

Statement on the situation of Human Rights in Sudan

To: Chairperson and Members of Human Rights Council (HRC), Sudan.

Dear Sirs,

With due respect, we, the undersigned representatives of Darfur civil societies, submit to you this statement for your consideration. The undersigned Darfur civil societies consist of the following bodies: internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, youth, students, media personnel and lawyers from the Darfur Bar Association.

We are grateful to have this opportunity to submit to you this brief statement on the situation of human rights in Sudan in general and in Darfur in particular for your consideration and prompt proactive intervention. We hope that the Human Rights Council (HRC) will perform its obligations and duties towards the improvement of the human rights situation in Sudan. It is urge of HRC to take all the appropriate and measures, within the framework of its jurisdiction, to put pressure on the government of Sudan (GoS) to immediately stop the heinous and gross violations of human right violations. Examples of violations committed on a daily basis [in Darfur] are: the bombardment of villages and populated areas, extra-judicial killings, sexual harassment, forced displacement and arbitrary detention. Pressure must be put to pear on GoS to honour its commitment according to 2005, Interim Constitution and other international covenants and conventions and immediately stop such practices.

We the undersigned, in submitting this statement to the honourable members of HRC, remind them, as Darfuris, we represent a mixture of ethnicities, cultures and tribes, unifying as a heterogeneous co-existent Afro-Arab society which is known throughout history as Darfur. We invoke the members of HRC to consider the situation of human rights in Sudan in the light of the report of 18 September

2013 of the United Nations Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan, Professor Mashood Adebayo Baderin.

We take this opportunity to confirm to the honourable members of HRC that in as much as Darfur civil societies, out of a sense of human responsibility, stand by the humanitarian causes of the peoples of the world, we call on the HRC to play its role and discharge its duties towards the people in Darfur, to see them survive.

This statement contains examples of the following:

- 1- Violations of the human rights of IDPs.
- 2- Violations of the human rights of Darfur students at the Sudanese universities.
- 3- Violations of the human rights of persons of Darfur origin in different parts of Sudan.
- 4- Discrimination and violation of children's rights (with reference made to the events of 23 and 24 of September of 2013).
- 5- Acts designed to pit tribes against each other so that they politically.
- 6- Denial of persons of Darfur origin to express themselves freely as provided by the Interim Constitution and by international law.
- 7- The partiality and lack of independence on the part of the judicial system and the investigation and trial tribunals.
- 8- Recommendations.

- 1- Violations of the human rights of the IDPs.

Since the first emergence of the armed factions in Darfur in 2002 and the armed conflict against the Khartoum Regime and its militia, many villages and towns came under extensive air bombardment, villages were set on fire, there were armed attacks, robberies, mass killings, rape, etc. Records show many human rights abuses have been reported since then. As a result, thousands of innocent people have been forced to flee their homes for safe heavens in IDP camps and neighbourhoods of big cities. Records show that the number of IDPs in their

camps scattered throughout Darfur is more than 3 million, the majority of them are women, children and the elderly. These victims of armed conflict depend on the aid provided by NGOs and international organizations, in addition to casual labour earnings in the big cities. Despite their harsh living conditions, these people are fleeing on a daily basis; notwithstanding that the Khartoum Regime has abandoned its responsibilities towards these people, these people are still threatened. This is quite evident given the acts of the Regime which keeps working to evacuate the IDP camps of their inhabitants only to force them to return to their burnt villages before providing them with the necessary means for their voluntary return. Ironically, the IDPs are required to return to the same villages they fled earlier while these same villages are currently occupied by non-residents who are staunch foes to the IDPs themselves. These same non-residents previously prevented NGOs from working inside the IDP camps and put forward procedural constraints to make it impossible for the NGOs to be able to provide any kind of services to the needy in the camps. Furthermore, the IDP camps come under frequent attack by these non-residents in order to evacuate them forcibly as part of a systematic policy of the Regime to order to push the IDPs back to their "destroyed villages". Records confirm the following factual events:

- Air bombardment against villages and local communities forced the displacement of thousands of families and civilians. Air strikes on civilians systematically kept pace to kill many innocent citizens without any measures being taken to save the populated civilian areas from the brunt of air strikes. As a result many schools and medical centers and water wells were completely destroyed and put out of service. On May 11, 2011 the Joint UN-AU Commission declared in a statement that Khartoum Regime war planes bombarded the Eshayrayah area of Yasin Locality and Labadu area of Shieriya Locality. Women and children were among the dead out of the bombardment and thousands fled for their lives from their villages. The Commission said it would send a team to investigate the incidence, but until now no information on the result of the investigation has been seen. At the same time, the bombardment incessantly continued

leaving many casualties and property destroyed without there being any responsible investigation to lead to accountability.

- Kalma IDP Camp used to come frequently under evacuation attempts through cutting the water supply, preventing entry into and exit from the camp, attacks, and barrages of rifle fire to scare the inhabitants of the camp. For example, Kalma IDP Camp used to come under frequent and systematic attacks from 2008 up to September 4, 2014 with the aim to evacuate the camps. Kalma camp houses more than 200 thousand IDPs. The attacks and the frequent attempts to overrun the camp and the use of rifle fire have resulted in the killing of 50 persons including many children, and hundreds were injured. The forced evacuation attempts continue; the last such attempt was on Friday September 4, 2014 when Kalma IDP Camp was surrounded by ten 4 wheel-drive armed vehicles with Regime soldiers and militiamen involved. The camp entrances were closed in or out of the camp. Mobile communications were cut and the camp was completely isolated from the outside world. Rifle fires were shot sporadically killing 8 persons including a woman, a mother of four children one of them is less than one year of age. The camp attacks were justified on the pretext that Darfur armed movements who are at odds with the Regime had entered the camp.
- Regime soldiers supported by armed militiamen stormed Hasahisa IDP camp near Zalingei, the capital city of Central Darfur State, and also Hamidiya IDP Camp several times to evacuate them and force inhabitants to embrace political views that fall in line with the Regime policies and its affiliates. Many innocent civilians were killed and injured. Examples of Regime soldiers and security men violations of human rights in IDP camps in Central Darfur State could easily be provided. On February 17, 2014 the IDPs launched a protest rally opposing a conference in Zalingei on "Social Peace" organized by Darfur Regional Authority. The conference venue is just half a kilometre away from Hamidiya IDP Camp. Two IDPs leaders, Yagoab Abdallah and Ynis Ibrahim, were kidnapped. The IDPs refused what they called "misrepresentation and forging of their will" and went out in a peaceful demonstration. The demonstration was faced by live rifle

bullets, and subsequently the displaced persons Mohammed Ali Yagoab, 17 years of age, and Mohammed Ibrahim Karkab, 20 years of age, were killed and many were injured including women and children. On May 3, 2014 two persons were shot dead in Rongatas IDP Camp and tens were injured just because they refused Doha Peace Agreement, as signed between Sudan Government and Liberation and Justice Movement, to be forcibly imposed upon them. Many were killed or injured out of the Regime's attempts to forcibly evacuate the IDP camps while the judicial authorities made no attempt to establish an inquiry committee to investigate these human rights violations in order to bring the culprits to justice and put an end to impunity. During the last three years more than 150 IDPs have been killed in Central Darfur by Khartoum Regime attacks while evacuating the IDP camps or during peaceful IDPs demonstrations during which IDPs express their views on issues that concern them.

- With the aim of evacuation the IDP camps or "disciplining" the IDPs and silencing their demands, the Khartoum Regime continue to practice oppressive detentions against the IDPs. For example, on October 8, 2010 in Abu Shoak IDP camp near El Fasher, the capital city of North Darfur State, during a meeting between IDP Sheikhs and a UN Security Council mission to solicit UN protection to the IDPs, security organs detained the food supervisor of Abu Shoak schools and along with other individuals for different time periods without any legal justification. The same security organs detained 17 other IDPs simply because they called upon the Regime to observe the rights of those who go out to street in peaceful demonstrations. IDP Camp leaders Adam Yahya Dawalbait , Abu El Basher Ali Ahmed and Harun Idris of Abu Shoak IDP Camp, Hafiz Idris and Zahra Abdurrahman of Salam IDP Camp were detained for more than two years. North Darfur State authorities ordered their detention to compel them to forfeit their legal demands and forcibly bring them into the peace negotiation process and embrace the Regime's political persuasions.
- IDPs of Kassab IDP Camp near Kutum town in North Darfur were killed extra-judicially without any reason in the wake of the killing of El Waha Locality Commissioner Abdul Rahman Mohammed Isa. Government

Militiamen moved onto Kassab IDP Camp attacked the camp and cut its water supply. When the Governor of North Darfur paid a visit to Kutum, a number of IDPs leaders went to see him and discuss issues of their concern. During the meeting of the State Governor with the IDPs leaders, militiamen attacked the meeting and killed the leaders in front of the State Governor and the military garrison commander. Among those killed were Sheikh Adam Mohammed Adam, Sheikh Mohammadian Abbaker and the legal activist student Fawzi Adam Abdallah. Since this planned attack, Kutum area continued to come under frequent attacks targeting the educated local leaders for purpose of killing them. For example, teacher Mohammed Addulrahman the school headmaster of Fattaborno Secondary School was killed in 2013; teacher Mohammad in Mohammadain , the school headmaster of Um Laiyuna Primary School, was killed in April 201; teacher Ali Ahmed Adam was killed in May 2014; the activist local leader Yahya Hussein Sabeel was killed in 2014; and teacher Salah Ahmed Idris was killed on 31, August 2014 in front of Biri Primary School in a systematic criminal act to empty Kutum and surrounding areas of their local cadre and local leaders.

- IDPs in Otash IDP Camp near Nyala, the capital city of South Darfur State, continued to come under disciplinary procedures and arbitrary detentions directed towards the Sheikhs. The camp was cut off the outside world. The main and primary reason for such acts is the leaders continuous call upon the international community to intervene and force the Regime to give the international organizations access to the camp to provide aid and humanitarian assistance to camp inhabitants. These inhabitants live in make-shift houses, devoid of any health facilities. Another reason for the harsh treatment is their refusal of the Regime's decision to expel the international NGOs working in the fields of humanitarian assistance out of Sudan. In fact, between 2013 and 2014 more than 50 of Otash IDP Camp leaders and activists subjected to arbitrary detention for different time spans without legal justification or being treated according to the provisions of law.

2- Violations of the human rights of Darfur students at the Sudanese universities.

Darfur students in different Sudanese universities peacefully call for peace in Darfur, and continue to express openly their refusal to the incessant human rights violations, involuntary displacement in addition to the dire economic situation in Sudan which seemed to be in crisis for so long, especially in Darfur. They complained many times of the hyper inflation rate and the extortionate university and school fees. Because of the nature of their concerns, they came under systematic violations of their human rights in the streets, at peaceful public rallies and during student activities inside their campuses. Many students became a victim of the regime's deliberate targeting of students, while others suffered grave injuries during their peaceful expression of their views. Others were sentenced to jail for different time periods; racial and ethnic discrimination against the students may be the least of their suffering. The dehumanization and heavy handed practices against Darfur students has become normal practice for the Regime law enforcement bodies mandated with the administration of the due process of law. The judiciary seemed to be unwilling and at times incapable to investigate about the violations committed. The Regime used to form enquiry committees which achieve nothing within their jurisdiction. It might be that the main purpose of their formation is just for public consumption and not to find the truth. Real cases to prove that are as follows:

- 1) In 2010, armed men on board of three four-wheel drive vehicles kidnapped the legal activist Mohammed Musa Bahar Abdallah, a student at Khartoum University. Mr. Mohammed Musa Bahar is from the Fur tribe of Kabkabiya area. He was taken to an unknown place and subsequently found dead by the Nile bank, while signs of torture on his arms, feet and head. As the students came out in demonstrations demanding the formation of an inquiry committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Mohammed Musa, many students came under arrest and were trailed under the pretext of rioting and disruption of public order. To date, the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General

has not disclosed the results of the inquiry committee on the death of Mr. Mohammed Musa.

- 2) The security forces targeted students who took part in the funeral ceremonies of the murder student Abdul Kareem Abdullah Musa in April 2012. The victim was a student activist and students argue that he was killed in a planned criminal act as he was killed in a car collision. The car was described as being black and was driving fast so as to crush Mr. Abdul Kareem down to death. Several student demonstrations took place as car collision incidents against Darfur students continued unabated. Security organs arrested a number of demonstrating students who were subsequently tried. The trial sentences ranged from lashing to jail, such as the case with the student Mohammed Abdullah, an undergraduate student who was sentenced to 6 months in jail, a sentence which prevented him from receiving his university education for a complete year.
- 3) On December 5, 2012 three female students from Darfur were arrested inside their dormitory at the University of Khartoum. Legal cases were opened against them taking the numbers 2099, 2105 and 2106 of Sudan Criminal Code. The pretext was their participation in a sit-in participated in by more than 1000 students from all over Sudan. The cases of the girls were presented before three judges at Khartoum East Complex of Courts. A total of 24 hearings were seen before the judges. The female students were psychologically tortured and abused and at last there were acquitted of all the charges against them. It was proved before the court that all the charges were false and were primarily plotted to smear and beat down the girls for their activism in Darfur issues.
- 4) On September 7, 2014, at 7pm along Abdulatif Road in the Arabic Market, a team of student security organ members holding pistols and Klashnikov rifles and riding two cars, one Pick-Up and the other Landrover, stormed a number of Darfur graduates and were taken to the security office where they were detained until the following day. In the meantime, their mobile phones and IDs were taken away from them. The graduates detained were: Walid Ayoub Abu El Hassan of Ahliya University; Abdulrahman

Yahya Dhahiya of Nilein University; Abdullaatif Abdulah Faig of Nilein University; and Adil Ibrahim Karama of Nilein University. The graduates were abused racially while in custody.

- 5) On December 11, 2012, Darfur students at Gezira University participated in a peaceful sit-in demanding the exemption of Darfur students of university fees as stipulated in the Doha Peace Agreement. Doha Peace Agreement provided that Darfur students who were affected by the war in the region shall be exempted from university fees for 5 years. The sit-in came in the wake of a meeting between Darfur students and the Chancellor of the University of Gezira. In that meeting the Chancellor refused the demands of the students and called in the security personnel who surrounded the university and later stormed it to break the sit-in of Darfur students. Brutal force was used by the security personnel and the students were severely beaten. Students were trapped by the Blue Nile bank and four students were found drowned in a canal by the Nile. The drowned students were: Mohammed Yunis Nil; Adil Mohammed Ahmed Hammadi; El Sadig Abdullah Yagoub; and El Nu'oman Ahmed Gurashi. This incidence at Geziraab University incited Darfur students all over Sudan who went out in peaceful demonstrations. These peaceful demonstrations compelled the authorities, represented by the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General, to form an inquiry committee on the circumstances of the drowning of the students. To date there nothing to confirm that the inquiry committee was put in place, as no results whatsoever came out of such a "presumed" committee investigations.
- 6) On March 11, 2013, the security organs and the Students Security Organ of the National Congress Party stormed University of Khartoum Campus while a rally of Darfur students on the current national situation and the educational environment at the University was taking place. The attacking security force used firearms, tear gas and nerve gases against the students. Security Student snipers began shooting Darfur students and the Darfur student Ali Abbaker Musa was shot dead. His death was reportedly caused by a bullet shattering his chest. The staff of Khartoum University professors formed an administrative inquiry committee to

investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of the student Ali Abbaker Musa. The committee reported that the students of the National Congress Party (NCP), the ruling party in Sudan, used to frequently storm the campus by car and smuggle weapons into the campus and exploit the University Mosque as a weapons store and a base from where they can attack the students who oppose their political position. The committee published the results of its inquiry report and made it public. The committee which was formed by the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General to undertake an equivalent inquiry into the death of the student did not carry out its duty and therefore no report came out of its inquiry simply because "no inquiry" was performed by it.

- 7) In My 2013, the police force, armed with all the possible arms attacked El Fasher University Campus to break a students' peaceful rally to protest against the deterioration of the students living conditions. Brutal force was used by the police against the students including live rifle bullets. Nine students were seriously injured by the bullets and a number of other students were detained and put into police custody.
- 8) Darfur students' leaders at the different Sudanese universities used to come under frequent arrests to destroy their academic future. Activists reported more than 100 cases of the same circumstances and scenario of students' arrests to deny them to sit their examinations. For example, in 2013 the student activist Mohammed Osman Musa, a fourth year student at the University of East Nile, was arrested when he was riding a car on his way to perform his examinations. He was kept in police custody for months and was set free only after campaigns and interventions. The same student was arrested a year before in the same circumstances and the same scenario on December 17, 2012 when he was on his way to sit for his examinations. Many students were targeted in the same way especially the student activists who lost years of their academic education.
- 9) The student Mohammadi Sulieman Ibrahim, a student at Nyala University, 20 years of age was kidnapped by militiamen in Nyala marketplace. The

kidnappers demanded SDG 100,000 to rescue the student, but subsequently he was shot dead on February 26, 2014.

The authorities continued to systematically suppress the civilians and support the militiamen to do the same, and pay lip service to the crimes of the Regime militiamen against the innocent civilians. All that happens while UNAMID kept silent while the human rights violations against the people of Darfur increased over Darfur.

3- Violations of the human rights of persons of Darfur origin in different parts of Sudan.

The people of Darfur have undergone many serious human rights violations. The violations turned into collective punishment especially after the attempt of the Justice and Equality Movement forces raid on Omdurman. Some examples are provided here:

- a. On August 1, 2012, popular masses in Nyala went onto street in a peaceful demonstration against the price hike and increase cost of leaving and deterioration of public services. The demonstrations spearheaded by the female pupils of the primary schools were faced by police extreme violence. In these demonstrations, 13 persons were killed; most of them were young girl pupils of the basic school stage. The Governor of South Darfur State declared the formation of an inquiry committee to investigate the incidence and bring the culprits to accountability. As usual, nothing has happened.
- b. In 2013, the graduate activist Miss Alia Abdu was arrested and taken to a public order court allegedly accused of wearing indecent clothes. She was subjected to demeaning and dehumanizing treatment. Her clothes were taken from her as material evidence but ironically were not taken to the court in support of the attorney's false claim. All this happens in a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Evidence Law. She was tried and fined to SDG1000, and a one month jail in case of default. The trial of Alia

shows the imbalances in the judicial system and targeting of the activists from outside of Khartoum to silence them. Such type of women's wear as Alia's is widespread in Sudan.

- c. On March 18,2014, in mid AlSouk Alarabi in Khartoum City, a group of policemen armed with rifles, police batons and sticks, riding three police cars attacked a group of Darfur activists and subsequently arrested the following : (1) Ibrahim Salih Ibrahim (Gievara), a graduate, 30 years of age, (2) Abdul Aziz El Tom Ibrahim, a lawyer and member of Darfur Bar Association, 28 years of age, (3) Mohammed Idris Jiddu , a graduate of University of Khartoum, (4) Abdul Moneim Adam Mohammed, 30 years of age and a member of Darfur Bar Association , (5) El Radhi Ali Ibrahim, 28 years of age and a member of Darfur Bar Association , (6) Ahmed Ali Ahmed , 26 years of age , a student in the College of Law of Nilein University , (7) Abdul Rahman Yahya Dahiya, a member of Darfur bar Association. These detainees were tortured by hosepipes and electric wires, verbal racist demeaning and dehumanizing methods. There were put in solitary confines for 28 days. After their release three of them said that samples of blood were taken from them. Those three persons are now suffering from hepatitis and are confined to medical treatment.

4- Discrimination and violation of children's rights (with reference made to the events of 23 and 24 of September of 2013).

- 1) Many Sudanese citizens, who exercised their legal and constitutional rights of freedom of expression, complained of the deterioration of the living conditions and price hike which went beyond the capacity of most households. The Regime, as usual confronted the just demands of the people by extreme violence, suppressive vengeance and use of live arms fire. Hundreds of innocent citizens were either killed or injured. The Regime did not recognize the actual number of victims, but acknowledged only 85 of them. Hundreds were arrested and subjected to various forms

of torture. Tens of the detainees were taken to courts for trial after spending months in jail prior to trial. Under scrutiny, it became evident that emphasis was put on targeting those who descend from Darfur in addition to school children. The following stories show how those descending from Darfur were targeted especially as regards child's rights:

- a. Police report No. 8010/2013 seen before Central Omdurman Court. The accused persons were : (1) Hashim Mohammed Hassan, a child 16 years of age, (2) Mohammed Siddig Adam Arbab, a child 16 years of age, (3) Mohammed yahya Abdullah, 16 years, (4) Amarah Abdu Abbaker Sherif 16 years, (5) El Rasheed Haroon Isa 15 years of age, (6) CenterlinoTitos Ali Mekki 16 yeaaars, (7) Awad Ishag Yahya Khemis 15 years , (8) Mohammed zakariya Ibrahim Haroon 17 years , (9) Nur Ej Din Adan Yagoob 17 years, (10) Mohammed Adam Hassan 17 years, (11) Jiddu Adam Ahmed Isa Mohammed 16 years, (12) Ahmed Khemis Mohammed Mohammed Yagoob 15 years , (13) Abdul Samei Mohammed Adam Bakr 16 years, (14) Majdi Yusuf Abdul Rahman 17 years, (15) Ibrahim Omer Jibreal 17 years, (16) Adam Ibrahim Adam 17 years, (17) Abu zar Adam Abdul Rahman 17 years, (18) Ahmed Juma'a Salim 14 years , (19) badr El Din Ja'afar Mohammed 15 years. Added to these children are ten adults of Darfur descend. These children were tried together with the adults, as if they are adults in a flagrant violation of the Child's Law for the Year 2010, Article 64. The children were acquitted of their false charges after spending many months in jail waiting for trial.
- 2) A number of arrestees descending from Western and South Sudan, most of them were children were taken to court on two different police reports. The accused persons in the police report No.8670/2013 were Salih El Sayed Babo and others, while the accused persons in Police report No8699/2013 were Salih El Sayed Babo and others. These police cases refer to the events of September 24, 2013. During the trial procedures it became evident that the motives of arrest were suspicion and skin color. Some were arrested at mid night by climbing their house walls and the

others were caught in the streets and public places. The accused were acquitted of their false charges after spending months in jail prior to trial.

- 3) Seven children of 13-16 years of age were taken to Halfaya Criminal Court on charges happened while they are in jail. This demonstrates how grave the abuse of law and forged police reports is.

- 5- Acts designed to pit tribes against each other so that they clash politically.

In order to discourage people of Darfur away from their political demands, the Regime has worked its best to pit tribes to fight each other for political reasons. In the process, the Regime provided the warring tribes with modern weapons as is currently taking place between Rizaigat and Ma'alia tribes, Abbala (North Rizaigat) and Bani Hussein tribes, etc. In these tribal wars, many casualties were reported and property damaged and grazing lands destroyed.

- 6- Denial of persons of Darfur origin to express themselves freely as provided by the Interim Constitution and by international law

The people of Darfur have been denied free and peaceful expression of their views in different occasions. Example case stories are provided as follows:

- 1) Darfur people have been repressed for so long and denied the freedom of expression as happened to the blogger Taj El Din Arja in 2013 when he criticized the policies of the two presidents of Sudan and Chad towards Darfur in the presence of the two presidents. He was arrested for several months and subsequently released.
- 2) In October 2013, the blogger and journalist Mohammed Ali Mohammadu Adam Sabi was summoned to the Security Headquarters in Khartoum where he was kept in custody for several months.
- 3) After his participation in a peaceful rally arranged by the students of Darfur on the current situation in Darfur, the students' militia of the ruling party stormed the rally with Molotov cocktails and incendiary materials. The student Ali Omer Musa (whose heart-breaking picture after

the injury is shown below) was severely injured in 85% of his body. The student lost parts of his ear and is currently receiving treatment.

- 4) In July 2014, a gathering of Darfur students peacefully gathered in front of the National Assembly to deliver a memorandum to the Chairperson of the National Assembly on the deteriorating situation in Darfur. The students were attacked by police batons and sticks and a number of students were then severely injured. Police cases were opened against five of them under the pretext of disturbing public order.
- 5) The university lecturer Dr. Siddig Abdul Rahman, 42 year of age who was teaching at West Kordofan University in the wake of the events of 2014 when Darfur students in the university presented their demands to the university administration for consideration. Dr. Siddig was the supervisor of Darfur Students Association in the university, and remained in custody for several months.
- 6) In July 15, 2014, Suleiman Ibrahim Hussien a school teacher in Mukjar Basic School, in Mukjar town in central Darfur, was arrested and escorted to Zalingei and from there to Khartoum. He was denied any contact with his family and the outside world. Suleiman Ibrahim Hussien's activism and exposure of violations by the Regime in Darfur are well-known.
- 7) Darfur activists and especially the lawyers are frequently denied travel to outside Sudan and come under frequent arrest. The Chairperson of Darfur Bar Association Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al Duma has been detained for 11 times. He has spent several months in jail, while his colleagues are also subject to a travel ban .In August 7, 2014 Mr. Al Duma was prevented from leaving the country to attend a foreign activity after completing all his travel arrangements. The security forces informed him that the prevention was ordered by higher authorities in the State.
- 8) Mr. Hassan Ishag who is a journalist was arrested by the security agencies and escorted to Obeid City. No information about his whereabouts has been disclosed. He was arrested while he was acting as a journalist and covering the story of Ibrahim El Sheikh, the president of the Sudanese Congress Party in El Nuhud City.

7- Partiality and Lack of Independence of the judicial system:

In a flagrant violation of the national law, the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General consulted with the Head of the Judiciary to pass what has come to be known as the "principles". These "principles" contain provisions that run contrary to the provisions of the current Criminal Procedures Law of 1991, such as reducing the period of appeal from 15 days to 7 days. In the Law of Evidence, special courts were formed called Anti-terrorism Courts. Hundreds of detainees mostly from Darfur, including those arrested in the wake of what came to be known as Omdurman Events, were taken to these courts. Sentences of these courts are in their primary stage and used for political give-and-take purposes.

- 1) Gurashi Ahmed El Zain Azzadin, who is psychologically ill and lives in dilapidated car garbage and his outlook, resembles the uniform of the Justice and Equality soldiers who attacked Omdurman, was sentenced to death. Out of his appearance he was mistaken as a soldier of the Justice and Equality Movement and was tried and sentenced to death. When he was asked of his name he replied that his name is Adam as his mind is not OK. He remained cuffed and contracted a disease while in custody. He died in jail in Nyala and was taken to his family in a coffin.
- 2) On February 24, 2010, the Minister of Justice then Mr. Abdul Basit Sabdrat announced the release of 50 of those sentenced to death in Kober Federal Prison in the presence of the Judiciary. Since then, political bickering and compromises dominate the picture of those sentenced to death on political grounds. At present there are 50 prisoners who were sentenced to death still in jail in awaiting the date of their execution, or political compromise. The violations that befall people from Darfur in the wake of Justice and Equality Movement attack of Omdurman need prompt investigation to set the rules of justice and accountability and combat impunity.
- 3) The judicial organs represented by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General announced the establishment of committees on different cases of violations such as the killing of four Darfur students and the killing of Mohammed Musa Baahar and Ali Abbaker , the two students at the

university of Khartoum, and the killing of tens of demonstrators in September 23-24, 2013. These committees turned out to be fraudulent.

Recommendations:

- 1- We Condemn the Regime's continuation of grave human rights violations against its own citizens on its own people all over Sudan and especially in Darfur. In this respect, strong condemnation of the Regime's arbitrary bombardment of villages and civilian populated areas, and the continuous attacks on villages by ground militiamen which led to mass population displacement.
- 2- The government of Sudan (GoS) must be ordered to respect the rights of the IDP camp inhabitants. It must abide by its international obligations in the fields of international law and international humanitarian law. The Regime must desist from evacuating IDP camps by the use of force, imposing constraints on these camps as well as denial of basic services and the services provided by the international humanitarian organizations. The Regime must stop arbitrary arrests. The Regime must allow international humanitarian organizations to provide their services to the IDPs and the areas affected by conflicts in Darfur and elsewhere.
- 3- We express our deep concern and condemn with the strongest terms the dire situation facing people in Darfur especially students, human rights activists, women and children. Condemn the incessant arrest and detention of human rights activists by illegal means. Discrimination against everybody of Darfur descends in courts and police stations and inhuman treatment are all acts run contrary to the provisions of law. People are entitled to freedom of expression and the Regime's continuous denial of this freedom is not acceptable and must be condemned.

The Sudanese government must be forced to ensure of fair trial and to establish independent investigations committees into the cases of extra judiciary killing against peaceful the popular uprising of 23-24 September 2013. Special investigation committees must be established to investigate the killings of Darfur university students and activists. And the finding of GoS investigation committee must be declared void.

- 4- The international community must take clear and firm steps to stop the grave violations of human rights committed by the Sudanese government, its security apparatus and proxies militias, strong measures must be taken to monitor human rights situation in Sudan, and to ensure that the government of Sudan honour its commitments under its obligations according to the international human rights standards and practices and to do that we strongly believe that can only be fulfilled by changing the mandate of the Independent Expert from Item 10 to item 4 of the international Human Rights Convention.
- 5- There are some allegations of human rights violations at places such as Kalamandu, El Li'Ayit, and Tuweesha, allegedly committed by the Darfur armed movements. Such allegations need to be strictly investigated and facts be released as quickly as possible.
- 6- The release of Suleiman Ibrahim Hussein and others political detainees must be affected immediately.

Signatories:

- 1- Darfur Bar Association- Mr. Mohamed Abdalla Douma- chairman
- 2- Darfur Civil Society - Mr. Mohamed Eisa Aliwa & Dr. Idris Yousief- Chairman/ Deputy Chairman
- 3- Darfur Peace Group- Mr. Jaffer Ibrahim
- 4- Darfur Civil Society Forum – Mr. Taj ELdin Alsidig Ahmed- Deputy Chairman
- 5- The Alliance of Darfur Students' Associations in Universities and Higher Institutes-

IDPs Camps Representatives:

- 6- IDP Kulma Camp - Shiakh Sabir Kanan & Dr Salih Eisa & Hawa Ahmed Suliman
- 7- IDP Camp Kasab- Mr. Ali Altahir & Shiakh Ibrahim Mohamed Suliman, Alshikh Yousief AlDouma Adam

- 8- IDP Camp Sarf Omra- Shiekh Salih Adam Abdelalla & AlShiekh Omer Adam Abdel Jabar & Shiekh Mohamed Ishag Abaker & Shiekh Adam Hessien Khamis.
- 9- IDPs Camp Al Hisahisa- Shiekh Harom Ahmed Adam,
- 10- Darfur Women Network- Ms, Naimat Abdel Rahman
- 11- Darfur Journalists – Khalid Taris –chairman & Salih Abdelalla & Dr, Anwar Shambal.
- 12- Darfur Journalists Network- Mr. Mohamed Salih Abdelalla
- 13- Darfur Student Association Sudan Science & Technology University
- Mr. Kamal Ahmed Alzain- chairperson
 - Mr. Mohamed Adam Abdelalla- Information Secretary
 - Mr, Sabir Ahmed Idris- Social Secretary
- 14- Omdurman Islamic University:
- Mr.Najim Aldain Ahmed Ibrahim- Chairperson
 - Mr.Adam Musa Ishag Ibrahim- General Secretary
 - Alsamani Mohamed Abdel Al Mahmoud- Information Secretary
- 15- Holley Quran University:
- Mr. Adam Hassan Mahmoud-Chairperson
 - Mr. Morwan Aboud Adam Mohamed- General Secretary
 - Mr. Mustafa Mohamed Adam-Treasurer
- 16- EL Nilien University Khartoum:
- Mr. Ahmed Ali Hassan- Chairperson
 - Mr. Abdelalla Aldoud Abaid- External Relation Secretary
 - Bakhiet Abdelkarim Ishag- Executive Committee Member
- 17- University of Khartoum:
- Mr. Farah Abdelalla Mukhtar- chairperson
 - Mr. Abdelalla Yagoub- Deputy General Secretary
 - Mr. Mohamed Abdelalla Yagoub- Executive Committee member.
- 18- Omduramn Alahlya University:
- Mr.Haron Ahmed Mustafa- Chairperson
 - Mr. Hassan Albati Mahmoud- General Secretary

- Ms. Sara Ishag- Member of Executive Committee

19- Sharq Alnail University:

- Mr. Abdel Latief Yousief Hamza-Chairperson
- Ms. Samia Mohamed Ishag- Information Secretary
- Mr. Ayoub Mohamed Abdelalla- General Secretary

20- Magdomiat Neyala- Mr. Abu Baker Mohamed AlFadul

Human Rights defenders & Activists:

21- Mr. Naser Eldain Yousief Dafa Alla

22- Ms.Thoria Mohamed Ahmed

23- Ms. Nafisa Hajar

24- Mr. Alsadig Ali Hassan

25- Mr. Yousief Adam Basher

26- Mr. Abdelraham Al Gasim

27- Mr. Gibrial Hamid Hassabo

28- Mr Adam Mohamed Ibrahim Rashid

29- Mr. Naser Aldain Bari

30- Ms. Fatima Salih

31-Hemaida IDPs Camps

32.Shertia. Najib Khamis Mohamed Ibrahim - Dar Nula

33. Shertia: Yagoub F Sanwsi - Shertia fo Arno Administative Unit-
Khamza Dagaig IDPs Camp.

34.Mayor Abdul Karim Abdullah ElTahir - IDPcamp Hamidia Mayordum of Miri

35. Mayor Salah Aaron Dembo Arno Mayordum - IDPs camp of Hassahissa .

36.Sheikh Haron Adam Alshafa Sheikh- IDps camp of Hassahissa

37.Sheikh Mohammad Yagoub Nour - Sheikh IDPs campof Hassahissa

38. Sheikh Adam Hussein Mohammed - IDPs camp Tass Mornay

39.Skeikh Adam Salih Abdel Rahim - sheikh Camp Wadi Salih

40.Sheikh Ali Abdul Rahman Al-Tahir – Kulum IDPs camp.

41.Skeikh Mohmed Haron Ishaq- Sheikh Khamisa Dagaig IDPs camp

42. Skeikh Adam Ali Sheikh Ishaq – Ronga Tass IDPs Camp

43. Skiekh Yousief Mohamed Omer Abdulalla - coordinator of Mornay Camp

45. Mr. Mohamed Zakaria Tour- lawyer - coordinator Tengku Camps

46.Mr. Abdul Wahab Abkar Karam - Mornay IDPS camp

47.Mr. Haron Mohamed John - Mornay camp

48.Mr. Abdul Majid Ibrahim Mohamed - Popular Authority for the development
of Darfur

49.Mr. Ismail Ahmed Mohamed Ramadan- Spokesman camp Hassahissa

50. Mr. Adam Ali Ishaq - Abushok Camp.

51Aaron Ahmed Ali - Abushok Camp

1- Mr. Ishag Abkar Ishag- Abdushok Camp

The Picture bellow belongs to the student Ali Omer Musa. He is a sophomore student at Omdurman Islamic University. Attacked by a group of security men and incendiary material was poured on his body to result in the picture you see below. This is why justice needs to be administered to save the human rights of people like Mr. Ali Omer. Please plead to Allah to render him health recovery.



