



HUDO Centre

REPORT

ON

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION OF THE NEGLECTED PEOPLE OF SOUTH KORDUFAN AND BLUE NILE STATES, SUDAN



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Executive summary

It is now more than two years since the current war in Sudan started (April 2023) between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). This war caused immense suffering (violations) to civilians in form of mass displacements, torture, murder, destruction of homes and public infrastructure/facilities among others. The peace initiatives have not achieved anything not even a ceasefire and the war is still ongoing.

Shortly after the start of war, the Sudanese government established a security unit named Joint Security Cell (JSC) to operate in the entire Sudan. The JSC consists of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), the Police, the General Intelligence Service (GIS) and some militias which are allied to SAF. This agency has been regularly used to harass civilians that are perceived to be supporting the RSF including human rights defenders, activists and community leaders. The rights violated include the IHL and HRL like the obstruction of humanitarian workers (NGOs), fighting in the civilian occupied areas and the deliberate environmental degradation. There were incidences of unlawful killings (murder) where the authorities like police did not bother to investigate and apprehend the perpetrators.

In Blue Nile, the JSC has been responsible for carrying out arbitrary arrest particularly targeting IDPs who fled to Damazin and Roseries cities seeking refuge after RSF attacks on their towns and villages. Security agencies under SAF like JSC have been detaining people in ungazetted places including public spaces like Roseries dam building in Damazin town.

In South Kordufan, the cities like Kadogli and Dilling have been under siege for more than two years and this affected the lives of the general public. On top of that, the operations of NGOs were banned and some activists were arrested, intimidated and harassed.

The people who managed to get out of the detention centres confessed that the cells were in poor state, congested, and that detainees were served with little food and water. Some detainees have been held incommunicado for more than five (5) months.

There were incidences of unfair court trials whereby courts of law appeared to be aiding the political interests of the security committee. The complainant in most cases was the JSC, and the verdicts could be delivered immediately against civilians without subjecting them to a fair trial like defending themselves. In some cases, defendants were denied legal representation.

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.

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 exert pressure on the two fighting/warring factions in order to stop the war and ensure that, there is accountability for all violations and abuses regardless of the perpetrators.

Abbreviations

AI	Amnesty International
AU	African Union
BN	Blue Nile
GIS	General Intelligence Service
JSC	Joint Security Cell
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HUDO	Human Rights and Development Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced People/ Persons
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
CBO	Community Based Organizations
MI	Military Intelligence
RSF	Rapid Support Force
SAF	Sudan Armed Force
SK	South Kordofan
SPLA-N	Sudan People Liberation Army – North
SPLM-N	Sudan People Liberation Movement – North
FFC	Forces of Freedom and Change
UN	United Nations
NCP	National Congress Party
CDF	Children Defence Fund
BCG	Ban Cultural Group
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission

NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
WV	World Vision
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IMC	International Medical Corps
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

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. The period covered in this report is from January to June-2025.

1.1 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. HUDO Centre 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. 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 with a special program on refugee issues. In order to effectively monitor human rights, HUDO Centre trains human rights monitors based in SK and BN to improve their capacity to monitor, document and report the 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.

1.2 Brief Background

Human rights violations persisted in Sudan partly because of the long military influence on the political scene which has been a leading cause of instability. 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 worsened the situation most especially for regions/states like Darfur, Blue-Nile (BN) and South Kordofan (SK) which were already undergoing conflicts.

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 in the ouster of president Al-Bashir's regime in 2019 and the subsequent military coup of 2021. But disagreements emerged during the discussions to integrate the RSF in the nation'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.

As the peace initiatives and mediation of regional and international bodies and countries went on, both RSF and SAF tried to form parallel administrations which they termed as transitional governments. The leader of SAF General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan appointed Mr. Kamil Eltayeb Idris as Sudan's prime minister and code-named the government as the Hope Government.

On the other hand, the RSF-led Sudan Founding Alliance (known as "Tasis") formed a parallel government in areas controlled by RSF. "Tasis" is a coalition of rival armed and political groups including the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) led by Abdelaziz al-Hilu, which controls territory in South Kordofan and Blue Nile state. The RSF formed government (code-named Peace Government) includes a 15-member presidential council led by the RSF's leader, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, with Hilu (SPLM-N) serving as vice president and Mohamed Hassan al-Taishi as prime minister.

All these endeavours undermine the peace initiatives and lead to the continuation of war which affects the civilians and deepen human rights violations.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The warring parties (SAF and RSF) in Sudan have continuously fought without considering the ceasefire appeals. This caused suffering in form of human rights violations, hunger, humanitarian crisis, displacements and death. Very many people have been killed in this violence, others injured and others have been displaced massively within Sudan and across the country's borders.

The latest report released by the UN's fact-finding mission on [Sudan](#), found that the fighting groups escalated the use of heavy weaponry in populated areas. The report also indicated that civilians have been assaulted, detained and killed plus obstruction of the humanitarian aid to the suffering populations. The report recommended the enforcement of the arms embargo under Security Council Resolution 1556.

The human rights situation deteriorated further in areas like Darfur, South Kordofan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) which were already undergoing conflict. In SK and BN, there were many incidences of arbitrary arrests and holding people incommunicado especially targeting the youth, community leaders and activists. These arrests were mainly carried out by the security agencies like Joint Security Cell (JSC) and General Intelligence Service (GIS). These and other violations like unlawful killing of civilians were ongoing unhindered and with no response from the police.

1.4 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 study the human rights situation in Sudan with emphasis on the conflict zones of SK and BN and come up with appropriate recommendations.
- To lobby and engage the Sudanese Civil Society and other stakeholders for the advancement of human rights advocacy.

1.5 Limitations and challenges

- The situation of war, insecurity and impunity among the security forces complicates the work of human rights monitoring
- The challenges associated with poor telecommunication, the breakdown of the economy, food crisis, displacements, transport and others affected the activities of human rights monitors, activists and defenders.
- Most of the monitors were displaced either internally or crossed the borders.

1.6 Scope of the report

The ongoing war affects the entire Sudan. However, this report covered South Kordufan (SK) and Blue Nile (BN) states in particular. The violations and abuses documented in this particular report took place in the government-controlled territories of SK and BN.

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 has seven (7) localities under government control with the presence of SPLA-N in some localities.

The following are the towns and villages in SK State which were mentioned in this report; Kadogli, Al-Abbasiya, Abu-Jibaiha, Aleri-Ghareib, Ambeir, Eldaid Um-Abdalla and Talodi. In Blue Nile State this report covered Damazin and Roseries towns.

1.7 Methodology

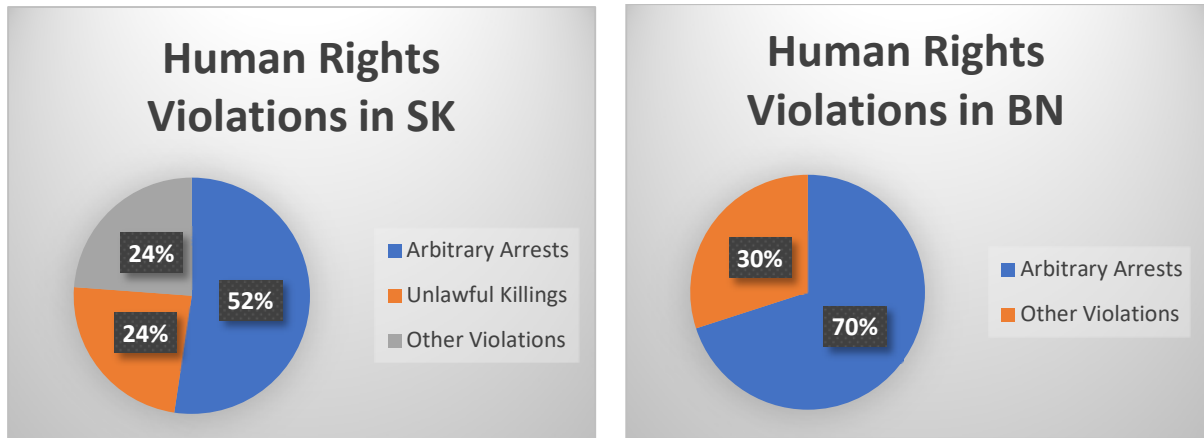
The information about incidents that occurred was gathered by trained/ experienced human rights monitors from areas where they could gain access physically and sometimes remotely. More information was provided by the activists and human rights defenders. This is because HUDO Centre's network of field 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), HUDO Centre used different methods (to collect and verify data) as indicated below;

- Interviewing of victims, their relatives and witnesses
- Getting comments from professionals (Lawyers, Doctors e.t.c)
- Verification of documents
- Analysis of official declarations /statements, reports and media articles

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

2 The incidents



The charts indicate the extent of human rights violations in SK & BN

2.1 Arbitrary Arrest

South Kordufan

2.1.1 The arrest of community leaders and activists by GIS and SAF 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 transferred them to SAF military barracks in Al-Abbasiya. Then on 13th November 2024, the twelve (12) detainees were all transported under heavy security (guards) to Abu-Jibaiha military garrison where they were held incommunicado.

After a period of four (4) months (on 12th March 2025), three (3) of the detainees were released unconditionally. Their names are: Mr. Mohammed Abdalla Abaru, Mr. Tawheed Eltahir Eisa Jundi and Dr. Adam Khaleifa.

On 16th April 2025, the remaining detainees were released when they were in bad health situation (physically and psychologically). Their names are: Omdda/ Mahmoud Edriss Elzaibaq, Nasreldin Abubaker Elmansour, Musa Eltahir Eisa Jundi, Mahmoud Ahmed Almansour, Mohammed Mahmoud Sawar, Rahama Eltahir Rahama, Abdelaziz Ahmed Adam, Hassan Ahmed Yousif and Mohammed Hashim Noureldaem.

According to the interrogation, the reason behind the arrest was related to the new appointment of Mr. Mohammed Mukhtar Adam Geiley by the South Kordufan state governor

as Amir of Tagali (appendix: 1). The political and security organs expected that the key persons in the community will object (oppose) the appointment.

2.1.2 GIS arrested Mr. Khabir Ahmed in Abu-Jibaiha

On 29th April 2025, at 12:00 PM (Sudan local time), a group of soldiers from General Intelligence Security (GIS) came with a vehicle and arrested Mr. Ahmed Nasr El-Tijani from his friend's shop in Abu-Jibaiha market. He was taken to the GIS building in Abu-Jibaiha where access is restricted. His family members and lawyers were not allowed to visit him. Mr. Ahmed Nasr El-Tijani (35 years old), is a chemical engineer and political /community activist known by the nickname of Khabir "*which means expert*".

He was arrested because of writing and posting on his Facebook page (Appendix - 2) criticizing and opposing the call by the religion affiliated militia (Baraa bin Malik Brigade/ militia)¹ to join its ranks. The militia (Baraa bin Malik Brigade) has been mobilizing the youth within the eastern region of South Kordufan to join. The mobilisation calls by this religious based militia to the public implied that Islam is in danger (should be protected) during the current war.

On 20th May 2025, Mr. Khabir was released from the GIS detention centre in Abu-Jibaiha after he was compelled to signed a pledge form in the presence of his father. He signed a pledge form stating that he will not criticize the government or its allied militias and that he will not engage in any political activity.

2.1.3 The arrest of Mr. Ahmed El-Bukhari by GIS in Abu- Jibaiha

On 30th April 2025, General Intelligence Service (GIS) soldiers came with a vehicle and arrested Mr. Ahmed Mohamed El-bukhari² from his workplace (internet café-Star link) in Abu-Jibaiha market. He was taken to GIS detention centre in Abu-Jibaiha where access is restricted. His family members and lawyers were not allowed to visit him.

Mr. Ahmed El-bukhari was arrested because of the article that he had posted on his Facebook page. In the article, he criticised and was opposed to the statement "*glory to the gun, not to*

¹ Al-Baraa Bin Malik Brigade is one of the radical Islamist militias that are currently fighting alongside the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF). The militia is loyal to the Islamic front and the National Congress Party (NCP).

² He is 27 years old, a member of Abu Jibaiha Resistance Committees and a community/ political activist. He owns an internet café that uses Star-link which provides internet services to the public since the war started in April 2023. Currently, star link is the widely used service for internet all-over Sudan.

the (tyres)"³ which was made by Gen. Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan the commander-in-Chief of SAF and head of the sovereign council in Sudan.

HUDO centre received reliable information that Mr. Elbukhari was subjected to torture.

On 20th May 2025 Mr. Ahmed El-bukhari was released after his father signed a pledge form that Mr. Ahmed will not criticize the government or engage in any political activities.

2.1.4 JSC arrested six (6) youth activists in Kadogli

On 3rd May 2025, soldiers from the Joint Security Cell (JSC)⁴ arrested six (6) youth activists in Kadogli on charges of providing information to a journalist. They were taken to the defunct headquarters of National Congress Party (NCP) in Kadogli which is used by the JSC as a detention Centre. Their phones were forcefully searched by the soldiers and confiscated. They were questioned about who is providing information to the journalist (Mr. Alfadel Elsanhour)⁵.

The names of the arrested youth are⁶:

1. Mr. Ali Yousif Ali, employee of Children Defence Fund (CDF) organization.
2. Mr. Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman Mohammed (self-employed).
3. Mr. Ahmed Faisal Al-Zaki (Kadogli emergency room).
4. Mr. Hassan Balandia (Kadogli emergency room).
5. Mr. Musa Abdalla, former International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) volunteer and also a volunteer in Kadogli emergency room.
6. Mr. Awad Ibrahim (employee of MTN Telecommunications Company).

³ The activists considered this statement to indicate the continuation of war and undermining the revolution values and effort. This is because during the December revolution, the demonstrators used to burn tyres (lasatik), block streets as they demanded the resignation of former President Omar al-Bashir and did the same when Gen. Al-Burhan dissolved the transitional government. Note: the said post has been removed from the Facebook page.

⁴ The Joint Security Cell (JSC) was established in the entire Sudan immediately after the war broke out (mid of 2024). It is composed of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), the Police, the General Intelligence Service and some of SAF allied militias.

⁵ Mr. Alfadel Saeed Elsanhour is a journalist from Kadugli, currently residing in Kampala, Uganda. He has been regularly writing a series of articles about corruption within the South Kordofan government, titled "The Rot of Kadugli." In his latest article (the subject of the arrest), he addressed the corruption of the governor and the minister of health.

[Alfadel Saeed - الوالى الجلابى ووزيرة الصحة - Facebook](#)

⁶ All the arrested youth are aged between 25 and 40 years old, they are active in the emergency rooms which provide assistance and food for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable people.

On 4th May 2025, at 6:00 pm (Sudan local time), four of the detainees (Ali Yousif Ali, Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman Mohammed, Ahmed Faisal Al-Zaki and Awad Ibrahim) were released but their confiscated phones were not returned back to them. The other two (Hassan Balandia and Mr. Musa Abdalla) were transferred to the 14th Military Division Command in Kadogli on the same day and detained there incommunicado up to their release.

On 17th June 2025, Mr. Hassan Balandia and Mr. Musa Abdalla were released on condition that they should be reporting to the JSC office on a daily basis. They complied with the conditions and reported for two weeks. Thereafter, JSC set them free with a condition to stop participating in any activities within the civil society organizations.

2.1.5 GIS carried out an operation of arresting the youth in Kadogli

Between 9th and 12th May 2025, the General Intelligence Service (GIS) in Kadogli carried out an operation targeting and arresting the youth activists in Kadogli emergency room. They could arrest them, confiscate and search their smart phones. During their interrogation, it was revealed that the reason as to why they were arrested was that GIS suspected them to have shared information with the journalist (Mr. Sanhoury).

2.1.6 The series of arrests and subsequent release (discharges);

On 9th May 2025, GIS soldiers arrested Mr. Mahdi Mohamed Kodi (35 years old) and Mr. Omar Mohammed Osman (38 years old). Mr. Omer is also known by the nickname “*Omer Faransa*” and he is an employee at Kadogli Electricity Company. After the arrest, their smart phones were confiscated and searched. The two were detained in GIS cells (at GIS building) in Kadogli with no clear charges.

On 10th May 2025, GIS soldiers arrested Mr. Ahmed Omer (49 years old), a trader in Kadogli market. He was detained for one (1) night and released unconditionally on 11th May 2025. He was released on grounds of mistaken identity (that he was not the intended person, that there was similarity of names).

On 11th May 2025, GIS soldiers arrested Mr. Mohamed Ismail (34 years old) an employee at the Ministry of Urban Planning. He was detained at the GIS cells in Kadogli. The reason for the arrest was not given.

On 12th May 2025, the GIS arrested Mr. Mosab Osman Al-Noor (35 years old) and Mr. Aasim Ahmed (35 years old) from Kadogli market. The two were detained at the GIS office/custody. No reasons were given for their arrest. The same day (evening) Mr. Ahmed (the father of Mr. Aasim) came to visit his detained son but GIS solders did not allow him.

An activist in Kadogli informed HUDO Centre that; *“All the detained youth are volunteers active in the emergency room and they were either members in the resistance committees or Force of Freedom and Change (FFC). We believe this arrest operation is related to the corruption articles published by the journalist Mr. Alfadel Elsanhoury since their phones were targeted, searched and confiscated”*.

On 16th May 2025, the other five (5) youths (Mahdi Mohamed Kodi, Omer Faransa, Mohamed Ismail, Mosab Osman Al-Noor and Aasim Ahmed) were released and their confiscated phones were returned to them. They were given a condition of reporting daily to GIS office which affects their daily life activities/work. This release was after detaining them incommunicado for almost a week.

2.1.7 GIS arrested Mr. Hassan Khaleil in Abu-Jibaiha

On 31st May 2025 midday, armed soldiers from the GIS came with a pickup vehicle and obstructed Mr. Hassan Khaleil Mohammed Ali (52 years old) along the road. Mr. Hassan (a known trader, political and social activist) was coming back home from shopping. The GIS soldiers first escorted him up to his house where he delivered the stuff he had and arrested him thereafter.

GIS soldiers took him to their office in Abu-Jibaiha where he was interrogated and detained for one day. He was unconditionally released the following day (1st June 2025). During interrogation, Mr. Hassan was intimidated and accused of undermining the Baraa militia. He was also accused of communicating with Radio Dabanga which he denied and there was no evidence found after his smart phone was checked (examined).

Blue Nile

2.1.8 The JSC arrested Mr. Jamal in Damazin

On 19th January 2025, the Joint Security Cell (JSC) soldiers in Damazin arrested Mr. Jamal-Eldin Mohammed Ali Ibrahim (42 years old). Mr. Jamal is also known as Wad Elradya, self-employed and social activist. He was arrested from his house without giving a reason. He was held incommunicado but the security organs claimed not to be responsible for his arrest and whereabouts.

He was arrested because of the writings (an article written) by his cousin Mr. Safwan. In the article, his cousin accused the administrators at the governor's office of being corrupt. Mr. Jamal-Eldin was contacted by the governor's office ordering him to talk to his cousin and to stop him from writing about allegations. Mr. Jamal informed them that he has got no

authority to stop his cousin from writing. Two days after the warning from the Governor's office, Mr. Jamal was arrested.

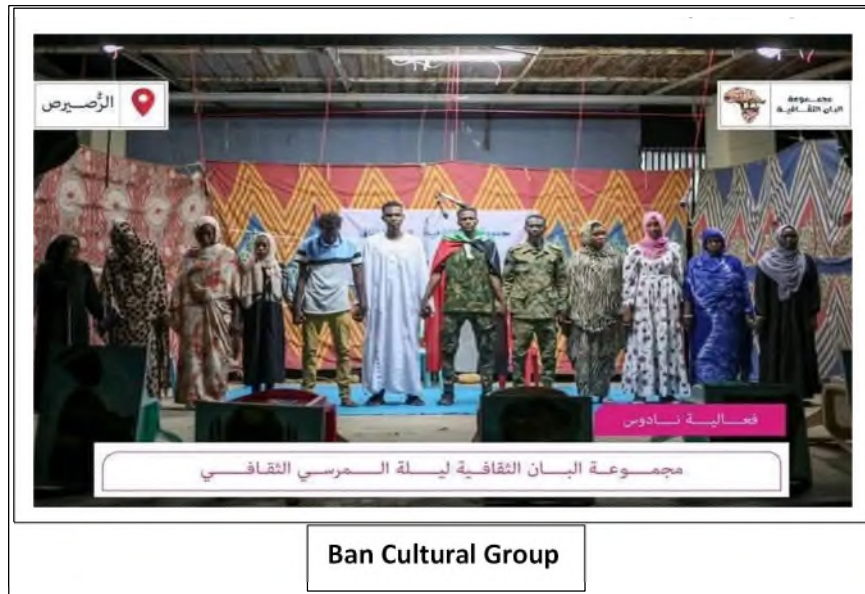
Jamal was released unconditionally on 6th March 2025 and he revealed to all that he was detained in JSC custody at Roseries dam building in Damazin town.

2.1.9 The double arrest of Mr. Saif-Elnasr by security organs in Damazin

On 25th January 2025, soldiers from GIS in Damazin city arrested Mr. Saif-Elnasr Min-Alla (43 years old), the manager of Jisr Alsalam Organization/ Peace Bridge Organization in Damazin. They arrested him from his house and took him to their office where he was detained and interrogated. He was released the following day (26th January 2025).

Soon after his release on the same day (26th January 2025), he was arrested again by the JSC soldiers and taken to their office. Mr. Saif was interrogated again and later released on 27th January 2025. The reason for the two arrests was a phone call made by a person (wasn't him) who identified himself as Saif-Elnasr to Aljazeera TV during a show in which this person complained about the miserable situation of the residents and IDPs in Damazin, yet the state and central government disregard their plight. The same telephone-caller had sent a message to the head of the sovereign council Gen. Abdulfatah Alburhan requesting him to stop the war.

2.1.10 SAF/MI arrested youth activists because of the theatrical play in Roseries



On 21st February 2025, the Ban Cultural Group (BCG)⁷ conducted a public show (performance) at the Youth training centre theatre. The show was performed under the slogan of “we need peace” and many people attended.

On 22nd February 2025, some sections of Sudan Armed Force (SAF) circulated articles on social media condemning and criticizing the show. They indicated that the show was insulting SAF in support of Rapid Support Force (RSF) and they called for the arrest of the performing team.

On 23rd February 2025, the SAF/MI arrested the most active five (5) members⁸ of BCG and detained them at SAF premises in Roseries. The arrested youth are: Mr. Abu-Almajd Omer M. Karar, Mr. Ahmed Gasem, Mr. Abduelrahman Mohammed, Ms. Tasabeh Ahmed and Mr. Mohammed Elamein. However, Ms. Tasabeh was released (on the same day) but, the other four (4) male youths were kept incommunicado up to their release on 25th February 2025.

⁷ BCG is a youth organization known for its role of awareness on culture and peace activities plus Theatrical Plays (performances).

⁸ The age group of the arrested youths is between 20 to 30 years. They are known to be very active in different youth organizations in Blue Nile. Mr. Abduelrahman and Ms. Tasabeh are active in resistance committees, Mr. Ahmed Gasim is a member of Democratic Pillar Forum (Montada Alrakeeza Aldemograti).

2.1.11 The JSC arrested Mr. Jagdool in Damazin

On 6th April 2025, the JSC soldiers in Damazin arrested Mr. Fateh-Elrahman Mohammed Ahmed Abdalla (known as Jagdool Abu-Murtada)⁹ from his house without giving a reason. They held him incommunicado at their detention cell in Roseries Dam building in Damazin town.

HUDO Centre got reliable information that, Mr. Jagdool was tortured.

One of the activists in Blue Nile informed HUDO Centre that, *“as activists, we all know that the reason behind the arrest of Mr. Jagdool is his strong objection and critical stance on the misconduct and corruption implemented by the state authority”*.

On 30th April 2025, Mr. Jagdool was released in bad health condition (psychological and physical).

On 3rd May Mr. Jagdool published an article on his Facebook account (Appendix - 2) apologizing for his family and declaring that, he was quitting any political or social activities. He also announced that, he will leave Sudan and seek refuge in another country.

2.1.12 JSC arrested Mr. Mohammed Khabeir in Damazin

On 22nd May 2025, Mr. Mohammed Saleh Khabeir (34 years old) an employee at Zakat chamber was arrested by JSC soldiers from his house. They arrested him because of an article that he had published on his Facebook page condemning the corruption taking place within Zakat chamber¹⁰. Mr. Khabeir was held incommunicado up to 8th June 2025 when he was released. From the time he was released, he has not been active on social media (Facebook) like before.

An activist in Damazin informed HUDO Centre that; *“since Mr. Khabeir was released his behaviour changed. That he avoids interacting with other people including his friends. That he appears to have been intimidated”*.

⁹ Mr. Fateh-Elrahman Mohammed Ahmed Abdalla is 33 years old, known by the name of Jagdool Abu-Murtada. He is self-employed and one of the most active youths in Blue Nile serving the IDPs, poor and sick people. He is known as a member of the Youth Front for Reform and Development as well as active within the Resistance Committees in Blue Nile.

¹⁰ Zakat is a religious tax within the Muslim states/ communities' structure. This tax is collected annually from wealthy Muslims.

2.1.13 The JSC arrested Dr. Hassan Hamza in Roseries

On 29th May 2025, Dr. Hassan Hamza Esmail Ali (45 years old), a lecturer at Blue Nile University and a known social and political activist returned from exile to his home town of Roseries. He had run to exile in Ethiopia since the war broke out in Sudan.

On 1st June 2025, the JSC soldiers in Roseries arrested Dr. Hassan from his house in Roseries without giving a reason. Dr. Hassan was held incommunicado at the JSC detention up to the day of his release. During interrogation, Dr. Hassan was questioned about his past political activities when he was a member of the national economic committee within the transitional period. He was also asked whether he is still communicating with the former prime minister Mr. Abdalla Hamdounk.

Dr. Hassan was released on 6th June 2025, after the intervention of some community leaders and the administration of the Blue Nile university. Before releasing him, the university administration had to sign a pledge promising that Dr. Hassan will be only concentrating on his job of education and research (academics).

2.2 Unlawful Killing

South Kordufan

2.2.1 Murder of Mr. Ali by unknown perpetrator in Aleri-Ghareib

On 28th February 2025 morning hours, the dead body of Mr. Ali Al-Shareif Wedaa (32 years old) was found by passersby near Aleri-Ghareib (Aleri west) hospital. The well-wishers took the dead body to the hospital and they informed the police and his relatives (since some of them recognized the dead body). The family of the deceased filed a case of murder against anonymous at Aleri-Ghareib police office before the burial.

According to the medical report (postmortem) the cause of death was wounds from abdominal stabs. The police at Aleri-Ghareib had not conducted any investigations to disclose the perpetrators (killers).

2.2.2 Murder of Mr. Salah by unknown perpetrator in Ambeir

On 4th March 2025 around 5:00PM (Sudan local time), gum harvest workers found the dead body of Mr. Salah Mohammed Edris (47 years old), a farmer from Tagoe tribe/ Nuba near Ambeir village. The workers took the dead body to his relatives in the village (Ambeir) and

thereafter, together with the relatives they took it to the nearest town (Elfaid Um-Abdalla)¹¹ where there is a hospital and police office.

The medical report indicated that, the cause of death was stabbing wounds by sharp objects which were inflicted on the deceased chest. Thereafter, relatives reported the murder case against anonymous at Elfaid Um-Abdalla police office. But police did not conduct investigations to disclose the perpetrators.

2.2.3 Murder of Mr. Abdalla by unknown person in Kadogli

On 17th March 2025 at around 19:30 (Sudan local time), Mr. Abdalla Al-Nayer Abdalla (27 years old) a known footballer was going back to his house after attending Ramadan Iftar (fast break) in Murta North neighbourhood in Kadogli town. He was moving together with his younger brother and two nieces. Along the road, they were stopped by a person (stranger) who called him out by his name (Abdalla). When this person got closer to them, he shot Mr. Abdalla on his chest and killed him instantly.

The three children fled (ran) to their house and informed the family members who rushed to the crime scene and found Mr. Abdalla dead and his phone was taken by the perpetrator. The family reported the case (murder) against anonymous to Murta North police post but, police did not conduct any investigations to disclose the perpetrator.

2.2.4 RSF killed the Imam of a mosque in Elfaid Um-Abdalla

On the night of 31st March 2025 at 2:00AM (Sudan local time), three (3) armed soldiers dressed in Rapid Support Force (RSF) uniform came riding a motorbike and entered the house of Imam/ Mr. Abdullah Abker Shargania (66 years old). Abdullah Abker was the Imam/religious leader of Elfaid Um-Abdulla Mosque. They put him on gunpoint and instructed him to hand over his valuable stuff in the house. He refused and they subsequently shot him in the chest and killed him. After killing him, they fled the scene. The murder case was reported at Elfaid Um-Abdulla police by his family members. But the police have not carried out investigations to disclose and apprehend the perpetrators.

¹¹ The distance between Ambeir and Elfaid Um-Abdalla is about 8 km.

2.3 Other Kinds of Violations

South Kordufan

2.3.1 Continuous use of toxic chemicals in gold mining caused death of animals in Talodi

Since the war between Sudan Armed Force (SAF) and Rapid support Force (RSF) begun, Talodi and Aleri localities in South Kordufan State/ Nuba Mountains have been relatively peaceful under the control of SAF. The gold mine sector has been active and remained the main source of finances for the authorities. However, the authorities ignored the enforcement of safety measures especially the extensive use of toxic chemicals like cyanide and mercury which are used without precautions. As a result, animals died within Altegola¹² gold mine as indicated below:

- o On 13th January 2025, five (5) cows died because of drinking polluted water.
- o On 29th January 2025, fifteen (15) goats died of poison resulting from drinking water from mining pool (reservoir) in Altegola gold mine.

In the two cases, a financial settlement (compensation) was made by the owners of the pools. But, the authorities (security, administrators and political leadership) did not intervene. An activist from Talodi informed HUDO Centre that: *All the active gold mines in Talodi and Aleri localities are using toxic materials) mostly cyanide) and that such operations are carried out in open pools that do not take into account the minimum safety standards. This exposed both people and animals' lives to risks as well as environmental degradation.*

2.3.2 SPLA-N and SAF gunfire (fighting) caused deaths and injuries amidst poor health services in Kadogli

On 3rd February 2025 early morning, Sudan Armed Force (SAF) in Kadogli attacked Sudan People Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N Elhelo-faction) at Jebel Hajar Almac/ Hajar Almac Hill¹³. Jebel Hajar Almac has been occupied by SPLA-N Elhelo-faction as their military post since 2023.

After pushing the SPLA-N soldiers away from their military post and replacing it with SAF soldiers, SAF soldiers moved down from the hill (around 10:00 AM) with their dead and

¹² Altegola gold mine is in Talodi locality of South Kordofan State / Nuba Mountains.

¹³ Hajar Almac is a neighbourhood at the eastern part of Kadogli city, attached to a hill named after it.

injured soldiers. As they marched towards the hospital, many people (mostly children) marched with them in celebration. Suddenly, SPLA-N made a counter attack by artillery shelling (bombardment) and the following happened;

- One of the bombs/ missiles landed on the marching group of people at a point near Kadogli church. As a result, forty-four (44) people died immediately and other forty-eight (48) were severely injured. All of these people were civilians (some were marching and others were bystanders).
- Another bomb fell on the 55th Military Brigade and there were no casualties.
- Another bomb dropped at Umbatah neighbourhood (close to the 55th Military Brigade), killed one girl and injured two other girls.
- One bomb hit an empty house at Elsouq (market) neighbourhood causing damages with no human casualty.

By 4th February 2025, fifty-four (54) people had already died as a result of injuries. This was partly due to lack of life saving drugs, blood supplies, Oxygen, anaesthesia and pain killers at Kadogli hospital. Some of the injured people died due to neurogenic shocks. After a month at the hospital, the number of dead people increased to about seventy (70) still with fourteen (14) injured persons (below 20 years of age) with upper and lower limbs fractures.

Most of the casualties (the dead and the injured) were females; sixty (60) females (fifty-one (51) among them were under eighteen years old and five (5) were below five (5) years old) while most of the males were children.

The general collapse of the health system in Kadogli; This worsened the health situation, for instance, since September 2024, the dialysis unit was not functioning and as a result, many patients died because they lacked resources to travel out of Kadogli city/town since the cost is high and the city is under siege (blockade) by SPLA-N. The siege forced the travellers to use long and expensive routes.

2.3.3 HAC terminated the activities of NGOs in Kadogli

On 22nd April 2025, five (5) international NGOs and about fifteen (15) national NGOs and CBOs in Kadogli received letters from the commissioner of HAC instructing them to stop their activities (operations) until further notice. No reason was given in the letter for this decision. In response, the administrators of the NGOs tried to reach out (contact) to the commissioner of HAC (Mr. Suliman Mohammed Kindi) in order to discuss the reason behind his decision. However, the commissioner could not be reached. Because of this directive, the

situation is critical since many people in Kadogli town (residents and IDPs) rely more on the humanitarian aid provided by the NGOs.

Nonetheless, the IDPs continue to come to Kadogli town from places like Dameek and Hillat Barno villages after attacks by Rapid Support Force (RSF) and capture of villages like Algawareer as it happened on 26th April 2025.

The affected/ halted International NGOs are:

1. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
2. World Vision (WV)
3. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
4. International Medical Corps (IMC)
5. Goal Global

The affected national NGOs/ CBOs are:

- 1) Youth for development (Shabab Leltanmeya)
- 2) Youth for our country/ home (Shabab Min Ajel Beladna)
- 3) South Kordufan Women (Nesaa Janub Kordufan)
- 4) Assist organization (Assist)
- 5) Searching for common ground (Albaheth Aan Gawasim Mushtraka)
- 6) Nationalism (Alwataneya)
- 7) The African for Peace and Development (Alafregeeya Lelsalam wa Altanmeya)
- 8) The Billar (Alrakeeza)
- 9) Um-Serdeeba Charity
- 10) The Feminist/ Females network (Alshabaka Alneseweeya)
- 11) Global Aid Hands
- 12) Badeeya
- 13) Fruits of Hope Charity (Themar Alamal Alkhayreeya)
- 14) Youth Peer Education Network (Shabakat Tathqeef Alagran Alshabab)
- 15) Belief in Humanitarian Work (Aleiman Belamal Alensani)

HUDO Centre talked to different activists and NGO workers who confirmed that HAC's decision significantly affected the Kadogli residents and IDPs. That more than thirteen thousand (13,000) families in Kadogli and more than one thousand (1000) families in the

neighbouring town (Kewaik) entirely depended on the shopping vouchers (coupons)¹⁴ mainly provided by NRC and their local partners. That more other families depended on the aid distribution and services provided by other organisations which were stopped.

The situation of terminating the activities remained without changes up to the end of June 2025.

Blue Nile

2.3.4 Unfair (prejudicial) court trials and verdicts (death penalties and long imprisonment) issued against civilians in Blue Nile

In June 2024, the security committee in Blue Nile State established a unit which they named the Joint Security Cell (JSC). This unit consists of SAF-MI, GIS, police, SPLA-N (Agar), and the Islamic militia. Since then, the JSC has been responsible for carrying out arbitrary arrest operations particularly targeting IDPs who fled to Damazin city seeking refuge after RSF attacks on their towns and villages.

Subsequently, courts in Damazin intervened unfairly by aiding the political interests of the security committee. In all cases, the complainant was the JSC, and the verdicts have been delivered against civilians without according them sufficient opportunities (fair trial) to defend themselves. In some cases, defendants were denied legal representation and activist lawyers were threatened for standing up for the victims¹⁵. The cases that **HUDO Centre** managed to observe and confirm are:

15th January 2025: Mr. Salah Tayfour Ahmed was sentenced to death.

23rd January 2025: Mr. Adil Eldai Musa was sentenced to death.

27th January 2025: Mr. Ali Eldai Musa (brother of the above) was sentenced to death.

4th February 2025: Mr. Elzain Ahmed Elzain was sentenced to death.

12th February 2025: Mr. Faris Mustafa Hamid was sentenced to twenty-three (23) years of imprisonment.

13th February 2025: Mr. Mohammed Elamein Elnayer was sentenced to death.

25th February 2025: Mr. Farag-Elhum Abduelrahman Amir was sentenced to death

¹⁴ The shopping vouchers were regularly distributed by NRC and their local partner organizations (as part of the emergency program of food security). This is about \$250 to \$400 per month for each family according to the family size. HAC's directive affected the benefiting families as well as Kadogli market.

¹⁵ Most of the victims are young men (aged 20–45) and IDPs who fled their villages and towns seeking refuge in Damazin town.

All defendants were accused of affiliation and cooperating with the RSF and were tried wholly or partially under the following laws:

- The Sudan Criminal Code (1991): Articles 21, 50, 51, 52, 56, 65, 174, & 175
- The Law on Combating Cybercrimes (2018): Articles 24 & 25
- The Anti-Terror Act (2001): Article 10

A lawyer from Damazin spoke to **HUDO Centre**, stating that; *Evidently, the court trials were politically motivated. Due to the security threats imposed by the JSC and the nature of the proceedings which were just a show (kangaroo trials), many activist lawyers refrained from participating. On average, these trials were not going beyond three sessions.*

2.4 The Impact of violations on civilians

The ongoing war and violations committed by the two warring parties have negative impact on Sudanese citizen.

- It has forced more than ten million to be displaced either internally or crossing borders to the neighbouring countries.
- Loss of personal security for individuals/ families, activists and their properties.
- Degrading of civilians' dignity.
- Discrediting and undermining of the judiciary system.
- Lack of humanitarian aid leading to famine.

3 Recommendations

Sudan government

- To respect the constitutional rights of civilians
- To control the behaviour of security organs and be accountable where there is misconduct.
- The governors in South Kordofan state / Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile state to protect civilians and their properties and stop the arbitrary arrests.
- The governor of South Kordofan/ Nuba Mountains to stop obstructing the activities of the humanitarian workers and to allow the NGOs to resume their work without restrictions.
- The governor of Blue Nile State should stop influencing the courts of law during trials, allow fair trials and allow lawyers to represent their clients.

The two warring parties (SAF & RSF)

- They should respect the international humanitarian law and human rights law, stop targeting civilians and their property as well as the civilian infrastructures.
- They should immediately stop (cease fire) the war and engage in the dialogue.

The international and regional institutions

We also call upon the AU, UN, regional states and the international community

- To exert more pressure on the two fighting/warring factions to stop the war and ensure safe corridors for the humanitarian aid.
- To ensure accountability for all human rights violations and abuses regardless of the perpetrators.

Appendix (1): South Kordufan governor's order (assigning new Tagali Amir)


 جمهورية السودان
 ولاية جنوب كردفان
 مكتب الوالي

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 (١/١٩) من قانون تنظيم الحكم
 المركزي لسنة ٢٠٢٠م ، ومقتضى المادة (٤/١٥) من قانون تنظيم الإدارة الأهلية لولايات
 جنوب كردفان لسنة ٢٠١٤م ، وبعد مراجعتي توصية المدير التنفيذي لمحافظة العباسية تقي
 بتاريخ ٢٠٢٤/١١/٩م وطلب العمد ، أصدر القرار الآتي نصه :-
إليه القرار ويؤيد العمل به
 (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 .
التعيين
 (٢) يُعين السيد / محمد مختار آدم جيلي أميراً لإمارة تقي خلفاً للأمير المرحوم / مختار آدم جيلي .
التنفيذ
 (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 يأماني الحكومتين 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 كلغلي: 00249631822240 - مكتب الخرطوم: 00249183269713
 بريد إلكتروني: info@skg.gov.sd

South Kordofan State
 General Secretariat
 General Secretary Office

ولاية جنوب كردفان
 أمانة الحكومة
 مكتب الأمين العام

التاريخ ٢٠٢٤/١١/١١م
 العدد ٨٣/٢/١٩

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

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

- بدايةً أرجو لكم عاطر التحايا وخالص الدعوات بدوام الصحة
 والعافية وسأل الله لكم التوفيق والسداد .
 - مشيراً للموضوع عاينه ، 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 .
 - للتكرم بالعلم والاستطلاع والعمل بموجبه مع تمتيننا له بالتوفيق
 والسداد في خدمة العباد والبلاد .

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

ملاحظة:
 - مدير ديوان الحكم المحلي بالولاية .
 - الأمير / محمد مختار آدم جيلي .
 - المدير التنفيذي لمكتب السيد الوالي .

موقعاً : شمال رأس شريط المرور
 بريد إلكتروني: info@skg.gov.sd
 فاكس كلغلي: 00249631822240 - مكتب الخرطوم: 00249183269713

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

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 with reference number 1/A/3/83 to Al-Abbasiya locality governor giving him the directive to implement the order.

Appendix (2): Mr. Khabir Ahmed's Facebook article



Facebook post by Khabir Ahmed where he opposed the call by the religion-based militia (Baraa bin Malik Brigade/ militia)...where the militia stated that Islam is in danger during the current war and mobilized the youth within the eastern region of South Kordofan state/ Nuba Mountains to join its ranks.

Appendix (3): Mr. Jagdool Facebook apologise article



جقدول أبو مرتضى
56m · 🌐

إعتذار لكل من أصابه ضرر جراء أعتقالي
الأخير خصوصاً أقاربي أبناء أبي وأمي الأخ الأكبر العقيد ركن عبدالله
محمد عبد الله (حسبو) أعتذر لك بأشد العبارات واعدك
See more...



+ 31

41 comments

1 share

 **Like**

 **Comment**

 **Send**

 **Share**



عاجل

حمدا لله على السلامة
لا اتفق معك رغم انك حر في قراراتك يا جميل

Like

Reply

1 



جقدول أبو مرتضى

(أن الذين توفاهم الملائكة ظالمي أنفسهم قالوا
فيم كنتم قالوا كنا مستضعفين في الأرض قالوا ألم
تكن أرض الله واسعة فتهاجروا فيها) الخ

Like

Reply

Facebook post by Jagdool Abu-Murtada apologizing to whoever was hurt by his arrest especially his brother colonel Abdalla Mohammed Abdalla (Hasabu)

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