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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non- governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[30 January 2025]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only.



Monitoring Genocidal Patterns in China, Myanmar, the Sudan, and Nigeria and Urging Prompt Multilateral Action

Introduction

Jubilee Campaign would like to raise attention to the genocidal conduct unfolding against minority faith communities in China, Myanmar, Nigeria, and the Sudan.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (UAR), China

The global focus on the genocide of predominantly Muslim Uyghurs in China has gradually dwindled since 2021 and 2022 when the situation reached its highest caliber of condemnation. However, this does not mean that conditions are improving for the Uyghurs in China or that the threshold for genocide is no longer being observably met. As recently as January 2025, Radio Free Asia reported that Chinese authorities were filling in water wells constructed by Uyghur farmers to counteract the regional water scarcity; police have instructed Uyghur residents to purchase water for drinking and irrigation from the ‘Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps’ (XPCC).(1) The XPCC, sanctioned by the United States of America Department of Treasury in 2020, is a paramilitary organization notorious for its “forcible migration of [Han] people” to occupy Uyghur homeland, resource exploitation, land expropriation, and forced labor of Uyghurs.(2) This year, the XPCC commemorated its 70 years of operation with a celebratory event in which dancers performed among cotton. The XPCC is the world’s largest producer of cotton, owing to well-documented evidence of mass Uyghur forced labor, and famous global brands are tainted by the supply of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (UAR), China cotton harvested among human rights abuses.(3) In January 2025 the United States of America Department of Homeland Security added 37 Chinese companies to the list of import bans, citing continued genocide of Uyghurs and the American commitment to eliminate unethical supply chains.(4)

Myanmar

Since its February 2021 coup of the democratically-elected National Unity Government (NUG), the military junta of Myanmar (“Tatmadaw”) has resumed and even expanded its genocidal activities of seven years earlier against predominantly Muslim Rohingya minorities. In June 2024 the United Nations World Food Programme condemned the Tatmadaw’s widespread looting and destruction of food storage infrastructure in Rakhine State’s coastal town of Maungdaw, where 80% of residents are Rohingya and are in desperate need of nutritional aid. The ‘Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK’ (BROUK) confirmed that the ruin of WFP food warehouses has tremendously imperiled the local communities and accused the Tatmadaw of inflicting a “slow death” of Rohingya via resource deprivation - including water, sanitation, and medical services. Beyond indirect genocidal activities, BROUK reported that the military junta has continued its physical onslaught in the form of “murder, torture, cruel treatment, extrajudicial executions, sexual violence, rape, taking hostages, conscripting and using children, pillaging, and deliberately attacking civilians”.(5) The Tatmadaw has wielded similar tactics against other ethno-religious minority communities, including the predominantly Christian ethnic Chin; amidst the abduction and shooting of pastors, massacres of Christian worshipers during Christmas services, arson of churches, and airstrikes on Christian townships and villages, thousands of Chin have been internally displaced or have fled into neighboring Bangladesh and India where they, along with Rohingya refugees, face threats of repatriation.(6)

Darfur, the Sudan

Since the outbreak of civil war between the military Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in 2023, the latter has been increasingly implicated in atrocities against the civilian population, most frequently gang rapes and ethnic killings.

In Khartoum, RSF troops have abducted women and young girls for the purpose of forced marriages and violent sexual servitude while simultaneously attacking healthcare facilities providing essential psychological and physical treatment to their victims. Survivors have testified to doctors that they were additionally subjected to starvation, physical beatings, and other forms of sexual torture. In the cities of El Fasher and El Geneina, ethnic Massalit and non-Arab communities have been subjected to conduct amounting to ethnic cleansing, such as targeted killings of the unarmed, shelling of Masalit communities, and attacks on healthcare facilities treating injured civilians. Many survivors have reported that their RSF assailants used racial slurs and other dehumanizing language.⁽⁷⁾ Often overlooked is the reality that both the RSF and SAF have both intentionally razed and looted churches, killed pastors and clergy, shelled Christian villages and church compounds, and hurled insults such as ‘infidel’ against the minority faith group.⁽⁸⁾ The SAF, though not culpable for egregious violence against civilians, is reportedly restricting the flow of medical supplies to ravaged communities and has therefore exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.⁽⁹⁾ In January 2025 (former) the United States of America Secretary of State Antony Blinken made a public determination that the RSF was engaging in genocide.⁽¹⁰⁾

Northern Nigeria

Since the turn of the millennium in 2000, no fewer than 62,000 Nigerian Christians have been killed⁽¹¹⁾ by armed militants, with one of the most recent being the slaughter of 25 - including infants and elders - in the week leading up to and on Christmas 2024.⁽¹²⁾ In September 2023 the Observatory of Religious Freedom in Africa (ORFA) reported a two percent decrease in killings of Nigerian Christians since the previous year⁽¹³⁾; such a small decrease in no way negates the fact that the atrocities continue unabated. In February 2024 the International Society for Civil Liberties and Rule of Law (Intersociety) and the International Alliance against Genocide - citing the massacre of more than 8,000 Nigerian Christians from January 2023 to January 2024 - included the crisis in Nigeria in its list of “Fourteen Genocides (Ongoing)”.⁽¹⁴⁾

Meanwhile, Boko Haram and Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) conduct persistent mass-kidnapping operations. In March 2024, militants abducted 287 pupils between 7 and 18 years old - many of whom are under 12 years of age - from LEA Primary and Secondary School in Kaduna State in what was a strikingly similar incident to one which occurred a decade earlier⁽¹⁵⁾; in April 2014, 276 primarily Christian schoolgirls were swept up by Boko Haram, with some victims remaining in captivity ten years on, now as adults, having been forced to convert to Islam, marry their captors, and endure being subjected to domestic and sexual slavery. One horrific development was Reuters’ investigative exposé in 2022 of the Nigerian military’s coercive abortion program targeting women and girls rescued from Islamic militant captivity. Under the guise of combating terrorism, military forces would terminate - often violently, at gunpoint, or with unsanitary and unsafe procedures - the fetuses of women who were impregnated by militants, as the military viewed such unborn children as possible future enemies.⁽¹⁶⁾

Recommendations

Jubilee Campaign urges the United Nations Member States to:

- Invoke the UN's R2P doctrine to justify intervention when a state fails to protect its population;
- Leverage multilateral and coordinated punitive measures (i.e., economic sanctions, assets freezing, visa restrictions, arms embargoes, import bans, etc.) against nations which are directly and indirectly complicit in genocide and crimes against humanity;
- Establish safe zones & humanitarian corridors where civilians can receive lifesaving aid and services;
- Deploy peacekeeping forces with actionable mandates to protect civilians;

- Refer cases to the International Criminal Court and, if/when necessary, establish ad hoc and specialized tribunals

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 - (4) Jack Burnham, “The Cruelty of Forced Labor’: U.S. Bans Imports from 37 Chinese Firms Implicated in Uyghur Genocide”, Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, 16 January 2025.
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 - (14) Intersociety, “Jihadist Genocide of Christians in Nigeria Bloodiest in 2023: 8,222 Hacked to Death from Jan-Jan”, February 2024.