



REPORT ON

**HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN SOUTH KORDUFAN AND BLUE NILE
STATES OF SUDAN**

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Prepared by

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Abbreviations

IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
SK	:	South Kordufan
BN	:	Blue Nile
SPLM/A	:	Sudan People Liberation Movement / Army
CPA	:	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
SPLM/A-N	:	Sudan People Liberation Movement / Army - North
GoS	:	Government of Sudan
NISS	:	National Intelligence and Security Services
MI	:	Military Intelligence
SPLA-N	:	Sudan People Liberation Army – North
AI	:	Amnesty International
HRW	:	Human Rights Watch
UNSC	:	United Nation Security Council
AU	:	African Union
SAF	:	Sudan Armed Force
RSF	:	Rapid Support Force
PDF	:	Popular Defense Force
NCP	:	National Congress Party
NMPDP	:	National Movement for Peace and Development Party
SPLM	:	Sudan People Liberation Movement
ICC	:	International Criminal Court

1.0 Introduction

Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO Centre) is a Sudanese non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Kampala and Juba South-Sudan. It is undertaking monitoring of the human rights situation in government controlled areas of South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) States of Sudan and the Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from these two states.

One of the major causes for the war in BN and SK to resume in 2011 is mistrust between the National congress party (NCP) which is the ruling party and Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North (SPLM/A-N). SPLM/A-N is the rebelling group that resumed fighting after the relative peace in the areas created by signing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. In response, the government of Sudan (GoS) represented by security agencies (National Intelligence and security services (NISS), Military Intelligence (MI), Popular Defense Forces (PDF), Rapid Support Force RSF, allied militias and police) carried out operations of apprehending people that oppose government. This operation caused a lot of human rights violations in the two areas.

Therefore, this Report highlights incidents of human rights violations and abuses that took place in the mentioned areas during the year of 2015. Due to security, geographical and logistical challenges, HUDO Centre documented verified incidents from places where monitors managed to reach, it consist of more than fifty cases of arbitrary arrest, more than twenty villages looted, burned and displaced, also it consist of some rape cases, cases of child rights violations and other human rights violation incidents. There is also an [attached report](#) on the situation of the IDPs that are mainly from SK and BN states. The field monitors observed, collected data/ information and together with Kampala office, victims and their relatives were interviewed.

The main purpose of this report is to bring to light the human rights violations and abuses taking place in SK and BN states so that the stakeholders like United Nations (UN) and international community could pressurize on the Government of Sudan to respect the international human rights and humanitarian laws.

1.1 About HUDO

HUDO Centre¹ is an independent, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit making organization based in Kampala-Uganda and Juba-South Sudan. As a rights-based organization it has two fold programming approach comprising both practical interventions as its 'hardware' component and the human rights dimension as an integral 'software' component under which, all projects are designed and implemented.

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

HUDO Centre works towards the promotion of human rights and dignity for vulnerable communities like the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Refugees in camps in the neighboring country (South Sudan). HUDO also believes in achieving and promoting human welfare without racial, religious or gender discrimination.

HUDO Centre's mission is to bring human rights to life by producing and shaping human rights tools, raising awareness and enforcing practices that empower people to improve their own lives and the lives of others.

HUDO's strategic vision is to build a cohesive, civilized and fair society that is stronger where all human beings are equally valued, can fully participate socially, have equal chances to succeed, treated with dignity and respect.

HUDO is currently undertaking monitoring of the human rights situation in government controlled areas of South Kordufan (SK), Blue Nile (BN) States and the IDPs from the two states. Together with partners, HUDO Centre trains human rights monitors based in these areas (SK and BN) in order to improve/strengthen their capacity to monitor, document, report and research on human rights violations and abuses taking place. HUDO is also monitoring court processes in order to assess the principles of due diligence and fair trial.

1.2 Background of the study

The Conflict in Sudan predate back to historical injustices, social imbalance, religion, political and racial discrimination. The first civil war started on August 1955 a year before independence by the Southern Sudanese². The conflict erupted due to mistrust which assured later in underdevelopment and discrimination against the Southern region by the Central Government. The region is mostly inhabited by many different ethnic groups³. The conflict was between the Central Government and the rebel group/ Anya Nya⁴. The first war ended in 1972 by signing Addis Ababa agreement⁵, which brought relative peace until 1983 when the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/ A)⁶ was formed. One of the major reasons SPLM/A fought for, is the dishonoring the Addis Ababa Agreement by the Central Government.

Other regions and individuals from Northern Sudan also joined the SPLM/A for the reasons of underdevelopment and discrimination. In 1985 South Kordufan/ Nuba

² For more information please visit: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/sudan-civil-war1.htm>

³ For more information please visit:

<http://www1.american.edu/faculty/singerman/eagleeyeondarfur/firstsudcivilwar.html>

⁴ Anya Nya (1); was the first group rebelled against the Central Government established on 1963 based on Tourit Garrison carried out a mutiny in 1955

Anya Nya (2) was a rebirth of Anya Nya (1). Those two Anya Nyas carried out the first war (1955 - 1972).

. For more information please visit: <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?mot1989>

⁵ This agreement was signed on 1972 between Joseph Lagu, the Head of Anya Nya 2 and Numeiri, Sudan President by then.

⁶ For more information please visit: <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/spla.htm>

Mountains joined SPLM/A as well as Blue Nile which joined in late 1980s⁷. The war continued until 2005 when the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA)⁸ was signed.

After the CPA, the two states of South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) enjoyed relative peace up to 2011 when South Sudan declared its independence as a result of the Referendum on the right to self-determination, which was enshrined in the CPA and guaranteed by the Interim National Constitution 2005. The cessation of South Sudan divided the SPLM/A into two. One Part in South Sudan and the other remained in Sudan and subsequently renamed as Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army-North (SPLM/ A-N).

The conflict broke out in South Kordufan state in 2011, due to many factors. There was a historical lack of trust⁹ between the two parties (SPLM and NCP), tension over the results of the state's complementary elections and the expected exercise of the Popular Consultation¹⁰ which constituted in the (CPA). The Government of Sudan (GoS) attempted to disarm the SPLA soldiers in SK but the disarmament was opposed by the SPLM leadership hence the conflict.

In June 2011 the president of Sudan (Omar Albashir)¹¹ declared the state of emergency in SK under the Emergency Act of 1998. The State of Emergency also had been declared in BN in September 2011. The state of emergency had favored the security officials' to violate the rights of civilians. National Intelligence and Security services (NISS) and Military Intelligence (MI) practiced to arrest civilians arbitrarily accusing them of associating with the SPLA-N. Many people in villages in the two states were forced by Sudan Armed Force (SAF) and its allied militias to evacuate or burned¹².

In September 2011 the war spread to Blue Nile state due to the tension created by the conflict in SK. The war broke out in Blue Nile after president Omar Al-Bashir had rejected the implementation of Nafie¹³ Agar¹⁴ agreement¹⁵ which was signed on 29th June 2011. Nevertheless, on 22nd August 2011 Al-Bashir and Agar held a meeting in

⁷ Please review the following link for more info <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/horn-of-africa/sudan/204-sudans-spreading-conflict-ii-war-in-blue-nile.pdf>

⁸ In January 2005 at Naivasha, Kenya, CPA was signed between the Government of Sudan and SPLM. It was mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD). It includes six protocols one is dedicated for SK and BN (two areas protocol).

⁹ For more information please

visit: <https://books.google.co.tz/books?id=7CTvCQAAQBAJ&lpg=PA746&ots=ectFgRG7cD&dq=lack%20of%20trust%20between%20SPLA%20and%20SAF&pg=PA754#v=onepage&q=lack%20of%20trust%20between%20SPLA%20and%20SAF&f=false>

¹⁰ Popular consultation is an exercise whereby the two states' Legislative Assemblies review the CPA and decide their fate as well as submitting their recommendation to the Presidency.

¹¹ He is the current president of Sudan who is indicted by International Criminal Court (ICC)

¹² <http://www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/afr540112013en.pdf>

¹³ Dr. Nafie Ali Nafie, president assistant and deputy chairman of NCP

¹⁴ Malik Agar Eyre, Blue Nile state governor and chairman of SPLM-N

¹⁵ http://www.sudantribune.com/IMG/pdf/Two_Areas_Agreement.pdf

Addis Ababa hosted by Meles Zenawi Ethiopian former prime minister. The meeting ended in disagreements.

The security agencies are violating human rights and aggressively dealing with whoever opposes the government. Therefore, human rights situation deteriorated, particularly in conflict areas of SK and BN and areas where the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were.

1.3.0 Aim

This report aims to bring to light the human rights violations and abuses taking place in South Kordufan and Blue Nile states of Sudan(Jan-Dec 2015) and its consequences in order to draw the attention of national, regional and international community and come up with specific suggestions on how to improve the human rights situation.

1.3.1 Objectives

- To furnish the United Nations' Human Rights council. and special rapporteur on Sudan, Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch (HRW), the Diplomatic Missions in Sudan and others with information, in order to enhance their efforts to pressurize the Government of Sudan to respect human rights.
- To strengthen the Sudanese advocacy groups by providing them with accurate information to use in their lobbying and to engage more Sudanese Civil Society in the human rights advocacy process.
- To assist in lobbying the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and African Union (AU) to urge the Government of Sudan to lift the state of emergency in South Kordufan and Blue Nile states and to contribute in stopping the violation and abuses.

1.4 Methodology

HUDO centre had established its own network consisting of field monitors and focal persons to gather information within the conflict zone. This network spreads geographically in both SK and BN since it was not possible to have easy access to the whole area.

HUDO Centre has a reporting panel that examines information from the field. The panel used analytical methods to sort the information in order to arrive at accurate findings that should be included in the report.

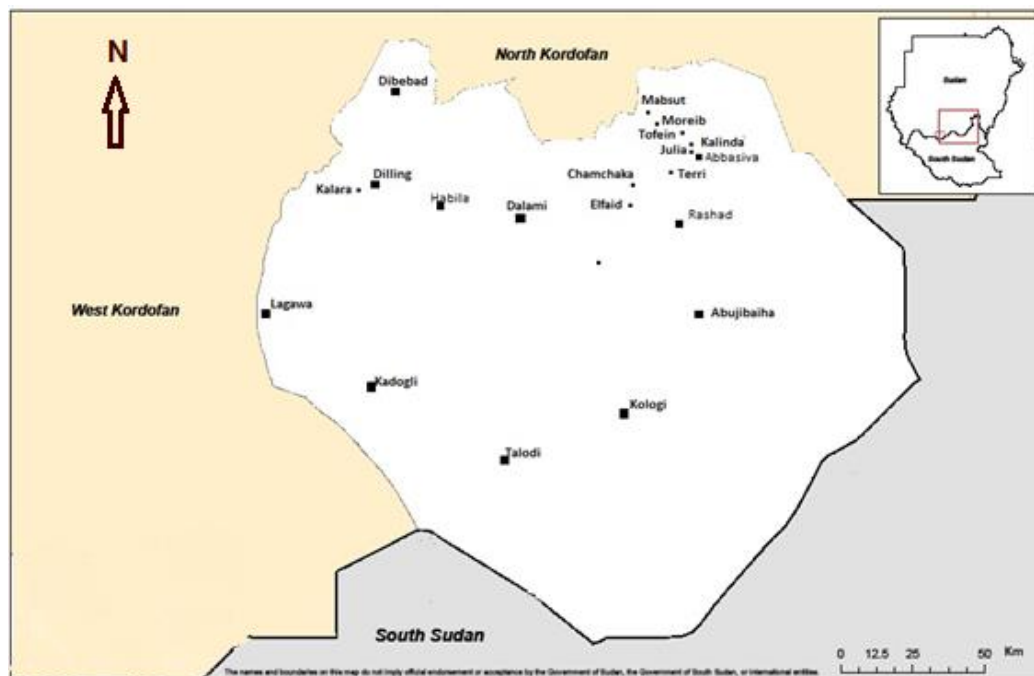
For the purposes of consolidating this report HUDO Centre also used the following methods in collecting data/ information;

1. HUDO centre developed data/ information forms
2. Conducted interviews with victims and relatives
3. Analyzed Media reports
4. Verified comments from professionals (Lawyers, Doctors...etc)

groups from Nuba Mountains were annexed to the newly created West Kordofan State¹⁷.

South Kordufan State consists of 17 localities. Some are located under SPLA-N control territories and others are within the State controlled areas. This report covers the following towns and villages under the government control;

Kadogli town in Kadogli Locality; Talodi town in Talodi Locality; Rashad town, Umbrambeta, Elfaid Umabdalla, khor Eldelaib, Al Ghadeer, Tomi, Elmansour and Eljebailat in Rashad Locality; Al-Abbasiya town, Terri, Tabassa and Mabsut in Al-Abbasiya Locality; Abu-Kershola town and Cham Chaka in Abu Kershola Locality; Dilling town and Kalara in Dilling Locality as well as Kasha village of Alsonout Locality of West Kordufan State.

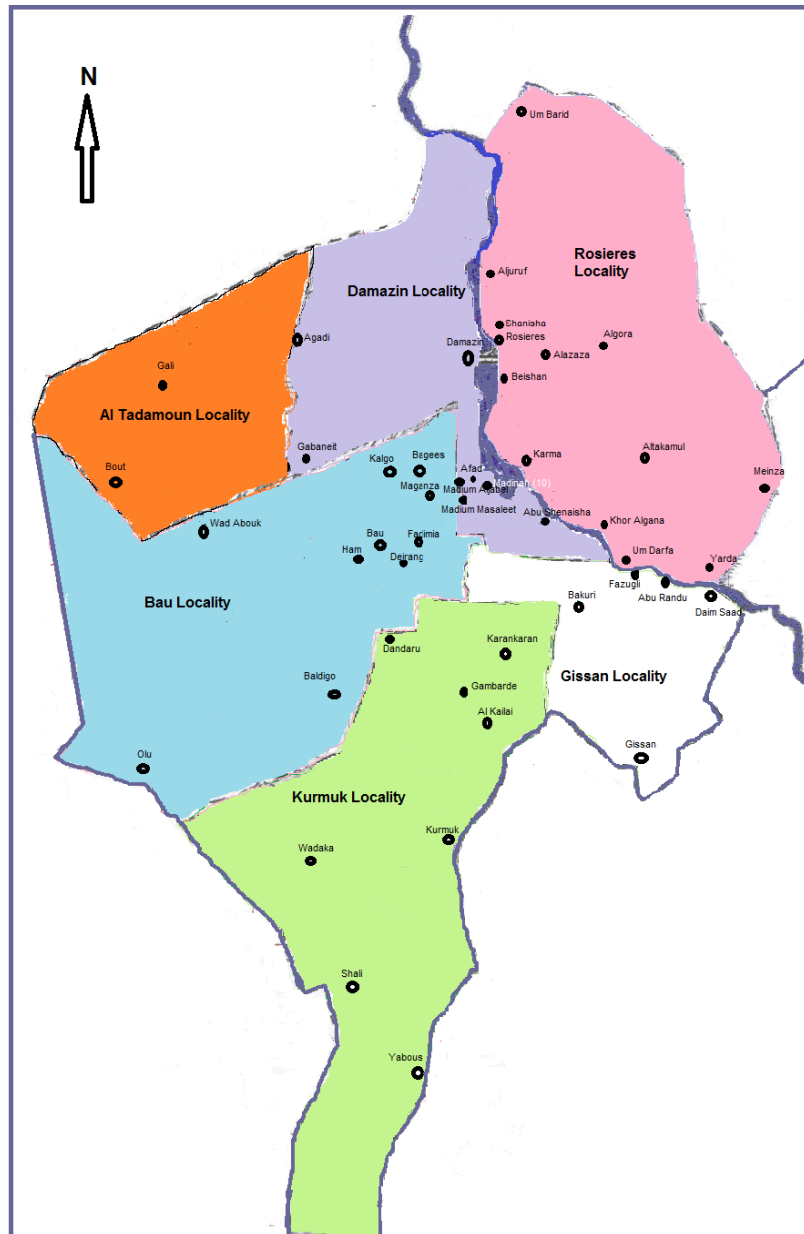


South Kordufan State/ Nuba Mountains Map

Blue Nile State is mainly occupied by Funj, Ingasana, Broun tribes among other African Ethnicities as well as other groups of Arab-origin. The state is made up of six (6) localities controlled by the state with the presence of SPLA-N. This report focuses on the following towns and villages under the government control;

¹⁷ WK State was created in 1990s and dissolved by the CPA in 2005.

Damazin town, Madinah (8, 9, 10), Madeim Masaleet, and Ganees West in Damazin Locality; Agadi located in Tadamon Locality; Madeim Aljabel, Deirang, Khor Maganza, Fadimia, Keglok, Bagees, Ashaheed Afandi, and Wad Abouk placed in Bau Locality; Geli, Fuj, Dakilog, Gambarde and Abigo located in Kurmuk Locality; Daim Saad, Abrundu, Bakori and Fazogli which is located in Gissan Locality; Roseires, Alazaza, Shanisha, Umdarfa, Khor Mago and Um Barid located in Roseires Locality.



Blue Nile State map

1.6 Statement of the problem

Reports from HUDO Centre's field monitors and other sources indicate that the human rights situation in SK and BN states had deteriorated since the war broke-out in 2011. The subsequent announcement of the State of Emergency by president of Sudan in 2011 also exaggerated the situation. It became worse after the declaration of the offensive summer/military¹⁸ operation by Sudan Ministry of defense in 2014. Nevertheless there was a military campaign carried out by the SPLA-N in the two states meant to disrupt the March-April 2015 elections¹⁹.

The human rights situation had worsened because of many arbitrary arrests in both states of SK and BN. Many civilians were frequently arrested and accused of being affiliated or associating with SPLA/N. These arrests were carried out by the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS), Military Intelligence (MI) and the allied government militias. Among those under detention are women and children.

The military presence of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and its associated militias like the Rapid Support Force (RSF) and Popular Defense Force (PDF) together with the frequent attacks by the SPLA-N in the two states had forced many people to run away from their villages. Most of the people vacated their villages as a result of instructions from SAF or the status of insecurity. The villages were largely destroyed and people could not return hence the displacement.

According to field monitors, around nine (12) villages in SK and more than ten (10) villages in BN were burnt down and people were displaced. The security (SAF) ordered people to vacate the villages within two hours. People lost property as they rushed to save their lives. Security forces could not allow the displaced persons to erect settlement camps or have access to humanitarian aid.

The violated rights are as follows:

1. Right to life
2. Security of person
3. Right to fair trial
4. Child Rights
5. Rights of women and girls
6. Right to freedom of movement and residence
7. Rights of civilians within conflict areas
8. Right of Worship

¹⁸ "Defense Minister Declared Start of (Defensive Summer) Operation to End Rebellion," 14 April 2014, for more information please review this website news.sudanvisiondaily.com/details.html?rsnpid=234529

¹⁹ Sudan National election please review <http://www.panapress.com/Sudan--Voting-opens-in-Presidential,-Parliamentary-polls--12-630432029-105-lang2-index.html>

1.7 Limitation and Challenges

1. The imposed State of Emergency in the two states restricts the movement of monitors. This directly affected the process and time taken in collecting data.
2. The continuous suspicion from intelligence (NISS and MI) whereby any new comers in towns or anybody talking about rights was watched. They conducted many check points which hindered the movement of monitors within the two states.
3. Insecurity due to the ongoing conflict between government forces and the SPLA-N.
4. Poor means of transport whereby roads are not very accessible and most of them are seasonal.
5. 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.
6. The number of monitors was not enough to cover the incidents in the two states easily.

2.0 Arbitrary Arrest:

Over-all description;

HUDO Centre observed the situation through their monitors and other focal persons. The arbitrary arrests jointly carried out by NISS, MI and the government associated militias were mainly unlawful. Many people arrested were unarmed civilians from different villages and towns, were accused of associating or supporting the SPLA-N. They arrest anybody irrespective of age or sex/gender and treat the detainees inhumanly. In the following section we illustrate the detailed findings on how the arbitrary arrests were carried out in SK and BN.

2.0.1 Arbitrary Arrest in South Kordufan

On Feb. 2nd 2015, a group of Military Intelligence (MI) soldiers from Al Abbasiya town arrested Adam Essa Agoumy, 35 years, who is a member of SPLM-N. He was detained from his village called Mabsout. The MI soldiers came in three vehicles (land cruiser) when they reached Mabsout, they immediately shot firing in the air before arresting him. He was later transported to SAF headquarter in El Obeid by then. Later they transferred him to Al Abbasiya and filed a criminal case against him, accusing him under article (130) Intentional murder according to Sudan criminal Act 1991. They accused him that he killed a civilian at Moreib village in 2011. The defendant's lawyer objected the accusation. However, the procedures seem to prove unfair trial since the Judge did not give the defendant's lawyer enough time for his defense argument. He also refused to

hear any testimony from the defendant's witnesses. On August 2015, he was charged to death sentences. Days after his lawyer died in suspicious criminal event. Up to date no appeal done in his case yet, the appeal constituted period is over.

On March 7th 2015, NISS in Talodi town arrested Mohamed Alfadil Abulnour and Hamid Mousa who are members of the Popular Committee of Abdul Fadeel Almaz neighborhood in Talodi. They were taken in a vehicle without number plate²⁰. NISS had earlier tried to recruit them to the National Congress Party (NCP)²¹ to become members, but the two men objected. Our sources indicate that it was alleged that NISS started threatening them that joining of NCP was mandatory for saving their lives. They obeyed under pressure in detention and after release attended NCP meeting on March 10th 2015.

On March 26th 2015, a group of MI soldiers arrested four women from Dilling Market. They were coming from Kalara village for shopping. Their names are indicated below;

1. Amnah Mirga 70 years
2. IshraghaHussein 22 years
3. Noura Dawoud 65 years
4. Taghawa Irin 65 years

They were apprehended at SAF Head Quarters in Dilling town. They were accused of supplying the SPLA-N with items they were shopping. Relatives of the four women tried to bail them out but MI refused. The four women were later released on April 26th, 2015 on condition that they should not move out of Dilling town for two months.

On April 29th 2015, Rapid Support Force (RSF) supported by SAF attacked Kashsa²² village of the Nuba Mountains/ West Kordofan State. According to HUDO Centre's sources, one person was killed about six (6) people were severely injured, twelve (12) were arrested and about eight shops around the village were robbed. The details are listed below;

- A. The deceased Kamal Kuku Ala'lim
- B. The injured:
 1. Faisal Mohamed Zakariya
 2. Mousa Abdul Gadir
 3. Malik Hashim Sultan
 4. Gism Allah Azrag Alnour

20 NISS, MI and their alliance militia always use vehicles without number plate to protect their identifications.

21 The party in power

22 Kasha village geographically is part of Nuba Mountains/ South Kordofan State it has been recently annexed among other areas to West Kordofan State by the Federal Government despite the objections of civilians.

5. Haggar Bakiet Ahmed
6. Abdul Haleim Ibrahim

C. The detained:

1. Almamoun Alfadil
2. Ahmed Shaieb Alkelaib
3. Ahmed Abdallah
4. Haroun Abdul Gadir Ala'sir
5. Abdl Bagi Abdul Gadir Ala'sir
6. Juma Dahawi Haloof
7. Idris Abbas Haloof
8. Salim Omer Haloof
9. Ali Abbas Haloof
10. Abdallah Alfail
11. Adam Hamdan
12. Mousa Hilo

D. The people whose property was looted;

- 1) Abaker Alnour
- 2) Hassan Ismail
- 3) Baraka Shawish
- 4) Mujahid Alsayed Ibrahim
- 5) Alsayed Ibrahim
- 6) Salim Ismail Balaka
- 7) Ismail Balaka
- 8) Alfadil Farah Arouj

The table below Shows details of Kasha incident;

No	Name	Occupation	Status	Remarks
1	Faisal Mohamed Zakariya	Headmaster- Anjamina High School	Injured	Injured were all treated and sent back to their village.
2	Mousa Abdul Gadir	Political Activist		
3	Malik Hashim Sultan	Student- Dilling University		
4	Gism Allah Azrag Alnour			
5	Haggar Bakiet Ahmed			

6	Abdul Haleem Ibrahim			
7	Almamoun Alfadil	Chief of Kasha Tribe	Detained	Transported to Abuzabad town where they were interrogated. They have been accused of cooperating with SPLA-N. Transported again to Alfoula after three days. On May 15 th the Chief was released while the others released on June 11 th . After their release they have been denied to leave Alfoula until the arrival of the new state governor. They were hosted by Ismail Jabori from Kasha Tribe – lives in Alfoula and works at the office of West Kordofan former Governor. On June 13 th they were allowed to return to their village.
8	Ahmed Shaieb Alkelaib	Civil Activist		
9	Ahmed Abdallah	Teacher		
10	Haroun Abdul Gadir Ala'sir	Headmaster- Alfainj Girls' High School		
11	Abdl Bagi Abdul Gadir Ala'sir	Teacher		
12	Juma Dahawi Haloof	Corporate Teacher- Damira Basic School		
13	Idris Abbas Haloof	Civil Activist		
14	Salim Omer Haloof	Civil Activist		
15	Ali Abbas Haloof	Civil Activist		
16	Abdallah Alfail	Student - Anjamina High School		
17	Adam Hamdan	Teacher		
18	Mousa Hilo	Student- Babanousa University		
19	Abaker Alnour	Traders- Market of Kasha Village	looted Shops	Shops were broken and looted. No compensation has been considered.
20	Hassan Ismail			
21	Baraka Shawish			
22	Mujahid Alsayed			

	Ibrahim			
23	Alsayed Ibrahim			
24	Salim Ismail Balaka			
25	Ismail Balaka			
26	Alfadil Farah Arouj			

On June 2nd 2015 in Lagorri village, armed PDF soldiers with four vehicles abducted three people. They were taken to SAF base in Kadugli town where they were interrogated and released on the following day 3rd June 2015. Their names are;

1. Hamad Abdallah Majok, 50 years, teacher at Toksswana primary School in Laggorri.
2. Suliman Abdalla Musa, 21 years, student.
3. Alhaj Musa Alahmar, 30 years, farmer.

On June 6th 2015, a number of armed soldiers from Rashad PDF headed by sergeant/ Alradi Osman Aldaw on MI vehicle attacked a home of Mohamed Idris Komi, 52 years old. They arrested him and confiscated some of his belongs as listed below;

1. Thirty seven (37) cows
2. Eight (8) sheep
3. Nine thousands pound and four hundred Sudanese Pound (9400)²³.

Mohamed was taken to Rashad MI prison. When his community leader visited him, MI officers informed him that Mohamed was arrested on the orders of Rashad's governor. After one month in detention, 5th July 2015 Mohamed was released without his cattle and money. He tried to open case at Rashad police station but police officers could not allow. Later he went with the community leader and others to the governor Musa Yunis requesting for his belongings but, the governor intimidated him that he would be killed for associating with SPLA-N.

2.0.2 Arbitrary Arrest in Blue Nile

On April 11th 2015, NISS officers arrested five civilians in AL-Roseires town after thorough search of their houses and their names are;

²³ By the \$1= 8 SDG

1. Algailey Abdalla Jabir
2. Sediq Ahmed Sediq
3. Mohamed Jouda
4. Sediq Almugadam
5. Elsir Mohamed Hamad

According to HUDO's source, the detainees were taken to NISS office in Al-Roseires, later on the same day they transported them while their hands were tied with chains to NISS custody in Damazin. They were interrogated on the following day (12th April 2015) and accused of disrupting national election process. On the same day at 09:00PM Algailey Abdalla and Sediq Ahmed were released. The others remained in NISS custody up to April 21st 2015 when they were also released.

On April 11th 2015, MI in Damazin arrested the following and released them on 13th April 2015:

1. Azhari Alkhalifa, 30 years old from Madinah 8²⁴,
2. Mohamed Omer, 32 years old, from Madinah 9,
3. Alterefi Mohamed, 35 years old, from Madinah 9.
4. Arbab Abunemah, 35 years old from Alkharabat,

The four detainees were former members of SPLM-N. Together with other people, they formed the National Movement for Peace and Development Party²⁵ (NMPDP). According to NISS, their activity during the campaigns of the recent election was considered to be a threat.

On April 12th 2015, NISS arrested Hafiz Mohamed Osman from Roseires Market and held him from 11:00 am up to 5:00 pm. They released him without telling him the reason for his arrest.

On April 13th 2015, NISS arrested three students who are members of Umma National Party from Geli Village of Tadamon locality. The detainees are political activists at Blue Nile University; they were accused of supporting Arhal²⁶ campaign. They were released on 18th-April-2015. Their names are;

²⁴ Madinah 8, it is part of the new towns from 1- 12, they have been established as a compensation for the villages affected by the extension Roseires Dam. Collectively those towns accommodates about 22,000 families.

²⁵ Formed on Feb. 2012 by NCP after the war broke- out in BN. The intention was to divide SPLM-N membership in the state and engage them in the political operation.

²⁶ Arhal means leave, it is an election boycott campaign initiated and carried-out by Sudanese opposition youth movements later joined by opposing political parties, it was against Sudan General election 2015.

1. Ali Dafallah, graduate of Blue Nile University,
2. Saleh Essa, Student at Blue Nile University,
3. Hussein Yusuf, Blue Nile University.

On May 12th 2015, MI officers in Daim Saad - East of Gissan Locality along the border with Ethiopia, arrested the following;

- 1- Mohamed Gism Allah Mousa a Medical Assistant
- 2- Abdul Aziz Fadul; Anter Ali Khalifa and
- 3- Siraj Hassan Hussein

They were all from Abrandu area and were detained for five (5) days. On the day of their arrest, they were taken to SAF military base in Bakori where they spent the night. The next day (13th May 2015) at 8:00 PM they were taken to SAF military based in Damazin. They were only asked about their names but were not accused of anything crime. They were detained at Damazin MI custody up to 17th May 2015 when they were released.

On May 13th 2015, MI arrested and physically assaulted Ms. Elham Ali Shikan, 30 years old, a tea Maker/seller from her home in Al Nahdah neighborhood. She was released on the same day. Later on, May 16th 2015 she was re-arrested with her university student sister Ms. Ena'm Ali Shikan, 26 years old. They were accused of spying for SPLA-N but they were released on the same day.

On May 22nd 2015, around 3:00 pm, MI arrested

- 1- Aboud Ali Alnour, 19 years old student
- 2- Mohamed Albir Hassan 21 year old casual worker from Alshaheed Afandi Market.

They arrested them because they objected the forced displacement of civilians from their villages in BN (Bagees, Maganza and Madeim Aljabel). They were taken to an unknown place.

On May 23rd 2015, NISS arrested Altayeb Yagoub. He is known by his nickname Shawish (Sergeant), 62 years old, a retired Sudan Armed Force soldier. He lives in

Arkaweet North of Damazin town. Yagoub was accused of conspiring and planning the attacks of SPLA- N. The retired soldier was released on May 25th, 2015 after being interrogated.

On June 24th 2015, NISS arrested Gasim Sabir 38 years of age from Damazin. He was previously arrested many times since 2011. He was released on 29th June 2015. NISS accused him to have purchased his vehicle using money from SPLA-N.

On June 26th 2015, at around 1:00 pm, NISS officers arrested Mohamed Mahmoud Issa, 19 years a student at Blue Nile University. He was taken from Ganees East market by three NISS officers and he was released on the same day at around 6:00 pm after being tortured.

Mohamed was arrested for the alleged comments he made on 22nd June 2015 while engaging in an argument with a colleague named Aggaba about the attempted arrest of President Bashir in South Africa. Eight people (one of them called Mahadi) took turns in beating him with a black water pipe which caused injuries on his back.

After three days some NISS officers came and told him that he was wanted in their office Roseires. He was later interrogated about his comments of wishing the president's arrest. They forced him to sign a document promising never to say such thing again and he was released after.

On Oct 15th 2015, MI arrested the following people in Damazin;

1. Adam Saleh, 33 years
2. Bashir Jumma, 38 years
3. Mohammed Abdalla, 20 years (University student)
4. Ibrahim Ali, 22 years

The detainees are residents of Blue Nile but originally from Darfur, and the MI accused them of associating with SRF. They were all released on the second day.

On Dec. 10th 2015, MI arrested Suliman Tukul (35 years, self-employed) from his house at Damazin town. The MI accused him of communicating with his relatives who are with the SPLA-N via the phone. He was released after one week in detention.

On Dec. 12th 2015, MI arrested Amal Hassan (40 years) a female teacher. She was arrested from Wad Abouk village where she teaches in Bau Locality. No reason was given for her arrest and nobody was allowed to visit her.

2.1 Sexual violence

HUDO Centre received several reports about Sexual violence, mainly committed by the Military and other government security agencies together with the militias. There are many Cases of sexual violence but the victims and their families could not freely share the information because of social stigma and the security threats. The following chapters illustrate some cases in the two areas SK and BN;

2.1.1 Sexual violence in South Kordufan

On May 29th 2015, H. M. A four month pregnant lady, 34 years, was raped by four SAF soldiers. The victim lives in Terri Village and she was on her way back home from Chamchaka Market²⁷ which is 10 kilometers away from her village. Along the way, she was stopped by seven (7) soldiers wearing SAF uniform, armed with AK 47 driving a Land Cruiser (red number plate 87). They searched her luggage which had her items/stuff worth (170)²⁸ Sudanese Pounds that she had bought for her family. They offered her a lift of which she rejected. They lifted her, forced her into their vehicle and drove back towards Chamchaka. They stopped the car on the way and the four of them raped her in turns and left her with her luggage. The local Authorities allegedly stopped her from travelling for treatment despite the bleeding and the injuries she had sustained. The rape case²⁹ was not reported.

On February 10th 2015, NISS officers in Rashad town stopped a 26 year old unmarried lady from travelling anywhere. B. M. A who is a rape victim has been forced to report herself to NISS Office in Rashad three times a day. She has been continuously reporting to NISS. The victim was raped two years ago (April 6th 2013) by four (4) PDF militia men in-front of her mother. While she and her mother H. A. 60 years old, were heading home after collecting firewood from Drenges seasonal river two (2) kilometers north Elfaid³⁰.

On that fateful day, they met four (4) armed men in PDF uniform riding motorbikes. The ladies recognized one of them as a well-known trader at Elfaid market and also the

²⁷ It is a well-known weekly market, each Friday.

²⁸ 170 pounds equals about twenty USD.

²⁹ Chamchaka has no clinic or police post, they have to travel Rashad town.

³⁰ The full name is Elfaid Umabdalla.

commander of PDF in the area. They could not recognize the other three who had covered their faces with masks. They stopped the women and started beating the mother and ripped off the daughter's (victim) clothes. All the four men raped her in turns on gun point. After that the armed men warned to kill the two women if they attempt to report the incident or even talk about it

On 7th February, 2015 the victim managed to flee on foot to Rashad town (25) kilometers from Elfaid. On the same day NISS in Rashad town discovered her fleeing and forced her to report to their office three times a day. Since then she is reporting on daily basis and she is not allowed to move out of the town

.2.1.2 Sexual violence in Blue Nile

On March 22nd 2015, A. M. A, a 16 year old girl living in Gogish neighborhood of Damazin town, was raped by a soldier from SAF Damazin. A neighbor to the victim who did not want to be named said that "the girl was sent by her family to buy milk near the Military Base". The rape case was reported to Family and Child Protection Police by the victim's family. The Medical Assessment Report confirmed the occurrence of the rape and the sustained injuries on the head and the left shoulder of the victim. The Police informed the victim's family that the perpetrator will be summoned by his administration unit but it never happened until the time of writing this report. However, the victim's family is not willing to disclose any more information about the case.

2.2 Child Violations

During the recent conflict the children are the most affected. They are facing challenges of displacement with their families, losing their time for schools as well as being arrested.

2.2.1 Child Violations in South Kordufan

On Dec. 26th 2014, Khaleil Yousif Adam, 16 Years of age was arrested from Elfaid by MI at 08:00 am; uniformed SAF soldiers accompanied by MI personnel in civilian clothing named A. B. (recognized by the mother of the victim) came to the parent's house. On arrival, they started beating him then they took him to their Military base. The following day Dec. 27th 2014, the community leader (Sheikh) went to the Military base to inquire about the boy. The officer in-charge informed him that, this child has a brother who joined the SPLA-N and they are suspecting him to have connections with the rebel brother.

The detained child was forced to work at the Commander's house as a servant up to the time of his release on Jan 9th, 2015.

2.2.2 Child Violations in Blue Nile

On April 1st 2015, Roseires Police carried out an operation to arrest what they called Neggers³¹ Gang in Nahdda neighborhood. Nineteen (19) young men were arrested with children among them;

1. Muhanad Ibrahim 17 year old student.
2. Yusuf (Haneen) 16 years old student
3. Abdul Haleem Yusuf Osman 17 years old student

The nineteen detainees were transport to the NISS premises in Roseires. They were detained together in one room (4x4 meters). The children were forced to clean and cook for other detainees and guards. During the interrogation they accused them of being part of the Neggers Gang. They were verbally humiliated and insulted as slaves. On the April 4th 2015, they transferred them back to the Police Station. A case had been lodged against them under article - 69 (breaching of Peace) of the Sudan Criminal Act 1991. Later on, their relatives bailed them out. The following day on April 5th2015 they appeared before Court. The Judge precisely dismissed the case due to lack of evidence.

2.3 Civilians in conflict Areas

Kadogli Incident

The arrival of Rapid Support force on opening of the year 2015 in Kadogli (the capital of South Kordufan State) caused a lot of anxiety because of the violence they cause.

Looting at Elneem Market in Kadogli downtown;

On Thursday 5thFeb-2015 Rapid Support force (RSF) attacked and looted Elneem Market in Kadogli downtown. According to the eye witness, at least thirty (30) shops were looted. In response, the local Public Defense Force (PDF) reacted in defense of shop owners. As a result, there was a fight whereby one lady was killed, number of civilians was severely injured and five (5) soldiers from the two fighting groups/ forces were killed.

After this incidence, the leadership of Kadogli commercial chamber announced the closure of the market because of insecurity. The security situation in Kadguli scared many people and others fled the town particularly after the attack on the market.

³¹ Neggers is slang means Negros. It is a group of teenagers who wear a stylish low west pants. They are mainly from African origins.

On Friday 6th-Feb-2015) while at the mosque, the Kadogli governor (Abuelbashar Abduelgadir) informed Kadogli residents that government had set up a police committee to compute the losses and looted items. The government will ensure that all items looted by SRF are brought back to owners. Up to then no reparation or compensations paid.

2.4 Forced Displacement

Residents from different villages suffered the attacks, looting, burning and displacement from security agencies (SAF and the governmental allied militias/ PDF) who gave them only two hours to evacuate.

2.4.1 Forced Displacement in South Kordufan

2.4.1.1 Al Ghadeer Village



Al Ghadeer Village

On January 4th 2015, Al Ghadeer³² village (inhabited mainly by Tagali Tribe), 22 kilometers north-west of Al Abbasiya town was burnt.

³²It is an open flat area used to be occupied by nomads during rainy season.

About one hundred fifty (150) armed soldiers on eighteen (18) Land Cruisers arrived at the village in the afternoon. They were wearing two different kinds of uniform (SAF and PDF uniforms). The troops were commanded by SAF Officers; Maj. Azmi and Capt. Ali as well as Al Abbasiya District's PDF Commander Yagoub Amein Elbushra. They parked at the compound of the Paramount Chief Farah Ibrahim Keuair. Maj. Azmi briefed him that; the government decided to erase the village because *"you Tagali tribe have some young men who joined SPLA-N and you failed to bring them back. Your village has been used in passing on supplies to the rebels"*. When the Chief tried to respond, some soldiers fired their guns and people around panicked and started to run.

Immediately the soldiers started to set fire on the village. Approximately eighty five (85) houses were burnt and about 600 people became homeless. Majority fled to Tabassa village and others continued to Um Rawaba town in North Kordufan State. Three (3) people were injured and admitted at Al Abbasiya Hospital and discharged after five weeks. The injured were:

1. Abdul MutalabTebin.
2. Rudwan Eissa Ahmed.
3. Mohamed Ahmed Adam.

2.4.1.2 Al Abbasiya Villages

People from the Eight (8) villages west of Al Abbasiya town have been displaced (Kalinda, Joukayia, Julia, Aljebelat, Alshawayia, Alsanadra, Manderaba and Toufein). Addressing the public at Al Abbasiya Alhurriya (Freedom) Squire on March 6th 2015, the Former Governor of SK State Adam Alfaki said: *"we do not want any village west of Al Abbasiya because its people are rebels. From today on; commanders of SAF, NISS and PDF if you find anybody heading west with a kilo of sugar kill him. Tomorrow the Air Force and Artillery shall clean the land. We do not want an ant there. Any person who does not leave is considered as a rebel"*. On the second day 7th March, Air Force and Artillery bombarded the area as people fled. As a result, four pregnant women from Kalinda village had miscarriages. Their names are;

1. Amnah Adam Idris, 34 years.
2. Sarah Abdul Rahman, 21 years.
3. Mawada Ibrahim Aldai, 40 years.
4. Khaldah Mohamed Saleem, 27 years.

The affected women did not get any medical assistance and are still suffering from some complications and psychological trauma.

On March 8th2015, SAF and PDF carried- out an attack and many people were displaced and ran to different locations as indicated below:

- Some went to Almoileh 18 kilometers north of Al Abbasiya, a drought stricken land that lacks water resources. Water is brought by tankers from Al Abbasiya. Civilians preferred to camp in that area because it is close to their farms.
- Others camped in Aldamra 7 km North West of Al Abbasiya (in Schools and under trees around the farms). Aldamra has only one borehole, which is not enough for inhabitants, IDPs and animals.
- Others went to Tabassa, Alsesaban, Kamasor, Almadeim, Aldadori and Almadfak.

For more information see (Annex 1)



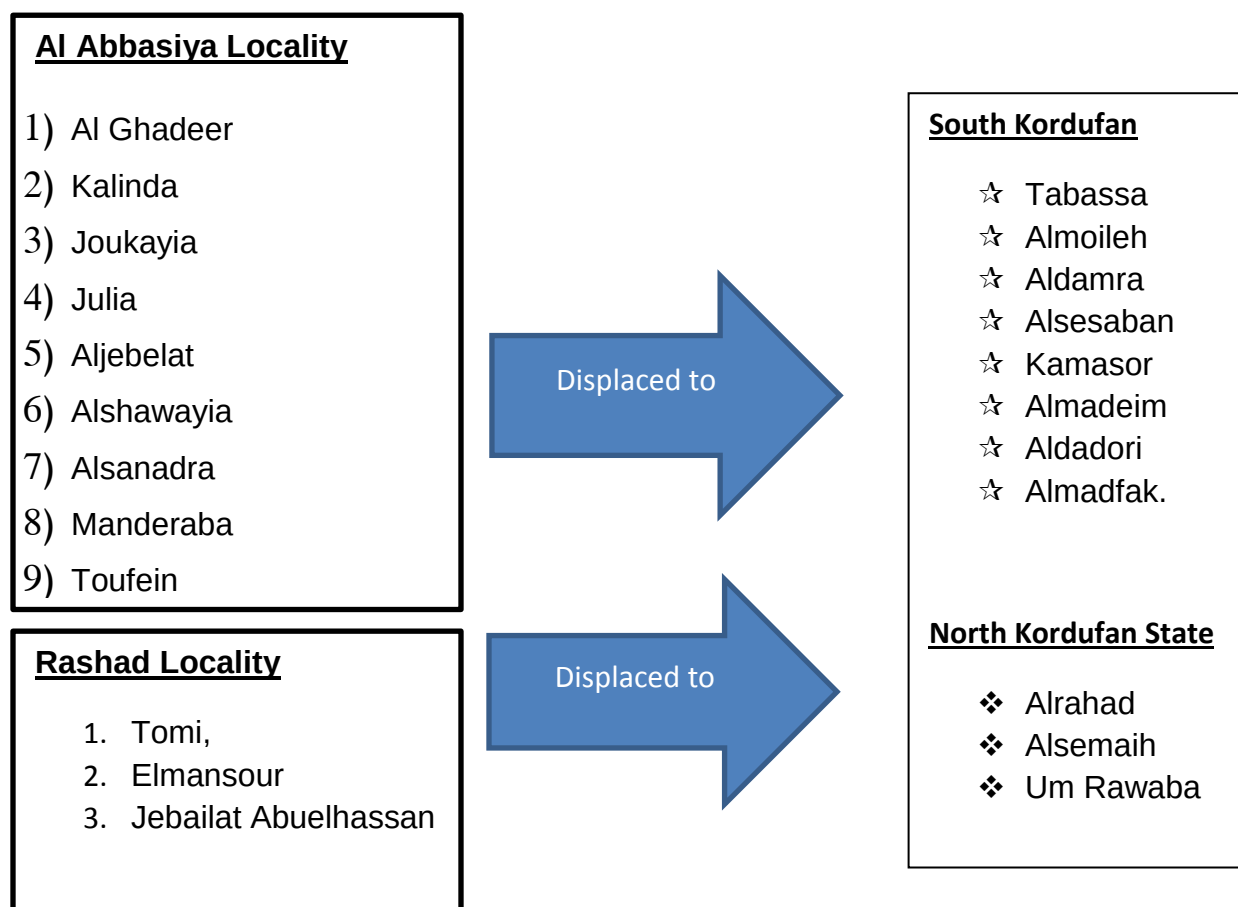
IDPs in Aldamra

2.4.1.3 Rashad Villages

On Sep. 17th 2015, PDF soldiers from Elfaid Um Abdalla, Umbrambeta and Khor Eldelaib attacked Tomi, Elmansour and Jebailat Abuelhassan villages in South Kordufan state. During the attack, they killed two people (***Bashir Haroun*** and his father ***Haroun***), arrested, looted and burnt the villages. They accused the residents of this

village that some young men therein had joined SPLA-N. These attacks displaced many residents to the nearest towns of Alrahad and Alsemaih of North Kordufan.

The Table Below Presents the Villages/Localities and Their Forced Displacement in South Kordufan/ Nuba Mountains



2.3.2 Forced Displacement in Blue Nile

On April 3rd, 2015 SPLA-N forces gathered in Fuj area along the border with South Sudan. On 5th April the troops captured the Chrome Mining site in Jam village. They confiscated the tools, machinery and a fuel tank from the mining site and they also arrested the site's guards. The same troops attacked the Police Station, SAF base and NISS Office in Jam. On April 6th SPLA-N attacked Diering area of Bau Locality and destroyed the Security premises. The troops left Diering leaving behind many civilians injured and others dead (Nasr Aldin Khamis Hanes was one of the dead civilians).

On April 8th 2015 SPLA-N attacked Madinah 10, on 10 April 2015 SAF reacted on the SPLA-N's attacks on Madinah 10 by burning Madeim Aljabel Village of Bau Locality (14 kilometers south of Damazin). The SAF justified the burning by accusing the residents of the area that they cooperate with the SPLA-N. According to the local leaders, the area was inhabited by about 547 families mostly from Ingasana and Masaleet tribes as well as IDPs³³ from Sabil, Khor Maganza (Maganza) and Fadima villages. Some of the displaced persons from Madeim Aljabel relocated to Madeim Masaleet village while others remained in the wilderness. Later on May 9th 2015 the Government of Blue Nile State forced them to move to Madeim Masaleet to Roseires Locality.

On April 13th 2015, SPLA-N attacked Madinah 10 for the second time and this attack displaced almost all the inhabitants in town to Madinah 8 and Madinah 9. Some went up to Damazin and others preferred to follow the Nile to their original villages.

On May 11th 2015, SAF gave the civilians of Khor Maganza village in Bau Locality two hours to evacuate. About 1500 families mostly from Ingasana Tribe had to leave. Some immediately left while others stayed and watched their houses and shops burn. Those who remained had stayed in the open area for three days and later went to Um Barid north of Roseires. Those who left earlier settled in Roseires, Alazaza and Shanisha villages. On the same day (May 11th 2015) citizens of Bagees village were evacuated and transported by SAF to Alshaheed Afandi village in Bau Locality. Blue Nile State Humanitarian Commissioner visited them on the following day but, no services were provided.

³³ Those IDPs fled from the said villages on late 2011 when their villages were burned by SAF immediate after war started in Blue Nile



Alazaza Camp

On 18th May 2015, for the same allegations of cooperating with SPLA-N, SAF instructed civilians of the following villages (see annex 2) to vacate/leave within two hours;

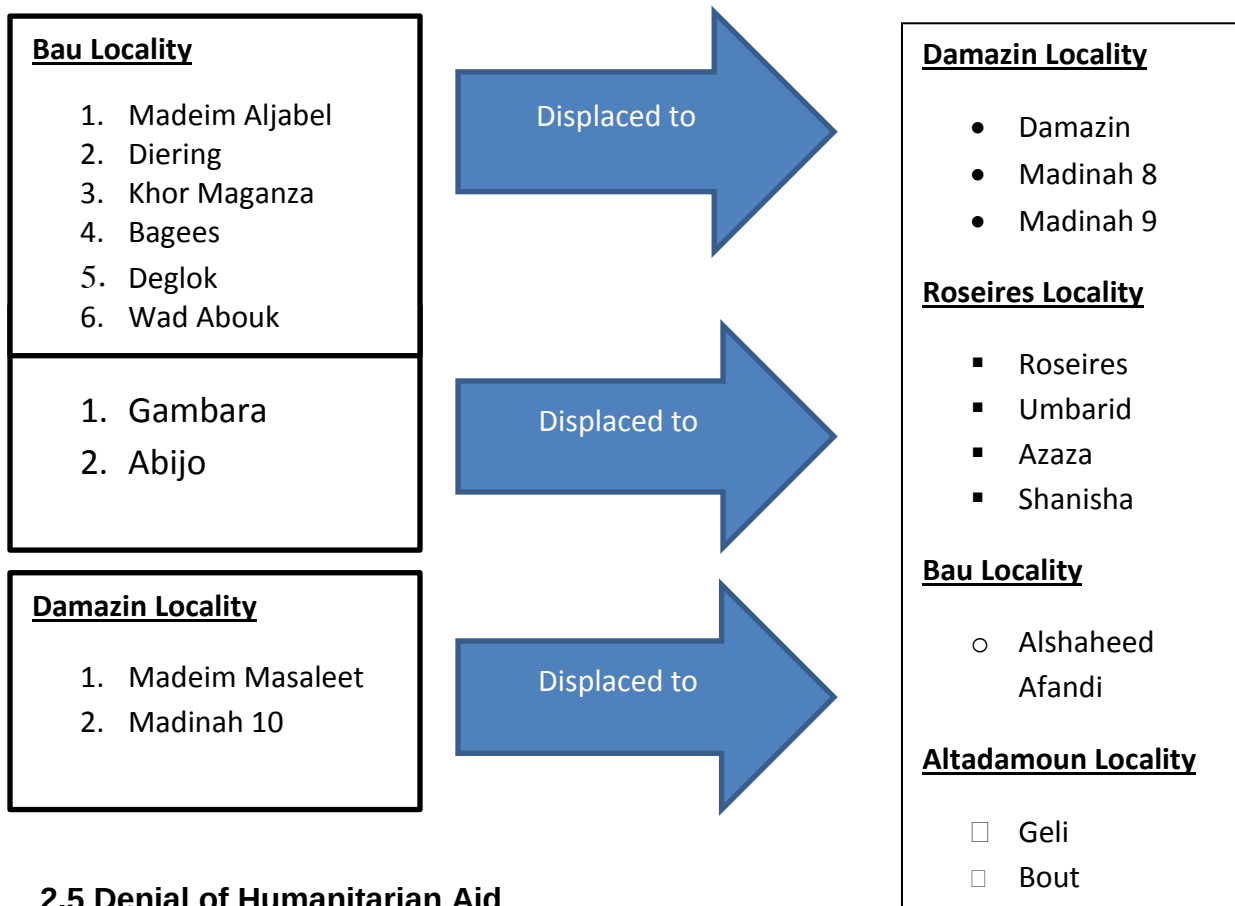
1. Madeim Masaleet³⁴ in Bau Locality
2. Gambarda in Kurmuk Locality
3. Deglok in Bau Locality
4. Abigo in Kurmok Locality.

Some residents of the above mentioned villages who were mainly from Ingasana tribe have moved to Damazin, Roseires and the neighboring state of Sinar.

On June 12th 2015, citizens of Wad Abouk village of Bau Locality fled to Boutof Altadamon locality, Geli and to the forests between Wad Abouk and Geli. That was a result of the fighting between SAF and SPLA-N.

³⁴ People who return back from the first evacuation.

The Table Below Presents the Villages/Localities and Their Forced Displacement in Blue Nile



2.5 Denial of Humanitarian Aid

NISS denied a medical team organized by Sudanese national NGO to enter BN and access the IDPs locations

On 26th Nov 2015 evening hours, a medical team organized by an NGO (Kuluna Geium) from Khartoum arrived at Damazin town and was stopped by NISS officers at the check point. The medical team had scheduled to visit the IDPs located in the following areas;

- ☆ North Roseries (Shansha area and Wad Afudi)
- ☆ East Roseries (Azaza and other villages)
- ☆ Roseries (Alwehda neighborhood)
- ☆ Damazin (Ban Gadeid and Salha neighborhoods)
- ☆ Shaheed Afandi
- ☆ Wad Elmahi village

The targeted IDPs that were meant to be served in the said areas are about (675) families.

The team consisted of 75 people including five(5) consultants/Doctors, ten (10) lab technicians, five(5) medical practitioners, ten(10) medical students(in their 5th and 6th years of study) among others with the assortment of drugs. They were not allowed to go beyond the check point and they stayed there for the whole night.

In the morning of 27th Nov 2015 at 9:00AM, NISS officers ordered them to return (go back) to Khartoum. The reason NISS gave for denying them access to IDPs was that the NGO did not inform them (NISS) before their departure from Khartoum.

NOTE; The managers of the NGO however indicate that, they had made prior arrangements with the concerned ministries of Health and Humanitarian Affairs before coming to Damazin.

3.0 Recommendation

- Demand an immediate end to forced displacement of people from their villages.
- Stop the human rights violations and abuses by the fighting groups.
- Urge the Government of Sudan to allow humanitarian organizations to access the affected civilians in SK and BN states.
- The unconditional release of all people who are detained without any legal ground and guarantee fair trials for those who are charged.
- Establish an independent inquiry to investigate the violations and abuses committed in SK and BN states since June 2011.
- Urge the Sudanese civil society to actively engage in human rights advocacy.

4.0 Annexes

1. Traditional Leadership Committee Report (the copy of original document in Arabic bellow the translation of its summary;

The translated summary

Tagali community delegation committee report on the situation of the IDPs from Abbasiya (Tagali) and other villages

The delegation started reporting on 17th March 2015. The report Illustrates;

- 1- Mentoring the IDPs situation
- 2- The official efforts on helping the IDPs situation
- 3- The National and international NGOs efforts concerning the IDPs
- 4- Assess the possibility of bringing them back.

The scheduled program and meetings;

- 1- Meeting with Abbasiya (Tagali) governor
- 2- Visit the IDPs in (Damrah, Muilih and Tabassa)
- 3- Meeting some community and religious leaders
- 4- Meet the humanitarian commission

- Outcomes of Abbasiya (Tagali) governor Meeting;

The governor gave a short description of what the government was doing for the IDPs. Then he initiated a crisis management committee which has representatives from the following sectors;

- I. Local water committee
- II. Health committee in the locality
- III. Committee for nutrition headed by Local governor
- IV. General observation under locality management

The committee facilitates the efforts to help the IDPs, in reporting for the other sectors. The governor encourages the remaining civilian in the mentioned villages to leave in order to avoid any wrong bombing.

During this meeting the humanitarian commissioner gave speech about the NGOs intervention and mentioned the following;

- 1- Sudanese red cross
- 2- Sahil Sudan Organization
- 3- Global hand organization
- 4- UNISEF
- 5- ASIS organization
- 6- National union for Sudanese youth
- 7- Badroon organization

The mentioned organizations offered support to IDPs.

On 18th March 2015 the committee was visiting two villages (Aldamra and Muilih) to evaluate the IDPs situation in the two mentioned areas.

- Some IDPs live in Schools, trees shade, around garden and some settled in a desert land.
- The sanitation and health situation is deteriorating because the place is over populated; the human waste is all over the surroundings. Generally there is poor hygiene.
- There is no access to water. The committee highly suggested shifting the IDPs to other areas.
- Other IDPs whom managed to gather in other areas, they condemn the official response and they try to solve their issues by themselves.

The challenges facing the IDPs;

- 1- Access to clean water
- 2- Access to adequate food
- 3- health and general hygiene
- 4- Insecurity
- 5- No access to information and media

- 6- No access to NGOs
- 7- lack of education measures

Delegation chairperson

Hafiz Abdurrahman Saeed

Copy of the original document

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم تقرير وفد شوري تقلي بولاية الخرطوم الى المنطقة

تقرير عن احوال مهجرى الريف الغربي بمحلية العباسية تقلي (السافل) والذى يشمل (قرية كالبندة - جوقاية - جولية - الحبيلات - الشاوية - السنادرة - مندراية - توفين) .

وبناءً على التكليف الذى تم من قبل المجلس تحرك وفد مكون من الاتي :

1. حافظ عبد الرحمن سعيد عبد الرحمن رئيساً
2. ادم عبد الصمد ادم عضواً
3. الحاج التوم ادم عضواً
4. محمد الهاشمى ادم كباشي عضواً

اهداف الزيارة :

1. الوقوف على احوال الاهل المهجرين .
2. الوقوف على المجهودات الرسمية تجاه المهجرين .
3. الوقوف على مجهودات منظمات المجتمع المدنى بمحلية العباسية تقلي .
4. الوقوف على مجهودات المنظمات الوطنية والدولية تجاه المهجرين .
5. مواساة الاهل المهجرين وحثهم على الصبر على البلاء والابتلاء الذى الم بهم .
6. الوقوف على دور الادارة الاهلية لتخفيف صدمة التهجير وتضافر جهودها مع الجهود الرسمية والمنظمات الاخرى لعودة الاهل الى ديارهم او قراهم فى اقرب وقت ممكن تقادياً لتجارب الموريب كضروبات وجرواية وغيرها من المناطق التى تعرضت لمثل هذه الاحداث .

خط سير الرحلة :

تحرك الوفد من الخرطوم يوم الثلاثاء 2015/3/17م فى تمام الساعة السابعة صباحاً حيث وصل الى المنطقة فى تمام الساعة الخامسة عصراً .

انشطة الوفد بالمحلية :

- أ. لقاء معتمد محلية العباسية تقلي .
- ب. زيارة المهجرين فى كل من (الدامرة ومويلح وتبسة) .
- ج. لقاء الامير والادارة الاهلية والغرفة التجارية والشباب العاملين فى اعانة المهجرين .
- د. لقاء الشيخ / الفكى ادريس الصائم ديمة .
- هـ. لقاء الخليفة الجيلي عبد الرحيم ادم رشاش خليفة السجادة القادرية .
- و. لقاء المفوضية .

لقاء المعتمد :

فور وصول الوفد الى مدينة العباسية تقلي التقى بمعتمد المحلية اللواء / عبد الله عبد الصمد حيث بدء اللقاء فى تمام الساعة السابعة بعد صلاة المغرب واستمر حتى الساعة العاشرة مساءً ، حيث تم تنوير المعتمد باغراض الزيارة واهدافها والجهة الموفدة للوفد ، حيث اوضحنا له بأننا تمثل مجلس شورى تقلى بولاية الخرطوم فرحب الاخ المعتمد بالوفد وشكرهما لاهتمامنا بقضايا الامل وشرح لنا الجهود التى بذلتها السلطات الرسمية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني والمنظمات الوطنية والدولية ومفوضية العون الانساني بالولاية والمحلية وقد تصادفت لحظة لقائنا بالمعتمد وجود وفد صندوق دعم السلام والتنمية القادم من الخرطوم.

واضاف الاخ المعتمد انه قد اصدر قراراً بتعيين غرفة لادارة هذه الازمة والتى تتكون من اللجان الاتية :

1. لجنة المياه برئاسة هيئة المياه المحلية .
 2. لجنة الصحة برئاسة الصحة بالمحلية .
 3. لجنة الغذاء برئاسة ضابط ادارى .
 4. لجنة الاحصاء والمعلومات برئاسة المفوضية بالمحلية .
 5. لجنة الاشراف العام برئاسة الادارة الاهلية .
- وذلك حتى يكون العمل منسجماً ومنظماً ومسهلاً لعملية المتابعة وفق تقارير اللجان المتخصصة لحظة بلحظة .
- واشار المعتمد انه وفقاً للمعلومات التى توفرت لديه تم اخطار اهل القرى المذكورة باخلائها تاميناً لارواحهم وممتلكاتهم حتى لا تتعرض للخطر نتيجة للعمليات العسكرية التى تتوى القوات المسلحة القيام بها فى المنطقة . وثنى المعتمد دور الادارة الاهلية فى ادارة هذه الازمة واثنى على ديوان الزكاة بالمحلية ودوره الكبير فى تخفيف الصدمة الاولى للمهجرين وذلك بتوفيره للذرة فى كل المناطق التى تأوى المهجرين .

من جانبه قال مفوض العون الانساني بالمحلية عبد الماجد ابرك بأن المنظمات بدأت فى التدخل بموقع المهجرين وهى :

1. منظمة الهلال الاحمر السوداني .
2. منظمة ساحل السودان .
3. منظمة قلوبال هاند .
4. منظمة الغذاء العالمي .
5. منظمة اليونيسيف .
6. منظمة ASIS .

7. الاتحاد الوطني للشباب السوداني .

8. منظمة مبادرون .

9. منظمة انقاذ الطفولة .

واضاف المفوض بوصول مواد ايواء متمثلة فى الاتي :

مشمعات - بطاطين - اونی منزلية - جركانات فارغة - فرشاة - تكفى لعدد 1050 اسرة .

وان منظمة انقاذ الطفولة وفرت لاحقاً عدد 50 خيمة وبذلك يكون عدد الاسر المستفيدة 1100 اسرة مما يستدعى توفير مواد ايواء اضافية الى عدد 300 اسرة اخرى ، علماً بأن عدد هذه الاسر كان مقدراً بعدد 1400 اسرة عندما كان عدد المهجرين 8500 شخصاً، وقد تجاوز عدد المهجرين الآن 10,000 فرد الامر الذى يدعو الى توفير المزيد من مواد الايواء .

زيارة المهجرين الى قرية الدامرة ومويلح :

فى صبيحة يوم الاربعاء 2015/3/18م فى تمام الساعة التاسعة صباحاً قام الوفد بزيارة المهجرين فى كل من الدامرة والمويلح وذلك بغرض الوقوف على احوالهم على الطبيعة ومخاطبتهم باسم مجلس شورى نقلى بولاية الخرطوم . وحثهم على الصبر لتجاوز هذه المحنة .

المهجرين بالدامرة يسكن بعضهم بالمدرسة والبعض الاخر تحت الاشجار بالجنانين المحيطة بالقرية وهى منطقة خور ومرقد ماء فان استمر الحال بهذه المنطقة الى هطول الامطار ستكون هنالك مشكلات كبيرة .

وقد شاهدنا تزاحم الناس على الماء فى البئر الوحيدة بالقرية اضافة الى قطع الاغنام والابقار الامر الذى يستدعى تدخلاً سريعاً لفك هذا الاختناق .

وفيما يتعلق بالوضع الصحى فيحتاج الى حفر عدد من المراحيض بالاضافة الى مراحيض المدرسة وذلك لاستيعاب هذه الاعداد الكبيرة ، ومن الملاحظات الجيدة ان المهجرين مرتبين بصورة جيدة عبر لجانهم المحلية .

اما مهجروا مويلح فالمنطقة جرداء لا توجد بها اشجار ظل ولا ابار للسقيا وقد ذكروا لنا بانهم لا يجدون الماء الذى يقدمونه للوفد فى هذه اللحظة مما يعكس معاناتهم مما يستدعى الاهتمام بهذا الامر واشاروا بان الماء يأتى بواسطة التناكر من مسافات بعيدة مما يضاعف معاناتهم فى هذا الجانب .

وقد عرضنا اليهم فكرة الانتقال الى موقع اخر تتوافر فيه مصادر المياه الا انهم رفضوا المقترح بشدة لقرب الموقع الحالى من اراضيهم الزراعية .

اما المهجرين فى منطقة تبسة :

فقد توزعوا فى قرى السيسبان وكمصورو والديم والدادورى والمدفق وقد شكوا مر الشكوى من اهمال المسؤولين لهم حيث لم يقم احد بزيارتهم حتى لحظة وصولنا اليهم يوم الاربعاء 2015/3/13م . وقد وجدناهم فى سوق تبسة وجمعناهم وخاطبناهم نورناهم على مهمة الوفد .

لقاء الشيخ الفكى ادريس الصائم ديمة :

بعد الرجوع من قرية تبسة في تمام الساعة الخامسة مساء في نفس يوم الاربعاء 2015/3/18م تمت زيارة مسيد الشيخ الفكي ادريس الصايم ديمة وتم تقديم واجب العزاء له في زوجته المرحومة باسم مجلس شوري ثقلي . وافدناه باهداف الزيارة وشكرنا ويقروكم السلام والتحايا .
لقاء الخليفة / الشيخ الجيلي عبد الرحيم آدم :
في صبيحة الخميس 2015/3/19م وعند التاسعة صباحاً تمت زيارة الخليفة الشيخ الجيلي عبد الرحيم ادم رشاش بالعباسية وبعد تقديم واجب العزاء في شقيقتهم المرحومة زوجة الفكي ادريس الصائم ديمة وتم تنوير الاخ / حمد النيل عبد الرحيم باهداف الزيارة واثنى على ذلك وافادنا بانهم قد زاروا الدامرة والمويلح امس ووقفوا على احوال المهجرين ويقروكم التحية والسلام .

لقاء الامارة بالادارة الاهلية والغرفة التجارية والشباب :-
في مساء يوم الاربعاء 2015/3/18م عقب صلاة المغرب تم عقد لقاء بالامارة برئاسة الامير مختار ادم جيلي ووكيلة احمد المنصور جيلي وعدد من الشيوخ وبعض اعضاء مجلس الشوري وممثلي الغرفة التجارية بالمدينة وبعض الشباب الذين يقومون بالمجهود الاهلي الكبير لاعانة اهله المهجرين . وبعد ترحيبهم بنا قمنا بتتويرهم بأهداف الزيارة وما تم من لقاءات وما وقفنا عليه من مشكلات تحتاج الى حلول ... قاموا بسرِدِ وافٍ لما قامت به لجناتهم الاهلية من مجهودات جبارة بدءاً باقناع العالقين بالخروج حتى لا يتضرروا ولقائهم بالمعتمد والسلطات الرسمية لامهال الاهالي لاختذ بعض امتعتهم واشيائهم . ودورهم في الايواء والغذاء طوال الثمانية ايام الاولى قبل تدخل المنظمات .

لقاء المفوضية بالمحلية

في تمام الساعة 11:30م من يوم الخميس 2015/3/19م تمت زيارة المفوضية للوقوف على آخر مستحدثات تدخل المنظمات ومساهماتها . وقد افاد المفوض عبدالمجد ابراهيم ان مواد الايواء من المشمعات والبطاطين والاواني والفرشات الارضية قد تم توزيعها بالفعل . والآن يتم توزيع الذرة للمهجرين . وهناك مجهودات مبدولة لزيادة مواعين النقل للمياه وزيادة مواعين التخزين بالمويلح والدامر .

اللقاء الثاني مع المعتمد

وفي ختام الرحلة في تمام الساعة 1:30م ظهر من يوم الخميس 2015/3/19م تمت زيارة المعتمد للمرة الثانية وتحدثنا معه عما تم في الرحلة وملاحظاتنا وافادنا بان وفداً من تبسة قد وصله صباح اليوم ومعهم كشوفات باسماء المهجرين وقد وجه المفوضية باجراء اللازم تجاههم وقد شكرناه على حسن الاستقبال وتسهيل مهمتنا وودعناه واقفلنا راجعين نحمل لكم سلام وتحايا اهلكم واشواقهم في ان يكون لكم دور فاعل في اخراجهم مما هم فيه من ابتلاء .

المشكلات :

- مشكلة توفير المياه للمهجرين :

لقد ذكرنا سابقاً ان المهجرين تم ايوؤهم فى كل من المويلح والدامرة ومدينة العباسية ثقلى وتبسة والمعروف ان الدامرة بها بئر بطلمبة غاطسة ولكنها لا تقى بالغرض لكثافة المهجرين لذا يتم توفير الماء لهم من المدينة بواسطة تراسات ومن المقترحات حفر بئر اضافية بالقرية ولكن ذلك قد يأخذ وقتاً طويلاً.

اما منطقة مويلح بها مشكلة حقيقية تتمثل فى ان المنطقة ليس بها بئر اصلاً ويعتمد الناس هناك على المشيش وهناك محاولات لادخال بئر تتبع لشركات الطرق وتوفير طلمبة غاطسة لها وتوفير الماء لهؤلاء المهجرين .

● مشكلة الغذاء :

قامت منظمة الغذاء العالمي بصرف كميات من الذرة للمهجرين المحصورين لمدة خمسة عشر يوماً على ان يتم صرف حصة الخريف كاملة فى شهر ابريل للمهجرين القدامى والجدد .

فى الايام الاولى للتهجير قام ديوان الزكاة بتوفير الذرة يومياً للمهجرين فى المنطقتين الدامرة والمويلح وذلك بالتضامن مع الغرفة التجارية بمدينة العباسية ثقلى وقد شكل الجميع لوحة جميلة تكاملت فيها الادوار والجهود لاعانة اهلهم .

الا ان المشكلة تنحصر فى انعدام المواد التموينية المكملة للوجبة الغذائية .

● مشكلة الصحة :

تظل مشكلة الصحة للمهجرين هماً لايمكن اغفاله نسبة لانهم يعيشون فى ظرف استثنائي لا تتوافر فيه المطلوبات الصحية المعروفة . اذ ان عدداً كبيراً من الناس يسكن فى منطقة صغيرة محدودة . فاذا لم يتم التدخل فهذا مجتمع قابل لانتشار الوبئة والامراض ، فلا بد من تدخل الصحة الوقائية والعلاجية لتدارك الامر قبل استفحاله .

لوجود الاطفال والنساء والرضع والشيوخ والمرضى وقد وفرت بعض المنظمات الادوية ، وهناك لجنة صحية تتابع الامر عن كثب الا ان هنالك مشكلة المراحيض تحتاج لتوعية المواطنين بضرورة حفر المراحيض ومطلوب تدخل المنظمات لتوفير مكملات المرحاض من قاعدة ومشمع .

المشكلات العالقة :

1. مشكلة توفير المياه للمهجرين .
2. مشكلة المراحيض للمهجرين.
3. مشكلة توفير بقية مطلوبات الوجبة (الزيت - البصل - العدس ...الخ).
4. مشكلة تأمين للمهجرين (شرطة).

الاقتراحات والحلول:

1. استئجار عدد كافى من ناقلات المياه .
2. صيانة الابار والطلمبات الغاطسة.
3. توفير مواعين لحفظ المياه بمناطق تواجد للمهجرين .
4. توفير مكملات المراحيض وحث الشباب بالقيام بحفر المراحيض فى شكل نفاير .
5. توفير بقية مطلوبات الوجبة .

6. توفير شرطة رسمية بأماكن تواجد للمهجرين .
7. استقطاب المال من ابناء تقلي بالعاصمة القومية ومدن السودان الاخرى ومن خارج السودان للمساهمة مع اللجان المعنية في تقديم خدمات افضل للمهجرين.
8. التواصل مع الادارة الاهلية والجهات الرسمية والتنسيق بينهما للوصول الى حل لهذه الأزمة قبل حلول فصل الخريف .
9. عكس حال للمهجرين اعلامياً واستقطاب مزيد من الدعم لهم والاسراع بعملية العودة الى قراهم .
10. تفعيل دور منظماتنا المحلية لعمل شراكات مع المنظمات الدولية والعالمية والوطنية للقيام بأنشطة لمساعدة المهجرين .
11. الاحتياط والاستعداد لتقديم خدمات التعليم فقد تتأخر العودة الى ما بعد فتح المدارس .
12. الاهتمام ببرامج الارشاد والتوعية الدينية والصحية والثقافية خاصة للنساء والشباب والاطفال .
13. حماية قرى المهجرين من النهب والحرق لحين عودة أهلها اليها .
14. مناشدة الحكومة بالاهتمام بالازمة ومعالجتها قبل حلول فصل الخريف وذلك لنقادي مشكلات التهجير .

ختاماً :

الشكر لصندوق دعم السلام والتنمية بولاية جنوب كردفان لاهتمامه الفاعل بهذه الازمة ونأمل أن يتواصل الجهد بالتنسيق مع الحكومة للخروج بأزمة جنوب كردفان الى سلام دائم .

الحافظ عبد الرحمن سعيد عبد الرحمن
رئيس الوفد

2. Aljareeda Newspaper



Brief translation: Three villages burned in Blue Nile caused in 6872 affected persons