# Appendix A

## **Full Text of Articles Used in Case Studies**

### Use Case 1

Title: US Officials: Sudanese Army Used Chemical Weapons Against Rapid Support Forces

(RSF)

Source: Darfur24

**Publication Date: 1/17/25** 

Four senior US officials said on Thursday that the Sudanese Army used chemical weapons at least twice against RSF, which it is fighting for control of the country.

These weapons were recently used in remote areas of Sudan, targeting members of RSF, but US officials are concerned that these weapons may soon be used in densely populated areas of the capital, Khartoum.

These revelations about the use of chemical weapons come at a time when the US has imposed sanctions on the Sudanese Army Cmdr, General Abdel-Fattah Al-Burhan, for documented crimes committed by his soldiers, including the indiscriminate bombing of civilians and use of famine as a weapon of war.

The use of chemical weapons marks a new escalation in the war between the Sudanese Army and RSF, its former ally. By many measures, the war has caused the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with up to 150,000 people killed, more than 11 million displaced, and the worst famine in decades.

#### Use Case 2

Title: About 70 People Killed in Attack on Hospital in Sudan's Darfur Region, WHO Chief

Says

**Source:** AP News

**Publication Date: 1/26/25** 

Around 70 people were killed in an attack on the only functional hospital in the besieged city of El Fasher in Sudan, the chief of the World Health Organization said Sunday, part of a series of attacks coming as the African nation's civil war escalated in recent days.

The attack on the Saudi Teaching Maternal Hospital, which local officials blamed on the rebel Rapid Support Forces, came as the group was experiencing apparent battlefield losses to the Sudanese military and allied forces under the command of army chief Gen. Abdel-Fattah Burhan. That includes Burhan appearing near a burning oil refinery north of Khartoum on Saturday that his forces said they seized from the RSF.

Saudi Arabia's Foreign Ministry denounced the attack as "a violation of international law." International mediation attempts and pressure tactics, including a U.S. assessment that the RSF and its proxies are committing genocide, and sanctions targeting Burhan, haven't halted the fighting.

#### 3 Case Use

:Title اعتقالات جديدة لشرطيين سابقين في "نيالا" جنوب دارفور

Darfur24 Source:

2/18/25 Date: Publication

شنت قوات الدعم السريع بمدينة نيالا، عاصمة جنوب دارفور، حملة اعتقالات جديدة استهدفت أفراد الشرطة السابقين، وذلك على مدار أسبوع كامل، وفق مصادر وشهود عيان.

و أكدت المصادر والشهود أن الاعتقالات جاءت بحجة التبعية للجيش السوداني والتخابر معه، بالإضافة إلى عدم تسجيل الأسماء للانضمام إلى الشرطة المدنية التابعة للولاية.

وذكر مصدر طلب عدم ذكر اسمه، أن قوات الدعم السريع بقيادة الملازم خالد سبيل، مسؤول العمل الخاص بنيالا، إلى جانب زاهر سراج ومجدي حلوف، نفذت حملة اعتقال متزامنة في عدة مواقع رئيسية بالمدينة، شملت أسواق قادرة جنوب المدينة، موقف الجنينة، سوق المواشي، السوق الشعبي وبعض الأحياء السكنية، وذلك بهدف القبض على أفراد الشرطة السابقين وإجبارهم على العمل مع إدارة الشرطة الفيدر الية التابعة لقوات الدعم السريع.

وأضاف المصدر أن الاعتقالات طالت العشرات من أفراد الشرطة السابقين الذين كانوا يعملون في وحدات مختلفة، واتجه بعضهم إلى العمل في الأسواق ووسائل النقل بعد الحرب، من بين المعتقلين "محمد أبكر وياسر محمد بخيت والنور آدم وعماد الدين يحيى وعلى داؤود وخليل أحمد والشرطى ضوّاي".

وأشار المصدر إلى أنه تم إطلاق سراح النور آدم ومحمد أبكر، فيما لا يزال الأخرون قيد الاعتقال.

وفي سياق متصل، كشف أحد أقرباء المعتقل ياسر محمد بخيت، الذي فضل عدم ذكر اسمه، لـ "دار فور 24" ان ياسر اعتُقل من منزله في حي السد العالي بتهمة التعاون مع الجيش السوداني والتخابر معه، وظل قيد الاحتجاز لأكثر من شهر دون تقديمه لمحاكمة أو الإفراج عنه.

و أفاد مصدر شرطي بنيالا أن الملازم خالد سبيل، الذي كان يعمل مساعداً في شرطة المباحث قبل الحرب، يواصل ملاحقة العسكربين السابقين في الجيش والشرطة والمخابرات العامة.

من جهة أخرى، أكد مصدر بقوات الدعم السريع لـ "دارفور 24" أن هذه الاعتقالات تهدف إلى حصر أفراد الشرطة الذين لم يعلنوا ولاءهم لقوات الدعم السريع، وإعادتهم إلى العمل في أقسام الشرطة بعد تفعيل النيابة والقضاء، للاستفادة من خبر اتهم التر اكمية.

#### Use Case 4

Title: Multiple Incidents Reported Across Sudan on January 10, 2025

Source: N/A

**Publication Date: N/A** 

On January 10, 2025, Sudan witnessed a series of violent incidents across multiple regions, highlighting the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the country.

In El Fasher, North Darfur, fierce clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) resulted in the deaths of eight individuals. The confrontation, part of the broader conflict between the two factions, further destabilized the region, already grappling with the consequences of prolonged violence.

Later the same day, in Nyala, South Darfur, three prisoners died under circumstances indicating severe torture. This incident raises grave concerns regarding the treatment of detainees and underscores the need for urgent attention to human rights conditions in detention centers across conflict-affected areas.

In Sinjah, Sennar state, reports emerged of four girls being subjected to sexual harassment. Such incidents highlight the growing risks faced by women and girls amid the ongoing conflict, where gender-based violence continues to be a pervasive issue.

Meanwhile, in Rabak, White Nile state, five children were tragically killed under unexplained circumstances. The killing of minors without apparent cause underscores the extreme vulnerabilities civilians face, particularly children, during armed conflict.

Additionally, in Port Sudan, Red Sea state, two individuals were reportedly kidnapped. The coastal city, often considered relatively stable compared to other parts of Sudan, has seen a rise in such incidents, reflecting the deteriorating security environment nationwide.

These incidents collectively illustrate the widespread nature of violence and insecurity currently plaguing Sudan. The pattern of conflict-related civilian harm, gender-based violence, and human rights abuses demands immediate international attention and action to protect vulnerable populations and restore stability in the region.