

Sudan (Darfur)

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence (S/2018/250), issued on 23 March 2018¹

71. In 2017, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur documented 152 cases of conflict-related sexual violence, affecting 84 women, 66 girls and 2 boys, across the five states of Darfur, a decrease from the 222 victims in 2016. The cases involved rape (90 per cent), attempted rape (6 per cent) and gang rape (4 per cent). In 2 per cent of cases, the victims were killed and, in many others, suffered grievous bodily harm. Sexual violence continues to be chronically underreported due to stigma, harassment, trauma, the lack of protection afforded to victims and witnesses and the perceived inaction of law enforcement, with police and service providers alike having been pressured to drop cases. Rape is often resolved through traditional justice mechanisms, which tend to order victims to marry the perpetrator.

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/72/361-S/2017/821), issued on 24 August 2017²

158. Incidents of rape affecting 94 girls and 1 boy were verified and attributed to government forces (20) (Sudanese Armed Forces, rapid support forces, Central Reserve Police, national police forces, pro-government militias (18) and the SudanChad Joint Forces (1). Unidentified armed men were responsible for 30 incidents. While efforts were made by the Government to address impunity for crimes of sexual violence against children, only 9 cases resulted in the arrest and sentencing of perpetrators.

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2017/249), issued on 15 April 2017³

65. In 2016, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) documented 100 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, affecting 222 victims, specifically 102 women, 119 girls and one boy. As in previous years, more than half the victims were children. The incidents included rape, gang rape, attempted rape, abduction for the purpose of sexual assault and sexual harassment. Ten per cent of these cases occurred during displacement. In 15 per cent of cases, the victims numbered two or more, as women and girls have tried to improve their safety by travelling in groups, although this seems to provide minimal deterrence with regard to armed men. The incidents occurred primarily in North Darfur, Sortony, Tawilla, and Shangil Tobayi, coinciding with the presence of armed militia.

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan (S/2017/191), issued on 6 March 2017⁴

¹ Full text available [here](#)

² Full text available [here](#)

³ Full text available [here](#)

⁴ Full text available [here](#)

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States and the Abyei Area

34. During the reporting period, 13 cases of rape of children between the ages of 8 and 17, including one boy, were verified, 8 of which were attributed to the Sudan Armed Forces, 1 to the Popular Defence Forces, 1 to the Rapid Support Forces and 3 to pro-government militias. The case attributed to the Popular Defence Forces occurred in Southern Kordofan State in 2011. Of those attributed to the Sudan Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, six took place in 2015 and three in 2016 in Blue Nile State. For the cases documented in 2015 and 2016, suspected perpetrators were arrested, and five trials were held. Four members of the Sudan Armed Forces were convicted and sentenced to between 1 and 10 years' imprisonment, and dismissed from the army.

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2016/361/Rev.1), issued on 22 June 2016⁵

64. In 2015, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) documented 80 cases of conflict-related sexual violence involving 105 victims, who ranged from 5 to 45 years of age, with minors constituting 53 per cent. All were female, with the exception of one male victim, and 47 per cent were internally displaced persons. One victim was killed following the rape, and many others sustained grave physical injuries, with 32 per cent of the cases being gang rapes. UNAMID acknowledges that the available data do not reflect the actual magnitude of violations, owing to stigma, fear of reprisals, the limited presence of law enforcement and a denial of access to places of alleged violence. In Central Darfur, allegations of mass rape following attacks by the Rapid Support Forces on Golo in January 2015 have been raised with the Government, but little progress has been made in gaining access to the area in order to corroborate the accounts. Moreover, allegations of the mass rape of an estimated 200 women and girls over a period of 36 hours beginning on 30 October 2014 by the Sudanese armed forces in Tabit, North Darfur, have still not been impartially investigated or appropriately addressed.

The information below is based on the Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2015/203), issued on 23 March 2015⁶

52. Conflict-related sexual violence, including rape, attempted rape, abduction for the purposes of sexual exploitation, indecent assault, sexual humiliation and serious injuries or killings following rape, remains a dominant feature of the conflict in Darfur. In 2014, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) documented 117 incidents involving 206 victims, as compared with 149 cases involving 273 victims in 2013. Victims ranged in age from 4 to 70 years; 204 of the victims were female and 2 were male (boys). In two incidents, six women were killed in connection with attempted rape and 30 per cent of the recorded rape survivors sustained serious physical injuries. The United Nations also documented one case of a child conceived following rape, which resulted in the marriage of the victim (aged 14) to the perpetrator as a form of traditional settlement. These numbers must be interpreted against the backdrop of a highly insecure environment

⁵ Full text available [here](#)

⁶ Full text available [here](#)

beset by access restrictions.