



**REPORT
ON
HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION
IN
SOUTH KORDUFAN, BLUE NILE STATES/ SUDAN**

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**Prepared by
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Executive summary replica

Since June 2011 to present time South Kordufan/ Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile states of Sudan have undergone through conflict. This resulted in many atrocities and different human rights violations occurred. The Government of Sudan (GoS) had earlier declared the state of emergency in the two states. Later the GoS formed the Rapid Support Forces a replica of Janjaweed militia. The GoS equipped the RSF with more destructive equipment and enlarged their field of work to include the two states (SK and BN) in addition to Darfur.

The aim of this report is to bring to light the human rights violation and abuses taking place in SK and BN states (government territory) of Sudan and the situation of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the two states. The information included in this report was gathered by trained monitors using a well prepared instrument that developed under supervision of HURICAP/ AI-NL and compiled by trained reporting panel. The report does not cover all incidents that occurred due to many challenges and limitations.

The violations and abuses included in this report are; arbitrary arrest and torture which were mainly carried out by Military Intelligence (MI) and National Intelligence and security Services (NISS) in conflict areas. This intensified because of the emergency status which allows the military forces to arrest civilians. There are also cases of extrajudicial killing and death under torture mostly carried out by military and their allied militias (the Rapid Support Force and People Defense Force (PDF). Also, there are many murder cases that were not investigated even where the perpetrators are known and partly because of insecurity. Cases of sexual violence were mainly committed by Rapid Support Force (RSF) and the police could not carry out investigations and there was no reaction from authorities. The Christians and students were targeted more than before. The report gives recommendations calling on both parties at war to consider and respect the international human rights laws, calling upon regional and international bodies to compel the Government of Sudan (GoS) to respect the international human rights and humanitarian laws.

Abbreviations

HUDO	Human Rights and Development Organization
SK	South Kordufan
BN	Blue Nile
RSF	Rapid Support Force
NISS	National Intelligence and Security Services
PDF	Popular Defense Forces
SPLA-N	Sudan People liberation Army – North
AUHIP	African Union High Implementation Panel
UN	United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
MI	Military Intelligence
SPLM-N	Sudan People Liberation Movement – North
SPLA	Sudan People Liberation Army
AU	African Union
AI	Amnesty International
HRW	Human Rights Watch
KRT	Khartoum
HRW	Human Rights Watch
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
USD	United States Dollar
GoS	Government of Sudan
SSP	State Security Prosecutor
NCP	National Congress Party
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

1 Introduction

This report documents and highlights some violations and abuses that HUDO Centre managed to cover which took place in the government territories of South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) states of Sudan. The report also highlights the situation of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the two states. The report mainly covers the year 2016 and some related incidents in from late 2015 and early 2017.

The report is divided into four interrelated sections. The first one is introductory section which consists of brief background of the major steps taken by the state that affected the human rights situation, the problem statement, the aim and objectives of the report, the scope of the report which consists of geographical and ethnic composition of the two states, the methodology used in gathering information/ data and the limitations and challenges faced while gathering information.

The second section is the body of the report which contains the incidents that took place, divided according to incidents and geographically. The third section about recommendation to all stakeholders and the last section contain the appendices for some topic mentioned in the report.

2 About HUDO

HUDO Centre¹ is an independent, non-government, non-partisan and non-profit making organization based in Kampala- Uganda. HUDO is currently undertaking monitoring of human rights situation and observing rights related court cases like religious rights and freedom of expression. Our focus is on Sudan's government controlled areas of SK and BN States and the IDPs from the two areas. HUDO also runs a special program on refugee issues. HUDO trains human rights monitors based in these areas in order to improve their capacity to monitor, document and report on violations and abuses taking place.

HUDO's vision is; A world where everyone's human rights are protected and fulfilled without discrimination

HUDO's mission is; To champion universal access to rights based information and services to vulnerable and underserved communities' through sustainable innovations, humanitarian support, strategic partnerships, rights empowerment, capacity building, research and advocacy.

3 A Brief Background

When the war broke out in 2011 in SK and BN, the State of Emergency was declared in the two states by President Omer Elbashir and then ministry of defense announced a series of military campaigns². In August 2013 one of the government's most violent

¹ For more information about HUDO please visit: <http://hudocentre.org/english/>

² The decisive summer military campaign which announced by Sudan ministry of defense in 2013, renewed its announcement in 2014 and 2015.

militias the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) was transferred from ministry of defense to National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) which is directly under the president's office³. The RSF was empowered, equipped and given more authority in their operations, which stretch from Darfur to SK and later in 2016 to BN. They have been committing many atrocities ever since. There is also the presence of government allied militias known as People Defense Force (PDF). PDF is mainly composed of nomads' from specific tribes. This contributed to the extreme violations, deterioration of human rights, insecurity and humanitarian situation.

Since 21st October 2015 the Sudan People Liberation Army-North (SPLA-N) and Sudan government announced ceasefire many times but, they have not committed to it. However, the fighting relatively reduced.

There was an initiative known as the "Road Map" which was prepared by African Union High Implementation Panel (AUHIP). The AUHIP proposed a political settlement for the Sudan conflicts which was signed by Sudan government on March 2016 and by Sudan Call⁴ after five months of international interventions in August 2016⁵.

On the other hand, there was a national dialogue in Khartoum that finalized the discussion and submitted their recommendation on October 2016 to the president Omer Elbashir. Later the recommendations were published in Sudanese local media by president's office however; some of the people who participated in the national dialogue were not in agreement with what was published⁶. They claimed that the paper had been altered and modified.

The Conflict Analysis and Resolution expert, AdeebYousif commented that: *"The Sudan National Dialogue faced many challenges in the absence of the real and effective opposition groups most actively involved in the conflict. Many peace treaties that the GoS signed included political accommodation for parties including the armed rebel groups, those agreements either collapsed or helped to escalate civil wars by creating intertribal fights, eventually resulting in changing the conflict dimensions. Signing peace agreements is one among other tactics the GoS has been using to maintain power in Sudan. Therefore the National Dialogue with the witnessed mechanism will be as the same as other previous treaties."*

Important issue should be considered that, when examining Sudan's human rights record under the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in 2016, in some of the recommendation Sudan accepted the ratification of the UN Convention against Torture

³ The real reality is that the Rapid Support Forces are the re-production of Janjaweed Militia using the same tactics, unfortunately with more destructive power.

For more information please visit: <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article51083>

⁴ Sudan Call consist of the opposition parties and the armed groups in which SPLA-N part of it.

⁵ <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article59869>

⁶ <http://smc.sd/2016/03/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D8%A7-%D8%AA%D8%BA%D9%8A%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%A7/>

yet it has not reduced the power and impunity from NISS and military forces in order to ensure independent investigation and prosecution of crimes (human rights violations) committed by the forces⁷ under international law.

4 Statement of the problem

Since the war broke out in 2011, the humanitarian situation in SK and BN worsened. Many people were displaced within South Kordufan and others moved further to other states including Khartoum state. The government could not allow them erect IDPs camps wherever they settled. The IDPs and people in conflict areas have been targeted, harassed and arrested while accusing them of associating with SPLA-N.

The general state of insecurity and violations persisted since SK and BN are still under the 'state of emergency' as declared by the president of Sudan in 2011.

Many atrocities like arbitrary arrests, unlawful killing, torture, sexual violence among other forms of violence have been committed by RSF, PDF, NISS, MI and in some cases police. People like members of SPLM-N, former SPLA soldiers, students' unions and Christians have been targeted and arrested arbitrary.

The PDF attacked, killed and sometimes looted villages like in Alsanadra village where many people were killed /massacred by PDF. In other cases of murder, police did not help with investigations for instance those who were found dead especially in gold mines⁸.

There are also cases of rape of both children (girl child) and adults. Most of the rape cases were reported but, police did not carry out investigations while the perpetrators were known and moving freely.

From 2015, violations especially on the rights of worship/ religion intensified in Sudan. For instance , the threats issued by authorities and the demolition of some churches, arrests of Christian Pastors, leaders and some of their followers. Also there was a case/trial at Khartoum Centre court against Pastors' and an activist.

Currently, the land related conflicts between nomads (cattle keepers) and the cultivators are exaggerated because some members of PDF support one tribe/side.

The violated rights included in this report are; Security of person, Right to life, Child rights, Rights of women and girls, Rights of civilians within conflict areas, right to worship among other violations.

⁷ Amnesty International, Sudan Report 2016/2017
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/sudan/report-sudan/>

⁸ There are six gold mines in Talodi locality, those are: 1) Altugula, 13 km east Talodi 2) Al-Lafa, 10 km southeast Talodi. 3) AldaamAlsareea (RSF), 8 km northeast Talodi 4) Meraidan, 14 km southeast Talodi 5) Alhamia (military HQ), 3km east Talodi 6) Alshargey, 20 km east Talodi.

5 Aim of the Report

This report aims to bring to light the human rights violation and abuses in SK and BN states/ government territory of Sudan and the situation of IDPs from the two states.

5.1 Objectives

- To provide the United Nations' Human Rights Expert for Sudan, AU, Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch (HRW), the Diplomatic Missions/embassies in Sudan, Institutes and individuals with information in order to enhance their efforts to compel the Government of Sudan to respect human rights.
- To lobby and engage the Sudanese Civil Society in the process of human rights advocacy.
- To study the human rights situation at the conflict zones of SK and BN in Sudan and come up with appropriate recommendations.

6 Scope of the report

6.1 Geographical scope

Sudan is one of the largest African countries; it consists of eighteen states, some of which are under conflict. This report covers two states under conflict, SK and BN as well as the internally displaced persons from those two states.

SK State consists of seventeen (17) localities, some are located within a territory controlled by SPLA-N and others are under state control. BN State consists of seven (7) localities under state control with the presence of SPLA-N in four localities.

This report covers the following towns and villages in SK under the state control; Dilling town and Almaash village in Dilling locality; Habila town and Faio village in Habila locality; Kadogli town in Kadogli Locality; Talodi town, Altugula and Aldaam Alsaree gold mines in Talodi Locality; Kalogi town in Kalogi locality; Al-Abbasiya town, Al-Sanadra village, Tababassa village, Gardood-Yama and Al-Shawaya village in Al-Abbasiya Locality. Alsharak village and Elfaid Umabdalla in Rashad Locality; Abu-Jibaiha town in Abu-Jibaiha locality and Sengair at Tadamon⁹ locality; Abu Kershola town at Abu Kershola locality.

In BN the report focus on the following towns and villages under the state control ;Roseires town, Tarfa, Abu-Zour, Badous, Karori, Hamda, Aljaref, Saweleil and the IDP's camp (North Roseires town)in Roseires Locality.Damazin town, Alserieo, Alhamra, Alserajeya, Kashangaro, Aldeisa, Bejawey, Abdelkhalaq, HarounElbahar, Gebreil and Shamarin Damazin Locality; Agadey, Rorrow and Geraiwain Tadamon Locality; AshaheedAfandi and the military garrison in Bau Locality; Alias in Geisan locality; Gamberada in Kormuk locality and Almadinah Wahid in Wad Elmahi locality.

The report highlights some incidents that took place among IDPs in different states in Sudan. It includes the IDPs in towns out of SK and BN states. Also Towns like Shandi in

⁹ There are two localities holding the same name, one in SK and the other in BN

River Nile State, Khartoum and Khartoum North in Khartoum state, Medani in Aljazeera state and EL-Obeid in North Kordufan state.

6.2 Ethnic composition

South Kordufan/Nuba Mountains state is mainly inhabited by Nuba ethnic tribes, tribes of Arab origin among other groups. The Nuba and other African groups are mainly farmers (cultivators) whereas the Arab ethnic groups are generally cattle keepers.

Blue Nile State is inhabited by African ethnic groups and Arabs their main activities are farming and cattle keeping.

7 Methodology

In data collection and information gathering, HUDO Centre used different methods. HUDO centre had established a network consisting of field monitors and focal people to gather information within the conflict areas and among IDPs. The network/monitors managed to cover some incidents since it was not possible to have easy access to the whole area geographically.

Information from the field was critically analyzed by a reporting panel at Kampala office. The panel used analytical methods to sort the information in order to arrive at accurate findings that are included in this report.

For the purposes of consolidating this report HUDO Centre also used the following methods in collecting and analyzing data/ information;

1. HUDO centre developed data forms.
2. Conducted interviews with victims, relatives and witnesses
3. Verified comments from professionals (Lawyers, Doctors e.t.c)
4. Scrutinized official declarations

8 Limitation and challenges

1. The state of Emergency imposed in the two states restricts the movement of field monitors. This directly hindered the process and time taken in collecting data.
2. The keen suspicion from intelligence (NISS and MI) to newcomers in towns and anybody that talks about human rights.
3. Poor means of transport whereby roads are not very accessible within the rainy season.
4. Some of the victims and witnesses do not easily reveal information due to security threats. According to interviews that were conducted by HUDO monitors, some of the victims or the witnesses expressed their fears from security agencies.
5. The number of monitors was not enough to cover the incidents geographically
6. The monitors' fear for their lives in case the interviewed victims were subjected to torture and forced to reveal them.
7. The general situation of insecurity in the conflict areas

9 Arbitrary Arrest

Through the field monitors and focal people on the ground, HUDO managed to gather credible information about arbitrary arrests. The arrests were carried out mainly by MI, NISS in the two states where the state of emergency was declared. In Khartoum (KRT), the arrests are carried out by NISS and police. The arrested people were mainly unarmed civilians from different villages and towns. Most of them were accused of associating or supporting the SPLA-N. The findings about arbitrary arrests are given below.

9.1 Arbitrary Arrest in South Kordufan

Arrest of a trader in Tabassa

On 30th March 2016, Kabashi Mohammed Jomaa, 58 years old trader, was arrested in Tabassa village by MI. He was transferred to Al-Abbasiya where he spent some days in MI custody and was visited once by his family. There after he was transferred to Rashad town at MI custody where he is currently held. An attempt from his mother and sister to visit him was denied and according to HUDO sources he is under torture and ill-treatment.

Arrest of community leaders

On 31st March 2016, Tagali community leader (Ommda) of Tagali tribe/ Nuba Mr. Mahmoud Idriss Alzaibaq was arrested in Al-Abbasiya town by NISS for one day and released on condition that he reports to NISS office daily. The interrogation was about his support and assistance to the IDPs in Abbasiya town. He reported to NISS office for one month before being freed.

On 21st November 2016, MI arrested Omer Yousif, 50years old in Al-Abbasiya. He is a community leader, social activist and a member of the high committee of Sanadra massacre. The committee was founded for gathering the efforts and finance from different Tagali residents in order to support the victims and to pay the expenses of Al-Sanadra trial lawyers. He was interrogated about the activities of the committee, which embassies they had met in Khartoum and what they said to embassies. He was released on 24th November 2016.

Arrest of three people in Abbasiya

On 15th June 2016, MI in Al Abbasiya arrested three people including an old man while they were on a visit. The arrested people are:

1. Hamid Ibrahim Taweer, 73 years old, retired civil servant.
2. Ibrahim Adam Kalaka, 52 years old, engineer.
3. Muamar Elsaheed Agoumy, 37 years old self-employed.

The three were arrested by MI from the house of Abakar Belo at Al-Ommda Neighborhood in Al Abbasiya South Kordufan. They were taken to the military base and they could not be accessed by visitors.

The three detainees were with others including Tegali's¹⁰ community leader Ahamed Elmansour Geiley. They were part of a delegation that represented the tribe of [Adam Essa Agoumy](#)¹¹ who was sentenced to death. This visit was meant to perform/conduct the known agreement (Rakuba)¹² since Abakar Belo is the brother of the murdered person. At the time of arrest, the rest of the people had gone while the three had remained discussing. According to interrogation, MI accused the three for having attacked Belo's house yet, nobody had reported any attack.

On 2nd July 2016, the Military intelligence (MI) unconditionally released two of the three detainees, their names are;

1. Hamid Ibrahim Taweer, 73 years old, retired civil servant.
2. Ibrahim Adam Kalaka, 52 years old, engineer.

Later on 18th July 2016, the third detainee Muamar Elsaed Agoumy was also released.

SAF raided Almaash village

On 2nd September 2016, Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) raided Almaash village, arrested some people and confiscated some of their goods. SAF accused the people of this village that they supply and act as a pathway to SPLA-N in getting their supply from Dilling. The following people were arrested;

1. Mrs. Hano Hassan, 30 years old trader, with infant of one year. SAF confiscated her goods¹³ worth eight thousand Sudanese pounds (about 550 USD). She was released on 9th September 2016 with a condition that she should not go back to her village. She was ordered to leave Dilling village and go to Khartoum.
2. Mrs. Beera Kardaweish, a 50 year old housewife. She was released on 9th September 2016.
3. Ismail Khamees, 38 year old farmer was released on 20th September 2016.
4. Idris Wari, 40 years old trader. After arresting him, he was taken to Kadogli prison and later released unconditionally on 28th October 2016.

9.2 Arbitrary Arrest in Blue Nile

Massive arrests related to the defection of SPLA-N General

The SPLA-N brigadier-general/ Mohamed Younis defected from SPLA-N and joined Sudan government in December 2015. Soon after the general had joined government, NISS and MI in Blue Nile State arrested many people especially those affiliated to SPLM-N as indicated below;

¹⁰ Tagali is one of Nuba tribes.

¹¹ Through the provided link, please see article (2.0.1) in 2015 annual report

¹² Rakuba is a customary law among tribes through which conflict are solved/ reconciliation

¹³ Food items

On 30th December 2015, Elshaikh Ali, 35 years old, was arrested by MI Damazin from Shaheed Afandi of Bau locality. He was not accused of anything, no interrogation or investigation was carried out up to his release on 29th February 2016.

On 2nd January 2016, Gasm Sabir, 50 years old, former SPLA¹⁴ officer, was arrested by MI in Damazin. He was not interrogated up to his release on 7th March 2016. He was repeatedly arrested since the war broke out in Blue Nile in September 2011.

On 3rd January 2016, the military intelligence in Roseires arrested;

1. Abdalla Haj Hamad, 36 years old, former SAF soldier.
2. Kamal Maysara, 42 years old, former SPLA officer.

They were released on 8th January 2016 without being questioned.

On 6th January 2016, NISS in Roseires town arrested;

1. Eksheikh Madani Edriss, 44 years old, businessman.
2. Hamadein Hamid Eltayeb, 52 years old, civilian.

They were released on 9th January 2016, without being accused.

On 9th January 2016, Saleh Mamour, 43 years old, teacher, was arrested by NISS in Roseires town. His arrest was based on comments he allegedly made on the return of SPLA-N brigadier-general/ Mohamed Younis from SPLA-N to join Sudan government. He was later released on 29th February 2016.

On 9th January 2016, Sediq Ahmed Sediq, 44 years old laborer, was arrested by MI in Damazin and released on 29th February 2016, without being accused. This is the second arrest of Sediq, the first one was in April 2015 during the election time where he was accused of disturbing the election.

On 10th January 2016, Elgadey Mussa, 52 years, former SPLA officer, was arrested by MI in Damazin town. He was released on 29th February 2016 without being accused.

On 12th January 2016, Ahmed Mohammed Elamein, 55 years old, was arrested by NISS in Roseires town. He was released on 29th February 2016 without being accused.

On 12th January 2016, Mussa Babikir (Garafee), 38 years old carpenter was arrested by MI in Roseires. He was released on 29th February 2016 without being accused.

On 13th January 2016, Omer Abdulbayin, 43 years old, former SPLA officer, was arrested by MI Damazin in Damazin town and released on 29th February without being interrogated/ questioned.

On 30th March 2016, Osman Bukhari, 50 years old, was arrested from Abu Hasheem bus station at Damazin town by MI Damazin. His arrest was based on the comments he made about SAF defeat at Kilgo Mountain. He was released on 7th April 2016.

¹⁴ He was (as others) with SPLA before cessation of South Sudan.

On 11th April 2016, Dr. Ibrahim Saad, 43 years old, medical doctor, was arrested by MI Damazin on the accusation that he communicates to SPLA-N members using his phone. He was released on 19th June 2016.

Arrest of Activists

On 5th June 2016, the social activist/ Saif-Elnasr Minalla Mahmoud, 34 years old, civil servant, was arrested by MI in Damazin. He was one of the youth who was active in social media. Most of the activists in Blue Nile speculated that, it could be the reason for his arrest. He was released on 19th June 2016.

On 7th June 2016, the social activist/ Ismail Tawakul Fadul, 35 years old Engineer, was arrested by MI in Damazin. He was part of the youth that campaigned against providing Saudian investors cultivation land in Blue Nile state in which the community's interest were ignored. Some observers linked his arrest with this campaign. He was released on 19th June 2016.

On 9th June 2016, activist/ Isam Omer Ibrahim, 53 years old, an author, was arrested by NISS in Damazin town. The NISS accused him that he had offended the governor through his writings; he was released on 19th June 2016.

On 17th September 2016, Mohamed Ahmed Khaleifa, a 35 years old government employee was arrested by NISS in Damazin for taking photos of patients at hospital who were suspected to be suffering from cholera. He was released after eight days on 25th September 2016 without opening a case against him.

Arrest at Gogash neighborhood by SAF

On 18th October 2016, military intelligence (MI) in Damazin arrested nine (9) people in Gogash neighborhood of Damazin town. The arrest happened while MI shot bullets in the air which threatened the people in the whole neighborhood. The arrested people were members of Gogash neighborhood committee which was formed on the request of BN governor. Their names are;

1. Sharafeldin Ali, government employee, head of the committee
2. Abduelgadir Mohamed Musa, 36 years, government employee, the deputy.
3. Mohamed Alnayeer, 48 years, casual labor
4. Isam Idris, casual labor
5. Abduelnasir, 19 years, casual labor
6. Ahamed, carpenter
7. Hassan Abukarank
8. Alrasheed Abubaker, 39 years, driver.
9. Mahmoud, 28 years government employee.

On 15th October 2016, residents of Gogash¹⁵ discovered that their water tap was mixed with blood. On the second day (16th) a group of residents went to the slaughter house

¹⁵ Gogash is a neighborhood in Damazin near the slaughter house/ abattoir and military headquarter.

and they found a leakage from it flowing to the main pipe. They ordered the butcher to stop slaughtering in this location. The following day, the governor sent them a messenger to form a committee and to come for meeting with him. The same day a committee was formed and met the governor. The governor informed them that, they don't have a right to stop the butchery and he promised to remove the slaughter house within six months. They complied with the order but requested the governor to give them a letter to show their fellow residents who they represented. Then the governor got annoyed and threatened them by saying *"this act is a security threat and I know how to deal with."*

On 18th October 2016, the military surrounded Gogash and they started shooting in the air. They raided the houses of committee members and arrested them all. As a result most of the residents fled their houses. Later on 21st October 2016 the detainees were released after the community leaders' mediations. Up to end of 2016, nothing was done concerning the slaughtering house.

Table shows the summary of the people that were arbitrary arrested in BN

No	Name	Date of Arrest	Date of release	Arrested by
1	Elshaikh Ali	30.12.2015	29.02.2016	MI
2	Gasm Sabir	02.01.2016	07.03.2016	MI
3	Abdalla Haj Hamad	03.01.2016	08.01.2016	MI
4	Kamal Maysara	03.01.2016	08.01.2016	MI
5	Eksheikh Madani	06.01.2016	09.01.2016	NISS
6	Hamadein Hamid	06.01.2016	09.01.2016	NISS
7	Saleh Mamour	09.01.2016	29.02.2016	NISS
8	Sedid Ahmed Sedid	09.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
9	Elgadey Mussa	10.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
10	Ahmed M. Elamein	12.01.2016	29.02.2016	NISS
11	Mussa Babikir (Garafee)	12.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
12	Omer Abdulbayin	13.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
13	Osman Bukhari	30.03.2016	07.04.2016	MI
14	Dr. Ibrahim Saad	11.04.2016	19.06.2016	MI
15	Saif-Elnasr Minalla	05.06.2016	19.06.2016	MI
16	Ismail Tawakul	07.06.2016	19.06.2016	MI
17	Isam Omer Ibrahim	09.06.2016	19.06.2016	NISS
18	Mohamed Ahmed Khaleifa	17.09.2016	25.09.2016	NISS
19	Sharafeldin Ali	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
20	Abduelgadir Mohamed Musa	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
21	Mohamed Alnayeer	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
22	Isam Idris	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
23	Abduelnasir	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
24	Ahamed	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
25	Hassan Abukarank	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
26	Alrasheed Abubaker	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI
27	Mahmoud	18.10.2016	21.10.2016	MI

9.3 Arbitrary arrest (IDPs)

Arrest of Christian leaders' related to conference

The following Christians were arrested and interrogated about Christian conference held in Addis Ababa on 20th October 2015. The Addis Ababa conference was attended by some pastors. The conference was about the situation of both Sudanese and South Sudanese Christians after cessation of South Sudan. Since that time, NISS has been arresting Christians in relation to that conference. Some were released; others were charged and tried at court later¹⁶.

On 18th December 2015, three pastors were arrested in Khartoum state by NISS, they are;

1. Pastor Hassan Abdelraheem Kodi, 49, the secretary general of Sudanese church of Christ. He was detained by NISS without allowing contact with his lawyers, family or colleagues' visits up to 18th May 2016 when NISS transferred him to State Security Prosecution (SSP) where a case was opened against him with other pastors. They were accused of war against state (treason) under Sudan Criminal Act 1991. Later he was charged and sent to prison¹⁷.
2. Pastor Telal Ngosi, 44 was arrested on 18th Dec 2015 by NISS officers. He was detained by NISS without allowing contact with his lawyers, family or colleagues' visits up to 18th May 2016 when he was released.
3. Pastor Kuwa Abu-Zumam the Pastor of Khartoum North Church of Christ was arrested by NISS and some of his items (laptop, phones and some documents including the passport) were confiscated. On 21st Dec. 2015, he was released on condition that he reports to NISS office daily at 9:00AM where they keep him at their office up to night's hours. On 18th May 2016, while he reported to NISS office, they arrested him again and transferred him to SSP, where he was allowed restricted visits and contact with his lawyers. He was Later released by the court.

On 15th March 2016, three Christian leaders were arrested by NISS in Khartoum state in connection with other pastors' case. These are;

1. Philimon Hassan Kharata, 42 years, pastor and lecturer at Faith Theological College at Khartoum North town. He was arrested nearby the college. He was released on the following day with a condition of reporting daily to NISS office. He reported up to 15th May 2016.

¹⁶ For more information, please visit the court observation down in this report.

¹⁷ More information under the trial of pastors' and activist (13.1)

2. Yamani Abraha Gadey, 47 years, missionary and priest at Khartoum Evangelical Baptist Church. He was arrested by NISS nearby the faith Theological College in Khartoum North. The following day he was released with a condition of reporting to NISS office daily. He was reporting up to 15th of May 2016.
3. Benjamin Kounda Beraima, 70 years, elder in Sudanese Christ Church at Ombada/ Omdurman and teacher at Evangelical school at Omdurman. He was arrested by NISS from his school and taken to his house which was searched and his laptop, cellphone and other documents were confiscated. Later, NISS took him to their custody where he spent three days before he was released on 18th March 2016 with a condition to report to their office daily. He continued to report up to 15th May 2016.

On 22nd March 2016, two other Christian leaders were arrested and released on the following day under condition of reporting to NISS office daily.

They reported up to 15th May 2015. The two are;

1. Yagoub Omer Nawai, 48 years, pastor at Christ Church and Ombada church. He was arrested by NISS from Holy Bible Association building at Khartoum down town and then taken to his house for search and they confiscated his documents.
2. Ayoub Telian Tutu, 50 years, pastor, head of Sudanese Christ Church complex and preacher at Christ Church at Althawra/ Omdurman. He was arrested by NISS from Christ Church head quarters at Omdurman town.

Table showing the arrest of Christian leaders' related to conference

Date of Arrest	Name	Date of Release	Remarks
18.12.2015	Hassan A.Kodi	Charged	On 18 th May 2015 transferred to SSP and after to the court where had been charged.
	Telal Ngosi	18.05.2016	Released
	Kuwa Abu-Zumam	02.01.2017	Released on 21 st Dec. 2015 in condition of daily reporting to NISS office up to 18 th May 2016. He was released later by the court
15.03.2016	Philimon H. Kharata	16.03.2016	They all released by condition of daily reporting to NISS office, they were reported up to 18 th May 2015 when the case opened by NISS at SSP.
	Yamani Abraha	16.03.2016	
	Benjamin Kounda	18.03.2016	
22.03.2016	Yagoub Omer Nawai	23.03.2016	
	Ayoub Telian	23.03.2016	

Student's freedom of association/assembly violated by Police

On 4th June 2016, nine university (Nuba) students were arrested by police when they were out from Nuba House at Ombada of Omdurman. They were from attending a

meeting concerning the memorial preparation of Mohammed Elsadiq who was killed on April 2016. The nine students are;

1. Osama Bashir Saeed
2. Mayada Jomaa (Ms.)
3. Kazam Rahma
4. Adam Khaleefa
5. Ahmed Jarelnabi
6. Sediq Karama
7. Abdalla Agur
8. Faris Hussein Talu
9. Saleh Aleaiseer

The police opened a case against them under articles 69, 77 of Sudan Criminal penal 1991¹⁸. They spent one night in police cell and were released the second day by the court. The presiding judge dismissed the criminal suit/case because the evidence was not sufficient to lead to their conviction.

Arrest of Christian leaders in Khartoum North

On 6th July 2016 nineteen (19) Christians from evangelic church some of them priests and religious leaders were arrested by police at Khartoum North, as a result of the conflict within the church between two church's committees. The police came to school with some of the committee members to handover the school to new management team. When they arrived at the school yard, they found the other group of nineteen (19) members who were opposed to the new team. The police arrested and released them later the same day.

The people who were arrested are;

- 1) Faroug Angelo (Priest)
- 2) Priest/ Abdo Harin
- 3) Daoud Bashir (Leader)
- 4) Polus Tutu (Leader)
- 5) Adam Manzeli (Leader)
- 6) Yohana Ali
- 7) Hassan Tomani
- 8) Azhari Tambara
- 9) William Telian Koumi
- 10) William Andraows Eidan
- 11) Anwar Betros
- 12) Yagoub Victor
- 13) Yousif Algeraif

¹⁸ The two articles under which they were accused are disturbing the public peace and public nuisance.

- 14) KoleinFaroug Angelo
- 15) Mrs. GesmaSaeed (School headmaster)
- 16) George ZakariaModeer
- 17) HemaïdaKandab
- 18) Daoud Musa Namnam
- 19) Yagoub Babur

Soon after releasing them, they went back to the school and four of them left the group for personal reasons. This time the police arrested the remaining fifteen who were there. They were released on 10th July 2016 with a condition of paying three hundred Sudanese pounds¹⁹

The four who were excluded in the second arrest are;

- 1) Azhari Tambara
- 2) William Telian Koumi
- 3) William Andraows Eidan
- 4) Yousif Algeraif

Background of the case

In 2012 after the cessation of South Sudan, there was an extra ordinary meeting (general assembly) that was held under pressure with observation of state/government and it was ensured that South Sudanese were excluded. The church committees were formed with scrutiny from the state/government under ministry of guidance and endowments which approved the selection.

After one year, some members of the dissolved committee raised an objection to the ministry claiming that the assembly committed a forgery. The ministry accepted their objection and advised them to conduct an alternative assembly under police guidance. This was the time pastor/ Hamad Mohamed Saleh was elected. Pastor (Jafar) commented that *"pastor/ Hamad tried his best to be elected again on the new committee. Since he was excluded from the committee because of corruption, he is expected to be questioned on many corrupt deals he was involved in"*

The first committee (which the followers considered to be legitimate) raised some objections which were ignored by the ministry even after they went to court and got a supportive court decision which was later interpreted differently by the ministry's legal advisor. Since then the conflict emerged between the two committees. The first committee supported by the followers (church members) and the second one supported by the ministry backed by police and NISS. The first committee experienced harsh treatment whereby they are arrested with their followers because they objected to mistakes committed by the other committee like the many properties and investment contracts on the church land which were signed. In this case, the second committee came to hand over the school from the current administration to alternative

¹⁹ equivalent of \$ 25 by then

administration but, the current one could not allow the hand over which caused their arrest.

Arrest of Christians in Medani

On 9th September 2016, in relation to the church committees' conflicts, a group from the second committee headed by Suliman Ali Nemir accompanied by police and NISS came to Medani evangelical school in order to change the school administration. This raised the disagreement because the school administration refused them and asked for official warning and to be given some time. This led to a clash and the school headmaster pastor/ Samuel Suliman, Pastor/ Salim and others were arrested by police. They were released after two hours. The arrested group went ahead and opened a case against the second committee. The judge ordered the committee to stop any procedure till court makes a decision (judgment). The conflict is still going on (appendix - 1).

Later, on 5th October 2016, the police in Medani arrested nine (9) Christians including their leaders;

- 1) Pastor/ Samuel Suliman
- 2) Pastor/ Zakaria Ismail
- 3) Pastor/ Salim
- 4) Elsheikh Jenwar
- 5) Mukaram Burei
- 6) Kodi
- 7) Abdelmaseeh
- 8) Shazali Jomma (Police officer)
- 9) Musheira Musa Abakar

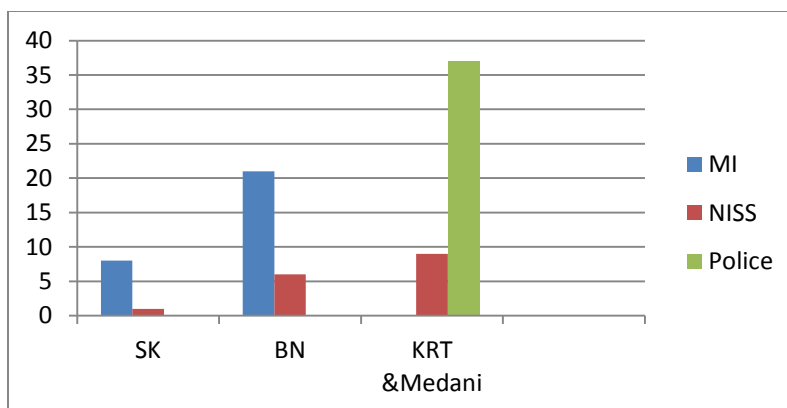
The arrest also happened in relation to the church committee's conflicts. The arrest happened when the second committee that was headed by Hamad came to force eviction of some people occupying the houses belonging to the church without notifying them. People that occupied the houses requested for some time but the committee rejected their request and this resulted into a conflict. Then the police which had accompanied the committee members arrested the people that occupied the houses. They were released under bail on 9th October 2016.

Arrest of Teacher

On 3rd December 2016, Saeed Abbas Abdel Fatah, 55 years old, teacher at Evangelical School, former SPLM-N member, he received a Telephone call from NISS member (office) requesting him to report at NISS office near Shandi park station at Khartoum North. On reporting, he was questioned about his political activity and was released the second day. On 5th December 2016, he was called up again to NISS office. From there, he was taken to security custody at Coober prison.

During his detention NISS could not allow his family to visit him except once later on 21st January 2017 since he had been arrested. Also NISS denied him medication and necessary nutrition not even offered by his family.

The chart shows the arrest carried out by MI, NISS and police in SK, BN and KRT



10 Unlawful Killing

Civilians in conflict areas are worried because of the state of emergency in the conflict areas which gave the security agencies, SAF and PDF militia absolute power, impunity and increased on insecurity. Many people were killed, injured and some of their belongings were looted. In some cases police did not carry out credible investigations and in other cases the perpetrators are known but moving freely.

10.1 South Kordufan

10.1.1 Extrajudicial killing

Arbitrary execution in Gardood-Yama

On 1st April 2016, two military vehicles with a group of armed soldiers under the command of a Captain came to a weekly Market of Gardood-Yama village. On arrival, they ordered Suliman Rabeh Abu Kalam to go where they had parked. When he arrived before them, they held a short conversation with him and instantly shot him dead as police watched and they took away the dead body.

The family of the deceased reported the case to police but the police declined to register the case and could not follow the armed group to bring back the dead body.

An eye witness said: “the conversation held between the victim and the soldiers was about the victim’s brother who is a member of SPLA-N”.

Lady shot dead by SAF soldier in Elfaid Um-Abdalla

On 12th June 2016, Amna Adam Kuku, 28 years old, was killed by SAF soldier while asking her about her brother who they suspected to be with SPLA-N. He shot her dead with his gun and run back to his military base at Elfaid Eastern School²⁰. The family went to the base but, the chief officer threatened them not to come back again to ask. Up to now no case was opened or investigation and the family are threatened.

PDF attacked and killed a civilian in Alsharak

On 6th July 2016, a group of PDF soldiers headed by Umbrambeta's PDF commander Anwar Alzubair came on six land cruiser vehicles and a number of motorbikes, attacked Mohamed Daoud's house at Alsharak village (20km southeast Abu-Kershola). On arrival, they started shooting towards the house. The house owner (Mohamed Daoud) was killed and two people were injured. The injured were;

- I. Abdalla Adam Aldaar
- II. Jamal Hamid Egail

The attack was alleged to be an act of intimidation or to stop Mohamed Daoud from following the reported case at police of his relative who was murdered in May 2016 by one of the commander's tribe mate. Before this incident, the murder case was already known as well as the perpetrators but, the police couldn't arrest them or take any further steps.

Al-Sanadra village massacre

On 2nd Sept 2016, PDF soldiers with more than twenty motorcycles accompanied by two land cruiser vehicles attacked Al-Sanadra village in Al-Abbasiya locality in South Kordufan state. Al-Sanadra village is seven (7) km Northwest Al-Abbasiya town, inhabited by approximately two hundred (200) households mainly from Nuba/ Tagali tribes. The attack was based on PDF²¹ claim that, there were some cattle looted from their tribesmen and that their footsteps passed through Al-Sanadra village. They accused Al-Sandra's people to have been involved in the theft or being accomplice

By the end of the attack, nine (9) people were killed, around twenty wounded, some houses were burnt down, three children and a woman were missing but they were found after some days.

The following are the names of the people that were killed:

1. Omer Mohammed Ahmed
2. Mohammed Abdalla Adam
3. Gasim Ahmed Algamrey
4. Abdalla Suliman
5. Mohammed Ishag
6. Mussa Bagadi
7. Mohammed Bashir

²⁰ The school is occupied by military since the war broke out.

²¹The PDF is a government allied militia that is dominated by Arab nomad's tribe in South Kordufan

8. Mohammed Alsaudi
9. Ahmed Adaroub.

Some of the wounded civilians are:

1. Hussan Alzaibaq
2. Haroun Ismail
3. Ismail Adam
4. Khalifa Ahmed Algamrey
5. Abdelmoneim Ismail
6. Abdalla Hassan Ismail
7. Dafalla Mohammed
8. Abdelwahab Adam
9. Abakar Geley
10. Ghasan Alzink
11. Basheir

Most of the injured were treated from Al-Abbasiya hospital others were transferred to EL-Obeid hospital. As a result of this incident, most of the people shifted to Al-Shawaya village, a distance of five (5) km Southwest of Al-Sanadra.



Al-Abbasiya citizen gathered in the hospital and denied to receive the dead bodies unless a case to be opened

The authorities (state/security) first ignored the case but later considered it after much pressure from citizens and a case was opened at Al-Abbasiya police office but, still there is a kind of delaying by the prosecutor office to submit the case to the court.

10.1.2 Uninvestigated murder

Killing of two brothers

On 27 April 2016, two brothers Bailu Ibrahim Kashila, 37 years and Ishag Ibrahim Kashila of Al-Gardoud village in a distance of 15 km south Talodi town were killed by a land-Cruiser vehicle (green in color) that was intentionally ran over their bodies and their 400 heads of cattle were taken. The incident was reported by an eye witness who watched in hiding. The case was filed at Talodi police office and NISS were informed. No investigation was carried out.

Killing of Trader

On 26th May 2016, Dafalla Nouredaeem, 42 years old, trader, SPLM-N member, was hit by an axe on his head a few meters from his house in Sengair village (20 km Southeast Al-Abbasiya) while he was going to mosque for morning prayers (salat alsubuh).

He was found by his son in a pool of blood. Before his death he stated that, three masked people attacked him and he couldn't identify them, they hit him and run away.

He died as he was transported to the nearest health facility in Al-Abbasiya. The family filed a case at Al-Abbasiya police and no further investigations were held.

Three family members killed in Habilla

On 7th August 2016, while the family members of Mohamed Yagoub Abdalla were camping at their agricultural farm/scheme fourteen (14) km south of Habilla, they heard a voice yelling and there was random shooting after. As a result, two brothers Bushra and Bashir together with their 16 year old nephew Abdulraheem were killed and others injured by unknown gun men. The family suspects a member of SPLA-N to be responsible for the killing since they have land wrangles/dispute. A case was opened against anonymous and no further investigation was taken.

Murder incident in Talodi

On 23rd August 2016, Sowar-Aldahab Mohamed Alkabour, 29 years old, casual laborer at the gold mine was killed by five armed people and his motorbike was taken away as he was going to Al-Lafa gold mine ten (10) km South-East Talodi with another person who witnessed but survived the murder. A case was filed at Talodi police against anonymous/ unidentified perpetrator. No further investigation was done.

Three people shot dead in Altugula goldmine/ Talodi

On 10th September 2016 at 11:00 am, three people were killed and their belongings were looted near Altugula gold mine 13 km northeast Talodi town where gold traders come for business. The dead bodies were taken to Kalougi town (40 km east Talodi) where a case was opened against anonymous, postmortem was done and they were buried. One of the victims phone SIM card number (+249908146555) was still in use up to 1st October 2016 and someone open the line without answering. No any further investigation held by Kalougi police yet.

The murdered people are:

1. Nouredaeem Gorashi Mohamed, 27 years old, trader, originally from Kosti of White Nile state.
2. Abdalla Ahmed Eltayeb, 31 years old, jewelry, originally from Wakara of Tadamoun locality/ South Kordufan.
3. Aldaye Mohamed Abdelrahman, 25 years old, trader, originally from Wakara of Tadamoun locality/ South Kordufan.

The looted items are;

- a) Two hundred thousand Sudanese pound in cash (approximately 15000 USD).
- b) Two motorbikes
- c) Amount of gold equivalent to one hundred thousand Sudanese pounds.
- d) Three smart phones.

The murder of civilian at his farm in Habilla

On 11th October 2016 morning, Mr. Alhaj Kowa, 54 years old, from Chad/ Nuba ethnic, went to his farm four (4) km southeast Habilla but, he didn't come back to his house by evening .The following day/morning 12th October 2016 his family went to the farm to look for him. They family found him dead with two bullets on his head and the other on his chest and they found the farm/garden destroyed by cattle grazing. They went and reported the matter to the police. The police went with them (family) and they started on the investigations by following the footsteps of the cattle. They ended up at Faio village (9 km southeast of Habila). Before entering the village, a group of armed PDF ordered the police officers to go back and the police complied with their order and went back without investigating.

Faio village is occupied by nomad Arab group who are mainly involved in PDF activities as militias. One of Habila's dwellers commented to HUDO that *"five months earlier, the Faio's leaders (Ahmed Gabar, Hamid Aljonkani and Ahmed Abu-rabit) announced that Habila will be grazing land and any cattle keeper will be free to graze their cattle anywhere"*, yet, Habila known as cultivation land".

Attack at Aldaam Alsaree goldmine/ Talodi

On 22nd October 2016 at midnight, two people (gold mine laborers) were shot and killed by unknown people at Aldaam Alsaree gold mine in Talodi. The dead are;

1. Mohammed Abduelgadir Albushra, 22years old
2. Abdalla Hassan Ahmmed, 25 years

The case was opened/reported at Talodi police. Talodi residents demonstrated at the hospital accusing the local authority of not protecting citizens and not carrying out investigations. In relation to the 22nd October 2016 incident, there was another incident

that took place six-days back on 16th October 2016 at the same gold mine which resulted also in death of two people and two others were be injured.

10.2 Blue Nile

Death under torture in Damazin

On 16th February 2016, Elnour Mohammed Elfadeel, 26 years old, was arrested from his house by the NISS in Bout at Tadamoun Locality. He was accused of being in possession of a gun without official license. On 17th February 2016, he was brought to Damazin military hospital in a critical condition where he died at the hospital on the same day. On 18th February 2016 his family was informed about his death. The family could not receive the dead body without a postmortem which NISS denied, and then the community leader advised them to bury the dead body in Damazin. Medical sources informed HUDO that, the cause of death was fractures on his neck and skull as a result of torture.

Dead bodies found floating in Blue Nile River

On 10th June 2016, people of Damazin found nine (9) dead bodies floating in Blue Nile River. They recognized five of them who had been arrested earlier by MI of Blue Nile State. Those who were recognized were;

1. Ezzeldin Doka, tractor driver, was arrested in Gelly
2. Adam, SPLA-N soldier, war prisoner was captured in Bau.
3. Rmadan Baloula, was arrested in Kakar.
4. Suliman Yousif, was arrested in Kakar.
5. Alsadiq Fadul, SAF soldier was arrested in Damazin under accusation of spying to SPLA-N.

10.3 IDPs

Student shot dead

On 27th April 2016 [Mohammed Elsadiq](#), 21 years of age, a 3rd year Student from Ahlia University at Omdurman was shot dead by students allied to NCP. This incident happened soon after the debate in Ahlia University which was organized by Nuba Mountains' students union in universities and high institutes.

In the same incident, two students were arrested by police while they were at Omdurman hospital where they had taken the dead body. Their lawyer applied for bail which was approved by the prosecutor and they were released on 3rd May 2016 and were not asked to report though the case is still open.

11 Sexual violence

The sexual violations that took place in conflict areas were regularly committed by security forces and its allied militias. The police did not carry out investigation or even in some incidents file cases. Half of the victims of the sexual violence were underage girls (child abuse/defilement) as indicated below;

11.1 Sexual violence in South Kordufan

Rape of girl student

On 3rd January 2016, F. M, 17 years old, student, was raped by three soldiers from RSF on gun point while she was coming back from school with other two students R.A.K and S.I in Al-Abbasiya. The other two students managed to escape while she was held by the soldiers and they run towards the victim's house and informed her father who ran towards the crime scene and found his daughter in blood and unconscious. He took her to the hospital and went to police to report and get form-8²², but the police officer could not give him the form and he refused to open a case. The police officer informed him that, *"if you want the form or to open a case, you have to get a permission from the governor because we are under state of emergency"*. The lady recovered but she is psychologically traumatized, she stopped going to school. According to HUDO's source, the girl's father was threatened by police and this prevented him from taking any further step.

Rape of displaced lady

On 31st January 2016, M. A. E, 43 years old, a displace lady from Terri to Al Abbasiya town, was raped on gun point by four armed soldiers from RSF while she was coming from the water source. On reporting, the police refused to file the case and confiscated her cellphone and prevented her from leaving Al Abbasiya town.

Rape of pastoralist a 12 year old girl

On 13th March 2016, H.H.A, 12 years old, was raped in Talodi while she was going back to her nomad camp (home). The medical report confirmed the rape incident. The case was opened at Talodi police office against anonymous perpetrator. There were no further investigations.

Rape of disable girl child

On 21st March 2016, U. D. K, the 11 years old paralyzed (walking disability) girl was raped at Old Market neighborhood in Talodi town by two soldiers from reserve police²³. They were seen by her mother as they escaped back to their camp which neighbors the victim's house. The medical report confirmed the incident and the case was opened at Talodi police office against anonymous perpetrator. There were no further investigations.

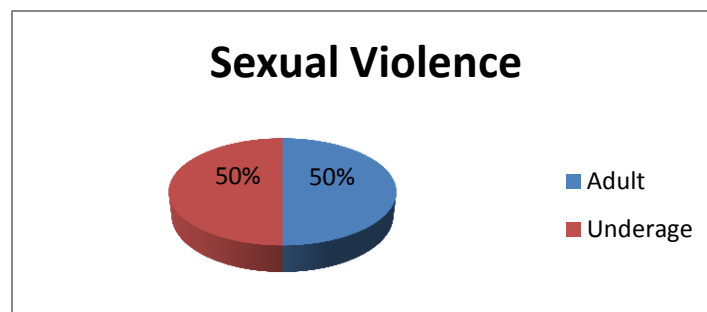
²² Form-8 is a police document used for medical assessment.

²³ Reserve Police is a fighter unit within police used widely before in Darfur, its known in Sudan by Abuteira (with bird) due to the bird appeared in their logo.

Rape of two sisters

On 16th September 2016, two sisters A. G. N, 24 years old, married and R. G. N, 18 years old, unmarried were raped by two men at Talodi town and the victims reported the case at Talodi police. The perpetrators who were recognized by the victims had not been arrested, instead two other people Sabir Jamjam, 25 years old, government employee and Ahmed Bakheit, 26 years old trader who were not at the scene of crime were accused by police and subsequently arrested. The two detainees are known critics the government officials. On 15th December 2016, the two were released after the rape victims disclosed that, the police officer/ Yousif Omran forced them to accuse the two (Sabir Jamjam and Ahmed Bakheit). No investigation taken against the policeman while a case filed against the two victims for false information.

Percentage of sexual violence committed towards underage and adult



12 Other violations

Violations have been committed to people in conflict areas and others had been targeted beyond the conflict areas. Some of the incidents are mentioned below;

12.1 South Kordufan

Attack of two ladies by RSF soldier

On 29th January 2016, while Mrs. Mastura Gabralla Kuku, 50 years and Miss Manal Adam Rodwan, 22 years were coming back from their farm at Telu (7 km east Kadogli town), they were intercepted by armed soldier from RSF. The soldier attacked Manal but the two ladies defended themselves. The two ladies opened a case at Kadogli police and the injured lady (mother) received treatment at Kadogli hospital. No further investigations were done by police.

The manifestation of two people that were reported to have disappeared forcefully

On 15th March 2016, two people appeared alive after almost five years of forced disappearance. The two people are; Musa Aabdein Ali and Ibrahim Kano who disappeared on 7th June 2011 from Kadogli, Musa Aabdein Ali was 38 years of age and

Ibrahim Kano was 43 years of age, both were government employees. They had disappeared soon after the war outbreak, Kano was known as SPLM-N member while Aabdein was not affiliated to any political party. Their whereabouts were unknown for more than five (5) years until recently when both were found at Kadogli Military Intelligence custody.

HUDO Centre got information from reliable sources with evidence that they are alive under detention at Kadogli military intelligence (MI) custody. Since their disappearance they were held incommunicado while military intelligence (MI), National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) and political authorities denied knowing their whereabouts. They had been isolated for about five years under torture and ill-treatment without adequate health services/ facilities or proper feeding.

Confiscation of a motorbike by RSF soldiers

On 24th April 2016, in Abu-Jibaiha town, a group of RSF soldiers confiscated a motorbike from civilian Adam M. Hassan while he was riding on the street. He reported to police but, no further step was taken by police yet the perpetrators are known in town.

Explosion of ammunition store

On 19th May 2016 around 08:00 pm, ammunition explosion took place at Abu-Jibaiha military base located within Hai Almadaris (schools neighborhood) where most of the town's schools are located. The explosion went on for three hours and many people were injured including civilians living nearby the military base.

Some of the injured people

No	Name	Gender	The neighborhood
1	Suliman Ismail	Male	Hai Almadaris
2	Hamad Mohammed Ali	Male	Hai Almadaris
3	Mohammed Mukhtar	Male	Hai Algala
4	Mohammed Hamad Hashim	Male	Hai Almadari
5	Ahmed Deinab	Male	Hai Almadaris
6	Rogaya Jock Adam	Female	Hai Almadaris
7	Tasabeeh Garey Mohammed	Female	Hai Almadaris
8	Mohammed Hussein Kaki	Male	Hai Almadaris
9	Mohammed Gorashi Mohammed	Male	Hai Almadaris
10	Laila Mohammed	Female	Hai Almadaris

The military and government officials in town only treated the families of the military and ignored the treatment of the injured civilians.

Confiscation of sheep by RSF

On 27th May 2016, in Abu-Jibaiha town, a group of RSF soldier's confiscated six sheep from Ibrahim Y. Adam (a butcher). He opened a case at police but no further action was taken yet the perpetrators move freely in town.

Frightening of students by police at the school

On 27th September 2016 at 10:00 am, thirty seven (37) police officers headed by a captain on four vehicles (two with number plates and two without) entered Al-Gadeima²⁴ secondary school in Al-Abbasiya town and started to shoot in air while students were in class. This scared both the teachers and students. The headmaster went to the captain and asked him about the reason for the shooting. The captain replied *“we had information that students were planning to demonstrate about Al-Sanadra incident. This is a message to them, this time we fired on air but, if they dare demonstrate, the fire will be on their chests after all, you all belong to SPLA-N”*. As a result, five students who were originally from Al-Sanadra left the school²⁵.

Assault of an elderly man as police watched

On 13th October 2016, Haj, Aboud Mohamed, the crier (Muezzin) of Elfaid mosque was beaten and insulted by Ommda, Almanzoul of Dar-Faied/ Hawazma in front of Alfaid police post.

Haj/ Aboud Mohamed, 60 years old, is the muezzin of Elfaid mosque and a farmer/cultivator from Tagali tribe of Nuba ethnics. Ommda Almanzoul Kuku Almanzoul, 52 years old, is the community leader (Ommda) of tribe one of the Arab tribes in South Kordufan who are mainly cattle keepers.

On 13th October 2016, Haj/ Aboud went to his garden which is half kilometer from town. When he arrived, he found cattle (about 19 cows) grazing on his farm/garden. Then he gathered and took them towards the police post where there is a prepared fence (locally called ZARIBA) for such animals to be kept till the owner appears. Before entering the cattle to the fence, the owner Ommda, Manzoul came with a stick and instantly started beating Aboud while insulting him by calling him a SLAVE, associating him/his Tagali tribe with rebels and swearing that he will drive him out of Elfaid town. As a result, the Ommda managed to take his cattle and went away. All this happened as the police officers watched.

In a short while, Aboud decided to report the matter to police officers in order to get justice but, the police did not record his case. Instead they referred him (informed him to go) to the prince (higher than Ommda in community leaders' hierarchy).

One of the eyewitnesses informed HUDO that “the police didn’t intervene; they watched and laughed as Ommda assaulted Haj Aboud”.

Assault of a farmer

On 18 November 2016, while Yousif Omer was at his farm (garden) 14 km west Abu Kershola, a group of pastoralists with camels ordered him to leave the farm in order to allow their camels graze on it. He refused to leave and thereafter they hit him with their sticks till his head was badly bruised/ injured and till he fainted. He was taken to

²⁴ Al-Gadeima is an Arabic word means **the old**

²⁵ More information about Al-Sanadra incident under extrajudicial killing (10.1.1)

Elobeid hospital and later referred to Khartoum hospital where a surgical operation was done. A case was opened at Abu Kershola police but no further investigations were carried out.

Shooting/ injuring a civilian by SAF soldier

On 26th December 2016, Mr. Altoum Adam Mohammed, 23 years old was at the tea maker's shelter seated on a stool at Alneem market in Abu Kershola. An armed SAF soldier came and ordered Altoum to offer the stool he was seated on. Mr. Altoum refused to comply and the soldier shot him on his leg (thigh) and went back to the military base. Altoum was taken to the clinic and later transferred to Elobeid hospital where he received treatment. The victims' family went to report the matter to police but the police refused to open the case and advised them to go to MI office and report. No further procedure was taken.

12.2 Blue Nile Suspected Cholera outbreak



Patients at Karori health Centre

On 17th August 2016 at Sawelail village north Roseires town, the first case watery diarrhea outbreak was registered there. The disease later spread almost in the entire Blue Nile State. Most of the medical doctors suspected it (the disease) to be cholera and many death cases were registered.

One of the lab technicians that HUDO contacted confirmed that “thirteen (13) cases were cholera positive” without giving the physical report yet the ministry of health insists that it’s just watery diarrhea. The health ministry refused to disclose the actual numbers of affected people, the dead and they went ahead to arrest those who tried to document the cases²⁶.

The table below shows the affected people by localities and the number of deaths according to HUDO records:

No	Locality	Town or village	Affected	Deaths
1	Roseires	Roseires	605	49
		Tarfa		
		Abu-Zour		
		Badous		
		Karori		
		Hamda		
		Aljaref		
		Saweileil		
		IDP camp (North Roseires)		
2	Damazin	Damazin	470	23
		Alserieo		
		Alhamra		
		Alserajeya		
		Kashangaro		
		Aldeisa		
		Bejawey		
		Abdelkhalag		
		HarounElbahar		
		Gebreil		
		Shamar		
3	Tadamoun	Agadey	27	1
		Rorrow		
		Geraiva		
4	Bau	AlshaheedAfandi	18	0
		Military garrison		
5	Geisan	Alias	12	1
6	Kormuk	Gamberada	1	0
7	Wad Elmahi	Almadinah Wahid	2	0
Total of Affected/ Deaths			1072	74

Table shows the affected/ Deaths people by localities (HUDO records)

²⁶ The arresting case is included under arbitrary arrest in this report.

BN governor denied Blue Nile IDPs right to aid

On 27th August 2016, a delegation consisting of the governor (BN), BN state minister of planning and Damazin locality governor visited the IDPs camp in Alshaheed Afandi where the shelters/ huts had been flooded and damaged by the heavy rains. Soon after the delegation's tour, the BN governor announced that *"those IDPs do not deserve any aid because they are in unplanned/ random area"*.

12.3 IDPs

A family house confiscated (seized) by authority

On 17th July 2016, Mrs. Hayat Elrehaima Teeya Kafi , 46 years old, wife of Nasir, IDP from Nuba Mountains was arrested by police of Shandi locality for selling alcohol. She spent one night in police custody and the second day she was sent to the court where the judge found her innocent and released her. The same day, police with the prosecutor came together to Nasir's house with a revised order (appendix - 3) based on the orders issued by the locality governor since May 2016 (appendix - 2) and forced them to evacuate (leave) the house. The family is currently renting another house and they appealed the public order to the constitutional court and no feedback yet.

Church demolition notice

On 1st August 2016, Alhaj Yousif Christ church authorities received a warning notice from the land authorities in Khartoum state of demolishing the church and they were given one week to evacuate/relocate otherwise further legal procedures were to be taken and the church would pay the demolition costs. The given reason was illegal building/structure (Appendix- 4). The church is in the neighborhood of Khartoum North and it was built on this land in 1976 where more than three hundred people have been gathering to fellowship/worship regularly ever since.

By the time of writing this report, the legal adviser of the church challenged the demolition order in administration court.

13 Observation of Court ordeal

13.1 The trial of Pastors' and activist



The Four defendants

There was a Christian conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia between 17th - 23rd October 2015. The conference was about the situation of Christians in Sudan especially after cessation of South Sudan. Among the attendance of the conference were thirty Christians from Sudan and South Sudan. Pastors Hassan and Kuwa were among the Sudanese participants. Pastor/ Hassan presented a paper about the kind of oppression Christians face from authorities in Sudan. It was during this conference that they met with Peter from Czech Republic among other people.

On 18th December 2015, Peter (who was on a visit to Sudan), Hassan, Kuwa, and Moneim among others were arrested by NISS and held in NISS custody for five months until 18th May 2016 when NISS opened a case against the four of them at State Security Prosecutor's (SSP) office. Their case number is 41/2016 where they were accused of committing crimes against the state which is Criminal.

The laws and articles that the prosecutor accused them of breaching are;

1. Criminal Act (1991)

- Article (21): Joint acts in execution of criminal conspiracy
- Article (50): Undermining the constitutional system
- Article (51): Waging war against the state
- Article (53): Espionage against the country

- Article (57): Entering and photographing military areas and works
 - Article (64): Provoking hatred against or amongst sects
 - Article (66): Publication of false news
2. Passport and Immigration Law
 - Article (30/1)
 3. Organizing the Voluntary and Humanitarian Activity Act
 - Article (23)

They remained in SSP cell until 4th August 2016 when SSP office referred their case to court. Then, they were transferred from SSP cell to Omdurman prison and later transferred to Alhuda prison in the same town of Omdurman.

The case was before Justice Dr. Osama Mohamed Abdalla at Khartoum Centre court. The first court hearing was scheduled for 14th August 2016 but it was postponed to 21st August 2016 because the accused were not brought from the prison to the court. Therefore, 21st August 2016 was the first time for the accused to appear before court. There were twenty one (21) subsequent court sessions and three (3) of them were in January of 2017 when the judge delivered his verdict.

The defendants were accused in this order.

1st defendant: Pastor, Peter Justin (Citizen of Czech Republic)

2nd defendant: Pastor, Hassan Abduelraheem Kodi

3rd defendant: Pastor, Abduelmoneim Abdalmwlla

4th defendant: Activist, Kuwa Shamal Abu Zumam

The accused were defended by a team of more than twenty five (25) lawyers divided in three groups. The 1st group was headed by Shomeina for the 1st defendant, the 2nd was headed by Muhanad for the 2nd and 4th defendants and the 3rd was headed by Saleh Mahmoud for the 3rd defendant. Most of the court trials were held under very tight security and many times the activists and other supporters were prevented from attending.



Pastors' trial at Khartoum Centre court under tight security

During the court sessions the following transpired;

- The investigator/prosecutor read the details of the charges preferred against the accused, displayed videos and audio recordings as evidence with the help of the translator. However, the translator was changed during the 4th court session and in some sessions there was no translator.

According to the investigator, the accusations' articles were interpreted as follows;

- I. The four defendants carried out intelligence activities against Sudan and gave fiscal support to Sudan People Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N) in South Kordufan.
- II. They are preparing allegations about genocide, extrajudicial killings, civilian displacement and burning villages by Sudan government.
- III. They are preparing allegations about demolition of churches, oppressing Christians and torture by Sudan government.
- IV. The first defendant came to Sudan purposely to take photos of the demolished churches.

The defendants denied all the charges.

- The defendants' panels cross examined the prosecutor/ investigator.
- The complainant/ NISS representative (Abass Eltahir – NISS officer) made a statement and was cross examined by the two panels.

- The accusing witnesses were seven, four of them are NISS officers, two of them were arrested by NISS in connection to this case and they were released. One of them (Benyamin Breima) was among the people who attended the conference and the other one is the burnt student (Ali Musa Omer) and the seventh witness was a consultant at the ministry of foreign affair (Dr. RehabMubarak). The seven witnesses were examined by the judge and the two panels.

The court sessions went on up to January 2017 as indicated below;

- The Judge Dr. Osama released the official accusations against the defendants.
 - The 1st defendant; accused by articles 21, 51, 53, 57 & 64 in Criminal Act, article 8 & 23 in Organizing the Voluntary and Humanitarian Activity Act and article 30 in Passport and Immigration Law²⁷.
 - The 1st defendant's lawyer rejected the accusations and considered his client innocent because what was presented was not supported by evidence. The lawyer requested the court to judge accordingly.
 - The 2nd and 3rd defendants were accused under articles 21, 53, 64 & 66 in Criminal Act. The defendants' lawyers denied the accusation.
 - The case of the 4th defendant was rejected and he was set free because the evidence did not approve the conviction.
- The defendant witnesses were two students who are classmates to the burnt student. They were examined by the judge and the two panels.
- The judge delivered his verdict/ judgment where the three defendants were found guilty according to the court;
 - 1) The first defendant was sentenced to twenty-four (24) years in prison.
 - 2) The second defendant was sentenced to twelve (12) years in prison.
 - 3) The third defendant was sentenced to twelve (12) years in prison.

Some observation points

- ☆ The lawyers objected many times the way in which the court was running. The first defendant's lawyer commented that *"it's unacceptable for the court to be directed/ driven by one of the litigants"*. Other lawyer from the defendants' panel commented to HUDO that *"The Judge keeps on postponing the trial for all sorts of reasons which creates a wrong impression of delaying justice on the side of the accused"*. One of the observers lawyer commented that: *"It's very clear to any observer that, the judge is doing his best to protect the accusing panel from being objected or critiqued"*.
- ☆ .During cross examination, some questions were rejected or could not be answered because it was considered to be part of the national security.

²⁷ For more information about the mentioned articles, please visit the notes in eighth update.
<http://hudocentre.org/update-8-on-court-trial-of-nissudan-against-pastors-and-activist/>

- ☆ While answering a question from the defendants' panel, NISS representative justified that they ignore the criminal procedure law because the national security law allows them.
- ☆ One of the accusing witnesses who is an officer of NISS confirmed in his testimony that, there is another case under preparation by NISS against the second defendant.



Activist & supporters used to sit under bridge after were denied attending the court session

13.2 Blue Nile Trial

After the war outbreak in Blue Nile (September 2011), one hundred and fourteen (114) people were arrested by MI in Blue Nile under the command of the NISS. The detainees were members of SPLM-N political party and SPLA-N soldiers who were part of the integrated unit that was formed according to the CPA. They were detained in different prisons within BN and Sinaar states. After two years (January 2013), twenty eight (28) of them were released and the eighty five (85) who stayed in prison were charged.

On May 2013, their court appearance started in Sinja town headed by General court judge Abduelmoneim Younis. The trial went on and their verdict which was imprisonment was delivered sequentially. One was released for medical reasons and three (3) others were released because the evidence was not credible enough to convict them. The defendants' lawyers appealed to the court of appeal in which the court changed the charges of two to death sentence. Again the defendants' panel appealed to the higher court which ordered for the re-trial of the

case at the primary court. The primary court ordered that the three who were set free be arrested again. They were arrested and sentenced to death with other two who were imprisoned. This decision (verdict) was approved by the special appeals court.



Some of the prisoners immediately after been released

On 23rd October 2016, president Omer Albashir, announced amnesty (appendix - 5) for those prisoners and they were released except five for the reason of mistakes in their names, they were released in different periods and later on 27th March 2017 the last three were released after the defendant's lawyer wrote a message to the presidential office seeking correction for the names. Those three are:

- 1) Ali Idris Meida
- 2) Ali Tugul Bolad
- 3) Hassan Suliman

14 Recommendations

HUDO Centre is concerned about the ongoing violations in which;

Urge the two warring parties

- Both government and the SPLA-N to keep the ceasefire on and to implement genuine cessation of hostilities in order to stop violence with its consequences.

Urge Sudan government

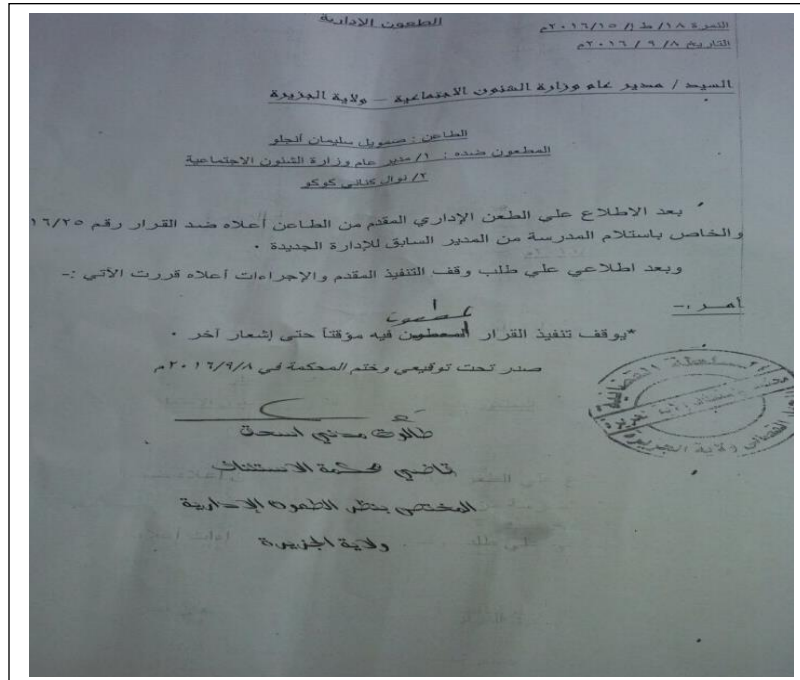
- To lift the state of emergency imposed on SK and BN states.
- Should amend the laws which permit security agencies like NISS and RSF act with impunity and allow the rule of law to prevail.
- To stop targeting civilians based on their religion, ethnic or geographical aspect.
- To hold its essential role towards their citizens in providing basic needs and rights.
- Sudan government to allow national, international NGOs and humanitarian aid to access and help the people affected by conflict.

Calling on regional and International institutions

- To urge the two warring parties to keep on the ceasefire.
- To put more pressure on Sudan government in order to amend the laws that give impunity to NISS and Sudan armed forces.
- To compel government of Sudan to respect and uphold human rights.

15 Appendices

15.1 Appendix – 1: Medani court resolution



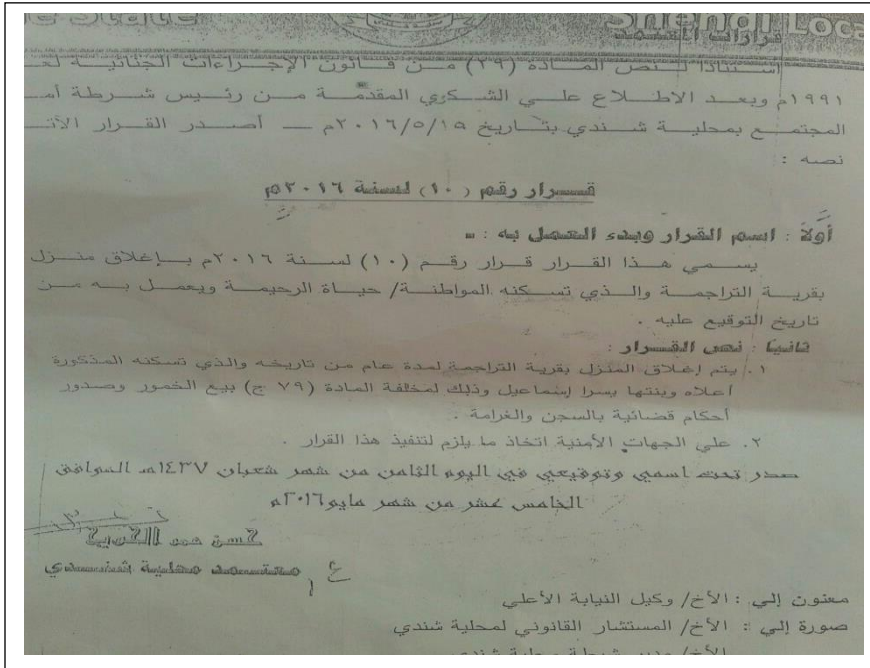
Summary

The Court resolution is titled by administrative appeals. It was issued by the Appeal Court of Algazeera State and signed by: the judge of appeal court/ Taloot Madani Ishaq.

The letter entitled to General Manager of Ministry of Social Affairs of Algazeera State Ms. Nawal Kabashi Kuku. Informing her by the court resolution on the case of administrative resolution No. 25/16 about handling the school to new administration, against it Mr. Samuel Suliman Angalo appealed. The resolution order is:

Disrupt the implementation temporarily until further notice.

15.2 Appendix – 2: House seizing resolution



Summary

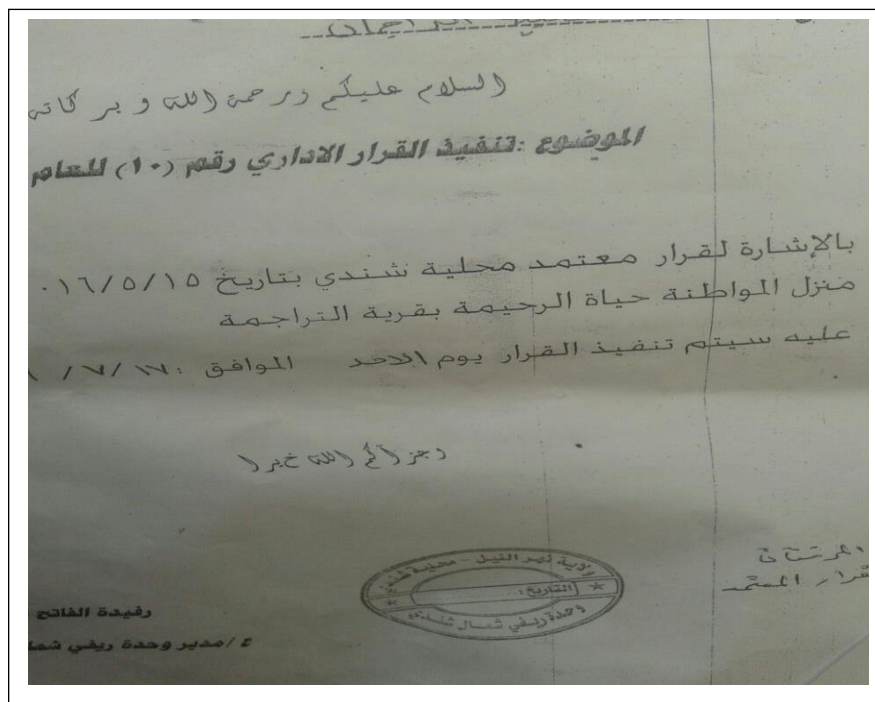
The above resolution was released by, Shendi governor (the District Commissioner) on a headed paper of the locality (district). The Governor (district commissioner) had made two decisions based on article 39 of criminal procedure code - 1991 and according to the complaint by the chief of community police in Shandi locality on 15th, May 2016, issued a decision that reads:

First, the decision name: named 10/ 2016 closing Hayat Alrehaima's house, which is located in Altaragma village and implementation begins on the date it was signed.

Second, the decision is closing the mentioned house for one year, it cause the decision to the owner deal with her daughter in selling alcohol. Also it gave the security authority an order to implement the resolution.

The resolution signed by Shandi governor/ Hassan Abdelhameed on 15th May 2016.

15.3 Appendix – 3: House seize revised order



Summary

Subject: Implementation of the administrative decision No 10/ 2016

Reference to the decision of Shandi District Commissioner which was dated 15th May 2016, about the Hayat Alrehaima's house in Altragima village.

The implementation of the resolution will be on 17th July 2016.

Signed by the north rural unit manager/ Ms. Rofaida Alfateh

15.4 Appendix – 4: Demolish warning note



Summary

The demolish warning decree was written on headed paper of GOVERNMENT LANDS PROTECTION AUTHORITY/ DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS' PROTECTION

Dated on 1st August 2016 and titled by word WARNING

According to demolish decree No (214/2016) issued on 20th June 2016 by Mr. Director General of Lands Authority.

The warning decree pointing number of churches in Khartoum North alleged them by illegally occupying plots and space yards, ordering them to evacuate their belongs/properties within one week otherwise, further legal procedure will be taken and the churches will be held accountable and pay the demolition cost.

The decree signed by Director of the Government Lands Protection Authority

15.5 Appendix – 5: BN detainees' Presidential amnesty resolution



الرقم	الاسم
(٥١)	محبوب سيف فاضل
(٥٢)	حماد موسى جارتوق
(٥٣)	محمد الخضر البشير
(٥٤)	خيار موزعني طهجة
(٥٥)	حسن عبدالقادر قلعة
(٥٦)	رمضان خليل حسن
(٥٧)	بهاء الطرطري عياد
(٥٨)	رمضان سليمان موسى
(٥٩)	العقاب بلة عجيب
(٦٠)	سبت عجيب الرض
(٦١)	صابر عثمان ابو عنبه
(٦٢)	عمر بكرى كمدان
(٦٣)	التور جاكوم
(٦٤)	حسن سليمان

الرقم	الاسم
(٢٥)	شمر بطرس فراف
(٢٦)	لويزيد التميمي خميس
(٢٧)	رمضان احمد بن
(٢٨)	ابراهيم عبدالله كافي
(٢٩)	توك الشور بطير
(٣٠)	عبدالله الزين رجب
(٣١)	شمر عام الزقني
(٣٢)	موسى جاد الله لادرو
(٣٣)	صدام عياد جود
(٣٤)	طبي ابراهيم مبلدة
(٣٥)	من الله حسن هادي
(٣٦)	بشير ايرك
(٣٧)	بكرى عبيد سويده
(٣٨)	عمر تالوس مخرجو
(٣٩)	سليمان باث موسى
(٤٠)	مقصود التوم الامين
(٤١)	غايه فضل احمد
(٤٢)	فارس فرحى موسى
(٤٣)	عز الدين بكاد صالح
(٤٤)	ابراهيم طي ابراهيم
(٤٥)	جمعة رمضان فرحى
(٤٦)	جمعة بلة جويلا
(٤٧)	عبدالقادر البكري عبدالقادر
(٤٨)	عادل بليغ الله تاي الله
(٤٩)	عادل بليغ الله محمد طي
(٥٠)	الامين اسماعيل محمد

الرقم	الاسم
(١)	محمد يوسف باكر عمار
(٢)	عبد العزيز ابراهيم محمد ٢٠١٦/١٠/٢٣
(٣)	عبدالله علي الدج
(٤)	شمر عبدالله عمار
(٥)	حسن ابراهيم جراد
(٦)	رجب مكيال طير
(٧)	محمد ابو رجب
(٨)	تيم تيم تيم
(٩)	كروم عوض عضموم
(١٠)	فرحى الشاذلي عبدالله
(١١)	محمد ابراهيم عبدالله
(١٢)	محمد الحسن كافي
(١٣)	موسى عمار عاصو
(١٤)	رمضان فضل التومى عبدالله
(١٥)	عادل خير الدين جابر
(١٦)	مكيال زكريا جابر
(١٧)	مقصود فرحى طوبا
(١٨)	سليمان فرحى تايلى
(١٩)	كهدى عبدالله معروفين
(٢٠)	فريد محمد احمد ناصر
(٢١)	حمد يوسف ارباب
(٢٢)	توك اولو توك
(٢٣)	عبدالقادر لوسمة عبدالقادر
(٢٤)	بهاء بليغ الله البشير

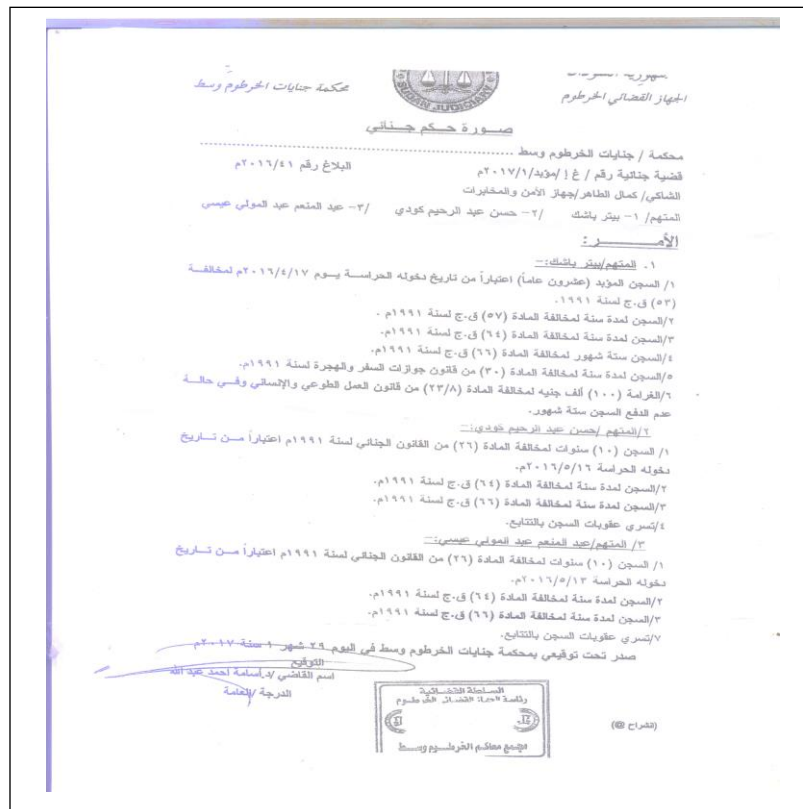
Summary

It is a presidential resolution named republican resolution No. 884 for year 2016, issued by president Omer AL Bashir containing three orders

1. Cancellation of the remained charges against the cited prisoners in the list attached.
2. It will be active from the date of signing
3. The concerned authorities should implement the order.

Signed by the president Al Bashir on 23rd October 2016 and stamped.

15.6 Appendix – 6: the pastors' charges



Summary

Judiciary resolution issued on 29th January 2017, on a headed paper of Khartoum centre court and signed by Judge Dr. Osama Mohamed Abdalla and stamped.

The resolution in regard to the judicial charges he released against the pastors and the activist.