

Sudanese Human Rights Monitor

The statute

Preamble:

Whereas the Sudanese human rights and fundamental freedoms are inherent and inalienable rights and freedoms, stemming from ideals that are firmly rooted into the intellectual thought of the Sudanese nation, the struggle of the Sudanese people for democracy, freedom, justice and equality, taking along the historic legacy of the Sudanese people's struggle for human rights since the foreign occupation of the Sudan, praising the role and struggles of the veterans who today greatly inspiring us in our struggle in the area of human rights, beginning from the attempts by Abu Ranat. J, the ex-chief justice and his companions at the early stage of Sudan's independence, and building on the general principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and conventions of fundamental rights issued by its specialized agencies, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural; and Civil and Political Rights and that concerning the prevention of all forms of discrimination, and the right to human development and healthy environment contained in these charters as well as the rights of nations to self determination.

Whereas ignoring Sudanese human rights or their abuse will squander the energies of the motherland, and since defending Sudan's human rights and fundamental freedoms represent a responsibility that shall not be given up, on the assumption that they constitute moral and humane obligations, and given the urgent need for defending human rights in Sudan in the absence of legal guarantees for their protection from violations in Sudan and other parts of the world.

The signatories to this statute have decided to establish the Sudanese Human Rights Monitor (SHRM) in accordance with the objectives and the means referred to in Chapter One and Two thereof.

Chapter One

Objectives

Article (1):

Advocate for respect to human rights and its fundamental freedoms in Sudan as well as guaranteeing them for all citizens residing on its lands in accordance with what is set forth in international covenants and relevant charters of economic, political, social and cultural human rights.

Article (2):

Defend all persons whose rights are violated in a manner contravening the provisions referred to in Article (1) above and by the means provided for in Chapter Two.

Article (3):

Promote cultural, ethnic, social and religious tolerance to achieve equality and solidarity among different groups to support national unity.

Article (4):

Work towards realizing economic, social and cultural rights including medical treatment, health, education, accommodation and social security.

Article (5):

Support the right to sustainable human development and clean environment for all individuals and groups.

Article (6)

Encourage and publish studies, researches, books, periodicals and publications concerning promotion and respect for human rights.

Article (7)

Raise the awareness of citizens about the fundamental rights through symposia, lectures and workshops as well as through media outlets, education and all available means.

Chapter Two

Means

Article (8)

The SHRM, in general, is to adopt all appropriate and possible means to achieve its objectives and, in particular, what is provided for in the articles contained therein.

Article (9):

To seek, regardless of political considerations, to ensure the release of persons who are arrested or detained or those persons whose freedoms are restricted in any way or are subjected to coercion of any kind because of their political beliefs or any other beliefs dictated by their consciences or because of their racial belonging, sex, colour, language or because of exercising their rights to freedom of association or expression, and assist them.

Article (10):

Use all means to resist detention of people because of their views, political or trade union-related activity or peaceful social activities, and demand that such people should not be kept in detention without trial for periods longer than reasonable periods specified for investigation under the supervision of the judiciary.

Article (11):

Resist any measures or trials because of opinion issues and other issues of political or trade union nature or issues of defending human rights in which guarantees for fair trials are not ensured and use all possible means to provide legal aid to these people.

Article (12):

Provide legal and financial aid and other means of support to the defendants and those convicted because of conscience issues and other political issues and their sponsors and those supporting them.

Article (13):

Seek to improve the conditions of prisoners of conscience, political prisoners and trade unionists and enable delegates of the Human Rights Monitor to visit prisons to ensure the existence of humane conditions and internationally recognized standards and guarantees.

Article (14):

Disclose cases of prisoners of opinion, political prisoners, trade unions and prisoners of conscience and all the persons who have been subjected in any way to a treatment that

contravenes the rule of law or violates any right provided for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in accordance with provisions and charters of the international legitimacy.

Article (15):

Send delegates, where applicable and possible, to investigate allegations of human rights violations and fundamental freedoms and to liaise with competent authorities to ensure they are freed.

Article (16):

Provide data to concerned bodies and other relevant bodies about the cases involving violation of human rights.

Article (17):

Seek the granting of personal or general amnesty in political and trade unionist cases.

Article (18):

Sensitize citizens in the Sudan about human rights, promote and educate on human rights.

Article (19):

Encourage the state to join international and regional conventions on human rights.

**Chapter Three
Administration**

Article (20):

The Human Rights Monitor consists of the following:

- General Assembly.
- Board of Trustees, and
- Executive Committee

Article (21):

The General Assembly shall elect eleven members for the Board of Trustees and the Board may select four other persons as members of the Board of Trustees from among personalities concerned with human rights and the tenure of a member of the Board of Trustees shall be three

years and the Board of Trustees shall elect a chairman from amongst its members who shall be the president of the Sudanese Human Rights Monitor.

Article (22):

The Board of Trustees shall be responsible for drawing up a policy for the SHRM in order to achieve its goals referred to therein. The Board shall also be responsible for formulating internal regulations for the SHRM which shall include rules for progress of work.

Article (23):

The Board of Trustees shall select a secretary general for the SHRM provided it allocates for the Secretary General and the SHRM HQ necessary expenses to run the work of the organization including his salary and conveyance.

Article (24):

The Board of Trustees shall select an executive committee for three years comprising five or seven members from the General Assembly provided the president, the secretary general and the treasurer shall be among them in order to implement the policy drawn up by the Board.

Article (25):

The Board of Trustees may establish a branch or branches for the SHRM within or outside Sudan wherever it deems necessary in accordance with regulations, and its internal regulations shall regulate communication between the SHRM, committees or associations and existing country organizations and shall regulate relationship with existing committees and associations and every member for it in the country of residence with regard to its activities shall be representative of its members in that country.

Article (26):

The Board of Trustees shall make the regulations to regulate the activities of the SHRM including conditions for accepting, suspending or terminating membership.

Article (27):

- a. The General Assembly shall comprise all members of the SHRM, members of the executive committee, members of the Board of Trustees and representatives of the branches.

- b. The General Assembly shall meet every year and may be called to meet on ad hoc basis at the invitation of half of members or one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees.
- c. Meeting of the General Assembly shall be lawful if attended by half of the members of the General Assembly + one. In the event of lack of legal quorum it shall meet after seven days at the same time and venue and with any number of members present.
- d. Jurisdictions and functions of the General Assembly:
 - Draw up general policies for the SHRM.
 - Amend and approve the statute.
 - Approve the budget, and
 - Approve session speech, budget and auditing.

Chapter Four Funding

Article (28):

The budget of the HRM shall consist of the annual subscriptions of members and donations accepted by the executive committee without prejudice to the independence of the HRM and its freedom in decision-making if they are given by bodies whose objectives do not conflict with the objectives of the SHRM.
