or location.

J. Rape and other forms of sexual violence

78. OHCHR has received numerous reports of sexual violence. The conduct of hostilities, resulting displacement, breakdown in security and law and order and humanitarian situation have all made women and girls, in particular, more vulnerable to sexual violence, including rape. OHCHR received two accounts of the rape of women by armed men. In both cases, they were described as men in RSF uniforms. In the first case, a 34-year-old Somali woman reported being raped more than once, together with a 23-year-old woman relative, by men in RSF uniforms between 24 April and 4 May. She stated that on 24 April, the RSF occupied a five-storey building where she and her relative lived, close to the airport street in Khartoum. According to her, on 24 April (in the morning) two vehicles of RSF fighters took over the building and prevented residents from leaving. A number of RSF fighters raided her apartment (on the second floor), where her relative was also sheltering. During this period, they were both raped by the fighters. They were also forced to clean and cook for the RSF. On 4 May, the SAF carried out an air strike in the vicinity of the building, forcing the fighters to flee, which allowed her and her relative to escape. While her relative headed to Libya, she made her way to Ethiopia. The woman added that she could not go to any hospital in Khartoum, as most of the hospitals were then out of service. She did not know if she was pregnant but stated that she had not menstruated since she had been raped. She appealed to the team to help refer her to a clinic to check, considering the absence of specialized health care at the camp. The team referred her to an organization that provided psychological and medical support.

79. A man told the mission that on 11 May, the RSF raided his house in the Dar Al Salam neighbourhood of Omdurman. At the time, he, his 18-year-old sister and other members of his family were staying at the house. The RSF fighters arrived soon after his sister arrived home from her workplace in the Ghandar market. They proposed a sum of money to one of the relatives to allow them to rape the sister. The relative rejected this proposal, hugging the girl to protect her, resulting in the RSF shooting and seriously injuring the relative in the neck. The RSF shot and killed his uncle in the Dar Al Salam neighbourhood of Omdurman after he resisted their attempt to rape his 18-year-old niece. As family members went to the aid of the injured relative, three RSF fighters forcibly pushed the sister into one of the rooms and locked themselves inside and raped her. After they left, the family members went into the room to find the sister naked and bleeding. The next day, the girl's brothers joined her to taxi station in

Omdurman where from she travelled to her mother in Shendi, north of Sudan, before they were arrested close to Shambat bridge in East Nile (at around 6:00 am). They were accused of affiliation with the General Intelligence Service (GIS,) and detained in a civilian building close by until 14:00. They were physically assaulted (beaten with plastic hose), and kept in a room where eight bodies laid, three of them decomposing. They were allegedly told by the RSF that the eight dead were SAF soldiers and officers, and that they would face the same fate if they supported the SAF. Their sister, who was reportedly raped, died on 13 July, allegedly due to lack of medical care in Shendi.

80. A 41-year-old Sudanese woman reported how the RSF launched a large-scale looting campaign targeting houses in Al Shambat in Khartoum-North (Bahri). She stated that the RSF had looted basic supplies from houses to use them “as a tool for sexual exploitation and abuse” taking advantage of their dire humanitarian conditions, including severe shortages of food, and basic necessities. She added that on 14 June RSF attempted to rape her and her 30-year-old sister. The incident took place shortly after she and her sister had arrived at their house in the Shambat area (which was under the control of the RSF) to collect the family’s belongings in preparation for their departure from the country. As they were collecting the family’s belongings, one of the RSF fighters entered their house and offered them money in exchange for sex with the fighters. When they refused, the fighter left, but returned soon after accompanied by what he called the RSF officer in charge of distributing humanitarian supplies to those in need. The officer told the two women to join him to a nearby open area to get some humanitarian assistance, which alarmed them, leading them to ask him to go and wait for them, with a promise that they follow. Soon after the fighters walked away, the two women ran away and disappeared into the crowd. The woman added that the RSF who occupied houses in the area reduced many women and girls into slavery by forcing them to cook and prepare food for them.

81. According to the survivors and witnesses interviewed, victims of sexual violence have faced huge challenges accessing medical care. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that most of the hospitals have been put out of service due to the fighting and the acute shortages of medical supplies across the country in a context of a health crisis. The lack of medical care could expose survivors to unwanted pregnancies and diseases, including HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

V. Conclusion and recommendations

82. **Information collected, verified and corroborated by OHCHR indicates that the parties to the conflict committed serious violations of IHL and gross violations and abuses of IHRL in Khartoum and surrounding areas, including by launching indiscriminate attacks which resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties, severe damage to civilian infrastructure and raise serious concern about the two parties’ respect for the IHL principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in their military operations.**

83. **The parties to the conflict, particularly the RSF, controlled and looted dozens of civilian buildings, including houses and apartment buildings and used them to launch military attacks, but also to shield from SAF airstrikes and other attacks. In some instances, civilians were used as human shields by the RSF. Civilians and persons placed hors de combat in the captivity of the RSF were subjected to ill-treatment, and, in some instances, killed. During their control of houses, women and girls were subjected to sexual violence, including rape, by men in RSF uniforms, or in areas located under the control of the RSF.**

84. **The intensity of the fighting prevented civilians from having a safe passage to flee and trapped many of them in their homes, with limited access to humanitarian supplies, or to medical care. Injured civilians were left without medical care and died because they could not reach hospitals, most of which have anyway been put out of service due to the fighting. Hundreds of bodies were left lying on the street, decomposing. People fleeing were exposed to significant risks on the way, including by being harassed and looted at**

checkpoint deployed by the SAF on the road linking Gedaref to Al Jalabat, close to the Sudan-Ethiopia border.

85. *OHCHR calls upon the parties to the conflict to:*

- a. **Immediately stop the fighting and resume political talks to reach a comprehensive and lasting ceasefire and resume a political process that includes all Sudanese actors, including civil society, to form a democratic government which respects and protects human rights and the rule of law, and ends impunity for violations of international law;**
- b. **Allow safe passage for civilians fleeing the conflict and allow uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian assistance to people unable to leave or displaced by the conflict;**
- c. **Comply with their legal obligations under international humanitarian law - take all necessary precautions to protect civilians and civilian objects from the impact of their military operations; move their military bases and troops from civilian areas, including residential areas; stop attacking civilians and civilian infrastructure, using civilians as human shields; cancel any action to harm civilians; ensure protection for health and humanitarian workers; and facilitate the collection of dead bodies;**
- d. **Evacuate houses, residential buildings, hospitals, and public facilities the RSF have occupied;**
- e. **Provide information about all persons held in their detention and their whereabouts to judicial authorities and family members. Release all civilians held arbitrarily and persons considered hors de combat, especially the wounded.**

86. *OHCHR calls upon Sudanese authorities to:*

- a. **Conduct prompt, independent, impartial, thorough, effective and transparent investigations into alleged violations and abuses of IHRL and violations of IHL that occurred during the conflict, including all incidents of sexual violence, including rape, hold perpetrators accountable in line with relevant international standards, and facilitate access of victims and survivors to the necessary support, including health care and psychosocial support.**

87. *OHCHR calls upon the international community to:*

- a. **To do all in its power and engage with the parties to the conflict as appropriate to immediately stop the fighting and agree to a permanent ceasefire, allow safe passage for civilians to flee the conflict zones, and humanitarian access to all populations affected by the fighting;**
- b. **Advocate and support immediate action to investigate and hold accountable those responsible for the violations of international law committed by the parties to the conflict, some of which may amount to war crimes;**
- c. **Increase financial support for humanitarian agencies responding to the humanitarian crisis caused by the conflict, including displacement and refugee crises;**
- d. **Once stability is restored, support programmes to reform the security sector, and raise the awareness of security forces and their commanders on international law, including IHL and IHRL.**

88. *While commending the Ethiopian government for welcoming and supporting the Sudanese refugees, OHCHR calls upon the Ethiopian Government to:*

- a. **Enhance efforts to provide security for refugees, including in Kumur refugee camp.**

- b. Ease access of sick refugees to hospital and medical clinics in its territories, including in Gondar, and improve the humanitarian situation in the refugee camps, with the support of relevant international humanitarian organizations.**

89. *Without prejudice to the crisis of resources scarcity faced by international humanitarian agencies responding to the refugee crisis, OHCHR calls upon the humanitarian agencies to:*

- a. Strengthen their efforts to deploy clinics and more psycho-social support specialists in all the refugee camps, and extend the working hours of these clinics, to ensure adequate support provided to those in need, including women, children, and sick refugees.**
 - b. Conduct frequent assessments of the needs of refugees and re-evaluate the humanitarian response plan in order to meet their emerging needs, including those of women, children, the older persons, and sick refugees, such as refugees suffering from chronic diseases.**
-