



IMPLICATIONS OF THE WAR IN SUDAN

Political, economic, social and human rights situations

October 2023

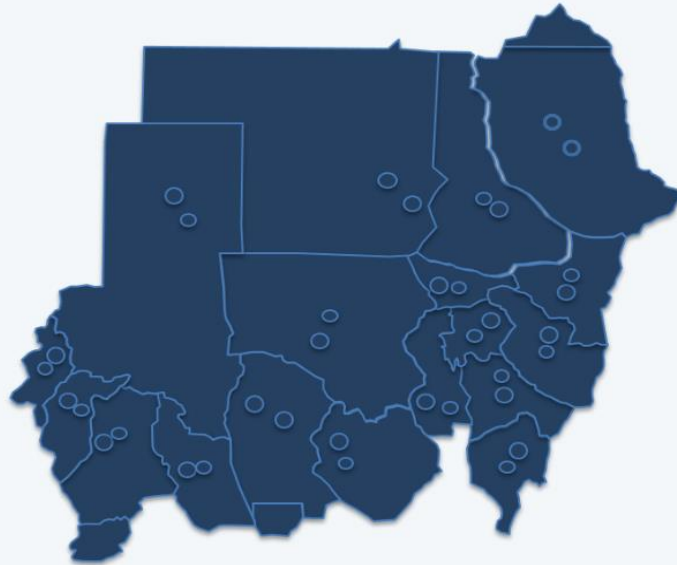


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Introduction

The Youth Citizens Observers Network (YCON) is a local network comprising grassroots youth-based organizations spread across all of Sudan. It works to support a democratic transition in Sudan and harnesses its efforts to amplify the voices of young people and increase their influence in various political processes within Sudan, in line with the goals of the December Revolution.

Following the outbreak of the current war, the YCON decided to observe various violations that occurred during the war and their resulting effects. This includes documenting migration, displacement, and human rights issues and contributing to various efforts aimed at ending the war.

The network has observers deployed in all 18 states of Sudan who work in the field to observe and report, sending their preliminary reports as the basis for the network's various reports and activities. This report serves as a summary of the observers' reports from all states during the past month, reflecting the most important developments, the political, economic, and social implications of the war, and the situation of displaced persons, human rights, and civilian protection.

The repercussions of the war are increasing in all aspects of Sudanese life, with human rights violations, security restrictions, and instances of polarization growing as the war continues, without reaching agreements leading to a ceasefire and allowing humanitarian aid to enter conflict areas. In this report, various human rights violations and social implications have been documented, including cases of polarization and social conflicts fueled by the main conflict parties, which threaten peace in multiple states.

Political implications of the war

Since the war began in April 2023, different states in Sudan have witnessed complete suppression of political activities. Authorities continue to impose restrictions on political activities in most states, and harassment of politicians persists. Several politicians and activists have faced targeting and detention, including in Kassala, with threats against them to refrain from engaging in political activities or posting content on Facebook. Additionally, several political activists in the localities of Delami and El Yeri in South Kordofan state were arrested by the Sudanese Armed Forces Intelligence. The state of emergency continues to restrict political activities in Blue Nile, North Kordofan, and Red Sea states. A local security committee

in Port Sudan went further and issued a decision to prohibit cultural activities, workshops, and meetings.

Despite the constraints on political activity, authorities permit certain political activities, mainly those that whitewash the image of former regime members and support the Sudanese Armed Force's position in the war. For example, a meeting was held in Sennar between the Independent Youth Assembly, a new political faction, and the governor and the health minister to implement health clinic programs. An initiative called 'Ahali Kadugli' was launched in South Kordofan state under the governor's sponsorship and involved several leaders from the National Congress Party (NCP) and former officials to stop the war.

These activities continue with visits to recruitment and training camps and engagement with some government officials and former regime officials. The governor of Sennar visited such a camp, and a number of mobilized individuals graduated in the Northern and North Darfur states with the participation of government officials.

Other states have witnessed limited political activities. For example, the Sudan Liberation Party held a public address in the El Gadarif market about the current situation. The Communist Party held a forum in Atbara City, at its headquarters in the Al-Faki Medani neighborhood. The forum discussed the implications of the war and called for another seminar on October 30th, which marked the 59th anniversary of the October revolution, titled 'Together to Stop the War and Reclaim the Revolution.'

In Sinnar State, all political activities were banned, and the Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) was prevented from holding a conference scheduled for October 9th on peaceful coexistence in the Jabal Moya region. Meanwhile, in the Red Sea State, a decision was issued to ban meetings, workshops, seminars, and all public activities while at the same time allowing organizations like the dissolved National Congress Party (NCP) and its affiliates to operate and hold activities supporting the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), as well as organizing campaigns to mobilize citizens for fighting.

Meanwhile, the Justice and Equality Movement held a meeting in El Fasher, where the movement's leaders discussed the current situation and the movement's stance on the war. In South Kordofan, forums on security and peace issues were organized for young leaders in Kadugli and Delanj by the 'Siyaha' network in collaboration with the Gender Equality Network.

During October, no major popular demonstrations were observed, except for a single protest on October 18th in El Fula, West Kordofan state, protesting the shooting and killing of a female

doctor in a car. The protest headed to the government secretariat of West Kordofan, and the deputy governor addressed the protesters.

During the month of October, there were attempts to reestablish the activities of federal government institutions. The Federal Ministry of Investment began its activities in the El Gedaref state; the Federal Health Minister visited the El Gedaref state; the head of the Sovereign Council, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, visited Northern and Nile River states and held meetings with the security committee in the Northern state. Al-Burhan also visited the Arqin border crossing with Egypt and directed the resolution of crossing-related issues.

Authorities also instructed the reopening of schools and universities in the coming period. The Nile River state announced the reopening of schools on November 5th, while the University of El Gedaref Council decided to reopen the university on November 15th.

In the Darfur region, a delegation from the regional government held a series of meetings with United Nations organizations' directors in Sudan. The North Darfur governor issued a decree for appointing and dismissing several local executive directors and initiated document production in the state.

On another note, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) opened the former police departments in Abu Zabad locality in West Kordofan and Um Ruwaba in North Kordofan, imposing fees on reports. They issued a circular inviting security personnel in the Abu Zabad and Al-Sant localities of West Kordofan to meet the RSF commander in Abu Zabad to settle their status. Failure to comply with this announcement was said to result in arrest.

In Blue Nile state, mobilization of forces continues. For the army, this is done via the Mobilization Committee; for the RSF, through the Mak Abu Shoutal, the Mak of the Kingdom of Khushm Al-Bahr. Notably, Mr. Azaldin Suliman, the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Culture and Media, announced on October 13th that he had joined the RSF, resigning from his position in the regional government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - Malik Agar wing. The head of the Blue Nile region Civil Society Initiative also announced his joining of the RSF.

Recommendations

- Exert pressure to end the war.
- Allow political activity as one of the tools for resisting the war.

- Pressure authorities to prevent the restriction of freedoms including halting the activities of citizens and local civil society organizations.

The Social Impacts of War

The ongoing war continues to cast its shadow on the social conditions in all Sudanese states. In White Nile state, a state of fear spread among citizens after the RSF entered the Wad Aushana area, where North Kordofan borders White Nile. This led to the displacement of many families to safer villages. Continuous displacement since April has resulted in overcrowding in shelter centers in states and safe cities. Overcrowding has contributed to the emergence of health issues, with reported deaths in Al-Gezira state. Nevertheless, many social and charitable initiatives and volunteers are playing a role in providing humanitarian assistance to shelter centers in Al-Gezira, White Nile, and North Darfur states.

There is an observed rise in hate speech based on competition for resources, including in Al-Gezira state but also in others. Moreover, an escalation in cases of violence, discrimination based on skin color, and non-acceptance of others have been noticed in West Darfur state. Tribal conflicts between the Beni Halba and Salamat groups in Darfur have intensified, with clashes continuing even after reconciliation attempts. In Sennar state, there are signs emerging of tribal conflicts in the east of Dinder between the Hamdoukiya and Al-Ashba.

Crime rates have also increased where there is overcrowding, idleness, and poverty, such as in Al-Gezira, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan states. Incidents of theft and looting were reported in Wad Medani city, and stolen goods were confiscated in Northern state. In the same context, an increase in highway robbery, road blockades, and looting of cargo trucks was noted in South Kordofan. In Blue Nile state, there has been an increase in the number of beggars and a rise in family disintegration due to poverty and the deteriorating economic situation after the war. Child labor has also increased, along with the sexual exploitation of women. In the White Nile state, YCON observers observed the spread and smuggling of drugs among the displaced population.

In South Kordofan, the Security and Intelligence apparatus launched a sports event under the theme of "Peaceful Coexistence and Acceptance of the Other" in Kadugli city, with the participation of 20 sports teams. This event resulted from the success of two previous courses in cohesion and social peace organized by active youth in the community with popular support from the residents of Kadugli.

Recommendations

- Promote a peace narrative to reduce social divisions.
- Focus on shelter centers and providing necessities.
- Provide psychological support and recreational programs for displaced and war-affected people.
- Increase efforts to monitor systematic violations, especially those targeting children and women, and taking measures to protect them from such abuses.

The economic implication of the war

During the reporting period, Sudan's economic situation deteriorated significantly. This deterioration has been concentrated in areas with ongoing clashes between the army and the RSF. However, this dire situation has also spread to other Sudanese states, including states that have not witnessed armed conflicts. The thousands of citizens fleeing to safe states have placed pressure on essential needs and infrastructure, exacerbated by the weak provision of services by international and civil society organizations. These challenges arise from several reasons, with the most important being:

- i. Government absence in controlling and regulating prices of goods and services in the markets.
- ii. The rapid inflation of the Sudanese Pound against the US Dollar has contributed to the economic downturn.
- iii. Government employees in most Sudanese states have not received their salaries for more than five months, adding significant pressure to families with no alternative income sources.
- iv. Frequent market closures in states experiencing continuous conflicts.
- v. The war has affected trade and the flow of products, goods, and services between states.
- vi. The agricultural season is at risk of complete collapse due to the absence of funding, inputs, and measures to combat bird and insect pests of farming crops.
- vii. The fuel crisis, especially for gasoline, has caused parallel market prices to soar, subsequently affecting the prices of goods and services in most Sudanese states.

In White Nile state, the Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid announced that the well-being of all residents, whether displaced/newcomers or host populations, has equalized. And all urgently require aid and intervention from organizations.

In Khartoum state, most banks remain closed, and most areas are suffering from a severe shortage of goods with rising prices due to the ongoing clashes.

In Al-Gezira state, gasoline and cooking gas are now available after experiencing scarcity in the previous period. But, the price of a gallon of gasoline has doubled, leading to an increase in the prices of other essential consumer products. At the same time, the variety of imported consumer goods from neighboring countries has created a good trade movement in the state's markets.

The second Investment and Industry Conference in Northern state concluded in Dongola on October 11th. The conference, which lasted for three days, aimed to improve the economic situation, according to statements from the organizing authorities. Preparations are also underway to open the "Gold Tower" in Dongola to regulate the trade balance and support the state's revenue through issuing gold transfer permits and collecting local fees and returns.

In Gedaref state, the Ministry of Finance disbursed an advance of 50,000 Sudanese pounds to civil servants in October. Most government employees have not received their salaries since the beginning of the war and are facing challenging economic conditions.

In North Kordofan, many private sector employees were laid off without receiving wages or end-of-service benefits. Incidents of looting and burning of sub-markets in residential areas recur periodically, with the perpetrators taking goods and cash. Traders are also subject to looting, assault, murder, and personal targeting in a systematic manner.

In South Kordofan, the economic situation for the population in the eastern mountains continues to deteriorate and worsen, especially regarding the rising prices of essential consumer goods. This is due to the lack of security in the state and the monopolization of certain critical items by traders. For instance, the price of a sack of onions reached 120,000 Sudanese pounds, and the price of a sack of sugar was approximately 70,000 Sudanese pounds, partly due to the cost of transportation and the presence of checkpoints along the El Obeid - El Dibeibat - Abu Zabad - El Fulah road, where vehicle owners and traders are forced to pay one and a half million Sudanese pounds during their journey.

The agricultural season in South Kordofan is threatened with failure due to the security situation in the state, scarcity of recent rainfall, and a prolonged period of drought. Some organizations provided humanitarian aid in the state. The World Food Programme (WFP) was able to deliver humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the war in the Abbasiya locality.

In North Darfur, a caravan consisting of 400 trucks and 170 private vehicles and tourist buses arrived, moving from Kostî in the White Nile state, passing through El Obeid in North Kordofan, to El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur. The caravan included 25 trucks for humanitarian and medical aid, agricultural improvement programs, and about 100 tankers for fuel and petroleum products, in addition to passport production tools, as well as commercial shipments.

Despite the arrival of some consumer goods in North Darfur (from Libya), the situation remains poor due to the lack of financial liquidity among citizens. Like other government personnel across Sudan, state employees in North Darfur have not received their salaries since the beginning of the war, except for 60% of the September salary.

In East Darfur, the economic situation has also been affected by the security conditions and their consequences, along with a significant deterioration in cash liquidity.

West Darfur State is experiencing similar conditions, largely due to the closure of banks and the exploitation of the humanitarian crisis by traders. Citizens are suffering from a shortage of medicine, high prices, and a lack of financial liquidity. Employees have not received their salaries for the past six months, and banking institutions, schools, and justice institutions are closed, threatening the lives of the citizens there. This is especially acute because the markets no longer operate as they did before the war and the unemployment rate among citizens has increased.

Blue Nile is no different from other states, as the war has affected trade movements and the flow of products and goods from the center, and the region lost its southern supply route with Ethiopia due to recent conflicts in the Kormok locality.

Recommendations

- Secure the roads between the states and allowing the entry of humanitarian aid and medical services, especially in the war-affected states. This can contribute to providing necessary support for those affected by the conflict.
- Government authorities should monitor and control prices, prevent hoarding of goods, combat the black market, and ensure the availability of fuel to limit price increases and provide essential products to citizens.
- Provide an urgent solution for paying the salaries of government employees. The state can offer a financial package or work to improve the banking conditions for employees to alleviate the economic burden on families.

- Enhance transparency in resource management and the necessity of fighting corruption while ensuring that resources are directed towards humanitarian and economic priorities.

Human Rights and Civilian Protection

Violations of human rights, especially those that are not subject to prosecution, can contribute to a sense of impunity. That's precisely why the YCON has placed oversight at the heart of its policies, recognizing the work that young people in Sudan need to undertake. We are also committed to working for a fairer and more just society in Sudan, and we use every available tool to promote the presence of the Sudan with greater peace and justice. As a result, we regularly monitor human rights violations in Sudan, especially those caused by the current conflict, which are documented by field observers deployed in all states.

During October, the YCON observed many violations, as violations continued in most areas and the overall situation remained poor. Military intelligence dominated shelters in Red Sea State, making it difficult for services to reach them. Moreover, many patients do not receive necessary medical care.

Neglect of healthcare was also observed in the River Nile State, where observers reported that 300 pregnant women in 47 shelters in the state do not have access to healthcare or regular check-ups. One of them died during a caesarean section in one of the shelters.

Patients suffering from kidney disease face a shortage of dialysis equipment and medication in North Kordofan, White Nile, and River Nile states. A center, with a capacity of 100 beds, was opened in River Nile through the effort of the Sharie Alhawadith initiative.

Several states have also witnessed rising prices of consumer goods and a scarcity of cash due to the government's failure to pay salaries in the public sector. Additionally, some banks in some states have not reopened since the start of the war, depriving citizens of access to their funds, which may lose value due to the depreciation of the Sudanese Pound against the dollar.

Citizens across all states are suffering from restrictions on their movement and expression, as the authorities exploit the state of emergency law to violate human rights and prevent political organizations and civil society organizations from conducting activities or expressing their opinions about the current war.

On October 5th, the Northern State witnessed the graduation of 1300 recruits in Al-Golid locality, attended by the governor and the executive director of the locality. It emphasized the ongoing recruitment of young people for combat alongside the army in the current war.

The state of alert and recruitment of young people remains a common element in several states. Graduations took place in Kassala, White Nile, and Gedaref states.

Meanwhile, raids and arrests of political activists and human rights defenders continued. In the Northern State, some individuals were arrested by a military force on October 17th in the Artidi area and later released on the grounds of name similarity with wanted individuals. Additionally, the house of one of the young activists, who is a member of the YCON in Dongola city, was raided.

In South Kordofan, some activists were arrested by the Sudanese army intelligence in the localities of Delami, Al-Leri, and Abu Kordushula. Additionally, South Kordofan residents face restrictions and limitations on their movement, as the Sudan People's Movement-North, led by Abdulaziz Al-Hilu, has closed the road connecting El Dilling and Kadugli cities.

In El Obeid, North Kordofan, which has been surrounded by the RSF for six months, clashes renewed in October, resulting in civilian casualties. Some were forced to evacuate their homes and relocate to safer neighborhoods within the city. Furthermore, the city's residents are living in a state of fear due to statements from the RSF expressing their intention to attack El Obeid and seize it.

In West Kordofan State, continuous violations of citizens' rights are occurring. On October 4th, in the Muglad locality, due to a military operation aimed at confiscating motorcycles, an exchange of gunfire occurred, resulting in the killing of a woman and the injury of eight citizens. This incident almost led to an armed confrontation within the city between the army and the families of the wounded, but the native administration intervened to contain the situation. In the same context, on October 13th, El Fula city witnessed a shooting incident by unidentified gunmen, leading to the death of a doctor working as the Director of Health Emergency and Epidemiology in West Kordofan State. Additionally, an armed group looted a vehicle carrying fuel headed for El Nahud city, and the perpetrators remain unidentified.

Incidents involving the use of firearms and intimidation of citizens have also been observed in the White Nile State, where some armed recruits who were armed by the army threatened citizens and confiscated their property. The military police in the Tendelti locality intervened to disarm the recruits.

In Khartoum State, there have been repeated incidents of attacks on citizens and intimidation. On October 6th, according to a statement from the Emergency Lawyers, there was a widespread displacement of citizens from the Elailfun area in eastern Khartoum by the RSF. On October 8th, according to a statement from the Emergency Chamber of the Kllaka locality in southern Khartoum, 190 citizens were killed in the clashes between the army and the RSF, and over 600 others were injured. According to a statement from Alfitihab Resistance Committees (RCs), the RSF carried out indiscriminate shelling, resulting in the death of eight citizens in the Um Dafso market. An anchorwoman working for the 'Sudan Bukra' channel was killed in a hit-and-run by a vehicle belonging to RSF. Additionally, the RSF assaulted the staff of El Ban Jadeed Hospital, beat a female doctor, and fired shots inside the hospital, leading to its closure. The Emergency Chamber of Elhara 23 also reported the arrest of a member by military intelligence.

In the same context, South Darfur State experienced a continuous three-week internet outage in October. Following clashes between SAF and RSF on October 23rd, a large number of citizens fled to the East and North Darfur states under difficult and complex circumstances. Some of them were killed due to the clashes within the city, with one family of eleven members died as a result of indiscriminate shelling.

Indiscriminate shelling and targeting of citizens also led to the killing of approximately 40 citizens in El Fasher City on October 26th due to clashes between SAF and RSF. Additionally, RSF looted the property of citizens.

Recommendations

- It is essential to exert intense pressure on the conflicting parties to cease all human rights violations against civilians immediately. Engaging in peaceful negotiations and seeking a diplomatic solution to the ongoing conflicts should be a top priority.
- Government institutions must prioritize promptly disbursement overdue salaries to public sector employees for the previous months. Ensuring these employees receive their salaries will alleviate financial difficulties and enhance their overall well-being.
- International humanitarian organizations operating in the region should actively engage in providing essential support to displaced persons. These organizations should focus not only on the immediate needs of those affected by the conflict but also on long-term solutions and community support programs.
- It is crucial to identify and register displaced and host families to ensure their inclusion as beneficiaries of humanitarian aid. This targeted approach will help reach those most in need of assistance and facilitate equitable distribution.

- Efforts should be made to protect healthcare facilities from harm, ensuring that doctors and medical staff can continue to provide essential medical care to injured and vulnerable populations.
- Support and encourage initiatives for reconciliation and conflict resolution based on the community. These initiatives can help foster understanding and cooperation among diverse communities.
- Establish a system for documenting and reporting human rights violations and abuses, making this information available to international human rights organizations, the United Nations, and relevant bodies. This transparency can contribute to accountability and justice.
- Launch public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about their rights and raise awareness of humanitarian issues. These campaigns can help mobilize public opinion and create a more empathetic and informed society.
- Implement programs to promote reconciliation and rebuild trust among communities affected by the conflict. These initiatives should include workshops, dialogues, and community-building activities.

Displacement and the Situation of Displaced Persons

Due to the repercussions of the war, thousands of citizens have been displaced from the states facing ongoing clashes between the SAF and RSF. There is also internal displacement within the city, with people moving from areas experiencing continuous conflicts to safer neighborhoods. Additionally, there are internal displacements from conflict-affected localities within the state to relatively safer areas. We will provide an overview of the situations in various states in terms of displacement.

In White Nile State, displacement to the state continues, with an increasing number of centers in various administrative units in the city of Kosti. Humanitarian aid has been provided to the state by various organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Program (WFP) in the form of food supplies and medicines, but the situation remains dire. There have been power outages and difficulties in accessing water since one of the stations stopped functioning due to flooding.

In Khartoum State, citizens continue to be displaced from areas around conflict zones both within and outside the state, in addition to routine displacement. Alilfoun area witnessed significant displacement following the clashes and the entry of SAF and RSF. Some limited return cases to the state have been observed.

In Gezira State, thousands of displaced people who have fled the war are hosted, and these large numbers have put significant pressure on the state's health and economic services.

In Kassala State, the displaced population is living in dire conditions in the eastern and western parts of the city due to the lack of essential living conditions in the shelters, which amount to about 40 centers. The humanitarian assistance provided to the displaced is very limited, and there is a lack of distribution, monitoring, and follow-up. The host communities are making some efforts to provide essential items to the displaced in the camps, as the government has not provided any assistance so far, citing the ongoing war and lack of resources.

In the Red Sea State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) is working to track the number of displaced people through a team collecting data to determine the number of displaced people in the state.

In Blue Nile State, the number of displaced people has reached 44,000, according to reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). People have been displaced to the state from Khartoum State, as well as internal displacement between the state's localities.

In Sennar State, the displacement movement has increased between October 8th and 12th, especially for those displaced from the Gezira State due to fears of the war spreading to Sennar. More than 21 camps are for housing the displaced in Sennar, but they suffer from low services. A delegation from UNICEF for the Blue Nile, White Nile, and Kordofan sectors visited to assess the health situation in the camps, especially children's health.

In River Nile State, there is overcrowding in the housing centers, and their numbers have increased. Observers have recorded 300 pregnant women in 47 housing centers who are suffering from a lack of primary healthcare, proper nutrition, and regular medical follow-up. There is no attention to providing healthcare for children. In this context, a decision was made to open schools, and in the city of Atbara, about 26 government schools (elementary and secondary) serve as housing centers. The displaced have been notified to vacate these schools without providing alternative accommodations for them. Most of the displaced have refused to vacate unless alternative housing is provided.

The Northern State, as part of its ongoing humanitarian efforts to assist those affected by the war, deployed technical teams from Qatar Charity to implement a project aimed at improving temporary shelter, providing safe drinking water, and enhancing environmental conditions for displaced and stranded individuals in Wadi Halfa and the Arqin border crossing.

In West Darfur State, there is a decreased movement of refugees leaving the state due to improved security, and there is no internal displacement. However, refugees in Chadian camps face dire conditions, including difficulties in accessing food and clean drinking water, a shortage of healthcare services, a lack of medication, and complaints about the inexperience of Chadians working in refugee camps.

The displacement movement to East Darfur State continues from neighboring states experiencing ongoing clashes between the SAF and RSF. Additionally, dozens of people are travelling from Deain to South Sudan.

In South Darfur State, dozens of displaced individuals from Nyala city staged a protest in front of the South Secondary School for Boys' Shelter Center, demanding immediate intervention from responsible authorities and humanitarian organizations to save the displaced from hunger, thirst, and disease. The protesters raised slogans calling for an end to the war and the rescue of children from hunger and disease.

In North Darfur State, HAC conducted a field inspection on October 6th, accompanied by some international and national organizations, in order to assess the humanitarian conditions of those stranded in the Dar Al Salam locality who have fled from Nyala city. They conducted a field survey to identify the urgent needs of those stranded in Dar Al Salam, Shangil Tobai, and their camps. They highlighted immediate needs in food, shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, protection services, and livelihood support.

Below is a table indicating the places visited by the Humanitarian Aid Commission and international and local organizations.

#	Visit Locations	Number of Households	Number of Individuals
1	Dar Al Salam Administrative Unit	1,093	6,897
2	Shangil Tobai Administrative Unit	987	6,287
3	Shaddad Camp for Displaced People	893	4,465
4	Nifasha Camp for Displaced People	245	1,225
5	Um Dreesaya Camp for Displaced People	18	124
6	Abu Zereikah Administrative Unit	1,129	8,056
7	Kufanki Camp	394	1,970

Recommendations

- Civilians and proactive youth should exert pressure on the conflict parties to immediately halt the war and seek peaceful solutions to the ongoing conflicts.
- Advocate for increased international support and call on UN agencies and international organizations to bolster humanitarian aid efforts, as the current level of assistance remains insufficient compared to the number of those in need.
- Encourage the international community to initiate legal proceedings to hold RSF accountable for the crimes they have committed, including acts of genocide and forced displacement in West Darfur State.
- Facilitate the provision of psychosocial support sessions for displaced persons and organize recreational programs to alleviate the psychological burdens of war on them.

- Strengthen local and international efforts to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes and communities once conditions permit, ensuring their protection, access to basic services, and support for rebuilding their lives and livelihoods.