



REPORT ON

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

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Executive Summary

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

The aim of this report is to bring to light the human rights violation and abuses taking place in SK and BN states/ government territory of Sudan and the situation of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the two states. The information included in this report was gathered by trained monitors and compiled by trained staff. The report does not cover all incidents that occurred due to many challenges and limitations.

The violations and abuses included in this report are; torture and arbitrary arrest which were mainly carried out by Military Intelligence and National Intelligence (MI) and security Services (NISS) in conflict areas. This intensified because of the emergency status which gave the military forces the right to arrest civilians. The extrajudicial killing, mostly conducted by military and their allied militias/ Rapid Support Force. The sexual violence mainly committed by Rapid Support Force (RSF) against underage girls whereby police could not carry out investigations and no reaction from authorities. The other violations included death under torture, the government not protecting civilians and targeting of IDPs particularly students and Christians. The report gives recommendations calling on both parties at war to consider and respect the international human rights laws, calling upon regional and international bodies to compel the Government of Sudan (GoS) to respect the international human rights and humanitarian laws.

Abbreviations

AI	Amnesty International
AU	African Union
AUHIP	African Union High Implementation Panel
BN	Blue Nile
GoS	Government of Sudan
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
KRT	Khartoum
MI	Military Intelligence
NCP	National Congress Party
NISS	National Intelligence and Security Service
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SK	South Kordufan
SPLA	Sudan People Liberation Army
SPLA-N	Sudan People Liberation Army – North
SPLM-N	Sudan People Liberation Movement – North
SSP	State Security Prosecution
UNSC	United Nation Security Council

1 Introduction

This report documents and highlights some incidents that took place in South Kordufan (SK), Blue Nile (BN) states of Sudan and the situation of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the two states based in Khartoum, it covers a period of six months from January to June 2016.

The report is divided into three main interrelated parts. The first is introduction which consists of brief background of the conflict since it started in 2011 includes major steps took by the state which were affected the human rights situation, problem statement highlighting the main events of military campaigns and how they affected the human rights situation, the aim and objectives of the report, the scope of the report which consist of geographical and ethnic composition for the two states, the methodology used in gathering information/ data and the limitations and challenges faced while gathering information.

The second part is the body of the report which contains the incidents that took place, divided according to incidents to arbitrary arrest, unlawful killing, sexual violence, civilians in conflict areas which cover the incidents that occurred given the state of insecurity. The last indicates some of the recommendations on calling all the fighting parties to stop violating the human rights and the appeal to regional/ international institutions to intervene.

2 About HUDO

Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO)¹ is an independent, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit making organization based in Kampala-Uganda. HUDO works towards the promotion of human welfare for vulnerable communities like the IDPs, Refugees in South Sudan and Uganda. HUDO also believes in achieving and promoting human welfare without racial, religious or gender discrimination.

HUDO is currently undertaking monitoring of human rights situation in Sudan's government controlled areas of SK and BN States as well as IDPs from the two areas. HUDO trains human rights monitors based in these areas in order to improve their capacity to monitor, document and report on violations and abuses taking place.

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

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

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.

3 A Brief Background

Since 2011 when the war broke out in SK and BN, the State of Emergency was declared in the two states by President Omer Elbashir, and then ministry of defense announced series of military campaigns². In August 2013 one of the government's most violent militias the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) was transferred from ministry of defense to National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) which is directly under the president's office³. In this case, the RSF was empowered, equipped and given more authority in their operations, which stretch from Darfur to SK and BN, they have been committing more atrocities. This contributed to the extreme violations, deterioration of human rights, security and humanitarian situation.

Regrettably, there had been no progress achieved politically and in terms of humanitarian aspect⁴. Although, the national dialogue in Khartoum finalized the discussion and submitted their recommendation to the president Omer Elbashir. Later the recommendations were published in Sudanese local media by president's office however; some of the people who participated in the national dialogue were not in agreement with what was published⁵. They claimed that the paper had been altered and modified.

The Conflict Analysis and Resolution expert, Adeb Yousif commented that: *"The Sudan National Dialogue was faced many challenges in the absence of the real and effective opposition groups most actively involved in the conflict. The conference seemed to be for those groups who are loyal to the Government of Sudan (GoS) or those that seek positions within the government. More legitimate people involved as well. Many peace treaties that the GoS signed included political accommodation for parties including the armed rebel groups, those agreements either collapsed or helped to escalate civil wars by creating intertribal fights, eventually resulting in changing the*

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

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

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

⁴ The GoS is using the starvation of masses of people as a tool for domination: in Darfur, in South Kordofan and in Blue Nile. By putting more and more restrictions on non-governmental organizations and expelling humanitarian aid organizations.

⁵ <http://smc.sd/2016/03/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D8%A7-%D8%AA%D8%BA%D9%8A%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%A7/>

conflict dimensions. Signing peace agreements is one among other tactics the GoS has been using to maintain power in Sudan. Therefore the National Dialogue with the witnessed mechanism will be as the same as other previous treaties."

There was an initiative known as the road map which was prepared by African Union High Implementation Panel (AUHIP). The AUHIP proposed a political settlement for the Sudanese conflicts however it was only signed by government of Sudan and rejected by one opposition party⁶ and the rebel armed groups⁷. Mubarak Ardol, the SPLA-N peace file spokesperson justified and commented that *"the road map ignored the preparatory conference which included in the African Peace and Security Council's resolutions 456 and 539, which was conducted in April 2015 and Khartoum government was rejected and they didn't attend. Secondly the road map considered Khartoum national dialogue recommendations (which we are not part of it) as base for the road map process.*

On 24th April 2016 the armed groups⁸ announced a unilateral ceasefire of six months as an extension to the previous one that was announced on 21st October 2015. On 17th June 2016 Sudan government announced ceasefire for four months. The two announcements relatively reduced the violations currently.

4 Statement of the problem

The military campaign by government of Sudan has continued in SK and BN for the past five months since the beginning of 2016. Such operations came with violations mainly carried out by RSF. Regularly, RSF commits atrocities like unlawful killing, torture, sexual violence and all other forms of brutality. The RSF harasses and intensifies the general state of insecurity among civilians. During the months of April, May and beginning of June military operations by RSF were witnessed in BN. Many SPLM-N members and former SPLA officers and soldiers had been arrested arbitrarily especially after the return of brigadier-general/ Mohamed Younis to government. He was formerly a member of SPLA/N. The arrests are supported by the fact that there is a state of emergency. Since the war broke out in 2011, many people were displaced to other areas within South Kordufan and other states but, the government could not allow them erect IDPs camps, this forced them to move further to other states including Khartoum. Most of the IDPs in Khartoum state have been targeted, harassed and arrested while accusing them of associating with SPLA-N. There are other targeted groups like students' unions and Christians whose churches were demolished and leaders arrested. Since the end of year 2015, NISS arrested many pastors and some of their followers.

⁶Umma Party

⁷ For more information please visit:

<http://www.democracyfirstgroup.org/a-continuation-of-failure-the-auhip-sign-a-unilateral-road-map-agreement-with-the-ncp/>

⁸ The announced armed groups are; Sudan Liberation Movement led by MinniMinawi (SLM-MM), the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)

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

5 The Main Aim

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

6 Objectives

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

7 Scope of the report

7.1 Geographical scope

Sudan is a country in Africa opening to the Red sea, it consists of eighteen states, some of those states under conflict. This report covers two states under conflict, SK and BN as well as the internally displaced persons from those two states.

SK State consists of seventeen (17) localities, some are located within a territory controlled by SPLA-N and others are under government control. BN State consists of six (6) localities under state control with SPLA-N presence.

This report covers the following towns and villages in SK under the government control; Kadogli town in Kadogli Locality; Talodi town in Talodi Locality; Rashad town and Elfaid Umabdalla⁹ in Rashad Locality; Al-Abbasiya town, Tabassa and Gardood-Yama in Al-Abbasiya Locality; Abu-Jibaiha town in Abu-Jibaiha locality and Sengair at Tadamon¹⁰ locality.

In BN the report focuses on the following towns and villages under the government control; Damazin town in Damazin Locality; Bout located in Tadamon Locality; Ashaheed Afandiin Bau Locality; Roseires in Roseires Locality.

⁹ It can be found in other papers named as Elfaid only

¹⁰ There are two localities holding the same name, one in SK and the other in BN

In Khartoum State where the capital city of Sudan is situated, the report highlights some incidents that took place in the three towns of Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman where the IDPs are scattered.

7.2 Ethnic composition

South Kordufan/Nuba Mountains state is mainly inhabited by Nuba ethnic groups, Arab and other African groups. The majority of the populations are farmers and the rest are traders and cattle keepers. Blue Nile State is inhabited by African ethnic groups and Arab whose main activity is also farming and cattle keepers.

8 Methodology

This part presents the methodology used in data collection and information gathering. HUDO centre had established a network consisting of field monitors and focal people to gather information within the conflict areas and among IDPs. Since it is not possible to have easy access to the whole area geographically, the network/monitors managed to cover some incidents.

Information from the field was critically analyzed by a reporting panel at Kampala office. The panel used analytical methods to sort the information in order to arrive at accurate findings that should be included in the report. The information that needs further investigation will be included in the annual report after verifying.

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...e.t.c).
5. Scrutinized official declarations.

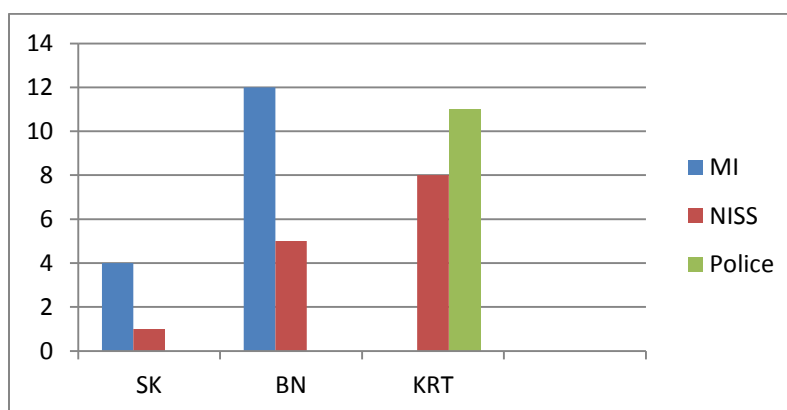
9 Limitation and challenges

1. The State of Emergency imposed in the two states restricts the movement of field monitors. This directly hindered the process and time taken in collecting data.
2. The keen suspicion from intelligence (NISS and MI) to newcomers in towns and anybody that talks about human rights.
3. Poor means of transport whereby roads are not very accessible and most of them are seasonal.
4. Some of the victims and witnesses do not easily reveal information due to security threats. According to interviews that were conducted by HUDO monitors, some of the victims or the witnesses expressed their fears from security agencies.
5. The number of monitors was not enough to cover the incidents geographically.

10 Arbitrary Arrest

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

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



10.1 Arbitrary Arrest in South Kordufan

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

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

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

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

3. Muamar Elsaheed Agoumy, 37 years old, is self-employee.

The three were arrested by MI from the house of Abakar Belo at Al-Omma Neighborhood in Al Abbasiya South Kordufan. They were taken to the military base and their access to visitors was denied.

The three detainees were with others including Tegali's¹¹ community leader Ahamed Elmansour Geiley. They were in a delegation that represented the tribe of [Adam Essa Agoumy](#)¹² who was sentenced to death. This visit was meant to perform/conduct the known agreement (Rakuba)¹³ since Abakar Belo is the brother of the murdered person. At the time of arrest, the rest of the people had gone while the three had remained discussing. According to interrogation, MI accused the three for having attacked Belo's house.

10.2 Arbitrary Arrest in Blue Nile

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

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

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

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

They were released on 8th January and they were not accused of any crime.

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

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

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

On 9th January 2016, Saleh Mamour, 43 years old, teacher, was arrested by NISS in Roseires town. His arrest was based on comments he allegedly made on the return of

¹¹ Tagali is one of Nuba tribes.

¹² Through the provided link, please see article (2.0.1) in 2015 annual report

¹³ Rakuba is a customary law among tribes through which conflict are solved/ reconciliation

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

SPLA-N brigadier-general/ Mohamed Younis from SPLA-N to join Sudan government. He was later released on 29th February 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No	Name	Date of Arrest	Date of release	Arrested by
1	Elshaikh Ali	30.06.2015	29.02.2016	MI
2	Gasm Sabir	02.01.2016	07.03.2016	MI
3	Abdalla Haj Hamad	03.01.2016	08.01.2016	MI
4	Kamal Maysara	03.01.2016	08.01.2016	MI
5	Eksheikh Madani	06.01.2016	09.01.2016	NISS
6	Hamadein Hamid	06.01.2016	09.01.2016	NISS
7	Saleh Mamour	09.01.2016	29.02.2016	NISS
8	Sediq Ahmed Sediq	09.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
9	Elgadey Mussa	10.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
10	Ahmed M. Elamein	12.01.2016	29.02.2016	NISS
11	Mussa Babikir (Garafee)	12.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
12	Omer Abdulbayin	13.01.2016	29.02.2016	MI
13	Osman Bukhari	30.03.2016	07.04.2016	MI
14	Dr. Ibrahim Saad	11.04.2016	19.06.2016	MI
15	Saif-Elnasr Minalla	05.06.2016	19.06.2016	MI
16	Ismail Tawakul	07.06.2016	19.06.2016	MI
17	Isam Omer Ibrahim	09.06.2016	19.06.2016	NISS

10.3 Arbitrary arrest in Khartoum (IDPs)

10.3.1 Arrest of Christians

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

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

1. Pastor Hassan Abdelraheem Kodi, 49, the secretary general of Sudanese church of Christ. He was detained by NISS without allowing contact with his lawyers, family or colleagues' visits up to 18th May 2016 when NISS transferred him to State Security Prosecution (SSP) where a case was opened against him with other pastors. They were accused of war against state (treason) under Sudan Criminal Act 1991. Up to date he is in SSP detention with restricted visits.
2. Pastor Telal Ngosi, 44 was arrested on 18th Dec 2015 by NISS officers. He was detained by NISS without allowing contact with his lawyers, family or colleagues'

visits up to 18th May 2016 when he was released with a condition of reporting to NISS office daily.

3. Pastor Kuwa Abu-Zumam the Pastor of Khartoum North Church of Christ was arrested by NISS and some of his items (laptop, phones and some documents including the passport) were confiscated. On 21st Dec. 2015, he was released on condition that he reports to NISS office daily at 9:00AM where they keep him at their office up to night's hours. On 18th May 2016, while he reported to NISS office, they arrested him again and transferred him to SSP. Where he is allowed restricted visits and contact with his lawyers.

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

1. Philimon Hassan Kharata, 42 years, pastor and lecturer at Faith Theological College at Khartoum North town. He was arrested nearby the college. He was released on the following day with a condition of reporting daily to NISS office. He reported up to 15th May 2016.
2. Yamani Abraha Gadey, 47 years, missionary and Shepherd of Khartoum Evangelical Baptist Church, was arrested nearby the faith Theological College in Khartoum North by NISS. The following day he was released with a condition of reporting daily to NISS office. He was reporting up to 15th of May 2016.
3. Benjamin Kounda Beraima, 70 years, elder in Sudanese Christ Church at Ombada/ Omdurman and teacher at Evangelical school at Omdurman. He was arrested by NISS from his school and taken to his house which was searched and his laptop, cellphone and other documents were confiscated. Later, NISS took him to their custody where he spent three days before he was released on 18th March 2016 with a condition to report to their office daily. He continued to report up to 15th May 2016.

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

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

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

Table shows the Christian detainees in KRT

Date of Arrest	Name	Date of Release	Remarks
18.12.2015	Hassan A.Kodi	?	On 18 th May 2015 transferred to SSP where he still under detention
	Telal Ngosi	18.05.2016	Released in condition of daily reporting to NISS office
	Kuwa Abu-Zumam	?	Released on 21 st Dec. 2015 in condition of daily reporting to NISS office up to 18 th May 2016 he was re-arrested. Up to date in SSP detention
15.03.2016	Philimon H. Kharata	16.03.2016	They all released by condition of daily reporting to NISS office, they were reported up to 18 th May 2015 when the case opened by NISS at SSP.
	Yamani Abraha	16.03.2016	
	Benjamin Kounda	18.03.2016	
22.03.2016	Yagoub Omer Nawai	23.03.2016	
	Ayoub Telian	23.03.2016	

11 Unlawful killing/Extrajudicial Killing

11.1 South Kordufan

11.1.1 Unarmed Civilian was Shot Dead by SAF Soldiers in G. Yama of Sudan

An armed group affiliated to SAF shot dead a civilian under the police watch and they took away the dead body. This incident took place in Gardood-Yama village¹⁵.

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

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

An eye witness said the conversation the victim held with police was about the victim's brother who is a member of SPLA-N.

¹⁵Gardood-Yama village is located 65km North West Abbasiya, Gardood Yama is a weekly Market on Fridays where people gather.

11.1.2 Lady shot dead in Elfaid Um-Abdalla

On 12th June 2016, Amna Adam Kuku, 28 years old, was killed by SAF soldier E. D. in Elfaid Um-Abdalla (Elfaid). SAF killed her while asking her about her brother who they suspected to be with SPLA-N. It was soon after a short conversation that he shot her dead with his gun and run back to his military base at Elfaid Eastern School. The family went to the base but, the chief officer threatened them to come back again another moment and ask. Up to now no case was opened or investigation and the family is threatened.

11.2 Blue Nile

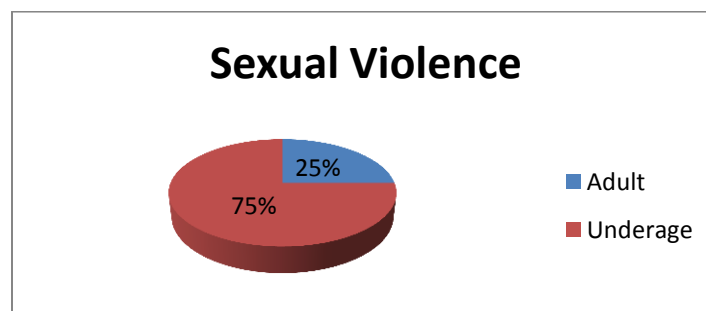
11.2.1 Death under torture

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

12 Sexual violence

The sexual violations took place in conflict areas mostly committed by security forces and its allied militias. The police did not carry out investigation or even in some incidents to file cases. Most of the victims of the sexual violence were girls of underage which can be also categorized as child abuse, as indicated below;

Percentage of sexual violence committed towards underage and adult



12.1 Sexual violence in South Kordufan

On 3rd January 2016, F. M, 17 years old, student, was raped by three soldiers from RSF on gun point while she was coming back from school with other two students (R.A.K and S.I) in Al-Abbasiya. The other two students managed to escape while she was held by the soldiers. The two students run towards the victim's house and informed her family. The victim's father ran towards the incident place and found his daughter in blood and faint. He took her to the hospital and went to police to report and get form-8¹⁶, but the police officer could not give him the form and he refused to open a case. The police officer informed him that, *"if you want the form or to open a case, you have to get a permission from the governor because we are under state of emergency"*. The lady recovered but she is psychologically traumatized, she stopped going to school. According to HUDO's source, the girl's father was threatened by police and this prevented him from taking any further step.

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

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

On 21st March 2016, U. D. K, 11 years old and paralyzed (walking disability) girl was raped at Old Market neighborhood in Talodi town by two soldiers from reserve police¹⁷. They were seen by her mother as they escaped back to their camp which neighbors to the victim's house. The medical report confirmed the incident and case was opened at Talodi police office against anonymous perpetrator. There were no further investigations.

13 Civilians in conflict areas

13.1 South Kordufan

On 15th March 2016, two people appeared alive after almost five years of forced disappearance. The two people are; Musa Aabdein Ali and Ibrahim Kano disappeared on 7th June 2011 from Kadogli, Sudan soon after the war outbreak. Their whereabouts

¹⁶ Form-8 is a police document used for medical assessment.

¹⁷ Reserve Police is a fighter unit within police used widely before in Darfur, its known in Sudan by Abuteira (with bird) due to the bird appeared in their logo.

were unknown for more than five (5) years until recently when both were found at Kadogli Military Intelligence custody. The state of their health was not good.

Musa Aabdein Ali was 38 years of age when he disappeared and Ibrahim Kano was 43 years of age and both were government employees. Kano was known as SPLM-N member while Aabdein was not affiliated to any political party. HUDO Centre got information from reliable sources with evidence that they are alive under detention at Kadogli military intelligence (MI) custody. Since their disappearance they were held incommunicado while military intelligence (MI), National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) and political authorities denied knowing their whereabouts. They had been isolated for about five years under torture and ill-treatment without adequate health services/ facilities or proper feeding.

On 24th April 2016, in Abu-Jibaiha town, a group of RSF soldiers confiscated a motorbike from civilian Adam M. Hassan while he is driving on the street, he filed a case at police but, no further investigation held yet the perpetrators moving freely in town by then.

In Talodi due to insecurity there are many cases of murder were opened at Talodi police office but, no investigation was carried out. One of the incidents, on 27 April 2016, two brothers Bailu Ibrahim Kashila, 37 years and Ishag Ibrahim Kashila at Al-Gardoud village in a distance of 15 km south Talodi town. They killed by running over them with land-Cruiser vehicle (green in color).The incident was watched and reported by an eye witness who watched in hiding. In the same incident 400 heads of cattle were taken. They opened a case at Talodi police office and NISS were informed but, no investigation was done.

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

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

He was died while transporting him to Al-Abbasiya town where the hospital and as the nearest health facility. The family filed a case at Al-Abbasiya police and no further investigation held.

On 27th May 2016, in Abu-Jibaiha town, a group of RSF soldiers confiscated six sheep from Ibrahim Y. Adam (butcher) slaughter it and took their meat without paying. He

opened a case at police but, no investigation held yet the perpetrators moving freely in town by then.

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

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

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

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

14 Other violations

Violations have been committed to people in conflict areas and others had been targeted beyond the conflict areas. In this case, NUBA students (University) from SK had been targeted, harassed, arrested and sometimes killed. The perpetrators infiltrate and use other university students allied to the ruling party (NCP) to target these students. Some of the incidents are mentioned below;

14.1 Student shot dead and two arrested

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

In the same incident, Kamal Omer Arees, 33 years old, 3rd year student from Alnelein University at Khartoum and Faris Hussein Talu, 24 year old student from AlemamAlhadi College were arrested by police while they were at Omdurman hospital where they had taken the dead body. A case was opened against them under articles 69 and 77 of Sudan criminal Act¹⁸. Their lawyer applied for bail which was approved by the prosecutor and they were released on 3rd May 2016.

14.2 Arrest of students

On 4th June 2016, nine university (Nuba) students were arrested by police when they were out from Nuba House at Ombada of Omdurman. They were from attending a meeting concerning the memorial preparation of Mohammed Elsadiq who was killed in April 2016. The nine (9) students are;

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

The police opened a case against them under articles 69, 77 of Sudan Criminal Act 1991 respectively. They spent one night in police cell and the following day court dismissed the case for insufficient evidence.

¹⁸ The two articles in Sudan criminal act present disturbing the public peace and public nuisance

15 Recommendations

Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO Centre) call on

Urge the two warring parties

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

Urge Sudan government

- To lift the state of emergency imposed on SK and BN states so that the actions of security forces are put under check/control.
- Should amend the laws which permit security agencies like NISS and RSF act with impunity and allow the rule of law to prevail.
- To stop targeting civilian based on their religion, ethnic or geographical aspect.
- Sudan government to allow national, international NGOs and the humanitarian aid to access and help the people affected by conflict.

Appeal on regional and International institutions

- To urge the two warring parties extending the ceasefire.
- To compel government of Sudan to respect and uphold human rights.