Sudan
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review:
The Death Penalty

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996

and

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

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The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty is a membership-based global network committed to strengthening the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses Sudan's compliance with its human rights obligations regarding the death penalty and related issues, including the prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. Sudan maintains the death penalty for many crimes that do not rise to the level of "most serious," including adultery, drug-related offenses, and "undermining the state." Since the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces Militia began in 2023, Sudanese authorities have increasingly sentenced people to death, particularly people suspected of supporting the RSF Militia.
2. This report recommends that Sudan abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This report also recommends that Sudan take interim measures, such as imposing an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty and beginning the process of amending all provisions of its criminal code and related laws that require, or allow, a sentencing court to impose the death penalty. This report also recommends improving detention conditions to meet minimum human rights standards.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

Acceptance of international norms

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented

3. In its third-cycle UPR, Sudan noted 14 recommendations to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[1] Sudan's 2021 UPR National Report asserted that Sudan was "examining" OP2,[2] and during the third-cycle review in February 2022, the Sudanese delegation stated that authorities were continuing to examine OP2,[3] but Sudan has not made any concrete progress toward ratification.

Death penalty

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented

4. In its third-cycle UPR, Sudan noted 13 recommendations to take concrete steps toward abolishing the death penalty.[4] Sudan has not implemented these recommendations.
5. Sudan's Criminal Act of 1991 mandates the death penalty for murder.[5] The Criminal Act, as amended in 2020,[6] also gives courts authority to impose the death penalty for discretionary (*ta-azir*) offenses, including undermining the constitutional system of the country, waging war against the State, espionage, false testimony, abetment of suicide, adultery, running a place of prostitution, and breach of trust by a public servant or employee.[7] The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1994 mandates the death penalty for trafficking or producing drugs by a recidivist, by an official entrusted with combatting drug trafficking, or as part of an international criminal organization.[8] The drug law also authorizes the death penalty for providing drugs to students or in schools or assisting drug trafficking generally.[9]

6. The Criminal Act specifies execution methods of hanging, stoning, or, in the case of armed robbery, crucifixion.[10]

7. The status of the discretionary (*ta-azir*) capital offenses in the Criminal Act is unclear. In its 2021 UPR National Report, Sudan informed the Human Rights Council that it had abolished the death penalty for *ta-azir* offenses,[11] and during the February 2022 interactive dialogue, the Sudanese delegation to the Council reiterated that Sudan had abolished the death penalty for discretionary offenses.[12] The Sudanese delegation stated that under article 53 of Sudan's Constitution, authorities could sentence a person to death "as a punishment for extremely serious offences only (*hudud* and *qisas*), with sufficient safeguards and specific provisions in place and after all methods of appeal had been exhausted and fair trial procedures met, in accordance with article 6(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."[13]

8. Yet the coauthors have not identified any legislation that repealed or amended the relevant provisions of the Criminal Act, other than 2020 amendments that eliminated the death penalty for apostasy and recidivist anal sex.[14]

9. It is also not clear whether the laws of Sudan allow a court to sentence a person to death who is 18 years old or older for an offense committed while under the age of 18. The UN Special Rapporteur on Sudan in 2006 reported that courts could sentence a person to death under those circumstances.[15] In 2019, UNICEF condemned the sentencing of an 18-year-old boy to death for a crime he committed when he was 15.[16] The 2020 amendments to the Criminal Act prohibit implementation of the death penalty for individuals younger than 18 years of age, when previously individuals younger than 18 could be sentenced to death for homicide offenses, which would include *qisas* (retribution-in-kind).[17] Sudan's 2021 UPR National Report stated that the death penalty "cannot be handed down against anyone under the age of 18."[18] During the February 2022 interactive dialogue the Sudanese delegation added an additional important qualification: "The death penalty could not be imposed for offences committed by persons under the age of 18 years or persons aged 70 or above, except in the case of *hudud* and *qisas*."[19] *Qisas* (retribution-in-kind) includes the death penalty for murder. Under the Criminal Act, *hudud* capital offenses include adultery[20] and abduction.[21]

10. The Government of Sudan does not publish data on its death penalty practices, but Amnesty International reported that Sudanese courts sentenced at least one person to death in 2022,[22] but did not hand down any death sentences in 2023.[23] In 2024, Sudanese courts sentenced at least 30 people to death.[24] In 2025, Sudanese courts handed down at least 87 death sentences.[25] As of the end of 2025, at least 117 people were under sentence of death.[26] Amnesty International reports that Sudan did not carry out any recorded judicial executions from 2022 to 2025.[27] In July 2026, a court in Port Sudan convicted an RSF leader and 15 other senior RSF members in absentia, finding them guilty of war crimes and sentencing them to death.[28]

11. Despite Sudan's statements during its third UPR, Sudanese authorities have stepped up reliance on the death penalty since the start of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces Militia (the RSF Militia), which began in 2023.[29] In 2024, the Founding Director of the Sudanese Human Rights Initiative observed that authorities had increasingly pursued the death penalty as "a strategic move by the

government to deter further collaboration with rebel forces and set a strong precedent."[30] He pointed out that many people recently sentenced to death "are prominent figures - community leaders, politicians, professionals, individuals involved in the past Sudanese revolution and members of the resistance committees. This suggests a deliberate effort to dismantle influential networks that might oppose the government."[31] He concluded that authorities' increased reliance on the death penalty "reflect the government's intention to consolidate power and maintain national security, although they raise serious concerns about the fairness of trials and potential human rights violations."[32] He predicted that the government's increased reliance on the death penalty could "escalate tensions with opposition groups" and "create a climate of fear, suppress dissent and hinder civil society's role in post-war recovery and reconciliation."[33]

12. Consistent with Amnesty International's data, a coalition of three civil society organizations issued a July 2024 joint statement confirming that since the start of the conflict, Sudanese authorities have sentenced civilians to death under Articles 50 and 51 of the Criminal Act for "undermining the State" based on suspected support for the RSF Militia.[34] The statement raised concerns about Sudanese authorities' lack of respect for the right to life, the right to a fair trial, and the right to humane detention conditions.[35] According to this statement, in March 2024, a court in Algadarif sentenced a man to death for his alleged work with the RSF Militia and for allegedly publishing a Facebook post expressing support for the RSF Militia.[36] In June 2024, the same court sentenced another man to death on similar allegations,[37] and a court in Blue Nile state sentenced lawyer E.A. to death on charges of undermining the state, with evidence consisting of social media posts and WhatsApp messages on his mobile phone.[38] In October 2024, a court in Port Sudan sentenced a man to death for "cooperating with rebel forces, undermining the constitutional system, and inciting war against the state."[39] According to another civil society organization, since early January 2025, courts in Sudan have convicted at least 10 men of spying and destructive actions against the state and sentenced several of the men to death.[40]

13. In September 2024, a Dongola court sentenced one civilian and 17 RSF Militia fighters to death for allegedly attacking Merowe airport early in the conflict.[41]

14. Sudan's death penalty practices have a gender dimension. The three civil society organizations referenced in paragraph 12 report that courts have recently sentenced several women to death and to other extreme sentences. In early 2026, Human Rights Watch reported that courts had sentenced at least 25 women to death since the start of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF Militia.[42] One civil society organization reported that lawyers from various regions of the country report that authorities have arrested at least 31 women on charges of spying and destructive actions against the state, which could result in death sentences.[43] This organization reports that some of the women are under trial and others have already received death sentences.[44] According to another civil society report, a court in Port Sudan sentenced a woman named H.D.E. to death in June 2024 under article 50 and/or 51 after authorities searched her mobile phone and allegedly found messages expressing support for the RSF Militia.[45] That court also sentenced a young woman named S.A. to life imprisonment.[46] In May 2024, a court in Atbara (northern Sudan) sentenced a woman to death for allegedly supporting the RSF Militia.[47] A court in Kassla sentenced a 21-year-old woman named G.A.M. to death in November 2024.[48]

15. The Criminal Act authorizes the death penalty for adultery committed by a married person (article 146(1)(a)), and the application of death penalty for this offense represents gender-based discrimination. While this law may be ostensibly gender-neutral, a closer analysis reveals that in practice, women and girls are the target of the criminalization of adultery. Human Rights Watch reports that "the vast majority of adultery cases and stoning sentences have been imposed on women, pointing to the disproportionate and unequal application of this law."[49] On 26 June 2022, a court sentenced M.T., a 20-year-old woman, to death for the crime of adultery.[50] An appellate court subsequently overturned the conviction on appeal and ordered a retrial due to the lower court's failure to adhere to fair trial standards.[51] In the last 11 years, Sudan has seen multiple cases similar to M.T.'s in which appellate courts later overturned convictions.[52] According to the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, in March 2024, a court sentenced a 30-year-old woman named F.A. to death for adultery.[53] On 16 December 2025, the Alhaj Yousef Criminal Court in East Nile, Khartoum sentenced a 32-year-old mother of nine to death by stoning under Article 146, based solely on a confession allegedly obtained without informing the defendant of her legal rights; a court in the Blue Nile Region also sentenced a second woman to death by stoning for adultery. In both cases, the men involved with the sexual activity received only 100 lashes before being released. The head of the European Union mission to Sudan described the rulings as potentially representing a "dangerous return to extremism" within the judiciary, and both women were reportedly held in Omdurman prison without legal representation. On 24 February 2026, the Court of Appeal reversed the Blue Nile conviction, finding the trial court had relied on a retracted confession and failed to follow proper legal procedures.[54]

16. The adultery law also discriminates with respect to the method of execution. According to a report published by the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, the method of execution prescribed for adultery is stoning, which is discriminatory as "Shariah law dictates that if the prisoner succeeds in freeing themselves during the stoning, he or she will be pardoned. In preparation for stoning, men are buried to their waist in the ground while women are tied up and buried deeper (theoretically to prevent their breasts from being stoned). Some men, but virtually no women, are able to escape execution."[55]

17. Barriers to abolition of the death penalty are multifaceted. According to the Founding Director of the Sudanese Human Rights Initiative, "there is a lack of strong, sustained advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty within the country. Human rights organisations and activists face significant risks and obstacles in their work, limiting their ability to push for comprehensive legal reforms."[56] Moreover, the judiciary is not independent or fully functional, conditions that "hamper[] efforts to ensure fair trials and protect the rights of defendants."[57]

18. Sudan has also consistently voted against the UN General Assembly resolution calling for a global moratorium on the death penalty, including most recently in 2024.[58]

Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented

19. In its third-cycle UPR, Sudan supported 12 of 15 recommendations related to the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and ratification of the

Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.[59] Sudan has not amended the Criminal Act with respect to methods of execution, nor has it ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture or taken other measures to address the prevalence of torture and other ill-treatment.

20. Courts continued to sentence people to death by stoning as recently as December 2025, demonstrating a significant gap between Sudan's treaty obligations and domestic law.[60]

21. There are reports that courts continue to impose the death penalty based on confessions extracted through the use of torture.[61] In June 2026, the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan presented an update to the Human Rights Council, reporting that it had "received credible reports of serious due process violations, including . . . coercion to confess."[62] The Mission reported on the case of the Sudanese Armed Forces arresting a lawyer from Sinja who was known for defending political detainees and victims of repression. Then members of a brigade allied with the Sudanese Armed Forces allegedly tortured him, and the Sinnar Criminal Court sentenced him to death on 5 October 2025. Authorities held the trial without notifying the man's defense counsel, and authorities also arrested one of the man's lawyers.[63]

22. The three civil society organizations that issued the July 2024 statement expressed concerns about allegations that the RSF Militia was subjecting people to torture and carrying out summary executions, with reports of increased use of torture and houses with execution rooms.[64] The Fact-Finding Mission's June 2026 update concludes that both the RSF Militia and the Sudanese Armed Forces "are increasingly employing arbitrary detention, torture and enforced disappearance to control the country's embattled population."[65]

Discrimination against women

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented

23. In its third-cycle UPR, Sudan supported 34 of 41 recommendations relating to discrimination against women.[66] As discussed in greater detail in paragraphs 14 to 16 above, Sudan's death penalty practices, particularly with respect to adultery, discriminate against women. In January 2026, Sudan's military leader Abdel Fattah al-Burhan visited Omdurman's women's prison and ordered the release of 400 women, but lawyers and monitors reported that many women remained in detention without due process.[67]

Conditions of detention

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

24. In its third-cycle UPR, Sudan supported the Russian Federation's recommendation to "[c]ontinue to take measures aimed at improving the situation in the judicial and penitentiary systems."[68]

25. Conditions in Sudanese prisons and detention facilities do not comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules. These facilities lack adequate health care and food supplies, and medical care has been described as "primitive." Security forces have held detainees incommunicado, beaten them, and deprived them of food, water, and toilets. The Founding

Director of the Sudanese Human Rights Initiative describes harsh conditions, including prolonged shackling, inadequate hygiene, and substandard medical care, all of which "constitute forms of torture that exacerbate the already severe psychological burden" on people in detention.[69]

26. People on death row are subject to the permanent fixture of handcuffs connected to shackles on their legs. These shackles chafe the skin and the length of the chains prohibits people from standing upright, creating an atmosphere not only of discomfort but also of humiliation. The chains remain on at all times: in cells, during visits with family and counsel, and even during medical visits.[70]

27. In Khartoum's Kober Prison, there are reportedly seven cells for individuals facing the death penalty, each measuring two meters by two meters and without windows, ventilation, or airflow; individuals must spend at least 16 hours of each day in these cells.[71]

28. A March 2025 report by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights documented a widespread pattern of arbitrary detention, torture, and ill-treatment in facilities controlled by both the RSF Militia and the Sudanese Armed Forces across Khartoum State.[72] A separate OHCHR report covering January to June 2025 confirmed at least 10 deaths in custody during that period.[73] Human Rights Watch confirmed that two people in custody of the Sudanese Armed Forces died from torture, including S.T., a lawyer and opposition party member who reportedly died in Military Intelligence custody in May 2024 after being beaten for hours.[74]

29. The UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan's June 2026 update to the Human Rights Council, reported that both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF Militia routinely detained people under conditions that "are often harsh, inhumane and pose a serious and immediate threat to the lives and physical integrity of" people in detention.[75] Detention facilities are overcrowded and lack "adequate food, clean water, medical care and sanitation," and people in detention are "exposed to diseases like cholera."[76] People reported that the Sudanese Armed Forces had electrocuted them, severely beaten them, forced them to strip to their underwear during interrogations, and denied them medical treatment.[77] The update to the Council included "credible reports that detainees held by both parties have been subjected to coercive interrogations and severe mistreatment, including beatings, sexual violence, and other forms of physical and psychological abuse. In numerous instances, such treatment reportedly resulted in death."[78] The update also reported "widespread and systematic sexual violence perpetrated by the RSF against women and girls, and reports of sexualised torture against men detained by the [Sudanese Armed Forces]."[79] Both parties systematically deny humanitarian workers and human rights group access to detention facilities.[80]

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The coauthors of this stakeholder report suggest the following recommendations for the Government of Sudan:

- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards.
- In the interim:

- Impose an immediate, official moratorium on executions.
- Immediately commute the sentence of any person under sentence of death who is believed to have been under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offense.
- Issue a directive to all judges instructing them not to sentence any person to death for any offense allegedly committed when the person was under the age of 18.
- Adopt legislation to abolish the death penalty for all crimes that do not entail an intentional killing, such as adultery and drug-related offenses.
- Immediately commute the sentence of any person sentenced to death for adultery.
- On an annual basis, publish disaggregated data about people sentenced to death, currently under sentence of death, and executed, including disaggregation by crime of conviction, date of birth, date of offense and conviction, sex or gender, ethnicity, religion, and relationship to any codefendant or victim.
- Issue an immediate prohibition against stoning and crucifixion as possible methods of execution.
- Eliminate the mandatory death penalty and direct all sentencing officials to exercise judicial discretion in determining an appropriate penalty, considering all relevant mitigating circumstances, including gender-related mitigation.
- Prohibit detention facilities from subjecting people under sentence of death to permanent handcuffs, shackles, or similar restraints and ensure that facilities use such restraints only when necessary.
- Ensure that any person suspected of or charged with a capital crime has timely access to qualified legal counsel from the time of arrest, including during any interrogations, up through any appeals or requests for pardon or commutation.
- In collaboration with civil society, provide all judges, lawyers, police, and armed forces personnel with comprehensive gender-sensitization training, including with respect to women and girls in contact with the law who have experienced gender-based violence, focusing on gender-based discrimination, domestic violence, and tactics of coercive control that may lead women to commit death-eligible offenses.
- In collaboration with civil society, conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and initiate a public dialogue with members of the general public, with a view to identifying the human rights violations involved in the process and explaining the benefits of alternatives to the death penalty.

- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Commission an independent review of laws, policies, and practices in the criminal legal system to identify any provisions that discriminate against women and to propose reforms to eliminate such discrimination.
- Step up efforts to strengthen the independence and full functioning of the judiciary.
- Adopt legislation prohibiting courts from considering evidence obtained through torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, except as evidence of the crime of torture.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
- Ensure that all women in detention have timely access to counsel to ensure that the criminal legal system respects their right to due process.
- Establish procedures to evaluate all detention facilities' awareness of and compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules.
- Take concrete measures to reduce overcrowding in detention as well as to address inadequate ventilation, lack of adequate medical care, and insufficient hygiene.
- On at least an annual basis, publish data about all deaths that occur in custody, including the cause of death and the status of any investigation into the persons responsible and any measures to hold those persons accountable.
- Create an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention facilities and to make appropriate referrals to prosecutors to bring charges against alleged perpetrators.

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[1] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan,* United Nations Human Rights Council, Fortieth session, (April 20, 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶¶ 137.7, 137.8, 137.9, 137.11, 137.45, 137.46, 137.47, 137.48, 137.54, 137.56; *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan: Addendum,* United Nations Human Rights Council, Fortieth session, (April 20, 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16/Add.1 ¶¶ 4.

[2] Human Rights Council, *National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15(a) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1*, (27 Aug. 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/1, ¶ 195.

[3] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan*, (20 Apr. 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶ 23.

[4] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan,* United Nations Human Rights Council, Fortieth session, (April 20, 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶¶ 137.48, 137.54, 137.111-116; *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan: Addendum,* United Nations Human Rights Council, Fortieth session, (April 20, 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16/Add.1 ¶¶ 4.

[5] The Criminal Act 1991, art. 28(3), art. 130(2), available at https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/criminal-code-1991.

[6] Law No. 12 of 2020 ended the death penalty for the third offense of anal sex and for apostasy. Ben Barkawi & Rachel Savage, 'Great first step' as Sudan lifts death penalty and flogging for gay sex, Reuters (July 16, 2020), https://www.reuters.com/article/us-sudan-lgbt-rights-trfn/great-first-step-as-sudan-lifts-death-penalty-and-

flogging-for-gay-sex-idUSKCN24H30J; Changes in criminal law as Sudan annuls apostasy death sentence, Al-Jazeera (July 12, 2020), https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/7/12/changes-in-criminal-law-as-sudan-annuls-apostasy-death-sentence.

[7] The Criminal Act 1991, arts. 39, 50, 51, 53, 104(2), 126(2), 134, 146(1)(a), 148(2(c), 155(3), 177(2), available at https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/criminal-code-1991.

[8] Sudan Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1994, arts. 15, 17.

[9] Sudan Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1994, arts. 16, 17.

[10] Criminal Act of the Sudan 1991, arts. 27(1), (3).

[11] Human Rights Council, *National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15(a) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1*, (27 Aug. 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/1, ¶ 195.

[12] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan*, (20 Apr. 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶ 67.

[13] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan*, (20 Apr. 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶ 67.

[14] Law No. 12 of 2020 ended the death penalty for the third offense of anal sex and for apostasy. Ben Barkawi & Rachel Savage, 'Great first step' as Sudan lifts death penalty and flogging for gay sex, Reuters (July 16, 2020), https://www.reuters.com/article/us-sudan-lgbt-rights-trfn/great-first-step-as-sudan-lifts-death-penalty-and-flogging-for-gay-sex-idUSKCN24H30J; Changes in criminal law as Sudan annuls apostasy death sentence, Al-Jazeera (July 12, 2020), https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/7/12/changes-in-criminal-law-as-sudan-annuls-apostasy-death-sentence

[15] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Sudan, Sima Samar to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/2006/111, 11 January 2006 at ¶ 55.

[16] Abdullah Fadil, *Boy sentenced to death in Sudan for crime reportedly committed as a child*, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, May. 30 2019, https://www.unicef.org/mena/press-releases/boy-sentenced-death-sudan-crime-reportedly-committed-child.

[17] Confidential source, 2020, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

[18] Human Rights Council, *National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15(a) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1*, (27 Aug. 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/1, ¶ 195.

[19] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan*, (20 Apr. 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/16, ¶ 67.

[20] *Solidarity with Amal, a young Sudanese woman sentenced to death by stoning*, FIDH, 19 Oct. 2022, https://www.fidh.org/en/region/Africa/sudan/sudan-woman-death-penalty-stoning-amal.

[21] The Criminal Act 1991, art. 3 (defining *hudud* offenses), available at https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/criminal-code-1991.

[22] Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2022* (2023), at 12, 34, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/6548/2023/en/.

[23] Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2023* (2024), at 36, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/7952/2024/en/.

[24] *Sudan: Protect lives, stop death sentences and executions of civilians*, International Service for Human Rights, July 4, 2024, https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/sudan-stop-death-sentences-and-execution-of-civilians/ (joint statement on behalf of ISHR, Sudanese Women Right Action (SUWRA), and the Regional Coalition for Women Human Rights Defenders in Southwest Asia and North Africa (WHRDMENA)).

[25] Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2023* (2024), at 10, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0778/2026/en/.

[26] Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2023* (2024), at 34, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0778/2026/en/.

[27] Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2023* (2024), at 34, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0778/2026/en/.

[28] Akisa Wandera, *Sudan's paramilitary RSF chief sentenced to death over war crimes*, BBC Africa, July 13, 2026, https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn4dk3kl0l4o.

[29] Elshareef Ali Mohammed, *DPRU Q&As: Elshareef Ali Mohammed, Sudanese Human Rights Initiative (SHRI), Sudan: Part Two*, Death Penalty Research Unit, University of Oxford, 11 July 2024,

https://blogs.law.ox.ac.uk/death-penalty-research-unit-blog/blog-post/2024/07/dpru-qas-elshareef-ali-mohammed-sudanese-human-0.
[30] Elshareef Ali Mohammed, *DPRU Q&As: Elshareef Ali Mohammed, Sudanese Human Rights Initiative (SHRI), Sudan: Part Two*, Death Penalty Research Unit, University of Oxford, 11 July 2024, https://blogs.law.ox.ac.uk/death-penalty-research-unit-blog/blog-post/2024/07/dpru-qas-elshareef-ali-mohammed-sudanese-human-0.
[31] Elshareef Ali Mohammed, *DPRU Q&As: Elshareef Ali Mohammed, Sudanese Human Rights Initiative (SHRI), Sudan: Part Two*, Death Penalty Research Unit, University of Oxford, 11 July 2024, https://blogs.law.ox.ac.uk/death-penalty-research-unit-blog/blog-post/2024/07/dpru-qas-elshareef-ali-mohammed-sudanese-human-0.
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