DAR TALKS · دار تروي

PRESS PACK

Sudan: the war on women and girls

Dar al-Salam Wadaah DAR a Sudanese woman in exile who documents what this war has done to women, and asks governments to act on a record that already exists.

press@dar-talks.com · dar-talks.com · English, French, Arabic · Paris, CET

I answer within one working day. Put URGENT in the subject line and I will do my best to answer the same day.

How to use this pack

Section 1 is six stories you could file this week. For each one, I say plainly what I can hand you and what you'd still have to chase yourself. Sections 2 to 6 are the material you can lift straight into a piece: a timeline, bios in four lengths, my standard description of who I am, a page of key numbers, every claim I make with its source and a working link, and quotes already cleared for you to run. Section 7 is three stories I don't believe anyone has reported yet.

If you have two minutes: read section 1, then the fact box in section 5.

WHAT IS IN HERE

1	Six stories you can publish this month — the menu, with pitch cards
2	The person: DAR — chronology, what you may and may not publish, a ready sidebar
3	Bios at 25, 50, 100 and 300 words · boilerplate · how to spell my name
4	Quotes cleared for use, sorted by the angle you are writing
5	The record: a drop-in fact box, then every figure with its primary source link
6	Republish my articles — two finished articles by DAR, English and Arabic
7	Three stories nobody has reported — with the route to verify them without me
8	Assets, captions, alt text and social copy
9	How I work with testimony — the limits, and why they hold
10	Diary to 31 October · practical: interviews, broadcast, exclusivity, corrections

1. Six stories you can publish this month

Pick a row. Everything in the “I give you” column exists now and is in this pack or attached to the email that brought it.

Piece	Shape	I give you	You do	Ready
A. Profile or interview with DAR	900–1,500 words, or an 8-minute broadcast interview	Bio, dated chronology, portraits, cleared quotes, the interview itself in EN/FR/AR	The interview and the writing	**Now**
B. News story on the 9 October sanctions deadline	500–700 words, hard news	Fact box (§5), sourced record with links, comment from DAR the same day	The news desk work	**Now**
C. Op-ed signed by DAR	800 words, exclusive in your market	The finished piece, written to your brief, in English, French or Arabic	Commission it and give me the slot date	**Agreed with you**
D. Republish an article by DAR	1,270 or 1,385 words, English and Arabic	The finished text, cleared, with a credit line (§6)	Nothing. Copy, paste, credit	**Now**
E. Your own investigation	Feature or long-read	An on-the-record briefing on three undocumented patterns and the verification route for each (§7)	The reporting	**Briefing on request**
F. Explainer, fact box or social package	Sidebar, card set, or carousel	Drop-in fact box, quote-card copy, portrait, alt text, suggested captions (§8)	Set it in your house style	**Now**

A. Profile or interview with DAR

The pitch, in fifty words. In April 2023 she was a postgraduate student in Al-Gezira, preparing a master's in animal nutrition. Her family's roots are in Darfur, which was reason enough to be called Janjaweed and hunted. She spent more than a year in flight. She now runs a trilingual archive of what this war has done to Sudanese women, from France.

Why now. She is speaking under her own name, in three languages, in the six weeks that contain the Human Rights Council session, the Security Council's sanctions deadline and the first anniversary of the fall of El Fasher. The institutions are in one place. So is she.

Suggested angles (yours to change, obviously): the student activist who became an archivist, what a Sudanese woman in exile owes the women who could not leave; who counts the women the gap between the casualty figures and the missing, the desk, not the checkpoint, as the place where a war decides who lives.

Formats. Sit-down interview in English, French or Arabic. Remote video or in person in Paris. Written Q&A within one working day if that is what your slot needs. Everything on the record unless you ask for background first.

B. News: the Council gave itself one more month — the measures lapse on 9 October

On 11 September 2026 the Security Council adopted Resolution 2828 unanimously, and renewed the 1591 arms embargo, asset freezes and travel bans for one month only, to 9 October 2026. That is a technical rollover, not a decision. The Council could not agree on the substance: a broad group of members wants the arms embargo widened from Darfur to the whole of Sudan, Russia refused, and the United States has said it will not accept another long rollover without change. So the measures now expire on 9 October, the same day the Human Rights Council's 63rd session closes in Geneva. Two Sudan deadlines, one date, in a year when a UN Fact-Finding Mission found the takeover of El Fasher bore the hallmarks of genocide and the UN Human Rights Office published its first full report on sexual violence in this war.

This is a dated, checkable news peg with a deadline attached, and it is under-covered. DAR will give you comment the same day, in three languages, and a line on any outcome, renewal, another rollover or lapse, before the vote if that helps you file early.

Source: Resolution 2828 (2026), adopted 11 September 2026, UN Security Council — https://press.un.org/en/2026/sc16450.doc.htm

C. Op-ed signed by DAR

800 words, written to your brief, exclusive in your market, delivered by a date we agree, in English, French or Arabic. Tell me the angle and the slot date. If you would rather see a draft first, say so and I will send one on spec.

Standing subjects she can carry: the sanctions decision, what documentation is for when nobody acts on it, the women who are never counted because they disappeared rather than died, exile as a debt rather than a qualification.

D. Republish an article

Two finished articles by DAR, in English and in Arabic, are welcome to be republished in full, as long as they are fully credited. They are already published and need nothing from you but the credit line. Full text, word counts and terms are in section 6.

E. Your own investigation

Section 7 sets out three patterns that recur across the accounts DAR holds and that I cannot find reported anywhere in the international record, civilians sorted by ethnicity at checkpoints, displacement registration used as a filter, and aid released in exchange for sex. For each one I give you the pattern, why it matters legally, what I can hand over, and how to stand it up independently of me.

F. Explainer, fact box, or social package

If the story is not yours to write this week but you want something on the page or the feed, the fact box in section 5 is written to be lifted whole, the quote-card copy in section 8 is written to be set, and the alt text is already drafted.

2. The person: DAR

Everything in this section is already published by her, under her own name, on dar-talks.com. It is yours to use.

NAME AND HOW TO RENDER IT

Full name	Dar al-Salam Wadaah · دار السلام وداعة
She writes as	DAR — set in capitals
First mention	Dar al-Salam Wadaah, who writes as DAR, founder of DAR Talks (dar-talks.com)
After that	DAR
Pronunciation	dār — long a, as in “dark”. In Arabic the word means house, home, dwelling; it is also the root of Darfur, the home of the Fur people.
Description	Sudanese, exiled in France; documents violence against women and girls in the war on Sudan. Not a spokesperson for any armed party, government or UN body.

CHRONOLOGY — DATED, PUBLISHABLE

Before 2023	Grew up and studied in rural central Sudan. Graduated in animal production from the University of Aljazeera. Civil-society activist; helped lead the student movement against the former regime and served in the student union. Detained more than four times for it.
Early 2023	Preparing a master's in animal nutrition. Married, a mother.
15 April 2023	The war reaches her home.
16 April 2023	Air raids fall beside her neighbourhood. She helps bury the dead before the fighting forces the family out.
2023–2024	More than a year in flight, across Sudan and finally out of it: checkpoints, detentions, robberies. Her family's roots are in Darfur, reason enough, once the war came, for them to be called Janjaweed and hunted.
Now	In France. Runs DAR Talks in English, French and Arabic, testimony from Sudanese women, checked against the published international record, statements, a journal, campaigns.

WHAT YOU MAY PUBLISH ABOUT HER

- Her full name, the name she writes under, and her photograph.
- Everything in the chronology above, including her detentions before the war and her academic background.
- That she is married, a mother, and has buried one of her children. She has published this herself. It is hers to have written, please ask her before you build a paragraph on it.
- That she is in France.

WHAT YOU MAY NOT PUBLISH

- The town, department or region of France where she lives. “In France”, or “in exile in France”, is the limit.
- The names, ages, schools or images of her children or her husband.
- The route she took out of Sudan in geographic detail, the dates of individual crossings, or the names of anyone who helped her.

— Any address, venue or travel plan before the event has happened.

This is not media management. Women who document this war have been told to their faces that they will be killed for it, section 9 explains what was said, and to whom.

READY SIDEBAR — DAR IN HER OWN WORDS, 250 WORDS

Drawn from her own published writing. Cleared for reproduction as a boxed sidebar with the credit line beneath it.

> I am Dar al-Salam Wadaah. I write as DAR. I am a Sudanese woman. I grew up in a rural part of central Sudan and studied there too, at the University of Aljazeera, where I graduated in animal production in 2023 and was preparing for a master's in animal nutrition. My family's roots are in the west, in Darfur — which, once the war came, was reason enough for us to be called Janjaweed and hunted.
>
> Before the war I was a civil-society activist. As a student I helped lead the movement against the former regime, I served in the student union, and I was detained more than four times for it. I am married and a mother, and I have had to bury one of my children.
>
> The war reached my home on 15 April 2023. The next morning I watched air raids fall beside our neighbourhood, and I helped bury the dead before the fighting forced us out. What followed was more than a year of flight, across Sudan and finally out of it, through checkpoints and detentions, robberies, and losses I still carry.
>
> I am in France now. I speak here because the women still in Sudan often cannot yet speak safely. This site is mine, it carries their witness alongside my own until they can carry it themselves.
>
> In Arabic, dār means house, home, dwelling. The word is also the root of Darfur, the home of the Fur people. Naming this platform DAR Talks is a small claim, that the home I was forced to leave is still mine.
>
> *— Dar al-Salam Wadaah writes as DAR and founded DAR Talks (dar-talks.com), a trilingual platform documenting the war's effect on Sudanese women.*

3. Bios, boilerplate and style

Copy and paste. All four lengths are cleared. French and Arabic versions of each are available on request.

25 WORDS — FOR A CAPTION OR A PANEL LINE

> Dar al-Salam Wadaah, who writes as DAR, is a Sudanese woman exiled in France. She documents what the war on Sudan has done to women and girls.

50 WORDS — FOR A BYLINE OR CONTRIBUTOR NOTE

> Dar al-Salam Wadaah writes as DAR. A Sudanese woman exiled in France, she founded DAR Talks, a trilingual platform that gathers first-hand accounts from Sudanese women and checks them against the published international record. She works with the Darfur Women Action Group, the SIHA Network and ACJPS.

100 WORDS — FOR A PROFILE STANDFIRST OR A PROGRAMME NOTE

> Dar al-Salam Wadaah, who writes as DAR, is a Sudanese woman exiled in France. Before the war she was a student activist in central Sudan, detained more than four times, and was preparing a master's degree when the fighting reached her home on 15 April 2023. After more than a year in flight she founded DAR Talks, a platform in English, French and Arabic that gathers first-hand accounts from Sudanese women and checks them against the published UN and NGO record. She is non-partisan between Sudan's two armies and asks governments to act on evidence that already exists.

300 WORDS — FOR A PRESS RELEASE, A FESTIVAL PROGRAMME OR AN AWARD SUBMISSION

> Dar al-Salam Wadaah, she writes as DAR, is a Sudanese woman living in exile in France, and the founder of DAR Talks, a trilingual documentation and advocacy platform on the war in Sudan.
>
> She grew up in rural central Sudan and studied at the University of Aljazeera, graduating in animal production. As a student she helped lead the movement against the former regime, served in the student union, and was detained more than four times. In early 2023 she was preparing a master's in animal nutrition. Her family's roots are in Darfur, in the west, which, once the war began, was reason enough for them to be accused of being Janjaweed and hunted.
>
> The war reached her home on 15 April 2023. She helped bury the dead in her neighbourhood before the fighting forced her family out, and spent more than a year in flight across Sudan and out of it, through checkpoints, detentions and robberies. She is married, a mother, and has buried one of her children.
>
> DAR Talks does two things. It gathers first-hand accounts from Sudanese women and checks them against the published international record, the UN Human Rights Office, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, MSF. And it asks governments to act on what that record already shows: renew and enforce the

1591 sanctions regime, fund independent documentation so the evidence outlives the war, and guarantee safe passage and non-discriminatory humanitarian access.

DAR Talks is non-partisan between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces. Both have been credibly accused of grave crimes against civilians, and the platform holds them to the same standard. It publishes in English, French and Arabic at dar-talks.com.

BOILERPLATE — THE PARAGRAPH AT THE END OF A PRESS RELEASE

DAR Talks is a trilingual documentation and advocacy platform on the war in Sudan and its effect on women and girls, founded by Dar al-Salam Wadaah, a Sudanese woman exiled in France. It publishes in English, French and Arabic at dar-talks.com, and is non-partisan between the parties to the conflict. Press: press@dar-talks.com.

STYLE

Project name	DAR Talks (EN) · DAR Parle (FR) · دار تروي (AR). On first mention, “DAR Talks (dar-talks.com)”.
Not	“Dar Talks”, “DarTalks”, “DAR-Talks”, or “the DAR Talks organisation”.
The war	“the war on Sudan”, or “the war in Sudan”, from 15 April 2023. I do not use “civil war” without qualification.
The parties	the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Name both when you name one.
Survivors	“women who survived”, or “survivors”. Not “victims”, unless quoting a source that uses it.

4. Quotes cleared for use

All of these are attributable to Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder of DAR Talks, and cleared for direct quotation without asking me first. If you need one shaped to your angle, write and I will send it the same day, in English, French or Arabic.

IF YOU ARE WRITING ABOUT THE SANCTIONS DEADLINE

> *"The Council is not being asked to invent a remedy. It is being asked not to switch off the one it already has."*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU ARE WRITING ABOUT THE EVIDENCE, OR ABOUT WHY NOTHING HAPPENS

> *"Sudan does not have an evidence problem. That was solved some time ago, by women who wrote things down at real risk. Sudan has a listening problem."*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU NEED THE NON-PARTISAN LINE

> *"I am not on the side of either army. I am on the side of the women both of them have harmed."*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU ARE WRITING ABOUT WHAT THE COVERAGE HAS MISSED

> *"The world has counted the attacks. It has not counted the desks. Somebody decided who was registered, and therefore who was treated, and therefore who lived. That person had a form and a pen."*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU ARE PROFILING HER, AND ASK WHY SHE KEEPS DOING THIS

> *"I got out. That is the only difference between me and the women in these files. It is not a qualification. It is a debt."*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU ARE WRITING ABOUT THE NUMBERS

> *“Every woman who reported is a woman who survived long enough, was safe enough, and trusted someone enough to speak. The number is not the harm. It is the fraction of the harm that reached a desk.”*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

IF YOU ARE WRITING ABOUT THE WOMEN WHO ARE MISSING RATHER THAN DEAD

> *“In war, disappearance is not merely absence. It places the entire family in a state of endless waiting. The phone remains on, and every unknown call could carry news that changes life.”*
>
> — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder, DAR Talks

The signature line of the whole project, if you want a closing quote: *“Sudan has no shortage of witnesses. It has a shortage of listeners.”*

5. The record

Every figure below is attributed and linked. You can check all of it without me. Where sources disagree, I say so and say why.

5.1 Drop-in fact box

Written to be lifted whole into a sidebar or a card. Cut from the bottom if you are short.

SUDAN: THE WAR ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

Verified figures, as of August 2026

546 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence verified by the UN Human Rights Office in 16 of Sudan's 18 states, from 15 April 2023 to mid-April 2026.

838 victims at minimum: 539 women, 284 girls, 8 men, 7 boys. Close to a quarter of verified incidents involved gang rape.

Most verified incidents were attributed to men in Rapid Support Forces uniforms, affiliated fighters and allied militias. Incidents were also attributed to the Sudanese Armed Forces, affiliated security actors, the Joint Forces and other armed groups.

“The tip of the iceberg”, the Human Rights Office's own description of these verified totals, because under-reporting is constant.

8.6 million people internally displaced and more than 4 million refugees, as of early March 2026. The largest displacement crisis in the world.

21 million people, close to half the population, face acute food insecurity. More than 20 areas are in famine or at risk of famine.

20% how much of Sudan's 2026 humanitarian response plan was funded as of April 2026.

880 civilians killed by drone attacks in the first four months of 2026, more than 80 per cent of all civilian deaths in that period.

9 October 2026, the date the 1591 arms embargo, asset freezes and travel bans expire, after the Council rolled them over for one month on 11 September rather than settle whether to widen them.

Sources: UN Human Rights Office, 23 June 2026; UN and ACHPR-AU Fact-Finding Missions joint statement, 13 April 2026; UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2026 and UN OCHA Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026; UN News, May 2026; UN Security Council resolutions 2791 (2025) and 2828 (2026). Compiled by DAR Talks — dar-talks.com

5.2 Every figure, with its primary source

CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- The UN Human Rights Office verified 546 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence in 16 of Sudan's 18 states, from 15 April 2023 to mid-April 2026.
- At least 838 victims: 539 women, 284 girls, 8 men and 7 boys.
- Close to a quarter of the verified incidents involved gang rape.
- The documented forms include rape, gang rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced prostitution, sexual torture, and trafficking for the purpose of sexual violence.
- Most verified incidents were attributed to men in Rapid Support Forces uniforms, affiliated fighters and allied militias. Incidents were also attributed to the Sudanese Armed Forces, affiliated security actors, the Joint Forces and other armed groups.
- In Darfur, the report finds reasonable grounds to believe some acts may amount to crimes against humanity.

— The Office itself describes the verified figures as the tip of the iceberg, because under-reporting is constant.

Source: OHCHR, “UN report documents widespread and brutal use of sexual violence in Sudan”, 23 June 2026 — https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/06/un-report-documents-widespread-and-brutal-use-sexual-violence-sudan

Source: OHCHR feature, “Sexual violence as a weapon of war in Sudan's three-year conflict”, June 2026 — https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2026/06/sexual-violence-weapon-war-sudans-three-year-conflict

DISPLACEMENT

More than 8.6 million people internally displaced and more than 4 million refugees, as of early March 2026.

Source: UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan and ACHPR-AU Joint Fact-Finding Mission, joint statement on the third anniversary of the conflict, 13 April 2026 — https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/04/sudan-third-anniversary-conflict-un-and-achpr-au-fact-finding-missions

> **Which number to use.** You will see higher figures elsewhere, including around 11 million internally displaced for April 2026. The methods and the cut-off dates differ. If you need one number, use the joint Fact-Finding Mission figure and date it. What is not in dispute is that this is the largest displacement crisis in the world.

HUNGER

— Around 21 million people, close to half the population, face high levels of acute food insecurity in 2026.

— More than 20 areas are in famine or at risk of famine.

— Acute malnutrition exceeds 30 per cent in parts of Darfur and Kordofan, above the IPC Phase 5 famine threshold.

Source: UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children, Sudan 2026, https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan

Source: UN OCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026 (April 2026) -- https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2026-april-2026

THE GAP BETWEEN THE NEED AND THE RESPONSE

— Sudan's 2026 humanitarian plan was about 20 per cent funded as of April 2026.

— Drone attacks caused more than 80 per cent of civilian deaths in the first four months of 2026, killing at least 880 people, according to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Source: UN News, “Armed drones leading cause of civilian death in Sudan war: UN rights chief”, May 2026 -- https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/05/1167479

EL FASHER

— The RSF assault on El Fasher on 26 and 27 October 2025 was found by the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan to bear the hallmarks of genocide against the Zaghawa and Fur communities. The Mission's report, A/HRC/61/77, was issued in February 2026; in July 2026 the Mission stated that acts carried out in El Fasher constitute distinct markers of genocide.

— This finding concerns the RSF. Both the RSF and the SAF have been documented by the Human Rights Office, the Fact-Finding Mission, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch as responsible for war crimes against civilians, including attacks on populated areas and sexual violence.

Source: OHCHR, A/HRC/61/77 — “Sudan: Hallmarks of Genocide in El-Fasher”, report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan — https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc6177-sudan-hallmarks-genocide-el-fasher-report-independent

Source: OHCHR, 9 July 2026 — El Fasher findings and the urgent inquiry into El Obeid — https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/07/sudan-mass-killings-abductions-and-gang-rape-carried-out-el-fasher

THE SANCTIONS TIMETABLE

— Resolution 2791 (2025) renewed the 1591 measures -- arms embargo, asset freezes, travel bans -- until 12 September 2026. On 11 September 2026 the Council adopted Resolution 2828 (2026) unanimously, rolling the measures over for one month only, to 9 October 2026, while members negotiate whether to widen the arms embargo beyond Darfur to the whole of Sudan. The same resolution extended the Panel of Experts mandate to 9 November 2026.

Source: UN Security Council, S/RES/2791 (2025) — https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/sres27912025

5.3 Incident-level data

For incident-level claims -- what happened, where, on what date, with what confidence -- the database I point to is The Sudan Record, an independent open-source database. It is confidence-scored, mapped, and each incident carries its own citations, so you can walk the chain to the primary source. Prefer the deepest citation available.

6. Republish my articles

Two finished articles by DAR are welcome to be republished in full, as long as they are fully credited. They are written, edited and already published.

	Article
Title	Our mother Maryuma… When the question about a woman becomes a question about an entire homeland
What it is	One elderly woman in Al-Gezira became a story the whole country argued over. The harder question is the one nobody is counting: where are the Sudanese women who have disappeared? Written for the reader who has seen the clip and not the consequence.
Length	1,270 words
Languages	English and Arabic, both original. French on request.
Published	27 August 2026 · dar-talks.com/en/journal/our-mother-maryuma/

	Article
Title	When one party to the war calls for dialogue: who will dialogue with Al-Burhan?
What it is	The question is not whether Sudan needs dialogue. It is who decides who sits at the table, and whether a process designed by one party to the war can return power to the people. A political article, non-partisan, and direct.
Length	1,385 words
Languages	English and Arabic, both original. French on request.
Published	21 August 2026 · dar-talks.com/en/journal/who-will-dialogue-with-al-burhan/

TERMS

- Worldwide, in print and online, with no licence to sign.
- Republish in full. You may change the headline and the standfirst; please do not cut or edit the body without asking. I answer edit requests quickly.
- Credit line, at the top or the foot: “This article first appeared on DAR Talks (dar-talks.com) and is republished with permission.”
- Byline: Dar al-Salam Wadaah. Online, please link to the original.
- Tell me where it ran, so I can list it.

7. Three stories nobody has reported

The international reporting is strong on what armed men did. It is thin on what the systems around them did. Three patterns recur across the accounts DAR holds, and I cannot find them documented anywhere else. Everything below has had its identifying detail removed. DAR can brief you on any of them, on the record.

Each one below ends with a route to stand the story up independently of me. I would rather you did not have to take my word for it.

One. Civilians sorted by ethnicity at the checkpoint

The pattern. Women from western Sudan are stopped, searched and accused because of what their identity card says about where they are from. They are called Janjaweed. They are robbed of money, phones, and the food they were carrying for their children. This happens across journeys that cross several states and last months, at checkpoints held by more than one armed actor.

Why it matters. This is not opportunistic looting. It is civilians being sorted by ethnicity at the moment they flee, the foundation of a persecution case, and it is being recorded as theft.

What I give you. De-identified case summaries with the pattern intact and the person removed, an on-the-record interview with DAR, and help matching accounts against the published UN and NGO reporting.

> **How to verify it without me.** Ask the UN Fact-Finding Mission and the Human Rights Office directly whether identity-document-based screening at checkpoints falls within their identity-based-targeting findings, and how they classify it. Cross-check the routes against incident records held by The Sudan Record and ACLED. Ask humanitarian agencies working the flight corridors what arriving families report losing, and how it is logged. The gap you are looking for is between what happens and the category it gets recorded under.

What I cannot give you. Names, photographs, ages, home districts, workplaces, schools or current locations of any survivor.

Two. Registration used as a filter

The pattern. In some states, people displaced from Darfur were refused registration as internally displaced persons because of where they came from, while the same centres registered people displaced from Khartoum. Without that registration, treatment and medicine cost the full price. Families with a seriously ill member paid what they did not have, or went without.

Why it matters. A clerk at a desk, with a form, decided who would be treated. In DAR's words: that decision leaves records. It is provable. And I have not seen it reported once.

What I give you. A briefing on the pattern, on the record, including which states it recurs in, and help matching what you find against the published record.

> **How to verify it without me.** Registration of internally displaced people runs through state authorities and humanitarian partners, and it generates paperwork. Ask the agencies that support registration -- UNHCR, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, and the humanitarian country team, what the eligibility criteria are on paper, who applies them, and whether registration data is disaggregated by area of origin. Then ask whether refusal rates differ by origin. A discrepancy that shows up in two independent datasets is a story on its own.

What I cannot give you. Case files, and any confirmation or denial that a named person appears in my records. I will not answer that question either way.

Three. Aid released in exchange for sex

The pattern. At displacement sites where armed actors controlled distribution, women and girls were told that supplies and medicine would come to them if they went upstairs. Some of them were children. When families named the men responsible, the families were threatened.

Why it matters. This falls between two mandates, sexual violence and humanitarian access, and so it falls through. It also means the relief system itself became the instrument.

What I give you. A briefing on the pattern, on the record, and de-identified summaries.

> **How to verify it without me.** Every humanitarian agency operating in Sudan is required to run a protection-from-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse reporting line and to log allegations. Ask the humanitarian country team, the protection cluster, and individual agencies how many allegations involving distribution at sites under armed control have been logged since 2023, what happened to them, and what the referral pathway is when the alleged perpetrator is an armed actor rather than an aid worker. The answer, including a refusal to answer, is reportable.

What I cannot give you. Contact with women still inside Sudan, or in a first country of asylum where their status is unresolved; and second-hand accounts of violations against identifiable children.

And this

> Women who document these things are threatened for documenting them. One woman in DAR's records filed a formal complaint and was told by security officers that she and the girls with her would be killed if she made it public. She was pregnant when they said it.
>
> That is why section 9 reads the way it does. It is not institutional caution. It is the specific thing that was said to a specific woman.

8. Assets, captions and social copy

Attached to the email that brought you this pack. Alt text is drafted for every image, please use it.

IMAGES

Asset	Caption	Alt text
Portrait, colour, hi-res JPG	Dar al-Salam Wadaah, who writes as DAR, founder of DAR Talks.	Dar al-Salam Wadaah, a Sudanese woman, photographed facing the camera.
Portrait, duotone	As above. Duotone treatment by DAR Talks.	Duotone portrait of Dar al-Salam Wadaah in the deep blue and sand tones of the DAR Talks identity.
Wordmark, EN and AR, SVG and PNG	Not required.	The DAR Talks wordmark, reading DAR Talks in Latin script beside the Arabic دار تروي.

I do not distribute images of survivors, in any form, to any outlet. If your piece needs imagery beyond the portrait, I can supply the platform's own illustrations.

> **Rights.** DAR Talks holds the rights to these images and clears them for editorial use, worldwide, in print and online, at no fee and with no licence to sign. Use them as often as the story needs. Commercial use — advertising, merchandise, book jackets — needs written permission; write and ask, and I will usually say yes.

QUOTE CARDS — COPY, READY TO SET

Three cards, 1080 × 1080. The copy is final; set them in your house style, or ask me and I will send them as PNGs.

Card	Line	Footer
1	“Sudan has no shortage of witnesses. It has a shortage of listeners.”	DAR Talks · dar-talks.com
2	“I am not on the side of either army. I am on the side of the women both of them have harmed.”	Dar al-Salam Wadaah · DAR Talks
3	“The world has counted the attacks. It has not counted the desks.”	Dar al-Salam Wadaah · DAR Talks

SUGGESTED SOCIAL COPY, IF YOU POST THE PIECE

Yours to change. Written to be posted from an outlet account, not ours.

> **Short (X / Bluesky).** The UN has verified 546 incidents of sexual violence in Sudan's war, affecting at least 838 people. It calls that the tip of the iceberg. Dar al-Salam Wadaah, who fled her home in Sudan in April 2023, is documenting what the record still misses. [link]
>
> **Medium (LinkedIn / Facebook).** On 9 October, the UN Security Council's sanctions measures on Sudan expire. On 11 September the Council gave itself a one-month extension rather than decide. Dar al-Salam Wadaah — a Sudanese woman who helped bury the dead in her neighbourhood, then fled for more than a year, and who now documents this war from exile in France — has a question for the governments deciding: what is the evidence for, if not this? [link]

Instagram caption. “I got out. That is the only difference between me and the women in these files. It is not a qualification. It is a debt.” — Dar al-Salam Wadaah, founder of DAR Talks, on documenting the war on Sudan from exile. Full interview at the link in bio.

9. How I work with testimony

I want to help you tell this story. I will be direct about where the limits are, because those limits are what allow the women to keep talking to me at all. They apply to every outlet equally.

What I can give you	What I cannot give you
De-identified case summaries, written for publication, with the pattern intact and the person removed.	Names, photographs, ages, home districts, workplaces, schools or current locations of any survivor.
An on-the-record interview with DAR, in English, French or Arabic.	Case files. They are held in confidence.
Help matching an account against the published UN and NGO reporting, so you can verify it independently of me.	Confirmation or denial that any named person appears in my records. I will not answer that question either way.
A written answer to your questions, on the record.	Contact with women still inside Sudan, or in a first country of asylum where their status is unresolved.
	Second-hand accounts of violations against identifiable children. Those are not ours to hand over.

IF A WOMAN DOES DECIDE TO SPEAK

Some of the women I work with may choose to speak publicly, in their own time. When that happens, these conditions apply, and I will ask you to confirm them in writing beforehand.

- Pseudonym only. No family name. No village, camp or neighbourhood.
- No face. Audio may need altering, and I will tell you if it does.
- She reviews her quotes in Arabic before publication.
- She can withdraw at any point up to publication, without giving a reason, and I will support that decision.
- No live broadcast. No publication of the date or place of the interview.

> Some of these women have been told, to their faces, that they will be killed for talking. A mistake here is not something you correct in the next edition. Please handle it the way you would handle a source in an organised crime investigation — and if that is not workable for your commission, tell me now and I will find another way to be useful to you.

10. Diary and practical

10.1 The next six weeks

Four dated moments, and what I will be doing on each. Plan against it.

Date	What happens	What I do
7 Sep – 9 Oct	Human Rights Council, 63rd session, Geneva. Sudan is reviewed here; mandate and reporting decisions are taken here. It closes on 9 October, the same day the sanctions measures expire.	Comment on the record throughout.
11 Sep 2026	Resolution 2828: the Council renewed the 1591 measures for one month only, to 9 October, rather than settle whether to widen the arms embargo beyond Darfur to all of Sudan. Russia refused expansion; the United States said it will not accept another long rollover unchanged.	Statement issued. Comment on the record, in three languages.
22 – 28 Sep	UN General Assembly 81, high-level week, New York. The largest concentration of foreign ministers in the year.	Comment and op-ed availability.
9 Oct 2026	The 1591 arms embargo, asset freezes and travel bans expire unless the Council acts again. HRC63 closes in Geneva the same day. The Panel of Experts mandate now runs to 9 November.	A statement the same day, in three languages, on any outcome. Advance lines available to outlets filing early.
26 Oct 2026	One year since the fall of El Fasher. A UN Fact-Finding Mission found the takeover bore the hallmarks of genocide.	Anniversary piece and statement.

10.2 What I am asking governments for

Three asks. Each is measurable, each is available to bodies that already exist, and none requires a new institution or a new law. If you are writing a news piece, this is the “what should happen” paragraph.

1. Renew the 1591 sanctions regime, and add designations for named commanders on both sides, applying the sexual violence criterion already written into it.
2. Fund independent documentation, including the UN Fact-Finding Mission, so that the evidence outlives the war.
3. Guarantee safe passage and humanitarian access, and make non-discriminatory displacement registration a condition of donor support.

10.3 Working with me

Interview with DAR	Email press@dar-talks.com with your outlet, deadline, language and angle. Reply within one working day.
A quote today	Same address, URGENT in the subject line. Same-day response.

Broadcast	Remote video or audio. Paris, CET.
Languages	English, French and Arabic.
Background, not for attribution	Yes. Say so in your first email.
Exclusivity	Op-eds are exclusive in your market. Interviews are not exclusive unless we agree it in advance.
Copy approval	I do not ask for it, and will not. The single exception is a survivor's own quotes, which she reviews in Arabic — see section 9. I will always flag a factual error in a figure.
Images	Portrait and platform assets attached, cleared for editorial use worldwide at no fee. Never images of survivors.
Sources	Section 5 links every figure to its primary source. Ask and I will send the full source list as a one-page PDF.
Other inboxes	partnerships@dar-talks.com · research@dar-talks.com · contact@dar-talks.com

> *“Sudan has no shortage of witnesses. It has a shortage of listeners.”*
>
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