



Committee to Protect Journalists



نقابة الصحفيين السودانيين
SUDANESE JOURNALISTS SYNDICATE

Joint Submission by the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Sudanese Journalists Syndicate

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Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ): CPJ is an independent, non-profit organization that promotes press freedom worldwide (www.cpj.org).

Contact: Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, Sara Qudah squdah@cpj.org +33753382369.

Sudanese Journalists Syndicate (SJS): The SJS is an advocacy group representing media professionals in Sudan. Established to defend press freedom, it works to protect journalists facing extreme danger, violence, and censorship during the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

Executive Summary

1. As organizations promoting freedom of expression and press freedom, we evaluate in this submission Sudan's compliance with its international human rights obligations and the implementation of recommendations accepted during its third Universal Periodic Review.
2. Since the outbreak of armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on April 15, 2023, press freedom in Sudan has sharply deteriorated, and the country has become one of the most dangerous in the world for journalists. Journalists and media workers operate in a context of widespread violence, displacement, siege conditions, and communications blackouts that severely restrict reporting and access to information.
3. This submission highlights concerns regarding the killings and enforced disappearances of journalists, arbitrary detention, legal harassment, and physical attacks; gender-based violence against journalists; information blackouts and restrictions on reporting; and the near-total lack of accountability for violations committed, which has forced many journalists into exile or silence and led to the collapse of much of Sudan's independent media sector.

Legal Instruments Referred to in This Submission

International Human Rights Legal Framework

4. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines the principle of freedom of opinion and expression, noting that "this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."¹ Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 protect the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial, the presumption of innocence, and the prohibition on arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.²
5. Sudan ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (the "Covenant") in March 1986.³ The Covenant guarantees the rights to privacy, freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.⁴ Article 19 sets forth that everyone "shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice."⁵
6. Sudan is a State Party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, a regional treaty under the African Union framework that legally guarantees freedom of expression and access to information under Article 9.⁶

7. All parties to an armed conflict, both states and non-state armed groups, are responsible for complying with requirements under international humanitarian laws, and under which journalists are civilians who must be protected during armed conflict.⁷
8. Sudan ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the “Convention”) in August 2021.⁸ The Convention prohibits torture and directs authorities to promptly and impartially investigate alleged acts of torture.⁹
9. The Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1988), which are not binding but provide authoritative interpretation guidance. Principle 10 provides that an individual “who is arrested shall be informed at the time of his arrest of the reason for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.”¹⁰ Principle 11 sets forth that a person “shall not be kept in detention without being given an effective opportunity to be heard promptly by a judicial or other authority.”¹¹

Domestic Legal Framework

10. At the domestic level, Sudan’s 2019 Constitutional Declaration affirmed the right to freedom of expression, press freedom, and access to information.¹² However, following the October 2021 military coup and the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023, these constitutional guarantees are no longer observed in practice. State authority has fragmented, and legal protections for journalists are not enforced.
11. Notwithstanding these constitutional guarantees, Sudan’s domestic legal framework also includes provisions that restrict freedom of expression. In particular, legislation such as the Cybercrime Act of 2018 (as amended in 2020 and 2025) (“Cybercrime Act”), alongside broader legal and security measures, has been used to limit media freedom and suppress dissent.
12. The Cybercrime Act has been used by SAF-controlled authorities to target journalists and online expression. Article 24 of the Cybercrime Act criminalizes the publication of “false news,” a vague provision that has been invoked to threaten and prosecute journalists critical of the military. Amendments adopted in 2025 further expanded penalties and strengthened authorities’ ability to pursue online speech, contributing to a chilling effect on independent reporting.¹³
13. Separately, the 2010 National Security Act and related wartime measures provide SAF-aligned authorities with sweeping powers to restrict expression. These frameworks have been used to justify surveillance, arrests, and the detention of journalists reporting on corruption, military operations, and other sensitive issues.¹⁴

14. In addition, emergency measures and wartime practices have further restricted press freedom. Journalists have been accused—without credible evidence or further substantiation—of spreading “false news,” collaborating with opposing forces, or undermining the state, and subjected to arrest, prosecution, and intimidation. This has contributed to a pervasive climate of fear and self-censorship among journalists and media workers.¹⁵

Implementation of Recommendations from Previous Review

15. Our commentary on the implementation of recommendations relevant to freedom of expression, press freedom, and the protection of journalists accepted during Sudan's previous UPR cycle is contained in a matrix in Annex 1. Our assessment found that the majority of recommendations relevant to freedom of expression, press freedom, and the protection of journalists have not been implemented. A limited number of recommendations show partial implementation, primarily reflecting steps taken prior to the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023, while only a small number can be considered fully implemented.

Update on Situation for Freedom of Expression Since the Last Review

General Observations

16. There are several areas of concern raised in this submission. Threats to freedom of expression and press freedom are occurring on multiple fronts: (i) killings of journalists; (ii) assault, harassment, torture, and enforced disappearances of journalists; (iii) arbitrary arrest, detention, and legal harassment of journalists, including through the use of criminal and administrative measures; (iv) gender-based violence targeting journalists; (v) information blackouts and restrictions on newsgathering and the dissemination of information; and (vi) widespread impunity and lack of accountability for violations against journalists. These violations take place in the context of an ongoing armed conflict in which both state and non-state actors severely restrict the operating environment for independent media.
17. Further, the formal legal system has increasingly been used to legitimize and institutionalize restrictions on press freedom. In areas under the control of the SAF, authorities have relied on a range of legal and administrative mechanisms to harass and prosecute journalists in connection with their reporting. This includes the use of the Cybercrime Act to criminalize digital expression, as well as the application of criminal defamation and “false news” provisions to punish reporting on matters of public interest, and the invocation of broadly framed national security laws to restrict coverage deemed critical of state institutions.

18. These frameworks are frequently applied through vague or politically motivated charges, such as allegations of collaboration with opposing forces or acting under false pretenses, and are reinforced by regulatory measures, including the suspension of media outlets. As documented in recent cases, journalists have been detained and prosecuted for reporting on corruption and public affairs, illustrating a broader pattern in which legal processes are used as tools of intimidation, censorship, and narrative control in the context of the conflict.
19. In contrast to the use of formal legal and administrative mechanisms by the SAF, the RSF primarily employ extrajudicial methods to restrict press freedom and silence journalists. Reporting indicates that RSF soldiers have engaged in arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, and the use of violence, threats, and harassment against media workers, often in areas under their control. Journalists have been detained at checkpoints, abducted, or held incommunicado, while others have faced direct physical attacks or intimidation in retaliation for their reporting.
20. RSF control over certain territory has also enabled the restriction of movement and access to information, including through communications disruptions and the seizure or repurposing of media infrastructure. These practices contribute to an environment of fear and insecurity that severely impedes newsgathering and forces many journalists to cease reporting, flee, or operate clandestinely.

Specific Issues of Concern

21. For each of the themes below, a detailed list of incidents reported between 2021 and July 2026 is contained in Annex 2.

Killings of Journalists

22. Over the past five years, CPJ documented at least 16 Sudanese journalists who have been killed exclusively for their work. Many were killed while reporting, in their homes, or in the course of ongoing violence. At least five journalists were killed by drone strikes.
23. The Sudanese Journalists Syndicate documented 34 killed journalists since the beginning of the war in April 2023.¹⁶
24. On October 10, 2023, soldiers from the RSF killed journalist Halima Idris Salim when they ran her over while she was on her way to cover conditions at a hospital.

25. Khalid Balal, a journalist and media director at the Sudanese government's Supreme Council for Media and Culture and a member of the Sudanese Journalists Syndicate (SJS), was shot and killed by unknown assailants in his home on March 1, 2024.
26. Soldiers from the RSF killed Muawiya Abdel Razeq, an investigative journalist, and three of his family members in their home on June 4, 2024.
27. Freelance journalist Ibrahim Abdallah was killed in his home when the RSF shelled buildings in El Fasher in late June 2024. Hanan Adam, a correspondent for Sudanese Communist Party-affiliated newspaper al-Midan, and her brother were killed in their home by soldiers working with the RSF on December 8, 2024.
28. Taj al-Sir Ahmed Suleiman, director of the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) in North Darfur state, and his brother were executed in their home by RSF soldiers in late November 2025.
29. Makawi Mohamed Ahmed, a reporter working for the official state news agency of Sudan (SUNA), and about 100 people were killed during the RSF attack on the village of Wad Al-Noura on June 5, 2024.
30. Aladdin Ali Mohamed, a program director at a local radio station, was killed in an armed attack by the RSF on June 22, 2024.
31. Journalist Ahmed Mohamed Saleh Sayyidna was killed by a shelling attack on the city of El Fasher on April 14, 2025.
32. Radio journalist Hassan Fadl Al-Mawla Mousa was killed amid gunfire as the RSF took control of Al-Nuhud on May 2, 2025, and he may have been targeted for his career. Local journalists suspect he was targeted as a prominent member of the local media.
33. Farouk al-Zahir, Magdy Abdel Rahman, Ibrahim Mudawi, journalists working for state-owned Sudan TV, and Wajeh Jaafar, their driver, were killed by an RSF drone strike while covering fighting at the Republican Palace in central Khartoum on March 21, 2025.
34. Freelance photojournalist Al-Shykh Al-Samany Saadaldyn Mousa Abdulla was killed in a suspected drone strike attributed to the RSF on May 18, 2025 while reporting on an event held by the Sudan Shield Forces, a paramilitary organization supporting the SAF.
35. Journalist Alnor Suleiman Alnor died on October 4, 2025 due to injuries from when his home was shelled by an RSF drone.

36. Prominent Sudanese journalist Yahya Hamad Fadlallah died on January 13, 2025 at Al Nou Hospital in Omdurman, days after being released from detention by the SAF. Fadlallah was a well-known freelance columnist, novelist, and journalist who contributed to Blue Nile TV and the General Authority for Radio and Television.

Assault, Harassment, Torture, and Enforced Disappearances of Journalists

37. Since the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023, Sudanese journalists have endured assaults, beatings, harassment, kidnappings, torture, and enforced disappearances carried out in particular by RSF soldiers in areas under their control. These violations have occurred alongside broader patterns of intimidation and targeting of journalists attempting to report on the conflict.¹⁷
38. On April 15, 2023, the RSF raided and seized control of the state television headquarters in Omdurman. Fifteen journalists and media workers were trapped inside the building for over two weeks. RSF soldiers also occupied the local independent radio station, Hala 96. The RSF has reportedly converted buildings owned by the Sudan Broadcasting Corporation into detention facilities and sold the broadcasting equipment inside.¹⁸
39. In the early stages of the conflict, journalists were directly targeted while reporting. On May 1, 2023, Sudanese photographer Faiz Abubaker was shot by RSF soldiers while filming clashes in Khartoum, detained at a checkpoint, and subjected to threats and beatings. RSF soldiers also kidnapped Al-Jazeera journalists Ahmed Fadl and Rashid Gibril and held them overnight, and assaulted freelance journalist Eissa Dafaallah while he was documenting the aftermath of fighting in Nyala.¹⁹
40. More recent reporting demonstrates that such abuses have intensified and evolved into patterns of enforced disappearance and mass detention. As of April 2026, at least seven journalists remain missing in Sudan, many of whom were reportedly abducted or detained in conflict-affected areas and held incommunicado, with their fate and whereabouts unknown. In October 2025, during the RSF takeover of El-Fasher, at least 13 journalists and media workers went missing under communications blackout conditions; among them, freelance journalist Muammar Ibrahim was detained by RSF soldiers and later appeared in captivity.²⁰
41. Journalists in conflict-affected areas have also been subjected to torture, prolonged detention, and targeted violence in retaliation for their reporting. Testimonies from El-Fasher describe journalists being beaten, tortured, and detained for extended periods, with some targeted through coordinated raids and informant networks used to identify media workers.²¹

42. In addition, journalists have faced extreme conditions under siege, particularly in El-Fasher, where RSF soldiers have encircled the city and restricted access to food, medical care, and humanitarian aid. Journalists have reported severe hunger, malnutrition, and the collapse of basic services, with starvation used as a weapon of war that directly impairs their ability to report.²²
43. RSF soldiers have also harassed journalists by interrupting their reporting. On April 29, 2023, RSF soldiers interrupted Salem Mahmoud as he delivered a live report on air for Saudi broadcaster Al-Arabiya.²³

Arbitrary Arrests and Legal Harassment of Journalists

44. Journalists have been subjected to arbitrary arrest and legal harassment, particularly in SAF-controlled areas, where authorities have increasingly used detention and legal measures to silence reporting. Journalists have been detained while reporting, including on accusations of collaborating with opposing forces or “impersonating” journalists. For example, journalists Hajar Sulaiman and Miyahelnil Elmubarak were briefly detained in March 2026 and faced prosecution in connection with their reporting, on alleged corruption in the case of Sulaiman and on coverage of school examinations in the case of Elmubarak, illustrating a broader pattern of targeting journalists through legal processes. Additionally, Rishan Oshi was arrested for and convicted of defamation under article 25 and 26 of Sudan’s cybercrime law for her reporting on corruption.²⁴
45. This pattern is reinforced by administrative measures, such as the April 2026 suspension of independent outlet Sudania 24 by the SAF Ministry of Information, demonstrating how legal and regulatory tools are used to restrict independent reporting and control narratives around the conflict.²⁵

Gender-Based Violence Against Female Journalists

46. Female journalists have been subjected to sexual violence, including documented cases in which one journalist reported being sexually assaulted by a member of the RSF and others reported threats of sexual assault; these testimonies were provided anonymously due to fear of reprisal, and the true number of cases is likely higher due to stigma and underreporting.
47. More recent reporting indicates that such violence has intensified and is being used in a targeted and systematic manner. Journalists in conflict-affected areas, particularly El-Fasher, have reported being subjected to rape, sexual assault, and threats by RSF soldiers explicitly in retaliation for their work. In one case, a female journalist was beaten and gang-raped by RSF fighters after being identified as a journalist during a raid on her home. Testimonies collected by

CPJ also indicate that multiple female journalists have been raped since the outbreak of the conflict, with at least several cases documented in El-Fasher alone.²⁶

48. Female journalists face compounded risks due to their gender, including targeting during house raids, exposure to sexual violence in detention, and the absence of medical and mental health support. Survivors reported lack of access to emergency care, including basic medical treatment following sexual assault, as well as ongoing psychological trauma. These conditions, combined with stigma and fear of retaliation, contribute to widespread underreporting and further limit the participation of women in independent journalism.²⁷

Information Blackouts and Restrictions on Newsgathering

49. Journalists have faced severe restrictions on newsgathering, including repeated interruptions to telecommunications and internet services caused by the destruction of infrastructure, power outages, and fuel shortages, and a near-total nationwide blackout between February and March 2024 that effectively isolated Sudan from the outside world.
50. These disruptions have forced journalists to rely on limited and costly satellite internet services, often only accessible in RSF-controlled areas; for example, Sudanese editor Ataf Mohamed reported that journalists were compelled to travel into such areas to access connectivity and transmit information, raising serious safety concerns, including the risk of surveillance and reprisals.
51. In addition, siege and blockade conditions have further restricted access to information and reporting. In El-Fasher, prolonged encirclement by RSF soldiers, combined with communications shutdowns and movement restrictions, created an effective “information blackout,” preventing independent reporting and leaving families, media organizations, and the international community without reliable information on conditions on the ground. During the RSF takeover of the city in October 2025, journalists went missing under these blackout conditions, underscoring how restrictions on communications and access are used in tandem with other abuses to silence reporting.²⁸

Impunity and Lack of Accountability

52. For each of the themes below, a detailed list of incidents reported between 2021 and July 2026 is contained in Annex 2.

Failure to Investigate Violations

53. Serious violations against journalists continue, including killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, and physical attacks, with perpetrators able to act without consequences, contributing to an ongoing pattern of abuse against media workers.²⁹
54. Authorities have not ensured accountability for violations against journalists and media workers, allowing perpetrators to act without consequences and contributing to ongoing patterns of abuse against journalists.³⁰

Impact of Impunity on Press Freedom

55. The absence of consequences for violations has created a chilling effect on independent journalism, as reporters face escalating risks of reprisal when covering the conflict.
56. As a result, many journalists have been forced into displacement or exile, while others have been unable to continue reporting due to threats, violence, and insecurity. The closure of media outlets and the displacement of journalists have further weakened Sudan's independent media landscape.
57. These dynamics have reduced the availability of independent, reliable information, particularly in conflict-affected areas, where restrictions on reporting and the targeting of journalists have contributed to information blackouts and limited reporting on conditions on the ground.

Recommendations by the Submitting Organization

General Recommendations

58. Sudan should respect and protect freedom of expression and press freedom in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law by respecting and protecting freedom of expression and of the press, ensuring that journalists and media workers are protected as civilians, and guaranteeing safe, unhindered, and independent access for journalists to report on the ongoing conflict, and ensuring non-state actors also respect and protect freedom of expression and of the press. These general principles are reflected in the specific recommendations that follow.
59. Promptly and impartially investigate all allegations of human rights abuses and violations of International Humanitarian Law by all parties to the conflict, regardless of rank or affiliation; prosecute those responsible in accordance with international fair trial standards and provide regular public updates on progress.

Killing of Journalists

60. Take measures to prevent the death of journalists, while actively reporting on the conflict and while in their daily lives.

61. Ensure prompt, thorough, independent, and impartial investigations into the killing of journalists, and bring all perpetrators, including conspirators, to justice to ensure accountability, including by cooperating with independent or international accountability mechanisms where appropriate.

Assault, Harassment, Torture, and Enforced Disappearances of Journalists

62. Take measures to end all forms of torture, violence, neglect, harassment, physical abuse and intimidation, and other ill-treatment inflicted on journalists, including the use of excessive force and physical beatings.
63. Ensure prompt, thorough, independent, and impartial investigations into the torture, physical abuse and intimidation, harassment, neglect, and ill-treatment of journalists, and bring all perpetrators, including conspirators, to justice to ensure accountability.
64. Release all journalists arbitrarily detained.
65. Provide proof of life for, and information regarding the whereabouts of, all missing journalists, including: Ogail Ahmed Naime (kidnapped in January 2024), Haitham Dafallah (kidnapped in January 2024), Tariq Abdallah (kidnapped in May 2024), Mawaheb Ibrahim, Zahraa Muhammad Al-Hassan, and Ishraqah Abdulrahan (kidnapped in February 2026), and Adam Issac Minan (kidnapped in April 2026).
66. Ensure that journalists who are detained are held in safe and sanitary conditions, have adequate access to food, water, bedding, and medical care, and are not subject to torture, degrading treatment, or neglect.
67. Promptly and effectively investigate threats and attacks against journalists and media offices, including both physical and virtual threats and attacks, and end impunity for perpetrators of intimidation or violence against journalists and media offices.

Arbitrary Arrests and Legal Harassment of Journalists

68. Take measures to end arbitrary detention, interrogation, and arrest of journalists.
69. Take measures to end the practice of detaining and charging journalists and members of the media with crimes in retaliation for publishing certain content or viewpoints, and for covering military conflicts and politically sensitive topics. Adopt a policy which does not conflate coverage with support.

70. Ensure that all legislation regulating the media and digital expression, including the Cybercrime Act, is reviewed, amended, or repealed as necessary to comply with international human rights law, including by removing vague or overly broad provisions that enable arbitrary enforcement against journalists.
71. Adopt measures to prevent the misuse of legal processes to harass or silence journalists, including by ensuring early dismissal of unfounded charges and providing remedies for abusive prosecutions.
72. Release all jailed journalists arbitrarily detained for acts of free expression and press coverage and cease the practice of arresting journalists for such acts.
73. Immediately release Muammar Ibrahim (detained by RSF in October 2025), Ibrahim Gibril Abkar (appeared in RSF custody in October 2025), and El-Rashid Mohamed Haroun (detained since July 2025) and accord them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations.
74. Ensure that all journalists are granted the right to a fair trial before an independent and impartial court in a timely manner.
75. Ensure that the right of journalists to adequately prepare their defense is protected.
76. Ensure that the presumption of innocence of journalists is respected.

Information Blackouts and Restrictions on Newsgathering

77. Ensure that authorities do not arbitrarily shut down broadcasting stations and other media outlets or prevent them from operating.
78. Ensure that media are presumed to be entitled to access to newsworthy events and provided safe and unhindered access, especially in conflict zones.
79. Refrain from confiscating equipment or restricting reporting tools.
80. Ensure that any media regulatory bodies are independent, free from political or military control, and operate in accordance with international standards protecting freedom of expression and press freedom.
81. Ensure that journalist associations are able to operate freely and without interference from state or non-state actors.

References

¹ United Nations General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19, available at: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

² *Id.* at Articles 8 – 11.

³ OHCHR, “Sudan – Ratification Status,” UN Treaty Body Database, available at: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=SDN&Lang=EN.

⁴ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Articles 19(1) and 19(2), available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Organization of African Unity, African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, p. 4, Article 9, available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36390-treaty-0011_-_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_e.pdf.

⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions (Protocol II) (adopted 8 June 1977, entered into force 7 December 1978) 1125 UNTS 609, art. 13; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ‘Rule 34: Journalists’ <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/customary-ihl/v1/rule34>; UNSC Res 1738 (23 December 2006) UN Doc S/RES/1738, paras 1–2. <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Civilians%20SRES1738.pdf>.

⁸ OHCHR, “Sudan – Ratification Status,” indicating signature of the Convention against Torture on 4 June 1986 and ratification on 10 August 2021, UN Treaty Body Database https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=SDN&Lang=EN.

⁹ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading>.

¹⁰ Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, Principle 10, available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/body-principles-protection-all-persons-under-any-form-detention>.

¹¹ *Id.* at Principle 11.

¹² Constitutional Charter for the 2019 Transitional Period art. 56 (Sudan).

¹³ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Nov. 23, 2020), “Sudan tightens cybercrime law as army pursues ‘fake news’,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2020/11/sudan-tightens-cybercrime-law-as-army-pursues-fake-news/>.

¹⁴ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (May 22, 2026), “Sudanese authorities jail journalist Rishan Oshi over corruption reporting,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2026/05/sudanese-authorities-jail-journalist-rishan-oshi-over-corruption-reporting/>.

¹⁵ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Apr. 15, 2026), “Sudan’s 3 years of war, impunity, and the silencing of the press,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2026/04/sudans-3-years-of-war-impunity-and-the-silencing-of-the-press/>.

¹⁶ Youssef Abdullah (Feb. 23, 2025), “Sudan: Six journalists missing and 34 killed since the start of the war,” available at: <https://www.dabangasudan.org/ar/all-news/article/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D8%AE%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%A1-6-%D8%B5%D8%AD%D9%81%D9%8A%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%88%D9%85%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%84-34-%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B0-%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A1-%D8%A7>.

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¹⁸ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Oct. 31, 2025) (updated Nov. 4, 2025), “As Sudan’s El-Fasher falls, the world loses sight of its journalists,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2025/10/as-sudans-el-fasher-falls-the-world-loses-sight-of-its-journalists/>.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Oct. 1, 2025), “Hunted, raped, starved: Sudan’s journalists under siege in El-Fasher,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2025/10/hunted-raped-starved-sudans-journalists-under-siege-in-el-fasher/>; Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Apr. 15, 2026), “Sudan’s 3 years of war, impunity, and the silencing of the press,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2026/04/sudans-3-years-of-war-impunity-and-the-silencing-of-the-press/>.

²¹ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Apr. 12, 2024), “One year into Sudan’s civil war, its media faces grave threats,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2024/04/one-year-into-sudans-civil-war-its-media-faces-grave-threats/>.

²² *Id.*

²³ Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (Oct. 31, 2025) (updated Nov. 4, 2025), “As Sudan’s El-Fasher falls, the world loses sight of its journalists,” available at: <https://cpj.org/2025/10/as-sudans-el-fasher-falls-the-world-loses-sight-of-its-journalists/>.

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²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*