

HUDO Centre

REPORT

ON

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

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024

Prepared by

HUDO Centre

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Executive summary

This report indicates incidents that occurred between January to December 2024 and the main purpose is to bring to light the human rights violations and abuses that took place in South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) States (government-controlled territories) of Sudan. HUDO Centre's access to SPLA-N controlled area is very limited and the number of human rights monitors on ground is limited because of the ongoing war between SAF and RSF in Sudan. Some of the monitors were displaced within and outside of Sudan.

The information that was included in this report was gathered by trained human rights monitors under difficult conditions. This data (information) was later reviewed and compiled by an experienced reporting panel.

Human rights were violated especially the security of persons, detaining people incommunicado, robberies committed by armed militias, unlawful killings by security forces, denying people fundamental rights and the rights of civilians within conflict areas. Many people were detained in both military and police cells. Sometimes, civilians could be arrested because they travelled to or from areas occupied by SPLA-N and many people were arrested by SAF basing on suspicion that they are affiliated to RSF. Many times, the civilians reported cases to police especially where armed people were involved but, the police (authorities) did not bother to investigate or help civilians in that regard.

The ongoing fight between SAF and RSF contributed to the decline of the human rights situation in the entire Sudan. The state of insecurity, human rights violations and abuses increased including other parts of Sudan whereby, certain ethnic groups or tribes turned out to be more violent.

In conclusion, we recommend that, the two fighting factions (SAF and RSF) should immediately stop the war, engage in the dialogue, respect the international humanitarian law and stop targeting civilians and their property. We also call upon the regional and international bodies to apply pressure on the two fighting/warring factions to stop the war and ensure that, there is accountability for all human rights violations and abuses regardless of the perpetrators.

Abbreviations

AI	Amnesty International
AU	African Union
BN	Blue Nile
GIS	General Intelligence Service
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HUDO	Human Rights and Development Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced People/ Persons
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MI	Military Intelligence
RSF	Rapid Support Force
SAF	Sudan Armed Force
SK	South Kordofan
SPLA-N	Sudan People Liberation Army – North
FFC	Forces of Freedom and Change
UN	United Nations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
JSC	Joint Security Cell

1 SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The human rights situation in Sudan deteriorated because of the ongoing war between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Force (RSF). This resulted in the destruction of life and property, mass displacement and general suffering of the population. Regardless of the conflict situation across Sudan, HUDO Centre managed to document and highlight the violations and abuses that our human rights monitors managed to record in the government-controlled territories of South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN). HUDO Centre's access to SPLA-N controlled area is very limited and even if there was access, the number of human rights monitors on ground is limited since most of them were displaced by the war. The period covered in this report is from January-2024 to December-2024.

1.2 About HUDO Centre

Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO Centre) is an independent, non-government, non-partisan, non-profit making organization, dedicated to the promotion, protection of human rights, peace building and development. Its office is based in Kampala-Uganda. HUDO Centre undertakes monitoring of human rights situation in Sudan and advocates for the rights of vulnerable people. This includes the conditions and rights of civilians in conflict areas, religious rights, freedom of expression and other violations. HUDO Centre also observes the human rights related cases that are before courts of law. Although, currently there is no court business going on in Sudan because of the war situation. Our focus is on areas under the control of Sudan government in South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) States together with the internally displaced people (IDPs) from the two areas. HUDO Centre is also involved in advocacy work and has got a special program on refugee issues. In order to implement this task of monitoring, HUDO Centre trains human rights monitors based in SK and BN to improve their capacity to monitor, document and report on violations and abuses taking place.

Our Vision: A world where everyone's human rights are protected and fulfilled without discrimination.

Our Mission: 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.

1.3 Brief Background

The military influence on the political scene in Sudan continued to be the leading cause of instability and human rights violations. The deterioration of human rights abuses and violations escalated after the military coup of 25th October 2021 which disrupted the transitional period and subsequently affected the political consensus.

This negatively affected the human rights situation in Sudan particularly in areas under conflict like Darfur, Blue-Nile (BN) and South Kordofan (SK). As a result, the entire Sudan ended up being affected by the current conflict when the military clashes/ fighting between Sudan Armed Force (SAF) and the Paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) broke out on 15th April 2023.

Previously, the two forces (SAF and RSF) were allies during the revolution that ousted president Al-Bashir's regime in 2019 and the subsequent military coup of 2021. However, tensions arose during the negotiations to integrate the RSF in the country's military as part of the framework agreement to restore civilian rule. As a result, fighting started between the two forces and this caused great suffering and humanitarian crisis across Sudan in form of displacement (within and out of Sudan) and worsened the human rights abuses and violations. The people of Sudan have since suffered in form of military violence, rape, murder, distraction of property, hunger, displacement e.t.c. Mediation efforts have been going on with different stakeholders including local, regional and international community (organizations and countries) but with no effect. Since the war started in April 2023, the emergency laws (appendix - 1) in the two states of SK and BN were not changed (instead, they were repeatedly renewed). Also, night curfews are imposed on the people and this affected the life of the civilians particularly in Blue Nile State (appendix-2).

1.4 Statement of the Problem

The changing dynamics of the conflict in Sudan came with great suffering in form of human rights violations, hunger, humanitarian crisis, displacements and death. Thousands of people have been killed in the violence, others injured and others have been displaced massively within Sudan and across the country's borders. The warring parties ignored calls for the ceasefire and peace talks.

According to the UN officials, [Sudan: UN expert raises alarm at dire human rights situation | OHCHR](#), the crisis is mainly on the protection of civilians whereby the fighting forces indiscriminately attack and use explosive weapons within populated areas. There has been general failure to allow humanitarian access routes for humanitarian assistance to be delivered to people who need assistance.

In both SK and BN the cost of living is high, prices for essential commodities are high because of limited supply caused by insecurity and this led to famine in most areas as it is happening in the entire Sudan.

Like in the other regions of Sudan, the war also affected the natives of South Kordufan along tribal lines. The most active tribe that has members affiliated to RSF in South Kordufan is Hawazma mainly from Abu-Kershola locality. Other affected sub-tribes which are affiliated to Hawazma are; Aseera, Toogeya (among them Dar Kaabir), Ayatga (Hamid's Omoodya), Dar Faied, Dar Ali, Dar Hesaiba, Dar Jegir, Awlad Maksour among others. The people belonging to such tribes were targeted by SAF.

The authorities (police in particular) tended to refuse to carry out investigations on cases brought before them especially where armed people or soldiers were involved. There were many occurrences of arbitrarily arrests by SAF and Military Intelligence (MI) mainly targeting civil society actors, others were accused of being pro-Forces of Freedom and Change (the FFC is a block of political groups that were mainly in opposition during the Bashir regime and were the drivers of the transitional period)). People were imprisoned incommunicado, others detained in military bases and sometimes civilians were detained for travelling in areas occupied by SPLA-N or mere suspicion that one is associated to RSF.

1.5 Aim and Objectives

Aim

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

Objectives

- To provide information to the United Nations' Human Rights Expert for Sudan, African Union (AU), Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch (HRW), INGOs, the Diplomatic Missions/ embassies in Sudan, institutes and individuals in order to enhance their efforts to improve the human rights situation in Sudan.
- To lobby and engage the Sudanese Civil Society and other stakeholders for the advancement of human rights advocacy.
- To study the human rights situation in the conflict zones of SK and BN in Sudan and come up with appropriate recommendations.

1.6 Limitations

- The situation of war makes the work of human rights monitoring difficult and the monitors are affected also.
- There is insecurity and impunity among the security forces.
- The breakdown of the economy, food crisis, displacements, transport and telecommunication challenges all affected monitors' work/activities.
- Most of the monitors were displaced either internally or crossed the borders.

1.7 Scope of the report

This report covers south Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) states in particular. South Kordufan state consists of seventeen (17) localities, some are located within a territory controlled by SPLA-N and others are under government control. Blue Nile State consists of seven (7) localities under government control with the presence of SPLA-N in some localities. But the war situation is affecting the entire Sudan.

The violations and abuses documented in this particular report took place in the government-controlled territories of SK and BN plus other states where IDPs are situated. The following are the towns and villages in SK State which were mentioned in this report;

Al-kewaik the capital of Elraif Elsharqi locality; Ummbrembeta, Khor-Eldeleib, Elfaid Um-Abdalla and Ambeir are in Abu-Kershola locality; Talodi, Altegola goldmine and Meraidan goldmine are in Talodi locality; Wata, Tengil, and Gardood Al-dakir are in Habila locality; Abu-Jibaiha and Tegmala in Abu-Jibaiha locality; Al Abbasiya, Abu Al-Hassan and Tommy in Al Abbasiya locality; Kologi and Gardood Toro in Gadeir locality; Aleri in Aleri locality.

There are other areas that are part of Nuba Mountains (South Kordufan) however, administratively they fall under other states apart and these are Sidra and Kimla in North Kordufan State: Nimir Shago, Kara, Um-Kuji, Tarin, Shawa and Alfugara are in Lagawa locality of West Kordufan State.

In Blue Nile State this report covered the following areas; Damazin the capital of Blue Nile State; Roseries in Roseries locality and Al-Kurmuk in Al-Kurmuk locality.

This report also contains some incidents that were committed against the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in El-Obeid the capital of North Kordufan State and Qadarif in Qadarif State plus IDPs in other states.

1.8 Methodology

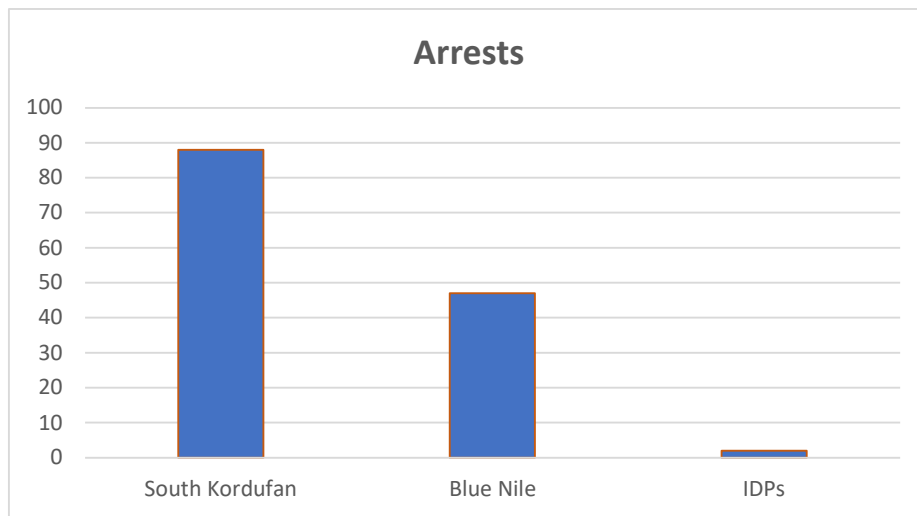
With difficult, the field monitors managed to gather information and reported about incidents from areas where they could gain access physically and sometimes remotely. This is because HUDO Centre's network of field monitors and focal people within SK and BN were also affected by the war situation. Some were displaced within Sudan and others fled the country to neighbouring countries.

During the collection of data (information) different methods were used. The 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 which were included in this report. HUDO Centre also used the following methods to collect and verify the data/ information;

- Interviewing of victims, their relatives and witnesses
- Using data collection forms
- Getting comments from professionals (Lawyers, Doctors e.t.c)
- Verification of documents
- Very limited use of open sources.
- Analysis of official declarations /statements, reports and media articles

2 SECTION TWO: THE INCIDENTS

2.1 Arbitrary arrests



The report cases of arrest in South Kordufan, Blue Nile State and among IDPs

South Kordufan

2.1.1 SAF arrested two family members in Talodi

On 6th and 12th January 2024, Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) soldiers arrested two family members in Talodi under circumstances relating to Altegola Goldmine. One was arrested for claiming ownership of a well in the goldmine and another was arrested for attempting to visit the detained relative.

On 6th January 2024, SAF soldiers arrested Mr. Hassan Adam Abker from Altegola Goldmine. This was after the dispute of ownership of well/ borehole between SAF officer and Mr. Hassan Adam Abker. The SAF officer claimed to own the well which belonged to the victim. The following day (7th January 2024) Mr. Hassan was released on condition that he has to accept that his goldmine (well) belonged to the SAF officer. After his release, he refused and insisted that the well is his. On 8th January 2024, he was arrested again and held incommunicado at Talodi SAF garrison. On 12th January 2024, Mr. Ali Jibril (Hassan's cousin) came to visit Hassan but, he was arrested on arrival at the Talodi military garrison. The two were later released on condition that they do not claim the ownership of the goldmine (well) again.

An activist from Talodi said that; *“SAF soldiers usually intimidate civilians particularly those who are successful with business at the goldmines like traders, jewellers and the well owners. They threaten to arrest them and sometimes they arrest them and ask for ransom*

before releasing them. They falsely accuse them of causing insecurity. Recently, SAF was targeting people from Darfur accusing them of being connected to RSF”.

Mr. Hassan Adam (35 years old) and Mr. Ali Jibril (37 years old) are from Nyala, the capital of South Darfur state. They are relatives, currently residing in Talodi locality. For more than two years they have been working in Altegola goldmine zone. Mr. Hassan is known as the owner of the mentioned well/ hole. SAF officers in Talodi used to impose taxes on the goldmine sectors over the owners of the wells, traders and the labourers reasoning that they (SAF) offer them protection/ security.

2.1.2 Arrest of traders and confiscation of their goods by SAF in Talodi

On 13th January 2024, twenty (20) traders were arrested with their motorbikes (tuk tuks) which were carrying fuel barrels (three barrel on each). They were detained at Talodi SAF garrison. They were later released (same day) but their motorbikes, goods especially fuel were impounded. On 19th January 2024, SAF released the impounded motorbikes and fuel but it was inadequate compared to what was confiscated. Each barrel of fuel was less by more than eighty (80) litres. The following are the names of some traders who were briefly detained;

- Eltahir Mustafa
- Ibrahim Mohammed Abduelrahman
- Abas Eisa Abdalla
- Mukhtar Juma Abduelrahman
- Ismail Abdalla Mohammed
- Abduelmajid Elshareef Redwan
- Hammad Ahmed Hassan
- Adam Abker Yagoub.

On 23rd January 2024, eleven (11) traders with seventeen (17) tuk-tuk/ motorbikes loaded with goods were coming back from Yida refugees camp in South Sudan heading to Talodi town. SAF stopped them at a point of Bir-Balaeil (about 20 km south Talodi town) and arrested them. SAF drove them to Talodi military garrison and detained them.

On 26th January 2024, the community leaders in Talodi conducted a meeting with the security committee of Talodi locality and demanded that SAF must release the traders and their goods. They reasoned that many areas in South Kordofan during this time of conflict between SAF and RSF depend entirely on essential commodities from neighbouring markets in South

Sudan. They stated that SAF should legalize the matter by obtaining permits for this purpose or close the road completely instead of confiscating the goods every time. On 30th January 2024, the traders and their tuk-tuks (3-wheeled automobiles) were released but their goods were confiscated and transferred to the head of the military division in Abu-Jibaiha.

The names of the detained traders who own the goods are: Walid Mustafa Omer, Hammad Hussein Abbad, Saber Haraz Mahmoud, Ibrahim Omer Ahmed Nugra, Mogaddam Abdul Rahman Ali, Abdul Rahman Goja Sharaf Al-Din, Haroun Hussein Salah, Hassan Mohammed Yousif, Ibrahim Abuelrahman Abbas, Muzamil Ali Yousif and Mukhtar Juma.

SAF accused the traders of crossing the border with South Sudan to Yida refugee camp and importing goods including fuel. The context; by then, the fuel prices in Talodi radically increased (one litre of fuel = 5000 SDG equivalent to \$5) due to the ongoing fight between SAF and Rapid Support Force (RSF), while in Yida fuel is cheaper (1 litre = 2000 SDG which is equivalent to \$2 USD). The prices for the essential goods are also high compared to Yida camp. The lawyer from Talodi talked to HUDO Centre saying that; *“The citizens of the two countries in these areas are governed by a customary law that allows free movement between the two countries and no binding law that criminalizes the trading between them. However, there was a political communiqué between the two governors to organize this trading”*.

2.1.3 SAF arrested two cousin brothers in Abu-Jibaiha

On 2nd March 2024, Sudan Armed Force (SAF) soldiers came on a military vehicle and arrested Mr. Abduelraheem Abdalla Mohammed Monawar and Mr. Abdalla Fadelalla Mohammed Monawar from their home in Algala (the neighborhood) of Abu-Jibaiha town. SAF arrested and took them to Abu-Jibaiha military garrison where they have been held incommunicado up to date which raised the fear among their family for their lives since no visit allowed.

The two were accused by SAF to be members of Rapid Support Force (RSF).

2.1.4 SAF carries out an arrest operation and killed five (5) people under torture basing on ethnic reasons in SK

On 30th March 2024, the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North (SPLA-N) attacked the Sudan Armed Force (SAF) military garrison of Al-kewaik. The SAF responded to the attack and pushed SPLA-N back.

Between 2nd and 5th April 2024 after the SPLA-N attack, SAF in Al-Kewaik arrested many people especially the youths accusing them of spying for SPLA-N.

By 5th March 2024, SAF had arrested fifteen (15) civilians/ residents of Al-Kewaik including one female. All of the arrested people were from Kega temeru/ Nuba (tribe) aged between 30-40 years of age except one. The detainees were tortured which caused the death of five (5) people and others were injured. They were released on 11th April 2024. Their names are listed below:

1. Mr. Ramadan Abduelrahman Al-Bushari Kafi, government employee/ Locality information and media.
2. Mr. Omer Musa Haren Kafi, 52 years old, government employee/ Ministry of Finance.
3. Mr. Waheib Abdalla Ibrahim Tangulo, government employee/ Health Insurance
4. Mr. Hassabo Mohammed Kortukaila.
5. Mr. Ibrahim Edris Abujalha Kafi.
6. Mr. Shams Al-Haq Sharafeldin Jibril Kafi.
7. Mr. Hassan Awadalla Eltoum Kafi.
8. Mr. Shawgi Mukhtar Haren Kafi.
9. Mr. Hussein Sheikheldin Ajabna.
10. Mr. Atif Hassan Ando Shaga.
11. Mr. Al-Maleh Makin Al-Birair Tutu.
12. Mr. Hamid Mohammed Hamid Al-Tayeb.
13. Mr. Al-Sanussi Elzobair Musa Eleasir.
14. Mrs. Salwa Barnita Elamin.
15. Mr. Shaga Tiya.

After the arrest campaign, the community leader/ Mayor of Al-Kewaik (Omda/ Ibrahim Ramadan) approached the SAF commandant in Al-Kewaik seeking to release the detainees but it was not possible. Instead, the detainees were transferred to Kadogli military headquarters where they were brutally tortured, intimidated and abused verbally with racist words.

On 9th April 2024, the families and community members of the detained people were reliably informed that four (4) of the detainees had died under torture. This was later confirmed by the Kadogli military high commandant. According to this military commander, the dead detainees were buried by SAF. They did not hand over the dead bodies to the families and no burial location that could be traced. The names of the four (4) dead victims are;

- Mr. Ramadan Abduelrahman
- Mr. Omer Musa
- Mr. Waheib Abdalla
- Mr. Hassabo Mohammed

After the news of detainees dying under detention, a group of activists and community leaders intensified their demand for releasing the other detainees and they succeeded. On 11th April 2024, the remaining eleven (11) detainees were unconditionally released by SAF in Kadogli with clear marks of torture on their bodies.

On 25th April 2024, Mr. Shaga Tiya died as a result of the torture injuries that were inflicted on him by SAF soldiers while in custody. Others are still in bad health condition like Mr. Ibrahim Edris who is up to date receiving treatment at his home due to torture wounds on his head. Mr. Shams Al-Haq and others are currently suffering from trauma.

An activist from Kadogli spoke to the HUDO Centre saying that, *“The SAF in South Kordofan State/ Nuba Mountains arrests civilians basing on ethnic grounds. They accuse Nuba ethnic groups of collaborating with the SPLA-N, while the collaboration with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) is imposed on the Arab ethnic groups”*.

2.1.5 SAF conducted arrest operations in Tegmala

On 28th July 2024 morning hours, armed Sudan Armed Force (SAF) soldiers came on four Landcruiser vehicles to Tegmala village and passed to Tegmala military garrison. In the afternoon of the same day, more SAF soldiers came and raided the houses in the village causing chaos among residents. According to the eye witnesses, they arrested about twenty-five (25) people (the youth) while beating them. Thereafter, the soldiers cut the victims clothes and used them for blindfolding their eyes and tying them. The detainees were driven while guarded to Abu-Jibaiha military garrison. Since then, nobody has been allowed to visit them. This raised fear that they could be undergoing torture. The reason behind the arrest is unknown.

On 29th July 2024, the community leaders of Tegmala formed a committee and approached the military commandant in Abu-Jibaiha. But there was no positive response. The following are some of names of the detained people; Abubaker Mohammed Elmahadi, Elamein Adam Elshafee, Hassan Elmakseek, Haraba, Fatehi Tebaiq, Mohammed Eltayeeb Elberjouki, Elneil Musa, Abduelrahman Hamza, Daoud Ahmed Julla and Mahadi Elhadoug.

On 1st September 2024, the detainees were released after signing a pledge that they will not exercise any political activities.

2.1.6 SAF arrested Mr. Mohammed in Abu Jibaiha

On 24th October 2024, Mr. Mohammed Hassan Dafallah¹ together with his family fled from the war situation in Khartoum and came to Abu Jibaiha. On 27th October 2024, three (3) days after his arrival to Abu Jibaiha, a group of SAF soldiers came with a military vehicle and arrested him. He was arrested from Elgala neighbourhood of Abu Jibaiha where he was residing with his family. The soldiers did not give a reason as to why he was arrested but they were shouting at him while accusing him to be a collaborator of RSF. They (SAF soldiers) drove him away in their vehicle to the military garrison.

Since then, Mr. Mohamed has been held incommunicado in Abu Jibaiha military garrison and his family has not been allowed to visit him.

2.1.7 GIS and SAF arrested community leaders and activists in Al Abbasiya

On 11th November 2024, a group of soldiers from General Intelligence Service (GIS) and Sudan Armed Force (SAF) came on three (3) vehicles in Al-Abbasiya and arrested twelve (12) community leaders and activists from their homes. They detained them at the GIS cells for one (1) night and the next day (12th November 2024) they were transferred them to SAF cells at SAF military barracks in Al-Abbasiya.

On 13th November 2024, the twelve (12) detainees were deported under heavy security (guards) to Abu-Jibaiha military garrison. And since then, they have been kept incommunicado. According to HUDO Centre credible source, the detainees have not been interrogated yet and their fate is unknown up to date.

The names of detainees are;

1. Omdda/ Mahmoud Edriss Elzaibaq (72 years old, the town mayor and Amir representative).

¹ Mr. Mohammed Hassan Dafallah (53 years old) is married, with five children. He is from Bargo tribe and originally from Abu Jibaiha town. Together with his family were residents of Toti Island in Khartoum however he used to spend the summer season in Abu Jibaiha works in selling water (he has water tank vehicle) in the gold mine areas around Abu Jibaiha.

2. Mr. Mohammed Abdalla Abaru (67 years old and the former chairperson of the farmer union in Al-Abbasiya)
3. Mr. Nasreldin Abubaker Elmansour (55 years old and one of the dismissed Amir family members)
4. Mr. Tawheed Eltahir Eisa Jundi (48 years old).
5. Musa Eltahir Eisa Jundi (44 years old)
6. Mahmoud Ahmed Almansour (45 years old, activist and the son of the dismissed Amir)
7. Mr. Mohammed Mahmoud Sawar (58 years old, teacher and Amir's family member).
8. Mr. Rahama Eltahir Rahama (59 years old and one of the community leaders).
9. Mr. Abdelaziz Ahmed Adam (50 years, farmer).
10. Dr. Adam Khaleifa (60 years old, activist and university lecturer).
11. Mr. Hassan Ahmed Yousif.
12. Mr. Mohammed Hashim Nouredaeem.

A community leader from Al Abbasiya talked to HUDO Centre saying that, *“I believe the arrest is related to the new appointment of Amir² in Al Abassiya since the arrest was on the same day of the official announcement”* (appendix; 3).

HUDO Centre spoke to many community leaders and activists in Al-Abbasiya town about the reason behind the arrest and their response is summarized below;

- Some believe the decision was related to the Amir³ criticizing the local government, state government and the SAF commandant about their negligence towards the IDPs

² Suddenly, on 11th November 2024, the South Kordufan state governor appointed the Amir's nephew (Mr. Mohammed Mukhtar Adam Geiley) when Amir was away for medical treatment trip to Kosti town (in the neighbouring state of White Nile). The appointment letter ignored the existence of the current Amir. It was on this same day that, the arrest was implemented without giving a reason.

³ The tribal leader named Amir (historically was Mac) of the Tagali tribes is based in Al-Abassiya town. Many other tribes are under his jurisdiction. The Amir position is a monarch of the family of Mac Gailey. The exist Amir came to power through the known customary and traditional laws since 2016 when his brother (the former Amir) passed away. Since that time, he had been considered as legitimate and recognized by the government up to the issued decree.

from surrounding Al-Abassiya whom seek refuge in Al-Abassiya while the Amir was doing his best with the community in serving them.

- Others said that; the reason was the newly discovered gold in Jogana area (7 km SW Al-Abbasiya) in which the Amir rejected the SAF from doing gold mining there.

In line with the same act of dismissing community leaders by the state governor, a similar dismissal has happened in [South Kordufan](#) and South Darfur state (appendix: 4) by its governor for 69 community leaders. The governor accused them of associating with the Rapid Support Force (RSF). All these act came to power under the obligation given to the state governors by the federal governance minister (appendix – 5).

Blue Nile

2.1.8 SAF conducts arrest operations in Blue Nile

SAF intensified its operations of arresting activists, politicians and the youth in Blue Nile state most especially after the war started between Sudan Armed Force (SAF) and Rapid Support Force (RSF) on 15th April 2023. Arrests dramatically increased after RSF invaded Medani town on 15th December 2023. SAF arrests and detains people in poor conditions.

During interrogation of the victims, SAF accuses them of either being affiliated or supporting RSF and in some cases they accuse them for communicating to their relatives or friends who joined RSF. They detain people in large numbers in unventilated rooms with limited food and water. They also detain them without legal charges. They only rely on the emergency order. The number of detained people is unknown however, HUDO Centre managed to confirm some names as indicated below;

- 1) Mohammed Ahmed Rahama, manager of Abu-Naama Company
- 2) Elfadil Mohammed Elsadiq (resident of Ganees Sharq/ East.
- 3) Kaba, driver and resident of Elseraio
- 4) Mohammed Manzoul
- 5) Ayman, resident of Ganees Sharq/ East
- 6) Salim, resident of Elshorouq.
- 7) Abubaker, resident of Ganees Sharq/ East
- 8) Abaker, resident of Alazaza

Many other people were arrested and imprisoned for months without appearing before court, only under emergency state orders. Usually, the number of detained people is not known, till a pardon is issued then numbers are disclosed partially (appendix - 6). This process was earlier challenged by lawyers however the authorities ignored the rule of law.

2.1.9 SAF arrested two people (Youth) in Damazin

On 6th January 2024, Mr. Eihab Babikir Sesio (35 years) and Mr. Musaab Rizgalla (28 years) were arrested by Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) soldiers from Damazin checkpoint at Roseries bridge while they were travelling between the two towns. The detained youth are social activists and residents of Roseries town.

They were taken by SAF soldiers to the nearby barracks (SAF's air defence). While at the barracks, they were interrogated, intimidated and threaten to be killed. SAF accused them of suspiciously being affiliated to Rapid Support Force (RSF). During the interrogation, they were asked about their connections with RSF and if there is any communication between the RSF and the resistant committees in Roseries. Their phones were also checked. SAF warned them not to communicate with anyone within RSF or else, they will be killed. They were later released on the same day.

2.1.10 SAF arrested three activists in Damazin

On 14th January 2024, soldiers from Sudan Armed Force (SAF) arrested Mr. Bahaa-Eldin Mukhtar, Mr. Abu Murtada Jagdoul and Mr. Ahmed Jaafar from their homes. The three were interrogated about their activities with the resistance committees, detained the whole day and released in the evening. An activist from Damazin talked to HUDO Centre saying that, the three activists are members of the Emergency room for sheltering internally displaced people in Damazin and particularly managing Alnahda neighbourhood IDPs shelter centre. *"I believe they were arrested because they have resisted SAF control over the shelter centres as it's a civil society initiative"*. The three activists are known in Damazin town as social activists without political affiliations.

2.1.11 SAF arrested two youths in Damazin

On 3rd April 2024, a group of Sudan Armed Force (SAF) soldiers arrested Mr. Badreldin Elamein Temsah (33 years old, self-employed) and Mr. Babikir Adam (34 years, self-employed) from the street and took them to military garrison in Damazin. While at Damazin military garrison, the two were interrogated, intimidated and tortured (beaten). SAF accused them of belonging to Rapid Support Force (RSF).

On 7th April 2024, the two youth were released unconditionally.

2.1.12 SAF arrested Abdelhakam Yousif in Damazin

On 4th April 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam Yousif (58 years old, is a government employee at the petrol department in the ministry of finance in Blue Nile State) was arrested by a group of Sudan Armed Force/ Military Intelligence (SAF/MI) from his office at the Ministry of Finance in Damazin town.

He was arrested soon after his arrival from Asosa town of Ethiopia where he had gone for a visit. He was taken to SAF premises in Damazin where his phones were confiscated, and he was interrogated and detained for one night. The following day (9th April 2024) he was transferred to Police and a case was filed against him. The case was filed under articles 21, 51 and 55 of Sudan Criminal Penal 1991. Thereafter, he was released on bail but his phones which were confiscated by SAF/MI were not given back to him.

According to the interrogation by military, they concluded that Mr. Abdelhakam Yousif had briefly met with an officer of Sudan People Liberation Army – North (Elhelo's faction) during his visit to Asosa Ethiopia.

On 21st April 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam was arrested again by SAF/ MI.

On 25th April 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam was sentenced to three months in prison by the security committee basing on the emergency law. He was transported to Roseries prison where he was imprisoned up to 24th July 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam was released after serving his sentence in prison.

On 14th August 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam was re-arrested for the third time by SAF and sent back to Roseries prison to serve other three years imprison issued by the security committee. On 13th November 2024, Mr. Abdelhakam was released under condition of not to leave Damazin town without the security committee permission.

An activist from Blue Nile said that; *I believe the arrest of Mr. Abdelhakam shortly after three (3) weeks of his release from the jail sentence is related to the current war situation whereby, SPLA-N (Elhelo) started military operations within Blue Nile and Mr. Abdelhakam has been considered by the security committee as SPLA-N collaborator.*

2.1.13 SAF Arrested Mr. Ali Hajo in Al-Kurmuk

On 28th May 2024, the Sudan Armed Force (SAF) in Al-Kurmuk town arrested Mr. Ali Hajo (40 years old, is a government employee and political activist)⁴ while he was traveling to

⁴ Mr. Ali Hajo has been regularly arrested by the security agencies. The last time he was arrested was on 26th January 2023, and basing on emergency order he was sentenced to three (3) months imprison without appearing before court and sent to Roseries prison. He was later released on 25th April 2023. This arrest and imprison (of the year 2023) was because of an article he posted on his Facebook page criticizing the appointment of a former SAF/MI commandant in Blue Nile as a head of the reconciliations committee in Blue Nile. In his article, he stated how the commander was responsible for torturing students and activists in Blue Nile during Omer Al-Bashir's regime and Mr. Hajo was one of his victims.

Ethiopia. He was on the road to Ethiopia by road and he stopped at the checkpoint (office) of SAF Military Intelligence (SAF-MI) in order to get the permission to cross the border to Ethiopia (this is one of the measures imposed by the security of Sudan for the cross-border movement between the two countries). Mr. Hajo was subsequently arrested by SAF-MI and detained at the military garrison in Al-Kurmuk. He was accused of going to attend TAGADOM⁵ conference.

On 5th June 2024, Mr. Ali Hajo was transported by SAF from Al-Kurmuk to Damazin. He was detained at Damazin central police up to 9th June 2024. From there, he was transferred to Roseries prison to serve the three (3) months prison sentence, according to an emergency order.

On 10th September 2024, Mr. Hajo was released after serving what was considered to be the full sentence period.

2.1.14 Arrest operations by military intelligence in Roseries

On 7th August 2024, the Military Intelligence of Sudan Armed Force (SAF) in Roseries carried out an arrest operation targeting the youth. They (SAF/MI) were arresting the youth from their homes without giving an explanation (reason for the arrest). The arrested youth were taken to unknown place which raised fear that, they could be undergoing torture.

HUDO Centre managed to confirm only three (3) names among those who were arrested as indicated below;

1. Mr. Mohammed Elmubarak, 36 years old. He is a government employee at the Ministry of media and culture in Blue Nile State.
2. Mr. Muzamil Mustafa, 38 years old. He is a lawyer.
3. Mr. Ahmed Alnadeef, 25 years old. He is a university student.

An activist from Blue Nile informed HUDO Centre that, *the detained (arrested) youth were more than fifty (50) persons. That, the arrests have been going on for weeks.*

The three detainees were released on different dates with mid of September 2024.

⁵ TAGADOM is an abbreviation for the Arabic name of The Coordination Body of The Democratic Civil Forces whom had conducted a conference in Adis Ababa from 26th to 30th May 2024.

2.1.15 Arrest of Mr. Ezzeldin Alnaeem by SAF in Damazin

On 15th August 2024, Sudan Armed Force (SAF) soldiers arrested Mr. Ezzeldin Alnaeem (33 years old) is a government employee at the state ministry of social affairs)⁶ from his office at the state ministry of social affairs in Damazin. He was taken and detained at the Military base of SAF where the military Intelligence (MI) department is situated, there were many other detainees within a closed yard (named; Hoosh Alestekhbarat/ the MI fenced yard).

The cause of his arrest was a dispute between him and SAF's mobilized soldiers concerning the amount of aid and its distribution within the state. The mobilized soldiers (Almustanfareen) had requested him to shift the aid to the military group of which he rejected and instead distributed it (aid) to centres of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The SAF officers got irritated and arrested him thereafter.

On 22nd August 2024, Mr. Ezzeldin was released unconditionally.

2.1.16 Arrest of Mr. Eihab Bashir by JSC

On 13th October 2024, Mr. Eihab Bashir (33 years old, governmental employee) was arrested from his house by the JSC soldiers in Damazin. He has been detained at the JSC detention, interrogated about his relation and communication with Mc. Abu-Shotal and then on 5th November 2024, he was released.

2.1.17 Arrest of two Resistance Committee members by JSC and MI

On 19th October 2024, Mr. Yusri Elshazali and Mr. Mohammed Medani were arrested by the JSC in Damazin. They were detained at the MI fenced yard up to 26th October 2024 when they were released. The two youth are active members within the RC in Damazin. They were interrogated about their relation with some people who have joined RSF like Mc. Abu Shotal and then after they were released on 26th October 2024.

On 4th November 2024, Mr. Yusri was summoned by SAF/MI and interrogated about more names of some youth who have joined RSF and released late evening hours.

2.1.18 The Joint Security Cell summoned and intimidate a social worker

On 17th December 2024, the Joint Security Cell (JSC) in Damazin summoned Ms. Esraa Hassan Amein Ahmed the CEO of the [Sudan Civic Lab](#) organization, interrogated, her cell phone searched and ordered her to report to their office on daily basis. She kept on reporting daily up to the 29th December 2024. During this period, she was being intimidated and this

⁶ The ministry of social affairs is the responsible governmental body in receiving and distributing aids. Mr. Ezzeldin is the authorized person within the ministry for this matter.

was because the organization received a project fund from [DT Global](#) . The JSC accused her to being allied to TAGADOM.

IDPs

2.1.19 GIS arrested Mr. Mohammed and confiscated his motorbike in El-Obeid

On 29th July 2024, more than twenty (20) armed soldiers from General Intelligence Service came with three (3) military vehicles and arrested Mr. Mohammed Osman Al-Bashir⁷ from his house in Al-Saliheen neighborhood of El-Obeid town. They also confiscated his motorbike and they took him to unknown place. They accused Mr. Mohammed of collaborating with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). This was according to their words while arresting him⁸.

Mr. Mohammed was detained incommunicado at El-Obeid military base up to his release on 14th August 2024, under condition of signing a pledge that to keep himself away from any political activities and not to leave El-Obeid town unless under military permission. However, Mr. Mohammed motorbike was confiscated.

2.1.20 Unjustified long detention of Mr. Abdalla in Al-Qadarif

On 3rd May 2024, Mr. Abdalla Abdelmajid Awad-Eljeed⁹ was arrested by General Intelligence Service (GIS) in Gallabat¹⁰ at the checkpoint of the border with Ethiopia while he was traveling by road to Ethiopia. At first, GIS interrogated him while accusing him to be a supporter of Rapid Support Force (RSF). GIS seized his laptop, smart phone and money.

⁷ Mr. Mohamed Osman Al-Bashir (36 years old) is married and a father of two children. He was a former policeman and now working as a trader. Originally, he is from South Kordufan State/ Nuba Mountains and lives in Al-Saliheen neighborhood in El-Obeid city. El-Obeid is the capital city of North Kordofan State.

⁸ On 10th March 2024, the Sudan government in Port-Sudan made amendments of the GIS Act that gives the GIS member and their allies the impunity, power of arrest and inspection which was challenged by the civil society organization. Interestingly, these powers were revoked sometime back by the transitional government.

⁹ Mr. Abdalla Abdelmajid Awad-Eljeed (41 years old) is married and a father of five children. He was a former manager of the Real Estate Bank in al-Qadarif. Mr. Abdalla is known as social media activist and he had strongly opposed the former regime of Omer al Bashir. He is originally from South Kordufan state/ Nuba Mountains.

¹⁰ Gallabat is a town in Al-Qadarif State at the borderline with Ethiopia, it's about 100 km southeast Al-Qadarif city.

On 5th May 2024, Mr. Abdalla was transferred from GIS detention to the central police office in Al-Qadarif¹¹. The case was filed against him under article 177 of Sudan criminal penal - 1991 while his items were seized by the GIS.

On 8th May 2024, Mr. Abdalla was interrogated again by the police investigator and this time, the complainant was the Real Estate Bank in Al-Qadarif.

On 18th May 2024, the police interrogation concluded that the case should be dropped because of lack of evidence. However, Mr. Abdalla was intentionally kept in the police custody under the prosecutor's order and on 26th May 2024, he was transferred to the state prison in Al-Qadarif.

On 1st June 2024, the police submitted the case file to the prosecutor recommending that, the defendant should be released without any condition and to drop the case. But the prosecutor ignored their recommendation and kept renewing Mr. Awad-Eljeed's detention orders.

On 9th September 2024, the magistrate rejected the request for the renewal of detention justifying that, there is no reason to keep the defendant in prison. Accordingly, the defendant was sent back from the prison to the police office. However, the prosecutor appealed the magistrate's decision and kept the defendant jailed at the police cell.

On 23rd September 2024, the reply to the appeal was issued instructing the prosecutor to resend the case file to the lower court with the justification for the extension requested. Since then, the prosecutor has not acted according to the appeal court judge instructions yet the defendant is still incarcerated up to date.

During this period, the defendant's lawyers kept approaching the high prosecutor's office and appeal to the high court for the release of the defendant but they got no reply/response.

A retired prosecutor talked to HUDO Centre saying that, *"I believe GIS is behind the long detention of Mr. Abdalla, this is because up to date his seized items remained with them. Secondly, since the May-2024 interrogation (no other interrogation was done) in which the police investigator recommended the case to be dropped because of lack of evidence. However, Mr. Abdalla remained behind the bars. It is only the GIS which can do all this*

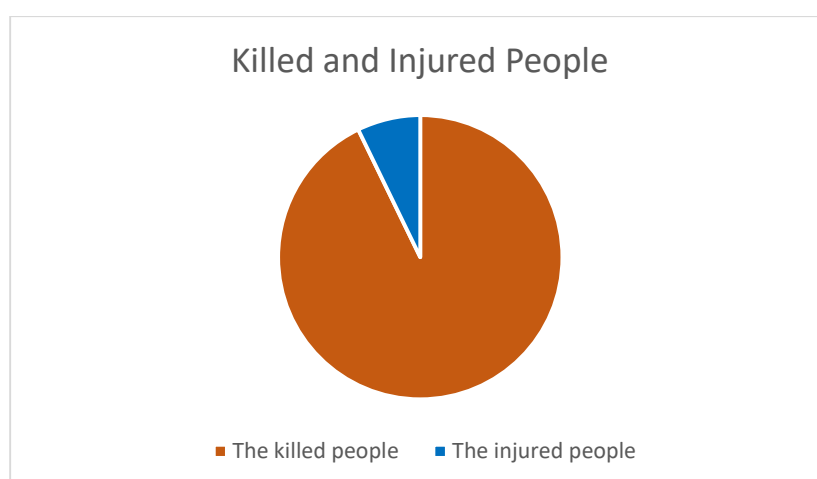
¹¹ Al-Qadarif city is the capital of Al-Qadarif state which at the eastern part of Sudan bordering Ethiopia.

including disobeying court decision and forcing police to keep him detained without any legal ground”.

The long detention of Mr. Abdalla affected him physically and psychologically as well as his family since he is the bread winner.

The accusation against Mr. Abdalla has since changed from RSF supporter to a criminal offense under article 177-2: Criminal Breach of Trust (Sudan Criminal Code–1991) however, the complainant failed to support the accusations with evidence. Interestingly, the general auditor’s report was published in August 2024 and did not contain any breach on the part of the defendant. However, the prosecutor repeatedly promised to provide the evidence which he has not done and Mr. Abdalla is still in prison without any legal ground.

2.2 Unlawful killing South Kordufan



The numbers of killed and injured people within South Kordufan State

2.2.1 Unidentified armed people attacked and killed a herdsman in Elfaid Um-abdalla
On 21st January 2024, while herding their flock (sheep) near Elfaid Um-Abdalla, Mr. Abdalla Ajloon (65 years old) and Mr. Abdalla Mohammed Rajab (55 years old) were attacked by three armed men putting face masks. The armed men shot bullets at them and as a result, Mr. Abdalla Rajab was fatally injured while Mr. Abdalla Ajloon managed to flee from the scene and informed the relatives. The relatives rushed to the scene only to find Mr. Rajab dead. They took the dead body to the hospital at Elfaid Um-Abdalla town and also reported the case against unidentified people at Elfaid Um-Abdalla police office. The body was later buried. Police did not carry out investigations.

A community leader from Elfaid informed HUDO Centre that; *“these days Rapid Support Force (RSF) soldiers are moving within the area where many nomad Arabs are settled. This created tension among the residents and limited their movements”*.

2.2.2 SAF conducts extrajudicial killings, inhuman acts basing on ethnic motives in Abu-Kershola locality

On 4th April 2024 around 8:00 PM, SAF soldiers in Abu-Kershola locality conducted a series of arrests, looting and extrajudicial killings targeting Hawazma tribe. This was connected with the ongoing conflict between SAF and RSF. Also, there were acts retribution by SAF towards Hawazma youths which led to mass displacement of Hawazma people from Khor-Eldeleib.

On 4th April 2024 around 08:00 pm (Sudan local time), SAF soldiers raided a youth club in Khor-Eldeleib and instructed one of the youth (Mr. Mohammed Abdalla Kaba) to hand over to them his motorbike and knife but he did not comply. Immediately SAF soldiers shot and killed him. This provoked the youths (friends) who were also armed. The youths confronted the armed soldiers and as a result, there was an exchange of fire which caused deaths on both sides.

Thereafter, SAF in Abu-Kershola locality and particularly Khor-Eldeleib reacted in a revenge manner. The same night, SAF soldiers from Khor-Eldeleib garrison indiscriminately shot at civilians. This caused the death of Mr. Mohammed Fadul (104 years old) and his grandson Mr. Ishaq Musa Dafa-Alla (51 years old), other two people (Mr. Yunis Bura and Mr. Daoud Bura) were injured by the bullet shots.

On 9th April 2024, SAF soldiers from Abu-Jibaiha came and attacked (looted) Khor-Eldeleib market. They chased out Hawazma youth, burnt some of the houses and killed Mr. Elfateh Ismail Bagari (60 years old). This incident forced most of the Hawazma residents to flee from Khor-Eldeleib to Elfaid Um Abdalla, Rashad and Umbrembeta towns.

On 14th April 2024, the dead body of Mrs. Fatima Tabag (44 years) was found with gunshot wounds near the SAF garrison of Khor-Eldeleib.

On 16th April 2024, Ms. Ragaa Ali Norain was also found dead at her garden (500 meters from SAF garrison in Khor-Eldeleib).

On 13th April 2024, SAF in Umbrembeta arrested four (4) civilians accusing them of belonging to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Their names are;

- i. Mr. Adam Ahmed Elsayer (nickname; Adam Terbil, 56 years old)
- ii. Mr. Madhi Elbelail (62 years old)
- iii. Mr. Elnour Musa Abdel-Ghani (58 years old)
- iv. Mr. Kibir Bubo Elnour (41 years old, displaced from Khor-Eldeleib).

They were detained incommunicado and tortured while in custody at the Umbrembeta military garrison. On 19th April, 2024, the four (4) victims were tied up, blindfolded and taken under the pretext of being deported to Abu Jibaiha town. However, SAF soldiers executed them after reaching Khor-Eldeleib. After killing them, SAF refused to hand over their dead bodies to families, amidst displeasure from the onlooking civilians.

On 17th April 2024, SAF soldiers on five (5) military vehicles intercepted a traveling commercial truck driven by Mr. Albadri Alnaw Maali Harran at a point between Umbrembeta and Abu Kershola. SAF soldiers arrested four (4) passengers/ civilians (among them were two brothers). All were handcuffed, blindfolded and taken to Abu Kershola military garrison on charges of belonging to the Rapid Support Forces. On arrival, all the four (detainees/ passengers) were shot dead without interrogation. Their names are;

1. Mr. Ali Albadri Alnaw Maali Harran (25 years old)
2. Mr. Musa Albadri Alnaw Maali Harran (22 years old)
3. Mr. Fadlallah Ahmed Fadlalla Mabou (31 years old)
4. Mr. Elfadil Maali Ahmed Fadlalla (27 years old)

All of them were farmers (cultivators and traders). SAF accused them that there were two guns and military uniform found on their truck. On the same day (17th April 2024), SAF confiscated the commercial truck (vehicle) when it arrived at Abu-Kershola town. The truck is owned by Mr. Albadri Alnaw Maali Harran (51 years old) a trader and father of the two killed victims No. 1 & 2 named above).

2.2.3 RSF committed a series of assassinations and looting against civilians in Lagawa locality

Between April and May 2024, the Rapid Support Forces, supported by a tribal militia committed a series of killings in a number of villages around Lagawa locality. The authorities did not take any measures to protect civilians.

On 16th April 2024, a group of RSF soldiers shot and killed Mr. Sharif Badi Teea in Um-Kuji village and looted his cattle (about sixty-two cows).

On 21st April 2024, RSF soldiers shot and killed Mr. Saleh Hamouda Suleiman (34 years old) when he was grazing his cattle 3 km away from his village Tarin. Thereafter, they took (looted) around twenty cows.

On 23rd April 2024 around 8:00pm (Sudan local time), about forty (40) RSF soldiers shot and killed Mr. Ali Mom Abu Duraa (48 years old) while he was praying at his home in Shawa village and looted about one hundred and seventy (170) of his cows.

On 21st May 2024, Mr. Hamdeen Mohammad Hamdeen (a youth activist and the son of a community leader) was assassinated by RSF between Al-Fugara and Tarin villages.

A community activist (B.F) spoke to HUDO Centre and said: *"On 12th April 2024, RSF conducted a meeting with a group of youth from the Misseriya tribe/ Arab in Jangaro village. The meeting concluded that, the violations of killing, looting, against Nuba tribes civilians should continue in Lagawa locality villages to force Nuba leave these villages"*.

2.2.4 Assassination of Mr. Sediq in Khor-Eldeleib

On 30th June 2024, Mr. Sediq Saboun Adam (43 years old, farmer) travelled (walked) alone from Khor-Eldeleib to Elfaid Um-Abdalla¹² but he didn't come back to his home. At the evening hours, members of his family and friends decided to follow the route he had taken. Two (2) Km before reaching Elfaid Um-Abdalla, they found his dead body dismembered. His head was completely cut and separated from his entire body. They took the dead body to Elfaid Um-Abdalla and reported to the military garrison. Then after they took the body to Khor-Eldeleib where they filed a case at the police station before taking it for burial. No action was taken by the security organs (the police and military).

2.2.5 Unfamiliar persons shot and killed a builder in Gardood Toro

On 16th July 2024, at 4:00PM (Sudan local time), two unidentified persons from the nomad Arab (recognized by their accent) came to the camp of eight (8) workers who were working on the maintenance of a bridge in Gardood Toro area and asked them (workers) where they were from. The workers replied that, they are from Talodi town and had come to work at the bridge, and then the two unidentified persons left. At around 7:00PM, the same two persons came accompanied by two others. They threatened the workers and robbed them of their

¹² The distance between the two towns is around 10 km.

mobile phones under gunpoint. But, Mr. Musa Abdulelgadir Mohammed Yousif resisted and refused to hand over his items. There and then, they (assailants) shot him dead and left.

The workers (colleagues to the deceased) notified the closest Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) base which was about 1.5km away. SAF sent a military vehicle, picked the dead body and took it to Talodi. The body was buried after filing a case at Talodi police, and the police visited the crime scene and no more investigation was done.

2.2.6 Murder of Mr. Hussein Hamouda near Kologi

On 29th August 2024, Mr. Hussein Mohammed Hamouda (47 years old) travelled with his motorbike from Kologi to Alafzar gold mine (his workplace). The following day, he did not come to work yet he did not come back home. His relatives and friends started searching for him only to find his dead body with gunshots and his motorbike was dismantled and most of its parts were looted. They found footsteps of six persons at the scene. They took his dead body back to Kologi and reported the case at Kologi police office before burial. Up to date, police has not investigated the case.

2.2.7 Murder of Mr. Abdalla Mursal by SAF soldier in Talodi

On 1st October 2024, Sudan Armed Force (SAF) conducted an operation of collecting the personal knives from civilians at Altegula gold mine¹³. Mr. Abdalla Mahadi Mursal (40 years old was a labourer at Altegula goldmine) did not comply with the order and refused to give in his knife. This prompted an argument between him and one of the SAF-soldiers by names of Mohammed Awafi. Immediately, the soldier shot him dead and all of them (soldiers) went away. The community members within the gold-mine took the dead body to Talodi hospital and reported the case at Talodi police office before burial. The perpetrator was handed over by the military to police but, no trial was conducted up to date.

2.2.8 RSF shot and killed two men near Elfaid Um-Abdalla

On 19th December 2024, six (6) armed and masked persons in Rapid Support Force uniform who were riding on three (3) motorcycles shot and killed Mr. Omer Rabeh Mohammed (49 years) and Mr. Osman Ibrahim Mohammed Gibreil. The killed (victims) were also riding a tuk-tuk within Hajar Yassin. After killing them, the perpetrators fled the scene.

The dead bodies were carried on a tuk-tuk by his relative to Elfaid Um-Abdalla and buried after the incident was reported at Elfaid Um-Abdalla police. But the police informed relatives of the deceased that they (police) were unable to move to the crime scene.

¹³ Altegula goldmine is one of Talodi goldmines

2.3 Other kind of violations

South Kordufan

2.3.1 Regular armed robberies around goldmines in Talodi

Unknown armed men looted civilians in three (3) separate incidents near the goldmines in Talodi locality. The looting happened on 17th, 20th January and on 23rd February 2024. The looting incidents were reported at Altegola goldmine police, but the police did not move to investigate or arrest the perpetrators.

On 17th January 2024, two masked gunmen stopped and threatened Mr. Abdel-Aal Ahmed Omar at a place near Altegola goldmine. The two gunmen forcefully took (looted) his motorbike and disappeared.

On 20th January 2024, Mr. Mohammed Ismail Abkar was threatened and his motorbike was looted under gunpoint by two (2) masked gunmen, this was near Altegola goldmine. The case was also reported to Altegola police.

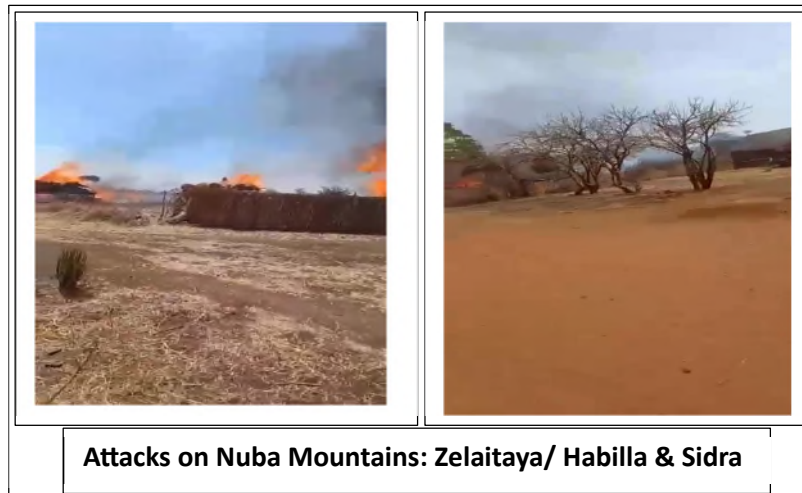
On 23rd February 2024 at midnight, four (4) unidentified armed men attacked Mr. Ahmed Issa Mohammed Saeed (45 years old) and Mr. Radwan Maati (31 years old) at their residence in Meraidan goldmine. They were asked by the gunmen to reveal where they keep their money. When the victims failed to cooperate, the four (4) attackers beat them up with sticks (assaulted them) before disappearing. The victims sustained some injuries. The victims identified the attackers by their Arabic dialect/ accent to be from the nomad Arabs. This case was reported to police at the Meraidan goldmine police office, but the police did not respond.

An activist from Talodi spoke to HUDO Centre, saying that: *“Instances of threats and looting have been reported frequently during the past two months following the return of Arab nomads to the areas of Talodi but the police did not help”*.

2.3.2 Violent attacks by RSF in Nuba Mountains

Between 11th and 15th February 2024, RSF violently attacked five (5) villages in Nuba Mountains. As a result, more than seventy (70) people died, houses were burnt and property was looted. No action was taken by authorities to protect the civilians.

On 11th 12th and 13th February 2024, armed groups dressed in Rapid Support Force (RSF) uniform with vehicles attacked Wataa, Tengil and Gardood Al-Dakir villages in Habila locality. They brutally killed about thirty-three (33) people (the youth), abducted thirty (30) including females, looted the villages and burnt down houses and property.



On 15th February 2024, another (different) armed group dressed in RSF uniform with vehicles attacked Sidrah and Kimla village of Eldaer Mountain. During this attack, forty-six (46) people were killed and the villages were burnt.

A community leader in Nuba Mountains commented to HUDO Centre that; *“These attacks are ethnically motivated and these villages are known to be occupied by Nuba tribes. The videos circulated by the perpetrators themselves expressed the words of hatred towards the Nuba ethnicity”*.

2.3.3 RSF committed a series of attacks against Nuba villages in Lagawa locality

In April 2024, the Rapid Support Forces, supported by a tribal militia attacked a number of villages in Lagawa locality. The authorities did not take any measures to protect civilians.

On 1st April 2024, Rapid Support Forces armed soldiers came on vehicles and motorcycles and shot Mr. Al-Tahir Haroun Ibrahim (42 years old) while he was working on his farm near Nimir Shago village. Mr. Tahir sustained injuries with a fracture in his right arm.

On 15th April 2024, seven armed RSF soldiers came on motorcycles and attacked Kara village.

On 25th April 2024 at morning hours, RSF armed group attacked the village of Shawa and looted thirteen (13) cows belonging to Mr. Tutu Al-Fahal and Mr. Elias Kuwa Al-Mair.

2.3.4 RSF brutally attacked Abu Al-Hassan village in Abu-Kershola locality

On 19th July 2024 at 5:00 AM (Sudan local time), Rapid Support Forces (RSF) armed soldiers came with motorcycles attacked brutally Abu Al-Hassan village. The attackers were from Hawazma tribe and they gathered from Umbrembeta and Abu Kershola areas purposely for this attack. They violently attacked the village, shooting randomly, looting the residents’

properties and burning the houses. As a result, thirteen (13) civilians were killed, six (6) others were injured, two (2) people missing, all the victim from Nuba/ Tagoe tribe. They also looted the following; two hundred and sixty-seven (267) cows, eight (8) motorbikes, three (3) tuk-tuks and three (3) bicycles. Many houses were burnt down and the village residents were displaced/ fled to the surrounding mountains. Reason for the attack, RSF accused the village residents of stealing some cattle from their tribemates (Hawazma).

No action was taken by the security authority to defend the residents of this village and their property or to investigate the incident.

Below are the names of the dead, injured, and missing people:

The names of people (residents) who were killed are; Mr. Adam Babikir Osman (Jabu), Mr. Youssif Adam Jadalla, Mr. Osman Edris Osman, Mr. Osman Omer Ibrahim, Mr. Abdalla Mohammed (Abu Shanab), Mr. Makki Haroun Adam, Mr. Yaqoub Abdalla Hassan, Mr. Ibrahim Zakaria Ibrahim, Mr. Siddiq Ahmed Khalil, Mr. Abu Al-Hassan Adam Abu Al-Bashar, Mr. Asim Juma Abdulla, Mr. Abu Obaida Adam Abdalla, and Mr. Abduelraheem Edris.

The names of injured people (residents) are; Mr. Abdeen Youssif Adam, Mr. Ezzeldin Abdalla Abduelkarim, Mr. Obaid Abdalla Saeed, Mr. Al-Rabie Suliman Yahya, Mr. Adam Khalil Abu Groun, and Mr. Osman Kurdaf.

The names of missing people (residents) are; Mr. Hasaballa Haroun and Mr. Abdulehamid Mohammed Al-Rayah.

A community leader from Abu-Kershola talked to HUDO Centre saying that; *“Abu-Kershola locality is mainly inhabitant by Nuba tribe and Hawazma among others. The large number of Hawazma who were in People Defense Force (PDF) joined RSF which empowered them with advance weapons. This is their second attack to Abu-Alhassan village in less than a year”*.

2.3.5 RSF attacked, killed, looted and vandalised property in Tommy village

On 7th August 2024 around 5:00AM (Sudan local time), Rapid Support Force (RSF) soldiers came while riding motorcycles and armed with machine guns. They attacked Tommy village by breaking in the shops and houses, looting property including sheep and cattle as well as vandalizing and looting the market (shops) of valuable goods. They also burnt down some houses and shops before running away with the looted items.

During the looting operation, they shot at people who tried to resist. As a result, two civilians were killed and their names are; Mr. Elzain Mohamed Idris (28 years old) and Mr. Abdel Aal Adam Hamid (35 years old). Other civilians like Mr. Karam El-Din Yaqoub Amin (29 years old) were injured.

No action was taken by the security (authorities) to defend the residents of this village and their property yet there is a military base and police office in the nearest towns.

A community leader from Tommy village talked to HUDO Centre saying that; *“Since 15th April 2023 RSF repeated attacks of the villages in Abu Kershola and Rashad localities cause mass destruction and displacements to the other areas under the watch of the security organs”*.

2.3.6 SAF soldiers raided a house and injured two civilians in Kadogli,

On 24th September 2024 at 3:00 AM (Sudan local time), a group of four (4) armed soldiers dressed in Sudan Armed Force (SAF) uniform broke into a house occupied by a group of traders and asked them for their money and other valuable items under gunpoint. The traders resisted and this provoke the attackers to shoot at them randomly before running away. As a result, two house occupants (traders) were injured, and their names are given below:

1. Mr. Khidir Omer Mohammed (44 years old), the bullet shot fractured his right leg.
2. Mr. Omer Ahmed Omer (24 years old), he was shot on his right thigh (no fracture).

The two were rushed to Kadogli hospital for medical treatment and a case was reported at Kadogli central police office. However, police did not conduct any investigations or attempt to disclose the attackers or arrest them.

2.3.7 Armed robbery near Talodi

On 7th October 2024, traders with their Tuktuk (automobiles) were obstructed by seven (7) gunmen along the road between Talodi and Aleri¹⁴ (at a point near Meraidan and Altegola goldmine). The traders were coming back from Pariang the nearest town in South Sudan.

¹⁴ Talodi is the capital of Talodi locality and Aleri is a capital of Aleri locality in South Kordufan State/ Nuba Mountains. The two towns are bordering South Sudan and since the war broke out on 15th April 2023 between SAF and RSF, traders have been bringing essential commodities from Pariang (the nearest town in South Sudan).

The attackers forced the two (2) Tuktuk (automobiles) to stop by shooting guns in front of them. Then, attackers forcefully offloaded the traders' goods, their personal smart phones and sums of money. The robbed items (medicine, cigarettes and others) belonged to three (3) traders and their names are; Elimam Ali Gado, Husni Dafallah Ali and Mohammed Ali Ishag. There, were other five (5) passengers that were with the traders whose smart phones were also robbed. The victims (traders) recognized the gunmen (assailants) and they reported the incident at Talodi police office, but the police did not conduct any investigation.

2.3.8 Armed SAF soldiers robbed Mr. Saeed in Kadugli

On 10th December 2024 at 8:30 PM (Sudan local time), three (3) gunmen dressed in Sudan Armed Force (SAF) uniform forcefully entered the house of Mr. Saeed Musa Ibrahim (55 years old) in the Al-Muwazafin east neighborhood. Mr. Saeed tried to fight back the intruders but they overpowered him and threatened to shoot him.

Then they searched the house and carried away Mr. Saeed's bag containing documents and his personal smart phones. Mr. Saeed implored the attackers not to take the bag and leave the documents and seals, but they refused. The attackers later fled from the house and threw the documents and seals some distance from his home. The next day (11th Dec 2024) Mr. Saeed reported the robbery incident at Central Police office in Kadugli, but the police did not carry out any investigations.

2.3.9 Unknown armed person shot and injured Mr. Hashim near Ambeir

On 12th December 2024, Mr. Hashim Ismail Hammad (35 years old) was travelling on a motorbike from Umbrembeta (after he had attended its weekly market)¹⁵ to Ambeir village. Along the way near Ambeir village at Khor Al-Nabaq, unknown armed person (with gun) shot and injured him in the right arm. Mr. Hashim did not stop the motorbike until he reached Ambeir village with injuries. He was immediately taken to Abu-Jibaiha for treatment and later to Kosti where he underwent surgery on 17th December 2024. His relatives reported the case to Umbrembeta police, but the police did not conduct investigation.

Blue Nile

2.3.10 Prison over crowded with people arrested by SAF in Blue Nile

Since the war broke out on 15th April 2023 between Sudan Armed Force (SAF) and Rapid Support Force (RSF), the Blue Nile State government arrested many youths particularly after Mac Abu Shotol joined RSF. Since the 29th June 2024 when RSF attacked and captured Sinja

¹⁵ It is weekly market is on Thursday of each week.

town, the arrest operation increased. The arrest campaign increased further by 23rd July 2024 when RSF attacked some other villages around Damazin in Blue Nile State.

The exact number of people detained¹⁶ is unknown, because among them are the Internally Displaced People-IDPs from Sinar and Sinja (they are unknown/ unrecognized by BN citizens) who came seeking for refuge in Blue Nile State. All the detained people are civilians and SAF accuses them to be collaborators with RSF. The capacity of Roseries prison is one hundred and sixty (160) persons but currently, the number of prisoners/ detainees at Roseries prison is around five hundred and fifty persons (males and six females). This forced the security committee to use a fenced yard (known as hoosh Alestekhbarat) at SAF base to keep the big number of detainees (estimated around two hundreds) in a very poor condition.

On 28th August 2024, the head of the judiciary in Blue Nile visited the Blue Nile state governor and complained about the crowded Roseries prison. He advised that some detainees should be released due to the bad conditions caused by the crowding and poor feeding of the prisoners. The governor promised to release some of them.



The official visit of the judiciary system in Blue Nile to the Blue Nile state governor

On 12th September 2024, a ceremony was organized at Roseries prison for the release of only thirty-two (32) prisoners (inmates). Yet, the conditions at the prison remained poor with

¹⁶ Basing on the emergency law (decree), the security committee in Blue Nile state usually issues the three (3) months prison sentence for the activists without taking them before court of law.

crowded prison cells. This ceremony was attended by the governor of Blue Nile state who had delivered a provoking speech in the presence of prisoners.

HUDO Centre verified that the following persons are detained in Roseries prison:

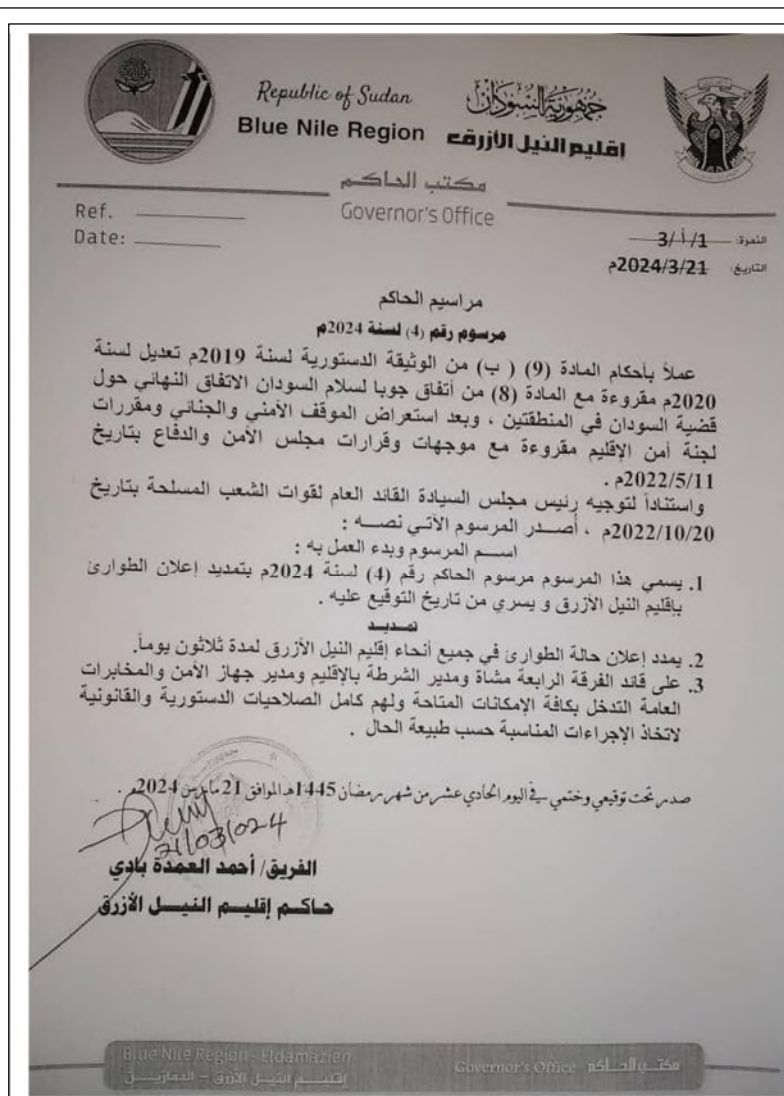
Ali Hajo, Eltayeb Hamid Eissa, Abdelhakam Yousif, Basil Taha, Ibrahim Ahmed Ibrahim, Elnayeer Albashir Elnayeer, Fatah-Alrahman Bakhit, Hassan Ahmed Ali, Ezzeldin Alnaeem, Wisal Ahmed Fadalla (F), Abdalla Elwadeea, Sahnoon, Fawaz Mohammed Nour, Ahmed Alnadeef, Muzamil Mustafa, Mohammed Almubarak, Bashir, Wagdi Omer Badawi, Yahya Hashim, Mohammed Kamal Mohammed Toum, Gisma Damir Juma (F), Tahani Damir Juma (F). The last two female are sisters and they have been imprisoned under the emergency order because of their brother (Abdalla Damir Juma) has joined the RSF.

2.4 Recommendations

- We recommend that, the two fighting factions (SAF and RSF) should immediately stop the war, engage in the dialogue (peace talks), create the safe passage for humanitarian assistance and allow civilians to live their normal life.
- The fighting groups should respect the international humanitarian law and stop targeting civilians and their assets/ property.
- The regional and international bodies should put pressure on the two fighting/warring factions to stop the war and investigate the ongoing atrocities and human rights violations committed by the two fighting groups.
- Make sure that there is accountability for all human rights violations and abuses, regardless of the perpetrators.

3 SECTION THREE: APPENDICES

3.1 Appendix (1): Extension of the emergency law



It's an order by the governor of the state. This is order No (4) for the year 2024, dated 21st March 2024, stamped and signed by the state governor. It was issued/ written on the governor's office headed paper.

It announces the extension of the state of emergency in all parts of Blue Nile state for thirty (30) days from the date of signing it. The order also gives full authority and power to the security organs (SAF, police and GIS) to act timely and use all the available means and that they will be covered by the constitutional and legal power to take the necessary measures according to the situation.

Note: This order has been repeatedly issued since late 2022

3.2 Appendix (2): Night curfew orders

Republic of Sudan
Blue Nile Region
أقليم النيل الأزرق

مكتب الحاكم
Governor's Office

Ref. _____
Date: _____

الرقم: 24 لسنة 2024م

قرارات الحاكم
قرار رقم (24) لسنة 2024م

عسلاً بأحكام المسكنين 5 و (8) من قانون الطوارئ وحماية السلامة العامة لسنة 1997م، وبعد الاطلاع على المرسوم رقم (12) لسنة 2022م بإعلان حالة الطوارئ بسقليم النيل الأزرق وأمر الطوارئ رقم (14) لسنة 2022م، أصدر القرار الآتي نصه:

أسم القرار وبدء العمل به

يسمى هذا القرار قرار الحاكم رقم (24) لسنة 2024م بتعديل ساعات حظر التجوال ويسرى به من تاريخ التوقيع عليه.

حظر

1. يحظر التجوال من الساعة السادسة مساءً إلى الساعة السادسة صباحاً.
2. يحظر استعمال الدرجات النارية في حدود محافظتي الدمازين والروصيرص، استثناءً

يستثنى من الحظر:

- 1/ كوافر الطوارئ الطبية.
- 2/ عمال طوارئ الكهرباء والمياه.
- 3/ الدرجات النارية التابعة للأجهزة التنظيمية.

على السلطة المختصة وضع القرار موضع التنفيذ.

صدر تحت توقيع وختم في اليوم الرابع والعشرون شهر ذو الحجة 1445هـ الموافق لـ 30/6/2024م.

الفريق/ أحمد المعلا بدوي
حكم القيم النيل الأزرق

Republic of Sudan
Blue Nile Region
أقليم النيل الأزرق

مكتب الحاكم
Governor's Office

Ref. _____
Date: _____

الرقم: 14 لسنة 2024م

قرارات الحاكم
قرار رقم (14) لسنة 2024م

استناداً على سلطاتي بموجب المادة (127) من قانون الإجراءات الجنائية لسنة 1991م وإحفاً لقراري رقم (12) لسنة 2024م والخاص بتقليص ساعات حظر التجوال إلى الساعة الثانية عشر مساءً بمناسبة عيد الفطر المبارك، أصدر القرار الآتي نصه:

أسم القرار وبدء العمل به

يسمى هذا القرار قرار الحاكم رقم (14) لسنة 2024م بتعديل ساعات حظر التجوال لتكون من الساعة الثامنة مساءً إلى الساعة الخامسة صباحاً.

على جميع الجهات المختصة وضع القرار موضع التنفيذ.

صدر تحت توقيع وختم في اليوم السابع من شهر شوال 1445هـ الموافق لـ 16/4/2024م.

الفريق/ أحمد المعلا بدوي
حكم القيم النيل الأزرق

These are orders by the governor of the state. Order No (14 & 24) for the year 2024, dated by 16th April & 30th June 2024, both stamped and signed by the state governor and issued on governor's office headed paper.

The two documents regulate and adjust the night curfew restrictions.

The second one (order) of 30th June 2024, imposed another restriction of banning the use of motorbikes in Damazin and Roseries localities.

3.3 Appendix (3): South Kordufan governor's order (assign new Tagali Amir)



قرارات والي ولاية جنوب كردفان
قرار رقم (٨٣) لسنة ٢٠٢٤م بتعيين أمير لإمارة تقي
بمحافظة العباسية تقي
والي ولاية جنوب كردفان:
 عملاً بالسلطة المخولة لي بموجب أحكام المادة (١/١٨) من قانون تنظيم الحكم المركزي لسنة ٢٠٢٠م ، ومشروعة مع المادة (٥/١٥) من قانون تنظيم الإدارة الأهلية لولايات جنوب كردفان لسنة ٢٠١٤م ، وبعد مراجعة توصية المدير التنفيذي لمحافظة العباسية تقي بتاريخ ٢٠٢٤/١١/٩م وطالب العمدة ، أيسر القرار الآتي نصه :-
إليه القرار وبالله التوفيق
 (١) يُسمى هذا القرار " قرار والي ولاية جنوب كردفان رقم (٨٣) لسنة ٢٠٢٤م " بتعيين أمير لإمارة تقي بمحافظة العباسية تقي ، ويعمل به من تاريخ التوقيع عليه .
تعيين
 (٢) يُعين السيد / **محمد مختار آدم جيلي** أميراً لإمارة تقي خلفاً للأمر المرحوم / **مختار آدم جيلي** .
القبض
 (٣) يؤدي الأمير المذكور والمعين بموجب هذا القرار القسم المنصوص عنه في قانون تنظيم الإدارة الأهلية لولايات جنوب كردفان لسنة ٢٠١٤م أمام والي الولاية .
التنفيذ
 (٤) على الأمانة العامة لحكومة الولاية وديوان الحكم المحلي والمدير التنفيذي لمحافظة العباسية تقي اتخاذ التدابير اللازمة لتنفيذ هذا القرار .
 صدر تحت توقيع وختم يامانة الحكومة في اليوم التاسع من شهر جمادى الأولى سنة ١٤٤٦هـ الموافق العاشر من شهر نوفمبر سنة ٢٠٢٤م
محمد إبراهيم عبد الكريم
والي ولاية جنوب كردفان
 فاكس كذاكي: 0024963182240
 هاتف: 00249183269713



South Kordufan State
 General Secretariat
 General Secretary Office

ولاية جنوب كردفان
 أمانة الحكومة
 مكتب الأمين العام

التاريخ: ٢٠٢٤/١١/١١م
 العدد: ٨٣/٢/١

السيد/ المدير التنفيذي لمحافظة العباسية تقي
 السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

الموضوع: قرار والي ولاية جنوب كردفان رقم (٨٣) لسنة ٢٠٢٤م

- بدايةً أرحب بكم معاطر التحايا وخالص الدعوات بدوام الصحة والعافية وسأل الله لكم التوفيق والسداد .
 - مشيداً للموضوع عاليه ، يُسعدني أن أبعث لكم نسخة من قرار السيد / والي ولاية جنوب كردفان رقم (٨٣) لسنة ٢٠٢٤م القاضي بتعيين السيد/ **محمد مختار آدم جيلي** أميراً لإمارة تقي بمحافظة العباسية تقي .
 - للتكسر بالعلم والاستلام والعمل بموجبه مع تمناي تيسر له بالتوفيق والسداد في خدمة العباد والبلاد .

ولكم جزيل الشكر
إبراهيم حامدين كوكو
الأمين العام
لحكومة ولاية جنوب كردفان

صادق الي:
 - مدير ديوان الحكم المحلي بالولاية .
 - الأمير/ محمد مختار آدم جيلي .
 - المدير التنفيذي لمكتب السيد والي .

موقعنا: شمال دامت شرطة المزرع
 Email: skdinfocenter@gmail.com
 Web: www.skinfocenter.gov.sd
 هاتف: 00249183269713
 فاكس: 0024963182240

On the left is South Kordufan governor order appointing Mr. Mohammed Mukhtar Adam Geily as Amir for Tegeli. Its on the governor headed paper, dated 10th November 2024, order No. 83 for year 2024, stamped and signed by the state governor (Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Abduekareem).

On the right is a cover letter on headed paper issued and signed by the general secretary of South Kordufan state government (Mr. Ibrahim Hamdein Kuku), dated 11th November 2024 and numbered by 1/A/3/83 to Al-Abbasiya locality governor giving him the directive to implement the order.

3.4 Appendix (4): Dismissal order of community leaders in South Darfur

[illegible]

Official letter on headed paper (South Darfur governor office)

Order No.: 20

Date: 14th November 2024

Reference Number: 57/A/1

In this order, one Shartai and sixty-nine Ommda (community/ tribal leaders) were dismissed under accusation of collaborating with RSF.

The order instructing:

- The concern bodies to file legal cases against the dismissed leaders and to present them before the court of justice.
- The general secretary of the state government and the concern entities to immediately implement the directive.

The order/ letter was stamped and signed by The Acting Secretary-General in Charge of the Duties of the Governor Mr. Bashir Mursal Hasab-Alla.

Copied in, the minister of the federal governance ministry, the South Darfur state security committee members, the local governance manager, the executive manager of the tribal authority in South Darfur state and all the dismissed leaders.

Interestingly, this order was issued five days before the federal governance minister order of delegating the dismissal authority to the governors (please see bellow)

3.5 Appendix (5): The federal governance minister directive



Official letter on headed paper

Subject: Directive Regarding Community and Civil Servant Leaders Collaborating with RSF

Date: 19th November 2024

Reference Number: FGM/MO/48/1/1

From: Eng. Mohammed Kotekela Saleh, Minister of Federal Governance

To: All State Governors

In accordance with the directives from the Ministry of Federal Governance, this letter serves as an official mandate to address instances of collaboration with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) among community and civil servant leaders.

Effective immediately, state governors are granted the following authorities:

1. **Dismissal of Community Leaders:** State governors hold the authority to dismiss any community leaders found to be collaborating with RSF.
2. **Suspension of Civil Servant Leaders:** Civil servant leaders suspected of collaborating with RSF are to be suspended from their duties pending the completion of a formal investigation. Upon conclusion of the investigation, they are to be referred to the appropriate legal entity for further action.

Stamped and signed by,
Eng. Mohammed Kotekela Saleh
Minister of Federal Governance

3.6 Appendix (6): Governor's Pardon



It's an order issued by the governor of the state. It's order No.7 for the year 2024, dated by 13th March 2024, stamped and signed by the state governor. It was issued on the governor's office headed paper.

It stated that, a pardon is issued to set free twenty-two (22) prisoners who were imprisoned under the emergency law and forgiven the remaining periods for each person.

Lastly, it gives the head of police instructions of implementing the order.