

منظمة حقوق الانسان والتنمية

Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO)



Talodi (1)

Talodi town falls about 81 kilometers south east Kadugli the capital city of South Kordofan State. For its historical values Talodi is considered as one of the important towns in the region (it was the capital city of the Nuba Mountains Region. During the slavery time it was the refuge for the freedom seekers (known as Freedom Hill). It has also got a geographical value due to its location 30 kilometers away from the border with South Sudan; it has got an overlapping, intermixture and intermarriage relations with South Sudan's tribes (Dinka, Shiluk and Nuer) as well as with the other groups in the region (Nuba, Arab etc.) Besides its commercial and agricultural values Talodi's citizens are highly oriented about its intermixture, history and geography.

For all the above factors Khartoum government and the SPLA-N have been disputing to control the area however, the SPLA- N had attacked it six times as follows:

1. On the 5th of June 2011 beginning of the conflict which was amongst the Joint Integrated Units components resulted on the withdrawal of the SPLA component.
2. On 31st of October 2011.
3. On 9th of November 2011.
4. On 10th of December 2011 (limited strike on the western side –Jebel area).
5. On 29th of March 2012 it was the Major Offense where the SPLA had captured the town completely then pulled- out.
6. On 22nd of April 2012 (same time with the strike on Higlieig)

Civilians especially SPLM affiliates have been suffering the consequences of the conflict, by being detained, killed, and displaced or being forced to hide, this situation worsens whenever SPLA-N attacks the town. Khartoum Government tends to target the Nuba ethnicity even those among the Arab ethnicities (none loyal to NCP).

The Beginning:

At the beginning of the dispute over the town on the 5th of June 2011, the Authorities detained all SPLM affiliates in the area starting from the 8th of June 2011. Some of them are:

No	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Omer Elbushra Adam*	42	Nurse
2	Siid-Ahammed A.Rahman	44	Formal Teacher
3	Gouja Sharafeldin Gouja	48	Teacher
4	Idris Jarad	40	Conductor
5	Hamdan Kaffi Karaka	30	Laborer
6	Abass M. Salim	37	Administrator officer
7	Hamad teeya Jarab	40	Butcher
8	A.Alla Kabashi Hano	56	Formal Soldier
9	Teeya Kafi Mahmoud	45	Farmer
10	Tutu	37	Farmer
11	Mahgoub Kafi Kafein	33	Laborer
12	Eltahir Mustafa Abouna	31	Electric Engineer
13	Mohammed Albab	41	Mechanic
14	Omer Mohammed Omer	26	SPLA Soldier
15	Jebrail Abdalla Abakar	26	Newly Graduate
16	Khames Ahmd. Mahmoud	55	Laborer
17	Mamoun Ahammed Elmamoun	32	Laborer
18	Mohammed Salim	42	Laborer
19	Dafalla Mohammed Nasir	33	Builder
20	Yassin Adam Bakheit	65	Trader
21	Banat Hamid Banat	70	Clerk
22	Elamein Banat Hamid	38	Farmer
23	Ibrahim Adam Amouri	80	Farmer
24	Mohammed A. Elsheikh	46	Teacher
25	Elsheikh Abdu-Alrahman Rabeh	49	Teacher

Those detainees were released on the 9th of June 2011 after forcibly being obligated by an Oath not to be involved in any activity as well as suspend their membership as SPLM, this was applied on all of them only Mohammed Albab who was released later on the 18th of June 2011.

Situations in Talodi Detention:

- Two (4x4) rooms to fit for any number of detainees.
- Detainees are denied food only half a litter of water daily (they survived on food left overs and more water, thanks to night guards who tend to violate their orders)
- They urinate and defecate inside the rooms in buckets and bags and some of them carry the waste out once every one or two weeks under a tight guarding.
- They are not allowed to take shower (Lice are all over the place).

- Visits are denied, only brave relative soldiers who dared to take them food and other stuff.
- The number of detainees in a room is not constant; it increases by new arrivals and decreases by assassination, deportation to Abu Jibaiha or rarely release.
- The detainees are used to bury their dead fellows as well as SPLA soldiers who died during the attacks.

Mechanisms of physical torture in Talodi:

- Wiping by hose pipes and hitting by the edge of rifles while tied.
- Tying for a long time known locally as Tayara Gammatt (Taking off plane- which is, cuffing hands and legs to the back while hanging facing down).
- Fitting a tin on the head upside down with fire on top.
- Melting plastic and dripping it on the body especially on the head.
- Most of the above mentioned detainees were re-detained with others on the 17th of June 2011 and deported to Abu Jibaiha (110 Kilometers north- east Talodi) which was the only way out of town.

Note:

After South Kordofan incidences all organized forces (security, army, police and popular defense force) become under the command of the security committee chaired the governor (walie) and his deputy, supervised by Talodi commissioner with the dominant security personnel coordinating among the forces.

The First Dispatch:

Was on 23rd of June 2011 and composed of nine detainees among them were:

1. Abass Mohammed Salem
2. Mohammed Aldief
3. Fadul Mohammed Alahmer
4. Omer Kodi
5. Jibriel Abdallah Abaker
6. Jamal (battalion sergeant major in the SPLA from Al liri – detain two months before the incidents)
7. Omer Mohammed Omer

The Second Dispatch:

Was on the 5th of July 2011 and contains ten detainees:

- 1) Omer Elbushra Adam
- 2) Idris Jarad
- 3) Abdurrahman Abu Geja
- 4) Hamad Tia Jarab (the richest Nuba in Talodi market- butcher and caws trader)
- 5) Tia Kafi Mahmoud

- 6) Tutu
- 7) Mahjoub Kafi Kuffien
- 8) Nour Aldeen (Salva Kiir)
- 9) Abdallah Kabashi Hanno
- 10) Mamon Ahmed Almamon

Both dispatches arrived to Abu Jibaiha with one detainee missing (Jamal the SPLA soldier who was among the first dispatch), this involves two possibilities; first, perhaps he was assassinated on the way and secondly, perhaps he was released upon an agreement with his relatives, because his companions said he was dropped at Al Iri. Those detainees remained in the detention at the military intelligence's cells in Abu Jibaiha undergoing torture and interrogation by the national security. The interrogations were based on their relation with the SPLA/M.

One week after the arrival of the first dispatch, the detainees were relocated to an ice factory in Abu Jibaiha due to congestion in the cells of the military barracks and they were given two meals a day mainly Assida (Porridge) and lentils.

On the 5th of July 2011 three detainees from the first dispatch were released:

- i. Mohammed Aldief
- ii. Fadul Mohammed Alahmer
- iii. Jibriel Abdallah Abaker

On the 11th of July 2011 the remaining detainees from Talodi with some from Abu Jibaiha in total 26, were deported to Kadugli:

1. Omer Mohammed Omer Mohammed
2. Hassan Ali (arrested in Kalogi)
3. Idris Jarad
4. Abass Mohammed Salem
5. Omer Elbushra Adam
6. Hamad Adam Shagoura (arrested in Abu Jibaiha)
7. Abaker Adam Jumaa (arrested in Abu Jibaiha)
8. Taha Natto (relative of Mousa Kajo- SLPM leader who was Abu Jibaiha commissioner)
9. Suleiman Baggadi (arrested in Abu Jibaiha)
10. Tia Kafi Mahmoud
11. Tutu
12. Mahjoub Kafi Kuffien
13. Nour Aldeen (Hajar Bakou)- Soldier in the JIU Kalogi
14. Alamin Soldier in the JIU Kalogi
15. Abdallah Kabashi Hanno
16. Al sadig (Wadfur)
17. Bushra (Educational Supervisor from Rashad)

18. Ahmed Subahi

Abu Jibaiha to Kadugli:

On 11th of July 2011 midday, two Land Cruisers mounted with machine guns accompanying a heavily guarded military truck carrying 26 detainees, with their hands and legs cuffed, at around 5:00 pm the convoy arrived at Om Rowaba where the detainees hands were un- cuffed to have a meal which was a sandwich and little water, then they were hand cuffed again to continue the journey, by around 9:00 pm they reached Al Obyied where they spent the night cuffed on the truck. Next morning at around 8:00 am the convoy moved heading to Kadugli where they arrived at 1:00 pm on 12th of July 2011. Upon their arrival they were all un-cuffed and taken to a 3x3.5 room at the military barracks, they were not given water neither food until the next day 13th July 2012 at 1:00 pm when they were given one handful of food with half a litter of water.

Situation in Kadugli Detention up to November 2011:

- ☒ One meal a day (bread with lentils without salt and half a litter of water no more) until November for those who are still alive, many detainees died because of hunger (Rahama from Al Ehemir village, James Paul and William Deng).
- ☒ No visits, no acknowledgment to presence, soldiers is not allowed to draw closer only the guards on duty who are also under strict control.
- ☒ The national security personnel are in control mostly they move the detainees to their offices where interrogations and torture take place. A security sergeant by the name Y (it is probably a code name) was the one directly responsible for assassination.
- ☒ Urine and defecation take place inside the room (bags which they also use them to bring sand to ease absorption of urine.
- ☒ No chance for a shower (lice are all over)
- ☒ Doors open once a day to pass food, dead body, take a person for interrogation, to be assassinated or release.
- ☒ The number of detainees in a room is not constant; it increases by new arrivals and decreases by death in the cell, assassination or rarely release.

16th July 2011 the Dark Day:

In this day's morning, a number of detainees were brought out cuffed under heavy guarding, they were taken Khor Al Afen forest (12 kilometers south of Kadugli town), and 17 of them were killed there before the others. Here are some names:

1. Abass Mohammed Salem.
2. Hamad Tia Jarab.
3. Abdurrahman Abu Geja
4. Nour Aldeen (Salva Kiir)

5. Taha Natto
6. Suleiman Baggadi
7. Alamin
8. Ahmed Subahi
9. Sadig (Wadfur)

On the 13th July 2011 five persons were released:

- i. Omer Elbushra Adam
- ii. Omer Mohammed Omer
- iii. Tia Kafi Mahmoud
- iv. Tutu
- v. Mahjoub Kafi Kuffien

On the 18th September 2011 Abdallah Kabashi Hanno and Yusuf James (Delling detainees) were released.

December 2011:

In December the remaining detainees for the first time started to enjoy, more food, water, sunlight, bathing and clean rooms, that was because the army command was in need of building more rooms (the detainees number was increasing and the existing room cannot fit, some survivors told us "the number reached up to 55 detainee in one room). That is how they were able to enjoy the privileges of being the construction labors:

- More water (provided for construction
- Enjoy fresh air and sunlight while doing the job.
- Got a chance to shower and defecate out of the cell.
- Got more flour and lentils, older detainees were the ones to cook

That was a privilege to them compared to how they were having, in addition to that they were promised to be released as soon as they finish the work. By February 2012 they were able to finish building ten 3x3 meter rooms with a parameter fence around the rooms which were used as detention cells.

On 1st January 2012 Hamad Adam Shagoura and Abaker were released, on 17th February 2012 Idris Jarad was released and deported out of South Kordofan, in March 2012 Hassan Adam Ali was released and deported out of South Kordofan and in April 2012 Bushra Adam was released and forced to join the military intelligence. Now he works at the army guest house and appears in Kadugli market from time to time without any guards.

HUDO

26th September 2012