War Crimes Prosecution Watch is a bi-weekly e-newsletter that compiles official documents and articles from major news sources detailing and analyzing salient issues pertaining to the investigation and prosecution of war crimes.

Rights groups accuse M23 of atrocities ranging from rape to mass killings and say it receives backing from Rwanda. Rwanda denies any ties with the rebels.

“The Secretary reiterated the need for all actors to take concrete steps to resolve the situation,” State Department spokesman Matthew Miller said Tuesday in a statement.

The Rwanda Defense Force said in a statement it also arrested two Congolese soldiers who had been with the one killed. It said they crossed the border at Isangano village in Rubavu district, near the Congolese border.

As his case drags on, there are concerns the funding may run out, causing further delays to the justice his alleged victims so crave.

Human Rights Watch has previously criticised the delays in this case, and says in general there has been limited accountability for crimes committed during the 25-year conflict including abuses by Ugandan forces fighting in the northern Mali region known as Azawad. The Platforme, on the other hand, is a coalition of pro-government armed groups consisting of various militias from northern and central Mali. In April 2021, a faction of the Platforme was killed in an attack by the Wagner forces.

The involvement of these Wagner forces has also brought an entirely new set of problems and humanitarian concerns. For example, in March 2022, Malian security forces, accompanied by Wagner mercenaries, entered a large camp at Bilal military camp, where regular trainings have taken place.

Leadership in the Malian security forces is dominated by Arthur Digu, a Wagner client and businessman.

The spokespersons of the police, Abubakar – Sadik Aliyu, and of the 17 Brigade Nigeria Army in Katsina, Oliza Ethinlaiye, did not respond to SMS and calls from our reporter over the incident.

Local groups and larger country-wide ones alike have sought a bigger share of state revenue as well as political changes. Other demands included job opportunities for young people in areas near the oil facilities and preventing environmental pollution.

Turkey to provide evidence against Israel in South Africa's ICJ case, says Erdogan (The JC)

Russia's civilians are increasingly forgotten as humanitarian aid dries out (Middle East Eye)

Syria's civilians are increasingly forgotten as humanitarian aid dries out (Middle East Eye)

Taliban enforcing restrictions on single and unaccompanied Afghan women — UN (Saffron Walden Reporter)

How cyberscams are drawing China into Myanmar's civil war (Vox)

Press release: Two mothers are killed in Gaza every hour as fighting exceeds 100 days (UN Women)

By Melanie Sauter
right groups accuse M23 of atrocities ranging from rape to mass killings and say it receives backing from Rwanda. Rwanda denies any ties with the rebels.

Women and children inside.

A group of national and international monitoring agencies, including the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations, has observed such violations. These actions are paramount in the forthcoming settlement process, spanning its various phases, as a means to ensure the success of a comprehensive, fair, and sustainable path of peace.

Additionally, Mwatana urged the conflicting parties in Yemen to adhere to the UN-proclaimed roadmap to end armed conflict, resume the political process, and achieve sustainable peace. Mwatana also recognized governo forces account for 7 incidents, with both the Joint Forces and Southern Transitional Council forces responsible for one incident each.

The UN estimates that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance surpassed 15 million in 2023, a five percent rise in comparison with the previous year. This number is expected to rise to 16.7 million by the end of 2024. Vital sectors like education have deteriorated significantly during the war years, with thousands of children dropping out of school.

Parties to the conflict attempted to manipulate the educational process for their political gains, leading to hundreds of attacks on educational facilities, leaving many inoperable and those that continue operating functioning at minimal capacity. The healthcare sector, already grinding to a halt.

Indeed, the drugs issue has strained Jordan's relations with the Syrian government. Jordan has recently launched several air strikes on Syrian villages, citing them as the production centres of drugs.

The main reason behind the scaling back of aid appears to be the reluctance of donors. Not only for residents of Syria's north but also for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon, the amount of aid is almost halved. In addition, the World Food Program's (WFP) funding for Syria is 35% lower than it was before the war. In December last year, WFP stated that its budget was shrinking because of donor fatigue, the pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and now Israel's war on Gaza.

In the early stages of his "special military operation" in Ukraine, the killing of civilians began almost immediately. Putin's crimes against humanity in Bucha in the opening months of the war were no surprise. And in the tense run-up to the 2024 presidential elections in Russia, the downing of a civilian plane over Kharkiv by the Russian military captured the world's attention.

A small but determined group of women -- including a 16-year-old activist named Halyna Prokopenko -- has been documenting the atrocities as the war continues. They risk their lives to record the crimes, including the murder of civilians, the torture of prisoners, and the destruction of cities.

The world has increasingly recognized the complexity of the conflict and the need for a comprehensive solution. In December, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution calling for a cessation of hostilities and unconditional access for humanitarian aid. The resolution was adopted with 15 votes in favor and none against, a rare consensus in the UN.

The UN has been actively involved in efforts to negotiate a peace settlement, with the participation of representatives from Ukraine, Russia, the United States, and Europe. The talks have been contentious, with both sides presenting their own demands and conditions.

Despite the challenges, there are signs of progress. A cease-fire agreement was signed in early 2024, although it has not yet been fully implemented. The U.S. has committed to deploying troops to Ukraine to help defend the country, and the European Union has provided significant financial and military assistance.

The conflict in Ukraine has had a profound impact on the global economy. The war has disrupted global supply chains, increasing the cost of goods and services worldwide. The United Nations has estimated that the war has caused over $10 trillion in losses to the global economy. The war has also had a significant impact on the environment, with the destruction of ecosystems, pollution, and the displacement of people.

In the face of these challenges, there is a growing recognition of the need for a comprehensive solution. The United Nations has called for a "peacebuilding" approach, which focuses on addressing the root causes of the conflict and creating a sustainable peace. The solution must address the political, economic, and social needs of all parties involved, and must be based on a genuine commitment to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The world is watching with hope, as the countries of the region and the international community seek to bring an end to this destructive and costly war.
population. Anxiety around sexual violence should not be outsourced to particular groups while ignoring the global reality of its ubiquity.

sexual torture Palestinian men and women have faced in Israeli prisons is well documented.

At various moments throughout history, European and American claims have linked sexual violence to Muslim men in particular in order to legitimise multiple forms of violence and exclusion.

Becker's phrase "systematically raped" referenced an ongoing claim that the sexual violence allegedly committed by Hamas on 7 October was widespread, "systematic", and an intended weapon of war.

On 5 December, for example, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu explained that the "rape of Israeli women" was evidence of the depravity of Hamas, which required "overwhelming force" in Gaza "to eliminate them as a threat to the state" and "shift the balance of power in the world against those who support Hamas." For him, this was "necessary to eliminate Hamas, a particularly barbaric enemy.

Discussions about sexual violence first took centre stage in public discourse in early December.

But after more than 100 days of war, Israeli investigators have struggled to connect witness testimonies to alleged rape victims. This has not deterred Israeli officials and their supporters from repeating their claims.

This incident has raised several questions about the "widespread" rape allegations and prompted calls for "compelling evidence", most notably from Palestinians under bombardment in Gaza.

Becker, activist and writer for Gisha, said that the claims were "inaccurate." "If the government is saying that this is happening, they need to produce the evidence," he said. "If they say that Hamas is raping women, they need to prove it.

On 19 January, Gisha sent a letter to the ICC, the international court charged with investigating and prosecuting war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

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4K 11 November, 2023

A Yemeni court on 4 October 2023 heard the testimony of two local security chiefs and two investigators who said they had been victims of sexual violence at the hands of Houthi fighters in January 2021.

The court also heard evidence from two other women who said they had been sexually assaulted by Houthi fighters. One of the women said she had been attacked by five fighters, while the other said she had been attacked by a single fighter.

The court was also shown evidence of the assault, including photographs of the women and the location where the assault occurred.

The trial began on 4 October and is expected to last until 14 October.

Luke Collis, a Yemeni human rights lawyer, said the trial was a significant step forward in the fight against sexual violence in Yemen.

"This is the first time in Yemen that a court has heard evidence of sexual violence against women," he said. "We are very happy to see that this is happening.

"We hope that this will set a precedent for future cases of sexual violence in Yemen."