

RESPONDING TO ANY FORM OF HATE



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ABOUT WAGING PEACE:
WAGING PEACE SUPPORTS SUDANESE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS TO BUILD MEANINGFUL LIVES IN THE UK. WE HAVE STOOD ALONGSIDE THE UK-SUDANESE DIASPORA SINCE 2004. FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT WAGINGPEACE.INFO/ABOUT-US/

QUICK REFERENCE GLOSSARY & GUIDE

HATE CRIME

The definition used by the Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution Service:

Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person's disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity.

HATE INCIDENT

Sometimes we may be a witness to or victim of prejudice or hate when no crime has been committed, or when we are not sure if a crime has been committed, for example, racist or homophobic language in the street or online. This is called a hate incident. While hate incidents may not be crimes, they can feel like crimes to those who suffer them.

For details on how to report hate crimes and hate incidents see pages 5 to 12.

TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION

The definition used by the Tackling Transnational Repression in the UK Working Group:

Transnational Repression, or TNR, refers to acts or threats against individuals, groups and communities across territorial borders carried out by governments or their proxies, which violate human rights and/or intimidate, control, coerce, or silence dissent.

For details on how to report transnational repression see pages 13 to 18.

INTRODUCTION

Our world is sadly witness to more crimes, incidents, and events defined by ‘hate’. Hate is often targeted against those whose identity is perceived to be different to the dominant culture. At Waging Peace, we have had it reported to us that the UK-based Sudanese community is facing increasing hate as a group perceived as black or Arab, and moreover one assumed to have a migrant background, particularly as anti-migrant sentiment is stoked by rival UK political parties. As a group, Sudanese people are also predominantly (but not exclusively) Muslim, and in the case of Sudanese women who wear the hijab, their faith has an identifiable marker that can make them the target of Islamophobic abuse.

One gentleman recently told us:



“ I’M HONESTLY GETTING MORE AND MORE WORRIED ABOUT ALL THESE FAR RIGHT AND REFORM SHENANIGANS. I HAVE NEVER IN MY 30+ YEARS IN THE UK FELT AWKWARD AND UNCOMFORTABLE LIKE NOW. SO, I DON’T KNOW WHAT TO SAY OR DO ABOUT THAT. I’M NATURALLY NOT A FEARFUL PERSON AND DON’T NORMALLY PAY TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO MY WHEREABOUTS, BUT NOW I FEEL CONCERNED AND OFTEN SCARED EVEN WHEN I’M IN WHAT USED TO BE COMPLETELY SAFE PLACES FOR ME. ”

But hate is not just directed to the Sudanese community from outside, it is also directed from within. The war in Sudan which began in 2023 has led to devastating humanitarian need, and it has also been defined by identity-based and ethnically driven violence and atrocity crimes which have rightly shocked the world’s conscience. This violence has been driven and accompanied by the fear-inducing sharing of hate speech online and elsewhere, including content designed to incite violence against certain groups.

INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

This hate does not stay contained by Sudan's borders, but spills onto UK streets through the diaspora's links to home, and can manifest as allegations of allegiance to one or the other warring parties. In the era of former dictator Omar Al-Bashir, individuals were presented with the results of surveillance on UK streets on arrival into Sudan, and there was intimidation of activists and journalists for their UK-based activity¹. In the context of Sudan's current war, women have been sexually assaulted simply for attending events, and for their presumed political beliefs. Some have received phone calls threatening family members, often with sexual violence or abduction, or else videos of them have circulated online as part of targeted smear campaigns. Prominent activists have been physically attacked and hospitalised for speaking up at rallies². And awareness-raising events on Sudan have been derailed by implicit or direct violence, resulting in police intervention. These threats and attacks — which we label in this document as 'transnational repression' — have the effect of chilling debate, promoting a culture of fear and distrust, and silencing activist and human rights defender voices.

More broadly, all forms of hate have intense emotional, psychological, re-traumatising, and social consequences on victims. And they can diminish trust and respect within communities, contributing to the breakdown of social fabric.

This document is intended to share information and knowledge, as well as provide routes for reporting and signposting for support, to victims, so that we can all make informed decisions when we are faced with hate. Expanding the toolbox of options when you are faced with hate restores your individual power. And at a community level we can all play our part in increasing tolerance across differences of identity, and promoting greater cooperation across political divides to restore norms of mutual respect and dignity, norms which should apply to everyone regardless of their identity or background.

We will first consider what a hate crime and a hate incident is (as these have narrow legal definitions), and how to report these. We will also look at the issue of 'transnational repression', and the regularly updated guidance on how to report incidents. We will then consider broader 'holistic security' measures on how to keep ourselves and others safe, and in particular how to promote online and digital safety. Guidance and resources are provided throughout.

¹ For Waging Peace's multi-decade reporting on this issue see our research and reports <https://wagingpeace.info/our-work/research-reports/>

² CSW, 'CSW's Sudan Specialist physically assaulted at anti-RSF demonstration in Newcastle', 2 December 2025 <https://www.csw.org.uk/2025/12/02/press/6689/article.htm>

HATE CRIME/INCIDENTS & REPORTING

The Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) have agreed the following definition for hate crime»

ANY CRIMINAL OFFENCE WHICH IS PERCEIVED BY THE VICTIM OR ANY OTHER PERSON, TO BE MOTIVATED BY HOSTILITY OR PREJUDICE, BASED ON A PERSON'S DISABILITY OR PERCEIVED DISABILITY; RACE OR PERCEIVED RACE; OR RELIGION OR PERCEIVED RELIGION; OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR PERCEIVED SEXUAL ORIENTATION; OR TRANSGENDER IDENTITY OR PERCEIVED TRANSGENDER IDENTITY.

A hate crime is any crime that the victim or anyone else thinks was motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim's or victims':

- **RACE** — a person's skin colour, ethnicity, the country that they come from, and nationality including their immigration status and visa status.
- **RELIGION** — the religion or philosophical belief of a person, this includes all religions as well as those without any religion such as atheists.
- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION** — who a person loves — lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual, and asexual people.
- **DISABILITY** — a long-term physical, cognitive, sensory or mental health condition that substantially affects one or more areas of a person's daily life.
- **TRANSGENDER IDENTITY** — someone who doesn't identify as the gender they were assigned at birth, it does not matter if they have decided to begin any gender confirmation processes or not.

A crime is something that breaks the law of the land such as a physical assault, criminal damage, vandalism, inciting hatred, or theft.

IN OTHER WORDS, CRIME + HOSTILITY/PREJUDICE = HATE CRIME



HATE CRIME/INCIDENTS & REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Sometimes we may be a witness to or victim of prejudice or hate when no crime has been committed, or when we are not sure if a crime has been committed, for example, racist or homophobic language in the street or online. This is called a hate incident. While hate incidents may not be crimes, they can feel like crimes to those who suffer them. Just like when you have encountered a hate crime, it can be reported to the police.

Anyone can be a victim of a hate crime or a hate incident. For example, you could be targeted because someone thinks you are from a particular religion, even though you're not, or because you have a disabled child, even if you do not. The person who commits the crime or incident could be someone you know, or a stranger.

You will notice forms of identity that are not captured in the definition of 'hate crime', for instance sex and age are missing (though they are included in Scotland!), and political beliefs are not captured here. It is important to note there are other protections offered by different legislation such as the 2010 Equality Act, or even under employment law for those facing workplace bullying and discrimination. Legislation is always under development. You can still report behaviour you have found hateful even if this is not captured in the definition of a hate crime or incident, but these cases will perhaps not ultimately be prosecuted specifically as hate crimes by the police and the CPS.



DECIDING TO REPORT A HATE CRIME OR HATE INCIDENT

Many hate crimes or hate incidents are not reported. Below are some reasons why some victims or witnesses decide not to report to the police, with additional information. This aims to help you to make an informed decision if you are a victim or witness.

“THERE IS NO POINT. THE POLICE WON'T DO ANYTHING OR TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.”

The police see hate crime as an important priority, however often there is not enough evidence for the police to investigate or to find a perpetrator. Reporting helps police understand the extent of hate crime in your local area so they can better respond to it, and prevent it happening to other people.



“I DON'T WANT TO SPEAK TO THE POLICE. I DON'T TRUST THE POLICE.”

The police want you to tell them if you are a victim or witness of hate crime, and most police officers will treat you kindly, and with respect. If for any reason you don't want to engage with police, you can report hate crime anonymously online via **True Vision** (see page 12). Alternatively, you can report to a third-party reporting service such as **Tell Mama** (Muslim Communities), the **Monitoring Network** (for victims of racial hatred and discrimination), **CATCH**, or **Stop Hate UK**. They can assist in reporting it to the police with your consent. Some relevant organisations are listed on page 12.

DECIDING TO REPORT A HATE CRIME OR HATE INCIDENT (CONTINUED)

“REPORTING WILL TAKE A LONG TIME.”

Most online hate crime forms can be completed in just a few minutes — if you have given your details, the police will follow up with a phone call or visit; if you have reported anonymously the police will not contact you.

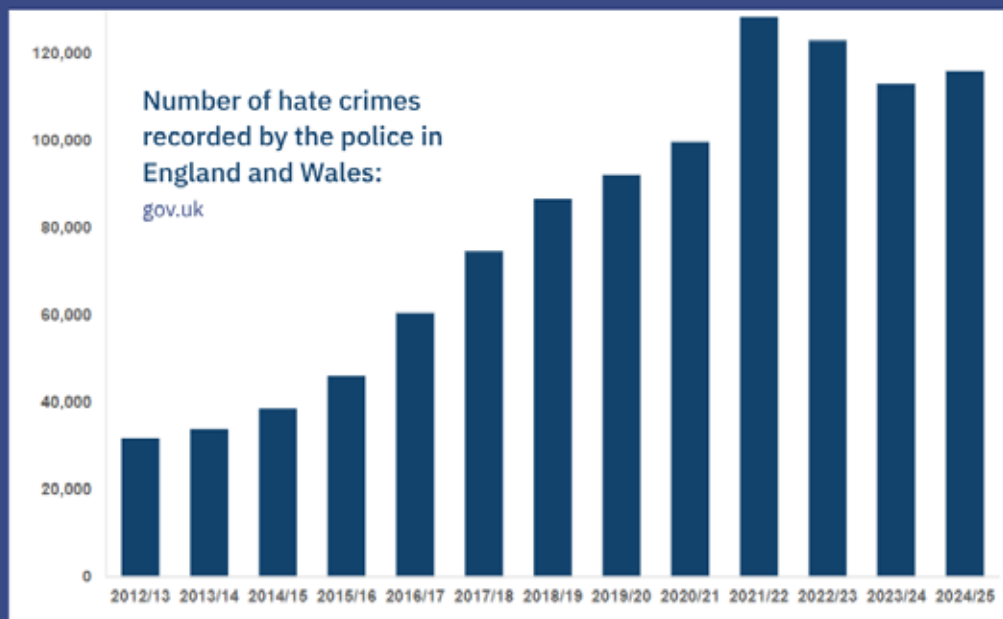
It can be useful to report to us at Waging Peace, or third-party services, because even though there are systems in place for going to the police or reporting to Meta (more on this below), they are often not very responsive and need a lot of extra work to ensure they are taking the case seriously.

If you have decided to report an incident targeting communities to police, or are considering whether to report the incident to police, community caseworkers from third-party services can provide you with the emotional support, help you to understand your rights, and guide you through the reporting and legal procedures, such as writing a Victim Impact Statement, communicating with the police, and reviewing documents.

“HATE CRIME IS NORMAL. IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY AND IT’S BETTER TO NOT SAY ANYTHING.”

**Hate crime is not normal. It is not acceptable at all.
Reporting can help to stop it.**



WHY IS HATE CRIME DIFFERENT TO OTHER CRIMES? FROM [PROTECTIONAPPROACHES.ORG](https://protectionapproaches.org)

Hate crimes are different to other forms of crime because perpetrators purposefully target victims based on prejudice or hostility towards a group of people (not just individuals). Perpetrators are likely to re-victimise that group by committing further hate crimes.

What is the impact of hate crime on at-risk individuals and communities?

Research shows that the psychological distress experienced by victims of hate crime is higher than victims of crimes not motivated by prejudice (American Psychological Association)

- Hate crimes can cause fear, anxiety, anger, and humiliation
- To victims, hate crimes feels very personal because they are targeted because of who they are or who they are assumed to be
- Victims feel especially vulnerable as they feel that they cannot change the reason why they were targeted e.g. race, sexuality, religion etc.
- Repeat victimisation can worsen the emotional toll of hate crime
- In addition to the psychological and emotional consequences, hate crime can cause people to change their behaviour to avoid hate crimes and incidents, such as not going out as much or avoiding certain areas
- Witnessing or hearing about hate crime also impacts wider communities' feelings of safety and security.

REPORT AND SUPPORT FROM PROTECTIONAPPROACHES.ORG

Anyone - a victim or witness - can report a hate crime or hate incident.

Victims or witnesses can report a hate crime directly to the police, either in person at a police station, online, or over the phone. However, not all victims/witnesses feel confident reporting directly to the police and may choose an alternative method to report. Some methods such as reporting online to the True Vision website will allow victims or witnesses to report anonymously to police which may be preferred by some community members and others are more focussed on supporting victims such as some of the national third-party options e.g. CATCH.

Some ways to report or to get support include:

**In person**

- At a police station (this is not likely to be the most convenient)
- At a third-party reporting site - these are community-based centres where members of staff are trained and available to support victims/witnesses to make a hate crime report and may offer ongoing support
- Community groups – many local community based organisations may not be reporting centres, but do offer counselling or wellbeing support for community members

**Over the phone**

- Report to the police on 999 in an emergency or if somebody is in danger
- Report to the police on 101 if it is not an emergency and there is no immediate danger
- Report to a third-party service such as CATCH or Stop Hate UK - these services may also offer support options for victims

**Online**

- Report to the police online via the True Vision website: www.report-it.org.uk - this method allows a victim or witness to report to police anonymously
- Report online to a third-party service such as CATCH, Stop Hate UK, Victim Support—there may also be support options available.

MORE SUPPORT FROM PROTECTIONAPPROACHES.ORG

Victim support: provides specialist practical and emotional support to victims and witnesses

- Phone: 08 08 16 89 111
- Online: www.victimsupport.org.uk

Citizen advice: give free, confidential information and advice

- Adviceline: 03444 111 444
- Chat with adviser online: www.citizensadvice.org.uk

True Vision: online hate crime reporting directly to police including anonymous option

- Online: www.report-it.org.uk

Stop Hate UK: provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and support

- Phone: 0800 138 1625
- Online: www.stophateuk.org

Tell MAMA: Reporting and support for victims of anti-Muslim hate-incidents

- Online: www.tellmamauk.org

Disability Rights UK: has information on disability hate crime

- Online: www.disabilityrightsuk.org

Galop: reporting and support for victims of anti-LGBTQI+ hate-incidents

- Phone: 0207 704 2040
- Online: www.galop.org.uk

Mermaids: support for transgender people up to the age of 20

- Online: www.mermaidsuk.org.uk
- Phone 0808 801 0400

Support Line: confidential emotional support for children by telephone, email and post

- Online: www.supportline.org.uk
- Helpline: 01708 765200

Crimestoppers: provides reporting services and advice

- Phone: 0800 555 111
- Online: www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Equality Advisory & Support (EASS): assists individuals on equality and human rights

- Advice line: 0808 800 0082
- Online: www.equalityadvisoryservice.com

Community Security Trust (CST): reporting and support for victims of antisemitic hate incidents

- National emergency number: 0800 032 3263
- Online: www.cst.org.uk

DECIDING TO REPORT A HATE CRIME OR HATE INCIDENT (CONTINUED)

Some additional key relevant links:

- **CATCH partnership**
- **Religious and racially-motivated hate crime: where to report it and find victim support — GOV.UK**
- **Hate crime | The Crown Prosecution Service**
- **Hate crime — Migrants' Rights Network**
- **Report Islamophobia — The Islamophobia Response Unit**
- **British Muslim Trust | Empowering Communities Across the UK (now the government's preferred provider of victim support on Islamophobic hate).**
- **Internet Hate Crime — True Vision**
- **Our representation and advocacy work — The Monitoring Group**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE AN UP TO 90-MINUTE DEDICATED TRAINING ON THE TOPIC OF '*UNDERSTANDING HATE CRIME AND HOW TO SUPPORT VICTIMS*' OR ON '*ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP*' (WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU WITNESS SOMEONE ELSE BEING VICTIMISED BY HATE), PLEASE COMPLETE **THIS WEBFORM**.



TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION

القمع العابر OR القمع العابر للحدود



Understanding of, and responses to, transnational repression are constantly evolving. There is no official or universally accepted definition of the term, but the definition of transnational repression which UK civil society (namely the Tackling Transnational Repression in the UK Working Group) uses is »»

TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION, OR TNR, REFERS TO ACTS OR THREATS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES ACROSS TERRITORIAL BORDERS CARRIED OUT BY GOVERNMENTS OR THEIR PROXIES, WHICH VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND/OR INTIMIDATE, CONTROL, COERCE, OR SILENCE DISSENT.³

We have tried to produce a clear Arabic definition of transnational repression as القمع العابر or القمع العابر للحدود. There are significant limitations to most working definitions used by the UK police and other official bodies which emphasise the state-directed nature of transnational repression, and emphasise criminal activity. In the Sudanese context, acts or threats can be perpetrated by warring parties and their proxies rather than a 'state' as such. Working definitions can also fail to capture a gendered lens in the Sudanese context: often women bear the brunt of transnational repression as any public participation in Sudan-related discourse is more readily viewed as activist.

³ 'Unseen Threats, Unheard Voices — Towards Stronger UK Protections against TNR', Tackling Transnational Repression in the UK Working Group, April 2026
<https://tackling-tnr.uk/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Tackling-TNR-in-the-UK-WG-Booklet-2026.pdf>

TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION (CONTINUED)

القمع العابر OR القمع العابر للحدود

To help you identify situations which might comprise transnational repression, below is a list of examples of notable tactics, though such tactics evolve rapidly, and this list is not exhaustive.⁴

- **Physical surveillance and stalking;**
- **Overt harassment, intimidation, and violence even up to murder;**
- **Digital surveillance, online harassment, coordinated online attacks, and remote coercion;**
- **Threats to loved ones such as family members — including those overseas — which can be termed ‘coercion by proxy’, for instance threats or use of arrest, detention, travel bans, economic coercion, and legal intimidation;**
- **Use of third-party proxies such as gang members or even intermediaries like law firms, interpreters, or public relations consultancies to conduct transnational repression without being easily linked to those directing the violence — for instance the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs);**
- **Gendered attacks, for instance those attacking the reputations of women; and**
- **Infiltration of professions or professional bodies and other groups to derail and intimidate these communities.**

In addition to transnational repression lacking a universally accepted definition, it also lacks a dedicated mechanism for reporting. We will outline some steps you can take if you think you have been subject to transnational repression.

The government has produced guidance on what to do if you think you are the victim of transnational repression here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transnational-repression/what-to-do-if-you-think-you-are-the-victim-of-transnational-repression>

⁴ This list draws on a similar list within ‘Unseen Threats, Unheard Voices – Towards Stronger UK Protections against TNR’, Tackling Transnational Repression in the UK Working Group, April 2026 <https://tackling-tnr.uk/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Tackling-TNR-in-the-UK-WG-Booklet-2026.pdf>

HOW TO REPORT TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION

If you are in immediate danger or the crime is ongoing, please call the police directly on 999.

You can reach the police on 101 for non urgent matters. If you have a hearing or speech impairment, you can use the police non-emergency textphone service on 18001 101. If you wish to report anonymously you can do so through Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111 or <https://crimestoppers-uk.org/give-information/forms/pre-form>

If you suspect transnational repression, you can also report this to the UK Anti-Terrorism Hotline at 0800 789 321 or via <https://act.campaign.gov.uk/>. This confidential, 24/7 service is for non-emergency reporting of suspicious activity.

TO THE POLICE

- Ideally each separate incident (including separate digital communications i.e. from different users, or from the same user at different times) should be reported by you as the victim to your local police. If you have reported an incident before, you can speak of yourself as a ‘repeat victim’.
- What to mention in your report?
 - (Where relevant) the name of the state the suspect is acting on behalf of;
 - Details of the suspect and any affiliations;
 - Evidence — pictures, screenshots of social media, and social media handles are crucial (it is a good idea to screenshot such data and take notes on your experience i.e. the time you first encountered such contact, any details of interactions, particularly as perpetrators quickly remove such content once they realise it could be used against them);
 - It is suitable to mention even suspected elements of transnational repression i.e. *‘I suspect this person targeted me because they were instructed to by a well-funded campaign because of my profile as an activist working on the causes of freedom, peace, and justice for Sudan. I believe this is an act of transnational repression.’*
- It may also help to speak about such incidents as a hate crime or hate incident, as such terms flag reports to police for more urgent and sustained action.

HOW TO REPORT TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION (CONTINUED)

- You can also ask for your report to be flagged to 'counter-terrorism'. The local officer investigating the case will remain your primary point of contact, but the matter will be assessed by counter-terrorism policing, and dealt with accordingly.
- Once you report a crime you will be given a <crime reference number> **(IMPORTANT: this is different to a CAD [Computer Aided Despatch] number)**. It is important you log this number as you will need to use it to receive updates on your case.
- **Know your rights:** Victims should by rights receive a call updating them on the case every 7 days. (We note that in practice victims are not always receiving regular updates on the progress of cases). If in doubt, follow up.



GOOD PRACTICE WHEN ENGAGING WITH POLICE

- It can be helpful to proactively build relationships with Safer Neighbourhood Teams, which exist nationwide, and can be found by searching online using the search terms 'Safer Neighbourhood Team' and your postcode/borough/council. Safer Neighbourhood Teams can help monitor ongoing threats and be a sustained point of contact to ensure your safety.
- The Strategic Engagement team within Counter-Terrorism Policing monitor and report ongoing threats and risks of violence. They also produce a weekly 'community impact assessment' to which communities are encouraged to feed in. If you are planning upcoming events or gatherings about which you have concerns, it can be helpful to make this team aware. Waging Peace can facilitate introductions if needed.

HOW TO REPORT TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION (CONTINUED)

TO SOCIAL MEDIA COMPANIES

- You can report any hateful activity (hate crime, hate incidents, or transnational repression) to social media sites directly, for instance Meta covers content seen on Facebook, Instagram, or WhatsApp.
- Report on Facebook <https://www.meta.com/en-gb/safety/topics/bullying-harassment/?>
- Report on Instagram <https://help.instagram.com/2922067214679225/>
- Report on WhatsApp https://faq.whatsapp.com/414631957536067/?cms_platform=web

TO YOUR MP

- Several Members of Parliament (MPs) have taken a keen interest in the topic of transnational repression, culminating in the release of a report on the issue by the Joint Committee on Human Rights.⁵ In addition to any formal reporting of your incident(s), you may want to make your local MP aware. Waging Peace has produced guidance on contacting your MP in **English** and **Arabic**.



⁵ You can see their report here:
<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/49059/documents/257980/default/>

HOW TO REPORT TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION (CONTINUED)

TO WAGING PEACE

- We welcome outreach about known or suspected cases of transnational repression, and can help guide you through your options, and provide support. Contact us at info@wagingpeace.info.
- It is also possible that Waging Peace could help capture details and collate them alongside others to help communicate the scale of the problem of transnational repression, and also the risks attendant to 'sur place' activity relied on by the Home Office, but only ever with your explicit consent.
- If you do intend to report this to the police though, please do so first, as this takes priority.

IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE PERPETRATED ACTS OF TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION OR A HATE CRIME/INCIDENT:

- We have seen it reported that some people who may perpetrate acts of hate believe they are protected because they hold British citizenship, or because they may be minors (under 18) when they commit such acts. Both arguments are false, and all individuals and groups in the UK are always subject to UK law on this issue.



KEEPING YOURSELF AND OTHERS SAFE

We draw on a model of ‘holistic security’ for individuals and organisations. This was developed by the organisation ‘Tactical Tech’ to respond to the fact that ‘security’ is deeply personal, subjective, and gendered.⁶ It views ‘security’ as having four interlocking and interconnected spheres: physical, digital, psychosocial, and organisational.

The ‘psychosocial’ sphere in particular reflects that being the recipient of, or countering, any form of hate can impact your mental health and feelings of psychological safety. Sometimes the most supportive thing you can do for yourself, or anyone else, is prioritise your and your community’s emotional wellbeing.

Much of what we know about ‘holistic security’ has its roots in the adaptations human rights defenders have needed to make, including in contexts like Sudan. The Sudanese human rights and mutual aid sectors have much to teach us all about keeping ourselves and others safe.

Personal safety and protective measures could include:

- **Staying alert to unusual behaviour or repeated suspicious contact;**
- **Varying daily routines and planning safe travel routes;**
- **Using strong passwords and enabled two-factor authentication on devices and accounts (more on this below);**
- **Limiting public sharing of your location and personal data; and**
- **Home safety measures like knowing your emergency contacts, and sharing safety plans with those you trust.**

In addition, guidance from the National Protective Security Authority for high-risk individuals can be found here <https://www.npsa.gov.uk/specialised-guidance/personal-safety-security-high-risk-individuals>

⁶ Find out more at <https://holistic-security.tacticaltech.org/>

KEEPING YOURSELF AND OTHERS SAFE (CONTINUED)

In this document we offer specific guidance on digital security, as this is an area we are frequently contacted about, but all areas of ‘holistic security’ are relevant. For instance, if you yourself are considering hosting a Sudan-related event, you will want to consider how to keep your staff, volunteers, and guests safe from harm.



If hosting an online event, you could ensure this is ticketed/RSVP-only so that attendees can be lightly vetted, requesting that everyone present name themselves in a virtual call or briefly put their camera on if able; and to have a plan in place if proceedings get disrupted, for instance a volunteer monitoring the space who can quickly remove troublemakers according to shared and understood community guidelines.

If hosting an in-person event, a necessary step is to have a plan in place for what happens when this safety is threatened: such as knowing who among the organisers will immediately step in to de-escalate the situation, who can safely handle any aggressors even if this is an outside body like the police, who will spend time supporting the victim and helping them understand their next steps, and who will inform other guests about steps taken, as well as a plan for follow-up communications with attendees and volunteers given the likely psychosocial impact of any threats.

Please contact us on info@wagingpeace.info if you want to discuss what this might look like for an event you are planning.

KEEPING YOURSELF AND OTHERS SAFE (CONTINUED)

What to do when you see activity online that might be motivated by hate but are not yourself the intended victim:

- **Pause before sharing any online content further**, even if it is to express support for the victim, or to condemn the alleged perpetrator. Engagement with online content amplifies this further, and may (even if unintentionally) promote content to new audiences who lack nuance or contextual understanding, and increase the sense of attack for the intended victim. This is especially needed on, for instance, WhatsApp, where messages labelled ‘forwarded many times’ should be viewed as circumspect.
- **Be aware that there are deliberate campaigns of misinformation** and disinformation, and even the sharing of manipulated or AI-generated/deepfake content, especially in the Sudanese wartime context.
- **Be alive to the ways that such campaigns may target Sudanese women** in particular, who report to us that they routinely face online harassment, defamation, threats of sexual violence and blackmail attempts.
- **Be especially conscious of inflammatory language** used in the Sudanese context which has proliferated since the war in Sudan beginning 15 April 2023, and refrain from using such language yourself. The organisation Darfur Bridges outlined a few key terms for us as below:
 - ‘al-Falangai’: a person who lacks a mind of their own, a slave to another person.
 - ‘Jagum bas’/’bal bas’: ‘just death’, it also carries sexual connotations.



ONLINE/DIGITAL SAFETY QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE:

*Note: this is a quick guide produced for us by ClearCommunityWeb.
A longer toolkit is available at
<https://clearcommunityweb.co.uk/asylum-seekers-refugee-toolkit/>*

Keeping your passwords safe

Your password is like a key to your home. If someone has it, they can get into your accounts — including your email, bank, and government services. It is important your password is long (at least 12 characters) and has a variety of words, numbers, and symbols (like !, # or @). It is also important that you do not repeat passwords between different accounts.

IMPORTANT: WRITE DOWN A RECOVERY EMAIL AND PHONE NUMBER FOR EACH ACCOUNT AND STORE THEM SOMEWHERE SAFE OFFLINE. IF YOU LOSE ACCESS TO YOUR EMAIL, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RECEIVE LETTERS FROM THE HOME OFFICE, COURTS, YOUR CHILD'S SCHOOL, OR OTHER SERVICES. **ALWAYS KEEP YOUR RECOVERY DETAILS UP-TO-DATE.**

Have your own personal email account

It is important to have an email address that only you use. Do not share an email account with family members, friends, or anyone else.

Free **Gmail** or **Microsoft Outlook** accounts are the most common to set up, but **ProtonMail** is also popular and is more secure.

If you want help setting up a free email address, contact us via phone on 020 8191 9235.

WATCH OUT: IF YOU SHARE AN EMAIL ADDRESS, ANOTHER PERSON COULD CHANGE YOUR PASSWORDS, READ YOUR DOCUMENTS, OR SPEAK ON YOUR BEHALF WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE.

ONLINE/DIGITAL SAFETY QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE (CONTINUED)

Two-factor authentication (2FA)

Two-factor authentication adds an extra step when you log in. Even if someone knows your password, they cannot get into your account without a second check. Think of it like a door with two locks. Even if someone has one key, they still cannot get in without the second.

TIP: TURN ON TWO-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION IN THE SETTINGS OF YOUR EMAIL AND ALL IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS. SAVE YOUR BACKUP CODES SOMEWHERE SAFE (PRINTED OR WRITTEN DOWN) IN CASE YOU LOSE YOUR PHONE.

WhatsApp

WhatsApp uses end-to-end encryption for all messages. This means only you and the person you message can read them — not WhatsApp, not governments. But you still need to check your privacy settings.

Important about groups: If you are added to a group by someone you do not know, be aware that some groups are used to spread false information, or may have other negative aims. There is the option to only be added to groups by your contacts, alongside other 'privacy checkup' options, in your WhatsApp settings. Contact us if you need support.

TIP: USE THE 'VIEW ONCE' FEATURE WHEN YOU MUST SEND A SENSITIVE PHOTO — THE IMAGE DISAPPEARS AFTER THE PERSON VIEWS IT ONCE.



ONLINE/DIGITAL SAFETY QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE (CONTINUED)

Being safe on social media

Social media can connect you with family and community — but it can also be used against you. Be careful about what you post, and who can see it.

REMEMBER: IT IS NOT ALWAYS FRIENDS ACCESSING YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA, SO THINK CAREFULLY ABOUT YOUR PRIVACY SETTINGS, AND BEFORE YOU POST ANYTHING ABOUT YOUR LOCATION, PLANS, OR OPINIONS.

Do not share personal information online

Personal information (also called 'personally identifiable information') is any information that can identify who you are, such as your full name and date of birth, passport/national ID or official document numbers, home address, your fingerprint, or a photo of your face used for ID.

SCAM WARNING: IF SOMEONE ONLINE OFFERS TO HELP WITH YOUR VISA, HOUSING, OR BENEFITS, AND ASKS FOR YOUR PERSONAL DETAILS — THIS MAY BE A SCAM. ONLY SHARE PERSONAL INFORMATION WITH TRUSTED INDIVIDUALS AND/OR OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS YOU CAN VERIFY.

Online harm can reach you across borders

The internet has no borders. Online harm does not stop when you move to a different country.

- People or governments in your home country may try to monitor your accounts or contact your family to find out where you are.
- Stalkerware is hidden software that someone may have put on your phone to track you. If you think this may have happened, contact a support organisation.
- Be careful of online groups that seem friendly but may be gathering information to use against you.
- If you are being harassed or threatened online, take screenshots, report it to the platform (as outlined above), and tell a support organisation (as below).

Protect yourself: You can use a VPN (Virtual Private Network) to make it harder for others to track your internet activity. A free option is [ProtonVPN](#).

IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG — WHO TO CALL

WHO	HOW TO REACH THEM
Emergency (police, fire, ambulance)	999
Non-emergency police If you have a hearing or speech impairment, you can use the police non-emergency textphone service on 18001 101	101
Migrant Help — free 24/7 helpline	0808 8010 503
ClearCommunityWeb	www.clearcommunityweb.co.uk
Screen Share UK	www.screen-share.co.uk
The Cyber Helpline	www.thecyberhelpline.com
Victim Support	www.victimsupport.org.uk
Report Fraud	www.reportfraud.police.uk



OTHER FORMS OF HATE & CORRESPONDING REPORTING MECHANISMS

Hate and its impacts are not limited to the UK, as our introduction makes clear. We are aware many of you are additionally working to build bodies of evidence about crimes committed in Sudan. For instance, some of you may already be in contact with the International Criminal Court to help them build **their cases**.

There is a category of crimes which can be prosecuted under what is called 'Universal Jurisdiction' even from the UK. Your contact on such issues would be the police's War Crimes team. If you would like to know more about the work of the Metropolitan Police's War Crimes team, visit: <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/what-we-do/war-crimes/> For details in Arabic, click on Accessibility and Language Tools in the top-right of the webpage, and one of the tabs on the tool bar says TRANSLATION and you can select Arabic (and from among 134 languages of your choice). To learn more broadly about the Metropolitan Police's Counter Terrorism Policing visit: <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/what-we-do/>

SUMMARY

HATE CRIMES, HATE INCIDENTS, AND 'TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION' ARE NOT NORMAL NOR ACCEPTABLE. ALL FORMS OF HATE HAVE INTENSE EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, RE-TRAUMATISING, AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES ON VICTIMS. AND THEY CAN DIMINISH TRUST AND RESPECT WITHIN COMMUNITIES, CONTRIBUTING TO THE BREAKDOWN OF SOCIAL FABRIC.

This document is intended to share information and knowledge, as well as provide routes for reporting and signposting for support, to victims, so that we can all make informed decisions when we are faced with hate. Expanding the toolbox of options when you are faced with hate restores your individual power. And at a community level we can all play our part in increasing tolerance across differences of identity, and promoting greater cooperation across political divides to restore norms of mutual respect and dignity, norms which should apply to everyone regardless of their identity or background.

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