Feature Article

Sudan’s Demonstrations Spread amidst Increased Crackdown

Sudan’s recent wave of demonstrations was sparked on 16 June after demonstrations were held at the University of Khartoum over rising food and commodity prices. The demonstrations rapidly gained momentum and spread across the country following the official announcement of austerity measures on 18 June by the Ministry of Finance.\(^1\) Demonstrations have been held in Khartoum, Omdurman, Medani, El Gadarif, El Obeid, Kassala, Sinnar, Shandi, Port Sudan, Nyala and Hasahisa. The nature of the demonstrations transformed from public discontent over rising prices to anti-regime demonstrations calling for the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) to abdicate power and the police and army to join the demonstrators. In late June it was estimated that the demonstrations collectively

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\(^1\) Al Jazeera, “Sudan says no retreat on cuts despite protest”, 26 June 2012.
mobilized up to 20,000 people,\(^2\) including a wide cross-section of Sudanese civil society, such as members of opposition parties, doctors, lawyers and the general public as demonstrations have spilled into Khartoum’s lower class residential neighbourhoods.\(^3\)

The initial response of the NCP appears to have been to attempt to curtail the demonstrations by arresting their organisers. Four days before Friday 22 June demonstrations, dubbed “Sandstorm Friday”, the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) arrested a group of 34 youth activists from the headquarters of the New Democratic Movement in Khartoum. Those arrested were representatives of eight different youth groups organising the demonstrations. The NISS confiscated the cell phones and laptops of those arrested. The female detainees were released at midnight the same day, while the male detainees were released on the morning of 19 June with orders to report back to the NISS offices in Khartoum the following day.

Excessive force has been used to disperse demonstrators, including the use of rubber bullets, tear gas, and sticks. In some cases the NISS have used the assistance of pro-NCP student militias called Alrbata to disperse demonstrators. Live ammunition was used by police and the NISS during protests in Nyala, South Darfur on 31 July, killing 12 individuals and injuring over 80. ACJPS was able to verify that 10 of those admitted to the Nyala Mortuary were less than 18 years of age.\(^4\) Justice Minister Mohamed Bushara Dosa launched an official fact-finding inquiry on 2 August.\(^5\) The move came after official urging by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish an “independent and credible” investigation. The Commission is reportedly comprised of five members and will also be tasked with monitoring legal proceedings.\(^6\) The composition and proceedings of the Commission are unknown, other than that the Commission will be required to report back to the Ministry of Justice 14 days after they begin their work. While the establishment of the Commission is certainly positive, fact-finding Commissions established by the Ministry of Justice in the past, such as that established in respect of Tabra, Darfur, have failed to make their work public and included members of the police and security.\(^7\)

Since the beginnings of the demonstrations, there have been widespread incidents of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and ill-treatment. ACJPS has documented over 300 cases of arbitrary arrest and detention since 16 June and documented the testimonies of numerous individuals released who have been subjected to torture (see page 12 for testimonies).

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\(^2\) Sudan Tribune, “Taha describes Sudan’s protestors as ‘doom-mongers’ ahead of planned demos on Friday”, 26 June 2012.

\(^3\) Middle East Research and Information Project, “Understanding the Prospects and Challenges for Another Popular Intifada in Sudan”, Khalid Mustafa Medani, 27 June 2012.

\(^4\) African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, “Twelve dead, including ten children, and over eighty injured following police and NISS excessive use of force in Nyala”, 2 August 2012.

\(^5\) Sudan Tribune, “Justice Minister Orders to Probe Death of Nyala Protestors”, 2 August 2012

\(^6\) Sudan Tribune, “UN urges Sudan to carry out ‘credible’ investigation into killing of Nyala protestors”, 3 August 2012.

On 16 August the head of the NISS, Mohamed Atta, announced the release of eighty detainees from NISS custody. On 27 July, ACJPS reported the names of 102 individuals who remained in NISS detention in relation to the protests (see ACJPS, *Excessive force, mass arbitrary detentions, ill-treatment and torture used to crack down on popular protests in Sudan*). All of the 102 have been released during the monitoring period. Just one member of this group of 102, Mr. Rudwan Daoud, had been formally charged.

ACJPS commends the Government of Sudan (GoS) for releasing the detainees and respecting its human rights obligations under domestic and international law. However, ACJPS has serious concerns that an unknown number of detainees remain incommunicado in NISS custody in connection with the protests. Under the 2012 National Security Act, individuals may be held for four and a half months without charges being levied.

During the period since the initial protest on 16 June, ACJPS has documented the widespread ill-treatment and torture of detainees held in relation to the demonstrations. Reports received by ACJPS have included the use of beatings with water pipes, sticks and fists, prolonged enforced standing, exposure to bright sunlight and heat, sleep deprivation, psychological torture including blindfolding, death threats against detainees and their families, threats of sexual violence and virginity tests, exposure to the torture and beatings of fellow detainees, as well as verbal insults. Detainees have reported that they have been held in inadequate facilities with no electricity, bedding or sufficient ventilation. Some detainees have reported being forced to provide their email, Facebook and Skype passwords. In the overwhelming majority of cases documented by ACJPS, the detainees have been held in the custody of NISS without charge or access to lawyers or family visits. Furthermore, testimonies monitored by ACJPS of released detainees originally from Sudan’s conflict zones of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile attest to the use of racial abuse and segregation from other detainees, and increased severity in torture methods on account of their ethnicity.

Reports from detainees released suggest that the torture methods used by NISS during this period have shifted from those used following initial student demonstrations in January 2011, when the use of electric shocks was widespread. Increasingly it appears that torture methods that are most likely to leave permanent marks on the body, such as the use of electric shocks, have been phased out and replaced by methods that do not leave permanent marks.

Journalists and human rights defenders have also been targeted by the NISS during this period. ACJPS has documented the arrest and detention of 37 human rights defenders since 16 June. All have since been released. International and national journalists alike have been subject to arbitrary arrest; on 26 June an Egyptian journalist, Salma Alwardani, was deported following her release from detention.

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While the cause of the demonstrations can be attributed to rising prices under inflation, they are intimately intertwined with the wider political affairs of Sudan and the nature of NCP governance. Sudan’s austerity measures were approved by the National Assembly to subsidise a $2.4 billion gap in the national budget. They included raising taxes on commodities and lowering fuel subsidies.\(^1\) Sudan’s massive budget gap results from the loss of oil revenues following South Sudan’s secession in July 2011. Previously, three quarters of Sudan’s national budget was comprised of oil revenues. Sudan’s economy further deteriorated when South Sudan stopped oil production in January 2012 after the two states failed to reach an agreement on oil transit fees. An agreement subject to further negotiations on security arrangements was only reached on 3 August, one day after a deadline imposed by UN Security Council Resolution 2046.\(^12\) The fiscal gap also grew in April following brief fighting between Sudan and South Sudan in Heglig, which destroyed much of the oil field and depleted oil revenues by an additional 20%.\(^13\)

GoS spending on security and defence amounts to about 60% of the 2012 budget.\(^14\) In 2011, the government diverted much of its national budget to the defence budget: 80% of Sudan’s budget was spent on defence and security, with only 1.5% and 2% going towards health and education respectively.\(^15\) Sudanese economists have estimated that Sudan spends roughly 1.5 million dollars a day on the wars in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur. Activists have accused the government of forcing Sudan’s poor to finance the wars in Sudan’s peripheries through the austerity measures.\(^16\)

The demonstrations have also attracted the support of Sudan’s most prominent rebel coalition, the Sudan Revolutionary Front, and the country’s political opposition parties.\(^17\) After announcing their support for the demonstrations on “Sandstorm Friday” opposition parties have linked the austerity measures to financial mismanagement by the NCP. Although the opposition National Consensus Forces (NCF) initially failed to secure an agreement on a political platform and constitutional framework on 26 June,\(^18\) they signed the Alternative Democratic Charter (ADC) on 4 July. The ADC calls for “collective, peaceful political struggle in all forms to overthrow the regime” and promises a ceasefire in Sudan’s conflict zones as well as a number of constitutional reforms.\(^19\)

While publicly the GoS has exuded confidence, there are signs that the party has grown increasingly concerned about how to handle the demonstrations. The NCP has found itself extremely vulnerable domestically and isolated internationally, and is facing increasing internal divisions. President Bashir attempted to reshuffle his cabinet concurrent to the

\(^{11}\) Al Jazeera, “Elbows and sandstorms in Khartoum”, Mutasim Elagraa, 29 June 2012.
\(^{12}\) BBC News, “Sudan and South Sudan reach ‘understanding’ over oil”, 4 August 2012.
\(^{13}\) Al Arabiya, “Loss of Heglig cuts Sudan revenue 20%: economist”, 26 April 2012.
\(^{14}\) Al Jazeera, “Elbows and sandstorms in Khartoum”, Mutasim Elagraa, 29 June 2012.
\(^{17}\) Sudan Revolutionary Front, “The Final Communiqué of the SRF Leadership Council Meetings”, 11 July 2012.
\(^{19}\) Reuters, “Sudan opposition calls for strikes, protests”, 4 July 2012.
announcement of austerity measures, eliminating nine members of his cabinet (including six NCP members) and 350 “constitutional posts”. This resulted in the entirety of Sudan’s regional governments stepping down in protest, excluding South Darfur State. There have also been reports that in Blue Nile State the NCP is losing political power following widespread corruption after conflict in the state between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) ignited in September 2011. ACJPS has learnt that after the outbreak of the war, the NCP state government began diverting the salaries of their civil servants to the SAF and NISS without their permission. The GoS will also have to negotiate avoiding the defection of the police, who are already paid little and are also affected by austerity measures.

Although the Sudanese government deemed the demonstrations illegitimate and the work of a few “agitators”, First Vice President Ali Osman Taha publicly declared an intention to engage in dialogue with the NCF. On 25 July the Minister of Power and Dams announced a 300% increase in electricity prices. Taha quickly intervened and cancelled the move.

Further, it seems that Sudan has made some attempts to present a positive image to the international community. For example, on 27 June the GoS announced that humanitarian aid would be allowed into the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan and on 3 July charges against Intisar Sharif Abdullah, a woman sentenced to death by stoning by Ombada Court, were dropped following international outcry. However, despite the scale of the demonstrations and concern about the treatment of demonstrators and detainees, there has been very limited international attention. An exception is the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, who briefed the UN Security Council in early July expressing concern about the situation of detainees in Khartoum, as well as advising that an independent Commission be established on the demonstrations in Nyala.

Despite the above factors, and in light of the excessive use of force by NISS and police in response to the protests in Nyala on 31 July, it is clear that the GoS intends to use whatever means necessary to quell dissent. This is occurring in a context in which meeting the initial demands of the demonstrations – to drop the austerity measures – will no longer suffice in quieting dissent. The demonstrations have increasingly pushed for regime change and the traditionally weak and divided political opposition has grown more organised. As calls for regime change persist amidst a deteriorating economic environment, the GoS is quickly losing the capacity to suppress dissent. Activists have remained critically engaged despite

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22 Middle East Research and Information Project, “Understanding the Prospects and Challenges for Another Popular Intifada in Sudan”, Khalid Mustafa Medani, 27 June 2012.
24 Sudaneseonline, “Sudan’s VP says government to open dialogue with opposition on power alternation”, 10 July 2012.
27 Middle East Research and Information Project, “Understanding the Prospects and Challenges for Another Popular Intifada in Sudan”, Khalid Mustafa Medani, 27 June 2012.
the risks, and linkages have been made with youth activists from Tunisia and Egypt. Demonstrations on the 23rd anniversary of the coup that placed Bashir in power, held on the 29 – 30 June, were dubbed “lick your elbow”, a Sudanese slogan frequently used by Bashir to dismiss opposition efforts and meaning “do something impossible”.

**Political Developments**

**Update on Sudan’s Stoning Cases**

On 10 July Al-Nasir Criminal Court sentenced Laila Ibrahim Issa Jamool, aged 23, to death by stoning for allegedly committing adultery. Ms. Jamool is a resident of Alizba area of Khartoum Bahri and a member of the Misseriya tribe. Ms. Jamool, who had reportedly been living apart from her husband for one and a half years, was sentenced under Article 146 (zina, or adultery) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code, which carries a punishment of execution by stoning for a defendant who is “muhsan”, meaning having a valid and persisting marriage at the time of the commission of adultery.

New details have emerged in Ms. Jamool’s case. In the past year, Ms. Jamool and her husband have been undergoing divorce proceedings in court. Her husband also filed a case against her to oblige her to return to his home by legal force (baitaltaa). Following the birth of her six month old child in February, Ms. Jamool’s husband pressed adultery charges against her. He is also reportedly in negotiations with her family regarding reparations for dowry payments he made before their marriage.

Ms. Jamool did not have access to any legal representation prior to her sentencing. She was sentenced after only three court sessions, and is currently detained in shackles alongside her baby. The child is understood to be in poor health and Ms. Jamool in need of psycho-social support. On 19 July a group of lawyers presented an appeal on Ms. Jamool’s behalf, requesting that the charges be dropped on account of a lack of evidence and that she be released. Under Article 135 of the Interim National Constitution (INC) an offender is entitled to legal representation in the case of a sentence that carries up to 10 years. Sudan’s INC also forbids the provision of the death penalty to lactating mothers under Article 36.

Ms. Jamool’s case is the second case of a death sentence by stoning this year. On 13 May Intisar Sharif Abdullah was sentenced to death by stoning under Article 146 of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code by Ombada court in Omdurman. There are many parallels between the two cases, with both women having received no legal representation and having been imprisoned with their newborn children. Ms. Abdullah was convicted by Judge Sami Ibrahim

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28 Reuters, “Young Sudan Activists push revolt against odds”, 7 August 2012.
29 The Independent, “Has the Arab Spring now spread to Sudan?”, 28 June 2012.
Shabo after giving birth to a child allegedly conceived outside of wedlock. Disturbingly, reports on Ms. Abdallah’s age vary from between 15 to 20 years and she was convicted following the introduction of a confession reportedly obtained after being beaten by her brother. The alleged father denied paternity and was not charged with a crime. Ms. Abdallah, who reportedly doesn’t speak very much Arabic, was denied an interpreter and legal representation during court proceedings and did not understand the severity of her sentence. She obtained legal representation only after sentencing.

On 20 June the Omdurman Appeal Court ordered that the case should be returned to Ombada court for a re-trial. On 2 July Ms. Abdallah retracted her testimony and denied the charges before the court. The following day Ombada Court dropped all charges against Ms. Abdallah due to a lack of evidence and released her. She no longer faces any criminal charges.\(^{32}\)

**UNAMID’s Mandate Renewed Amidst Failures in Protection of Civilians**

On 31 July the mandate of the joint AU-UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur, UNAMID, was extended for one year until 31 July 2013 under UN Resolution 2047. The resolution further reduced the number of UNAMID peacekeepers and police personnel.\(^{33}\)

Part of the rationale for the reduced number of UNAMID personnel is that the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) has held for one year, despite significant delays in implementation and ongoing insecurity.\(^{34}\) Signed in July 2011 between the GoS and the Liberty and Justice Movement (LJM), the DDPD included mechanisms for reparations for victims and established a Darfur Regional Authority (DRA). While the agreement was welcomed enthusiastically by the international community, perceptions of the DDPD within Darfur vary greatly. Many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and members of civil society feel that the DDPD was not an inclusive process, and as such will be untenable in resolving the Darfur conflict. Perspectives have also been influenced by the negative experience of the 2006 Abuja Agreement, signed between the GoS and the Sudan Liberation Army/Mini Minawi (SLA/MM). The Abuja Agreement also established the DRA’s predecessor, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority (TDRA). The Abuja Agreement collapsed in December 2010 following clashes between the SLA/MM, and the GoS dissolved the TDRA.\(^{35}\)

ACJPS is concerned that statements made by UNAMID and DDPD stakeholders often downplay the level of violence in the region and do not adequately reflect the realities of life in Darfur’s IDP camps. Violence has declined since 2010, but transformed from direct attacks by the *janjaweed* and SAF to banditry and looting.\(^{36}\) However, direct engagement continues to occur: on 28 June the SAF bombed a number of areas in South Darfur, including Amalgam and Daba Nairab, as well as Alsabi in Eastern Jebel Marra.

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\(^{34}\) *Ibid.*


One of the greatest threats to security in Darfur is the inability of the NCP to retain control of their militias. For example, ACJPS is concerned that the NCP has lost control of the border guard militias, which have been integrated into the SAF and enjoy immunities under the 2007 Sudan Armed Forces Act. This is compounded by the failure of UNAMID to protect IDPs and civilians. Militias, the SAF, and IDPs all perceive that UNAMID will not intervene to prevent armed attacks on civilians despite holding a mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter allowing use of force. Three such incidents occurred during the monitoring period:

1. On 9 July, two heavily armed men allegedly belonging to a pro-government militia entered Hamadiya IDP camp in Zalengei, the capital of Central Darfur State. The two men were reportedly killed and had their weapons confiscated. It remains unclear whether the men were killed by IDPs or a rebel group that entered the camp.

The two men reportedly belonged to a militia called Negsses that was formed in 2010. It is comprised of members of many different ethnic backgrounds that have traditionally been supported by the NCP. Negsses is led by Fadil Abu Manga, a former leader of the border guards in West Darfur. He is reportedly a relative of one of the deceased men. Some members of Negsses were formerly displaced in Hamadiya, and Mr. Abu Manga previously served as secretary of humanitarian affairs within the camp.

In an apparent act of retaliation, members of Negsses entered Hamadiya camp on 10 July. From 10 – 12 July nineteen IDPs were abducted, four women raped, and four IDPs injured. The following day Negsses released ten of the hostages and made a phone call to the Hamadiya IDP camp leader demanding a ransom of 900 million Sudanese pounds within 24 hours and threatening to kill the 9 remaining hostages. The militia is reportedly holding the following nine male IDPs hostage in Waranga village, southwest Zalengei and Abata town, eastern Zalengei. Their names are below:

1. El Jazoly Ismail, 28 years old, sector 2.
2. Faisal Adam Ismail, 27 years old, sector 3.
3. Abdulaziz Haroun, 27 years old, sector 3.
6. Adam Adam Daoud, 40 years old, sector.

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37 African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, “Insecurity Linked to ‘Border Guards’ increases; South Darfur Authorities Fail to Investigate”, 7 October 2010.
The body of another IDP, Mustafa Mohamed Issa was found on 16 July in a bush approximately 1.5 kilometres from Hamadiya camp. The IDPs have called for UNAMID to secure the release of the hostages and initiate more patrols of the camp to prevent from future attacks. They have also called for the LJM and its leader El-Tigani Sisse to curb Abu Manga and Negsses and release the remaining hostages. In the aftermath of the attack on Hamadiya, the NISS arrested UNAMID employee Sherif Mohamed Abdel-Salam on 25 July.

A witness told Radio Dabanga that a joint military force formed by the NISS, military intelligence and the Investigation Police intercepted Mr. Abdel-Salam on his way to UNAMID’s headquarters in Zalengei. He was taken to a police station amidst tight security.

2. As ACJPS previously reported, twelve were killed and over eighty injured in demonstrations in Nyala on 31 July when police and the NISS fired live ammunition from machine guns into the crowd. Some individuals who were injured reported not seeking medical treatment due to fears that they would be arrested at Nyala Hospital. Ten of the deceased were high school students under the age of 18. The cause of death in each case was either gunshot wounds or wounds caused by sharp weapons. The names of those killed are listed below.

1. Abdulattif Ibrahim, (m), primary school student.
2. Ali Attayb, (m), primary school student.
3. Elhadi Hussein Abdulrahman, (m), 17 years old, resident of the Sika Hadeed area of Nyala, reportedly shot in the head inside his compound.
4. Hassaballah Mohamed, (m), primary school student.
5. Hawa Abdalla, (f), primary school student.
6. Ibrahim Mohamed Abdulgadir, (m), 36 years old, resident of the Congo area of Nyala.
7. Jamal Ibrahim, (m), 17 years old, resident of the Karary area of Nyala.
8. Mohamed Ali, (m), 16 years old, student.
9. Mohamed Rahma, (m), primary school student.
10. Mujahid Mohamed Ali, (m), 18 years old, resident of the Alwehda area of Nyala.
11. Nour El Deen Jidu, (m), 17 years old, resident of the Texas area of Nyala.
12. Tahani Hussien Abdulnou, (f), 17 years old, resident of the Texas area of Nyala.

Despite having a large base in Nyala, UNAMID did not intervene. The GoS response has largely been inadequate, with local authorities stating that they used “minimum

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38 African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, “Twelve dead, including ten children, and over eighty injured following police and NISS excessive use of force in Nyala”, 2 August 2012.
force”.\(^{39}\) The initial response from the South Darfur government was that the government of South Darfur should pay reparations through *diya* to the families of those killed and the injured sent to Khartoum for treatment.\(^{40}\) On 2 August, GoS Justice Minister Mohamed Bushara Dosa announced that there would be an official investigation.\(^{41}\) There are serious concerns that a GoS inquiry will not be independent or impartial.

3. On 1 August border guard militias using more than 30 military cars launched an attack on Kasab IDP camp in Kutum. Shortly after the initial attack, more border guards arrived to support them in 120 military cars from different areas of Darfur. The attack was reportedly a reaction to the killing of the Governor of Alwaha locality by three unknown armed men. The Governor’s body and car were found in the proximity of Kasab IDP camp. The Governor of North Darfur, Mohamed Osman Kibir, is reportedly a member of the same tribe as the border guard militias. It is unclear if IDPs in Kasab camp were in any way involved in the killing of the Governor of Alwaha, and it is believed that the initial feud was between two Arab militias that were previously supported by the GoS.

During the attack, IDP homes and the market were looted. Twenty five IDPs were killed and twenty injured. Three were kidnapped, and two SAF members were also killed when they attempted to stop the border guards from looting. UNAMID reportedly did not enter the camp until three days after the attack due to the intensity of the violence and flooding along local roads for three days. When they did arrive, they were forced to pull back due to fighting between the SAF and militias.\(^{42}\)

The following IDPs were killed:

1. Adam Ali Khamis (m), 40 years of age, IDP.
2. Fauzy Adam Abdalla (m), 22 years of age, IDP.
3. Mohamadain Babikir, (m), 37 years of age, IDP.
4. Mohamed Ahmed Abdulsamad (m), 38 years of age, police officer working near Kasab IDP camp.
5. Fatima Mohamed Juma (f), 74 years of age, IDP.
6. Babiker Zakaria Haroun (m), 40 years of age, IDP.
7. Musa Adam Abaker (m), 32 years of age, IDP.
8. Babiker Mohamed Haroun (m), 70 years of age, IDP.
9. Fatuna Musa Abbakar (f), 55 years of age, IDP.
10. Adam Yousif (m), 35 years of age, IDP.
11. Sharaf al-Din Isak Zakaria (m), 20 years of age, IDP.
12. Hawaya Jiddo Suliman (f), 30 years of age, IDP.

\(^{39}\) Sudan Tribune, “Nyala ‘massacre’ draws ire of Sudanese opposition as death toll reportedly rises to 12”, 1 August 2012.


\(^{41}\) Sudan Tribune, “Justice Minister Orders to Probe Death of Nyala Protestors”, 2 August 2012.

13. Hajja Sukkara Haroun (f), 75 years of age, IDP.
14. Babikir Yagoub Musa (m), 10 years of age, IDP.
15. Fethiye Saleh (f), 10 years of age, IDP.
16. Ali Adam Musa (m), 11 years of age, IDP.
17. Ali Adam Isaac (m), 40 years of age, IDP.
18. Yunis Mohamed Ali (m), 50 years of age, IDP.
19. Adam Yahya Abbakar (m), 21 years of age, IDP.
20. Halima Adam Abbakar (f), 45 years of age, IDP.
21. Elham Haroun (f), 15 years of age, IDP.
22. Saleh Daoud Abbakar (m), 25 years of age, IDP.
23. Maryom Yahya Adam (f), 25 years of age, IDP.
24. Yousif Adam Yagoub (m), 35 years of age, IDP.
25. Abdo Abbakar Khamis (m), 17 years of age, IDP.

The following individuals were wounded:

1. Yagoub Abdalla Ali, (m).
2. Abdalla Sadiq, (m).
3. Abdulaziz Laysa (m).
4. Yousif Locke, (m). Mr. Locke’s car was also stolen.
5. Babiker Abdul-Douse, (m). Mr. Abdul-Douse’s car was also stolen.
6. Abdalla Isack, (m). Mr. Isack’s car was also stolen.
7. Haroun Mohamed, (m).
8. Idris Mohamed Adam, (m).
9. Haroun Mohamed, (m).
10. Abdalla Siddig, (m).
11. Tayba Malik, (f). Ms. Malik was also raped.
12. Tabuk Haroun, (m). Mr. Haroun’s hand was broken.
13. Adam Abakar, (m).
15. Kutum secondary school teacher, (m).
16. Ahmed Arjun, (m). Mr. Arjun’s leg was broken.
17. Muhyeldin Yousif, (m), 11 years of age. Mr. Yousif’s goats were also stolen while he was grazing them near Kasab IDP camp.
18. Adam Morrow, (m).
19. Abakar Suliman, (m).
20. Omda Abdulaziz, (m). Mr. Abdulaziz was kidnapped and held in the janjaweed Damir Algubba camp.

In the following days, attacks continued by the SAF and militias in surrounding areas of Kutum, Al Gusr, Al Dababeen and Al Salam areas. Kutum serves as a logistical base for many humanitarian NGOs operational in Darfur, and many of their offices were also attacked. Fata Borno IDP camp was also reportedly attacked on 2 August by the border guard.
militias, with Radio Dabanga reporting that 70,000 IDPs had fled in the wake of the violence.\textsuperscript{43}

Monitoring Report
Throughout the monitoring period ACJPS has documented the arbitrary arrest and detention of hundreds of individuals in the context of protests which spread throughout Sudan from 16 June onwards. Owing to the scale of the arrests it has not always been possible for ACJPS to verify the exact release date of all detainees. Where an exact date of release has not been verified, the monitoring report confirms only that the individual has been released, without providing a date.

Violations Surrounding the Demonstrations and Testimonies of Released Detainees

- On 16 June female students at Khartoum University began a demonstration inside their dorm. Police entered the girls’ dormitory using tear gas and batons to disperse the students, many of whom were injured.
- On 17 June protests spread to Omdurman town and led to clashes between police and protesters. Police used teargas and arrested seven students. Criminal cases were filed against the seven students under Article 77 (causing a public nuisance) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code before the Omdurman Northern Police station. ACJPS was able to obtain the names of five of the students:
  - Mohamed Abdalla, (m).
  - Yasin Ibrahim, (m).
  - Salih Mohamed Adam, (m).
  - Tilal Gourashi, (m).
  - Mujahid Mustafa, (m).
- On 18 June the police arrested 25 Khartoum University students from the Khartoum Bahri campus. They were detained at Bahri Central Police station and all were charged under Articles 69 (disturbance of public peace) and 77 (causing a public nuisance) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.
- On 18 and 19 June, a student militia attacked protestors from Khartoum University and Ahlia University. Several students were seriously injured. In some cases, students were arrested by members of the student militias and handed over to security agents. On 19 June student Alamahi Idris was arrested by the militia and his whereabouts remain unknown.
- On 19 June at 8:30pm, joint NISS and police forces attacked a peaceful protest organized by Youth for Change in downtown Omdurman. The police used tear gas to disperse the protestors.
- On 19 June the NISS in Khartoum arrested Simon Martelli, an AFP reporter, while he was covering the demonstrations at Khartoum University. He was released later that

\textsuperscript{43} Radio Dabanga, “UNAMID: support for Kassab and Fatta Borno IDP camps within 24 hours”, 9 August 2012.
same day. At 7am on 20 June, the NISS arrested Ms. Nagla Sid Ahmed, a human rights activist and member of Girifna. She was taken to the NISS office at Khartoum Bahri. They allowed her husband, Bukhari Osman, to accompany her. Ms. Ahmed had published videos of the previous night’s protest in Omdurman on the internet. She was interrogated till 9pm, when she was released and told to report back the following day.

- At 7pm on 20 June, the NISS arrested Dr. Kamil Idris, the vice president of the Sudanese Association for Rights and Freedoms, from his home in Khartoum. He was released within 24 hours.
- On 20 June the NISS in Khartoum arrested Mr. Mohamed Hassan Alim Bushi, a youth activist and blogger, from his house in the Al Haj Yousef area at 9am. The security officers beat Mr. Alim’s mother when she intervened to challenge the arrest of her son. He was subsequently released on 16 August.
- On 20 June the NISS in Al Rosairis, Blue Nile state arrested Salah Hassan Amin, a student at Blue Nile University. He was released on 23 June and stated that the reason behind his arrest was his activity on Facebook supporting the demonstrations.
- On 21 June police in Khartoum arrested two journalists, Khalid Ahmed and Ibtihal Mutwakil, while they were covering the protest of students of the College of Banking Studies in Khartoum. They were released after they were ordered to delete all the photos on their cameras. Mr. Ahmed reported that they were attacked by the police and forced into a police pickup truck with students and other demonstrators. One of the policemen beat Mr. Mutwakil severely in the car before they were taken to Khartoum North Police Station. A high-ranking police officer inquired as to what the two reporters had been doing. When they replied that they had been reporting on the demonstrations, the officer replied that “I will send you to a place you can do better media covering from then the demonstrations”, implying that the two would be transferred to NISS custody. Their mobile phones were confiscated and they were detained for two hours before the same police officer returned and asked again what they had been at the demonstration. Mr. Ahmed again replied that as a journalist, it was his responsibility to cover the demonstrations. The police officer threatened to call the NISS to “show you how to really cover the demonstrations” and accused them of being members of the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid. He threatened to call Jamal Alwali, the owner of Al Sudani newspaper, to order him to dismiss Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Mutwakil from work.
- On 22 June the NISS arrested blogger Osama Mohamed from Khartoum Bahri. The details on his arrest remain unclear, with ACJPS receiving two reports on his arrest. It is unclear if he was arrested and released and then subjected to re-arrest immediately after. The first report is that his arrest occurred while he was filming the demonstrations around Alsid Ali mosque in Khartoum Bahri and the second after he appeared on Al Jazeera English TV commenting on the demonstrations. He was released in mid-August.
On 21 June the NISS arrested Maha Diaa Eldeen Elsanosi, an activist and blogger, and Salma Alwardani, an Egyptian journalist working for Bloomberg. Both were interrogated for five hours before being released.

On 22 June the NISS arrested the following youth activists. They were held in detention for five hours before being released:

- Mohamed Izeldin (m).
- Amira Osman (f).
- Amani Osman (f).
- Amro Isman Najila (m).
- Migdad Marghani Alhaj (m).

On 22 June, the police reportedly used live ammunition to disperse protesters in Sinnar State and Blue Nile State.

On 22 June, NISS arrested engineer Munzir Abu Almamli, a member of the NCF leadership was arrested. He was released on 16 August.

On 23 of June the NISS arrested dozens of political and youth activists in Al Gadarif town in Eastern Sudan, including the following men:

- Jafar Khidir of the Alshrough Cultural Forum, a civil society organization.
- Mohamed Alamin.
- Anas Abdalla M Abdalla.
- Ramzy Yahya, lawyer.
- Tariq Aldasim, lawyer.
- Abd Alwahab, lawyer.
- Ibrahim Awad.
- Mutasim Alginead.
- Altahir Alsayir.

All have subsequently been released.

On 23 June the NISS arrested the following opposition political leaders from their homes in Khartoum. They have all subsequently been released.

- Mohamed Fariad Baiyomi, (m), Sudan Congress Party.
- Satie Ahmed Alhaj, (m), Nasirist Party.
- Mohamed Dia Aldin, (m), Baath Party.

On 27 June the NISS of Port Sudan arrested the lawyer, human rights defender, and Popular Congress Party member Ahmed Khairi. Mr. Khairi had been providing free legal aid to student detainees. He was released on 30 June.

On 29 June, police and NISS officers fired rubber bullets and tear gas into the crowd and beat protesters attending a protest held after Friday prayers near the Wad Nubawi mosque in Omdurman. ACJPS received reports that at least eight individuals were injured during the joint police and NISS action:

1. Sadig Abakar Abdulhamid, (m), shot with rubber bullets.
2. Alia Habni, (f), shot in the leg with rubber bullets.
3. Alaa Alazhari, (f), shot in her thigh with rubber bullets.
4. Amel Suliman, (f), affected by tear gas shot at close range.
5. Mohamed Adam Idris, (m), beaten by police with sticks.
6. Amaar Sir Alkhatim, (m), shot with rubber bullets.
7. Abdelgadir Bashir, (m), shot with a rubber bullet on his feet.
8. Ahmed Isa Abakar (m), shot with a rubber bullet on his feet.

- On an unknown date in June, Mohamed Abdulhafiz Hamid, age 17, was arrested by NISS alongside five other friends from a game store in Khartoum. Mr. Hamid and his friends were all under the age of 18. They were taken to the NISS office in Amarat, where NISS officers accused them of participating in the 29 June demonstrations. The group was beaten severely. Their parents were called and informed that the next time they participated in demonstrations they would be transferred to prison custody or shot in the street. They were subsequently released. After his release, Mr. Hamid reported being profoundly traumatised by his experience in NISS custody. His parents reported that NISS came to their home asking for the name of the “real” organiser who had mobilised Mr. Hamid and his friends to join the demonstrations.
- On 16 July the NISS in Al Damazein, Blue Nile State arrested Ahmed Mudathir Ahmed, a student of engineering at Blue Nile University, after he mobilized other students to join the demonstrations. He was released on 19 July.
- On 16 July in Khartoum approximately 300 lawyers gathered in front of the High Court to protest the human rights situation in Sudan. They delivered a memo to the Presidential Palace demanding President Bashir to halt the illegal crackdown on the demonstrators, citing the 2005 INC, and release all detainees.
- On 17 July the families of several detainees staged a demonstration in front of NISS headquarters in Khartoum. The protestors were dispersed violently by the NISS, and some were arrested. Their names of those arrested are listed below.
  o Amel Habani, (f), journalist.
  o Rasha Oshan, (f) journalist.
  o Shamos Al Amien, (f) journalist.
  o Khadija Al Doiha (f).
  o Ao Nor Hashim Ao Nor, (m), a member of Grifna and the Al Khatim Adlan Centre (KACE).
  o Abdalla Awad (m).
  o Amani Al Awad, (f).
  o Limya Sharfi, (f).

They have all subsequently been released.

- On 17 July Nagi Abduljalel Ahmed, (m), a merchant, was arrested in Emtidad, Khartoum. He was detained for three days by the NISS in the “Student Security” office in Amarat. He was accused by the NISS of organising demonstrations in Khartoum. Mr. Ahmed is disabled and walks with a limp in his right leg. During his
interrogation, the NISS reportedly beat him severely on his legs, causing him extreme pain.

- On 26 July, 30 days following his arrest on 26 June, the family of Abdulhadi Mahmoud Ahmed issued a public statement expressing extreme concern about the safety of their son. Abdulhadi Mahmoud Ahmed had been detained incommunicado and without charge for over a month. He had been denied access to a lawyer, family visits and medical attention. He was subsequently released after spending more than one month in detention without charge.

- On 30 July the NISS arrested Nour Sadiq, the Political Secretary of the Communist party in Nyala. Ms. Sadiq was interrogated about her involvement in the protests and released after five hours.

**Testimonies**

**Arrested by police during a demonstration in Al Gadarif on 23 June**

“I was beaten with water pipes and then thrown into a police lorry. The beatings continued in the lorry. The policemen searched me and took 40 (Sudanese) pounds from my pocket. They took me in that lorry with 13 other protesters, mostly students, to the security office. I was detained there from 23 June to 9 July. As soon as we arrived at the security offices, they ordered us to sit down and face the wall and they beat us on our heads. That continued for about 2 hours. The security guy was threatening us, saying ‘I will keep beating you on your heads’. After that, I was interrogated and accused of leading the protests. They slapped me during the interrogation. After my interrogation, at around 8pm, I was taken to an individual cell, about 2 x 3 meters, which had no power source and was full of mosquitoes. I was held in that cell until 27 June. At around 9pm on the nights of both 24 and 25 June, some security guys came and beat me with water pipes. Two days after my arrest (on 25 June) I went on hunger strike. As a result of that, on 27 June, they moved me to join 6 other detainees in a room measuring about 3 x 2.5 meters, which had a power source and three mattresses. The beatings stopped then but the verbal abuse continued. On 2 July, I was feeling very dizzy and was unable to stand, but they refused to take me to the hospital. On 5 July, after the other detainees intervened and talked to the security, I was taken to the hospital. I was examined and given medication for typhoid, which I refused to take. On 9 July, they took me to the police station and filed a case against me under Article 69 (rioting) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. I was released on bail after 2 hours.”

**Female blogger and journalist arrested on 23 June from a demonstration in Al-Jereif neighbourhood, Khartoum**

“I was arrested on 23 June from a protest in the Al-Jerief neighbourhood of Khartoum, along with a female freelance journalist and a male photographer. They beat us with their fists and with sticks on our faces, heads, all over our bodies. We
were put in the security truck and the beatings continued. They took us to a NISS office somewhere in Khartoum. They confiscated our mobiles and ordered us to keep our eyes shut whilst the vehicle was moving, so we didn’t know where they were taking us. They pushed us out of the vehicle at the security offices and immediately started beating us again with their fists and sticks. The security officers took us women to a different place than our male friend. We were taken together to a corridor inside the security building and ordered to sit down on the ground facing the wall. We were later taken to an office within the same building and interrogated together, twice. We were verbally abused and told that we are vulgar. I was told, ‘if you were a good woman, you would not go onto the street to demonstrate.’ They insulted our families, saying things like, ‘you have not had a good upbringing; you don’t come from a good family.’ We were told that the security has been monitoring our Facebook accounts and mobile phones. After two hours we were transferred to the National Security office on Jamma Street in Khartoum. This was at about 11pm. When we arrived there, we were taken to a room where we met a number of other women detainees. We were all left there seated on chairs from 11pm until 3pm the following day, 24 June. I was then interrogated again on my own about the protests and why I had been there. They also asked me personal information, such as which tribe I am from, where I am from, my marital status, etc. They forced me to give them the passwords to my email and Facebook account. At 8pm that day, they let us call our families to come and collect us but refused to let me keep my mobile phone. They informed me that they planned to check through my contact numbers, text messages and phone call records. They released us after they made us sign a pledge not to participate in any further protests.”

Kifah Osman Mohamed Nour Ahmed, Age 23, from Al Rosairis, Blue Nile State. Arrested from Khartoum.

On 23 June Kifah Osman Mohamed Nour Ahmed and three friends who are all student activists from Khartoum University were sitting together in a shop on Balabil Street, Arkawat neighbourhood, in Khartoum. At 1pm three pick-up trucks pulled up with 30 NISS personnel on them armed with pistols and AK-47s. They surrounded the shop and arrested Mr. Ahmed and his friends. Mr. Ahmed was questioned on plans for future demonstrations and his political activities. Mr. Ahmed, who is originally from Blue Nile State, was accused of being a member of the SPLM-N. The same day Mr. Ahmed was interrogated two more times and hit with batons and sticks. The NISS agents threatened to kill him. One NISS agent covered his eyes and told him to be ready for death. This occurred multiple times. During Mr. Ahmed’s third interrogation, the NISS officer took down his statement.

The next day Mr. Ahmed was transferred to a prison roughly 3 – 5 minutes away. He did not know the exact location. There, his personal information was registered. Mr. Ahmed and his three friends were kept in a 4 x 5m cell for several hours. Mr. Ahmed and his two friends were taken for medical examinations where blood samples were taken. They were photographed and then returned to their cells.
After 5 or 6 days Mr. Ahmed was given clothing from his family. Three days later his friends were released.

After his friends had been released, Mr. Ahmed was transferred to another cell. The following day an interrogation was conducted by an officer that Mr. Ahmed recognized from the “Student Security”, a branch of the NISS Khartoum Bahri political security department. This interrogation focused on his involvement in the demonstrations at Khartoum University. During the interrogation, the NISS officers told him that he would never be released from custody. At the end of the interrogation he was taken back to his cell, where he was handcuffed and blindfolded. He was then taken back to the political security compound.

Two hours after this Mr. Ahmed was released. Before he was released he was ordered to sign a paper stating that he would not participate in any further demonstrations and that he would work as an informant. He was then taken to a large office within the political security building, where he was met by, and released into the supervision of, Vice President Somaya Abu Kashawa of Khartoum University, who is affiliated with the ruling NCP. NISS threatened his family by implying that his father worked as a smuggler for the SPLM-N. The NISS have continued to harass Mr. Ahmed’s family in Blue Nile State on a daily basis.

Faiz Abdalla Ahmed, University of Khartoum, from Al Gezira State. Arrested from Khartoum.

Mr. Faiz is a friend of Mr. Ahmed’s (above) and was arrested alongside him. He reported to ACJPS that he was beaten with sticks by NISS agents during his interrogation. Mr. Faiz also stated that their colleague detained alongside them, Bakri Mohamed, a student in Khartoum University originally from Darfur, was tortured more severely than the others and made to perform forced exercises, including standing for more than six hours in front of his friends. He was repeatedly subjected to racial slurs.

Female student at Khartoum University arrested on 24 June with two male friends.

“We were picked up by 8 guys from NISS in plain clothes. They came into the restaurant and threatened everyone there, telling them not to intervene. They asked the three of us to go with them without any resistance. They beat one of my friends inside the restaurant before throwing us all into their truck. One of the security guys grabbed my wrist until it hurt and then they put me inside the cabin in between the driver and another guy sitting in the passenger seat. One of my friends secretly gave me his phone during the arrest. Whilst I was inside the truck the phone rang and I tried to answer but one of the guys hit me on my head and said, ‘do you want to tell the people that you have been arrested?’ Then they started verbally abusing me, calling me a prostitute. Whilst we were in the truck, they asked me about my identity, where I live, who my friends and family are, my tribe, etc. They asked me why I had been sitting there in the restaurant with my two friends. I answered that they are my
brothers, my friends. So the security guy turned and said, ‘do you know God? If my daughter was seated with boys after sunset, I would kill her’. Then they asked me, ‘have you heard about the story of Safia Ishag? [a well-known case of a female student who participated in the 30 January Youth for Change demonstrations and was raped by three security officers in 2011 in Khartoum Bahri]. When we arrived at the NISS office in Khartoum Bahri, I saw my two friends had been blindfolded with their own shirts. They started beating them in front of me. I got scared. One of the security guys held my hand and took me upstairs inside the building. I started crying and then I fainted. Then one of them started pulling me by my hair and I could hear the sounds of my friends being beaten. I kept on crying. They took me into a corridor and one of them slapped me and started asking me about my sexual relations with one of the other guys that was arrested with me. I spat on his face and then he shoved my face against the wall. I was bleeding from my mouth and nose. Later, they moved me to another office in the same building where a high-ranking officer tried different tactics and interrogation, asking me, ‘who is funding the protests, who is managing the finances’? Then they released me at 1am the following day, 25 June.”

**Man arrested by NISS while distributing a statement issued by the Popular Congress Party encouraging support to the demonstrations in Port Sudan on 26 June**

“They blindfolded me and beat me with water pipes for about 15 minutes from the moment we arrived at the NISS office. After that, they moved me outside, still blindfolded, into the bright sun for around thirty minutes. The blindfold was taken off and I was held from 1pm to 8pm in a mosque inside the Security building. Then at 8pm, I was blindfolded and taken with two other detainees in a car around town for a couple of hours, to disorient us. Then from 10pm that day until my release on 2 July, I was detained in a single cell, which was very humid and hot, with no bed or mattress. It was the same office, the NISS office near to the Ministry of Finance in Port Sudan. There were three other male detainees (names withheld) in the same set of cells. Throughout the night on the 26 and 27 June, they poured water and sand into our cells to stop us from sleeping and they verbally abused us. They denied me any family visits. They never issued any charges against me and I was released on 2 July.”

**Youth Activist Arrested by NISS in Khartoum on 26 June**

“My house in Khartoum was raided on Tuesday 26 June by security agents. They confiscated two laptops, two cameras and my phone. They detained me for a few hours and then released me but called me back in for around 20 hours of interrogation over the next two days. They threatened to use my photos to launch a smear-campaign against me. I was threatened with charges such as ‘spying’, ‘working with foreign bodies’, ‘crimes against the state’ and ‘planning to overthrow the regime’. I was made to sign a document stating that I will stop all my political activities (they were referring to my activities with Girifna). I was also told that they could get me sacked from my job and also get my father sacked, and severely impact on my family's livelihood.”
Popular Congress Party member arrested in Al Gadarif on 26 June

“On the first night I was detained in an individual cell and spent the whole night in a dark room full of mosquitoes. That room was about 2.5 x 3 meters. They [the security] interrogated me about my role in organising the demonstrations. I have been arrested many times before and am well known to them; they have a full file on me with all my information and photos. On the second night, I was moved to another small room and held there with six other detainees. That room was about 3 x 2 meters. On 7 July, we all went on hunger strike to protest about being held there without any charges. I contracted an infection and became very weak as a result of the hunger strike and was released on 9 July. After my release, on 11 July, I was ordered to return to the security office and sit there from 10am to 4pm. The next day [12 July], I was ordered to sit there from 10am to 3pm. They then released me and asked me to return at 8pm the same day. They held me there until the next morning [13 July], but ordered me to return at 10am the same day and they held me there until midnight.”

Lawyer and Member of the Darfur Bar Association arrested by the NISS in Khartoum on 1 July

“I was taken to NISS offices in Khartoum, and when I reached there, they blindfolded me with my headscarf and made me face a wall. They took all my belongings from my handbag, and gave back the money and keys but took all the papers, including my IDs, including my Bar Association ID and health insurance ID. I was held there from 2pm until 10.30pm. They forced me to sign a pledge to report the next day. I returned the next day with my baby, on 2 July at 10.30am. They ordered me to sit in the shadows in the courtyard. At 1pm, I went inside the building, and I told them that my baby could not handle the sun and heat outside. They moved me from there to another shadow for 15 minutes. They then moved me to an office, until 6pm and then ordered me to report back the next day, 3 July, at 9am. I suffer from back pain and had just started treatment. They kept me waiting in some kind of outside storage space where they keep the water tanks and spare tyres.”

Neemat Adam Jamaa, a 34-year old public servant and SPLM-N member arrested from her home in Kosti, White Nile State, on 2 July.

“At 7am, one of my family members told me that some strange men had come to the house asking for me. I found two security men with a Land Cruiser vehicle outside my house. They told me that I had to join them to see the head of National Security of Kosti. After I got dressed, I told my family I had to go, and then went with them. When we arrived at the office of the head of national security, one of the men made a phone call and told the person on the other end of the line, ‘we got her’. They searched my bag and then took me into the office of a security officer called Muhsin. He announced my full name, occupation and political affiliation. He then asked me about the coordination between the different political parties and asked, ‘why did you go to the Chief of police’s office?’ The security officer called Muhsin then said, ‘your
party [SPLM-N] is prohibited from carrying out any activities in Sudan’. He then threatened that he could get me dismissed from work and that they [the security] would crack my head open, and deport me to Shendi prison. During the interrogation, the head of the national security of Kosti, called Khaled, came in and said, ‘are you still doing this?’ He was referring to the political activities of SPLM-N. He said ‘It is better to stay at your home, or I will crack your head open and I will throw you in prison’. He accused me of spying and committing treason. He also said, ‘I will kick anyone who does not agree with me, with my feet’. The interrogation continued for about five hours, during which time they didn’t allow me to sit down. They allowed me to return home at 11pm, and ordered me to report back at 8.30am the next day. When I returned the next day they sat me on a plastic chair facing the wall in a courtyard with the sun glaring in my face. One of the security guys stopped me from taking my medicine but after some time they brought it for me with some water. I refused to take breakfast because of this maltreatment and I said, ‘if I have committed any offence, I have to be taken to court’. They allowed me to return home at 6pm and ordered me to present myself each day for the next seven days. It affected me having to report there every day; my blood pressure dropped and my Malaria symptoms returned.”

**Trials of protestors**

- On 20 June police in Red Sea State, Port Sudan, arrested two female student activists, Wafaa Mohamed Salih and Esraa Elshikh Saeed, who are also members of the opposition Sudanese Congress Party. They were arrested while mobilising people to attend demonstrations and demanding that the police and army stand by the protestors. They were released at 9pm on the same day after signing a pledge to not participate in similar activity in the future.

On 22 June the two women were re-arrested by the NISS and brought to the Central Police Station in Port Sudan. Criminal case no. 2152/2012 was filed against them under Article 62 (inciting feeling of unrest among disciplined forces and abetment of disturbing order) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.

On 25 July, Judge Hashim Hassan Ishag of Port Sudan Criminal Court postponed the trial to 30 September.

- On 22 June the police in Port Sudan arrested two Red Sea University students affiliated with the Bega Congress Party, Mohamed Abdulrahim and Mohamed Auhaj. Mr. Abdulrahim and Mr. Auhaj were holding up signs calling for the fall of the regime in front of Masoud Mosque in Port Sudan Market. They were taken to the Central Police Station in Port Sudan where they were beaten by police. Case no. 6152/2012 was filed under Article 63 (calling for opposition to public authority by use of violence or criminal force) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.

On 28 July the Judge of Port Sudan Criminal Court postponed their trial to 24 September.
On 24 July Judge Misara Ahmed Mohamed of the Kosti Court, White Nile State, dropped charges levelled against 12 defendants arrested on 29 June during demonstrations in Kosti town. The twelve had been arrested by NISS and transferred to police custody, where a case was filed against them under Articles 67 (rioting) and 69 (disturbance of public peace) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. They were defended by three voluntary lawyers, Yasir Mohamed Salih, Zaki Mansour, and Abdurhman Eleyeb. The names of the men who have now been released are below.

- Yourf Ahmed Youef.
- Gasim Abdulnabi Mohmed.
- Muntarir Mierganin.
- Mohamed Ahmed Abdulrahman.
- Badawi Hassan Mohamed.
- Awab Ahmed Alnaiem.
- Youef Mustafa Belal.
- Ashraf Muhi aledin Bashir.
- Ahmed Basir Abdalla.
- Abdulwahab Abbas.
- Mohamed Zain Daoud.
- Wail Abdala Babiker.

On 24 July police in Port Sudan arrested seven youth activists from Red Sea University while they were conducting a public forum to mobilise demonstrators at Port Sudan bus station. They were taken to the Central Police Station, where charges were filed under Article 77 (causing a public nuisance) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. Their case was registered as case no. 2174/2012. The group were released the following day after spending one night in custody. The names are below:

- Murad Mohamed Ahmed (m).
- Walid Anbaria (m).
- Faisal Aljamri (m).
- Mohamed Awad (m).
- Aldasougi Abdulgadir (m).
- Huzifa Aljamri (m).
- Abdulgadir Mansour Abdulgadir (m).

An eighth activist, Maaz Abdulmoin, was arrested alongside the group on 24 June and transferred to NISS offices. He was released on 28 July without charges.

On 25 July Hashim Hassan Ishag, a judge at Port Sudan Criminal Court, issued an order postponing the trial of the group of seven until 4 September.

On 3 July Rudwan Daoud (m) was arrested by the NISS in Al Al Haj Yousef, Khartoum Bahri, alongside 14 other individuals (including his father and brother). The group was charged under Articles 63 (calling for opposition to public authority by use of violence or criminal force), 65 (criminal and terrorist organisations), 67
(rioting), 69 (disturbance of public peace), 71 (polluting the environment) and 72 (exposing ways and means of transport and communication to danger) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. Article 65 carries capital sentencing. The charges were later dropped and the group released, save for Mr. Daoud. He was subsequently transferred to police custody. During his detention he was reportedly subjected to torture and threatened with rape.

On 13 August Mr. Daoud was tried in Al Al Haj Yousef Court. All the charges were dropped except for those under Article 69 (disturbance of public peace) for which he was fined 500 Sudanese pounds (roughly 90 dollars), with the court announcing that they were satisfied with the length of time already served.44

Immediately after leaving the Court, Mr. Daoud was re-arrested and forced into a car by NISS agents. He was held incommunicado for 72 hours before being released on 16 August.

Freedom of Expression and Association

- On 4 July the Sudanese Journalists’ Network organized a protest in front of the Human Rights Commission in Khartoum concerning censorship and the lack of freedom of expression in Sudan. Three hundred individuals reportedly participated in the demonstration, and an open letter was submitted by Madiha Abdulla, chief editor of Al Midan newspaper. NISS agents surrounded the demonstrators and prevented anyone from taking photographs, as well as preventing TV channels from covering the demonstration.

- Medical professionals have also participated in protests throughout the country. A number of medical doctors have been arrested including:
  - Dr. Yasir Fathi, (m), arrested from Khartoum.
  - Dr. Muhanda Araki, (m), Kosti, arrested from White Nile State.
  - Dr. Muneeb, (m), Port Sudan, arrested from eastern Sudan.
  - Dr. Jafar Siddig, (m), arrested from El Obeid, North Kordofan.
  - Dr. Sabri Fakhri, (m), arrested from Khartoum.
  - Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Almahadi, (m), arrested from Atbara, River Nile State.

They have all subsequently been released.

- On 4 June the NISS prevented the distribution of Alentbaha newspaper. Alentbaha is affiliated with the NCP. According to the chief editor, the reason behind the action was that the paper contained an article criticizing the government’s policy to remove subsidies for petroleum.

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On 5 June the NISS prevented Aljareeda newspaper from distributing copies of an already printed edition.

On 9 June police attacked and beat two journalists, Abdilbagi Azafir and Fatima Ahmadoum, while they were covering a protest in Khartoum.

On 11 June the Chief Editor of Almidan and a journalist, Mr. Ahmed Saad, attended a second court session before Khartoum North court. The case filed by NISS against Almidan and Mr. Saad regards an article he published in April 2012 on Yousef Kua, an SPLA leader. They were charged with defamation under Article 77 of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.

On 12 June the NISS prevented Altyaar newspaper from distributing printed copies of its newspaper and indefinitely suspended it from publishing.

On 12 June the NISS prevented Alehram Alyoum newspaper from distributing printed copies of its newspaper. According to the Chief Editor, the reason behind the NISS action was that the paper contained an interview with Mr. Pagan Amum, the head of South Sudan’s negotiating team.

On 14 June the NISS in Red Sea State rejected the application of the Popular Congress Party (PCP) to conduct a political forum in their offices in the Southern part of Port Sudan. The application had been submitted a day prior. The appointed speaker was Adil Suliman, the secretary-general of the PCP.

On 17 June the NISS prevented the distribution of three newspapers: Alwatan, Alahdath, and Aljareeda.

On 17 June the pre-print censorship division of NISS prevented Almidan newspaper from printing.

On 18 June, the NISS prevented the distribution of printed copies of Aljareeda newspaper.

On 9 July the NISS prevented Alwatan newspaper from distribution.

On 9 July a demonstration was held on Alhwaith Street in Khartoum near Khartoum Hospital. The demonstration was held the situation facing children suffering from cancer in Sudan and was organised on Facebook. It lasted for three hours, with activists holding signs calling for an investigation into corruption and accountability for medical supplies in Sudan. Some activists reported to ACJPS that there had been an Italian organisation that had previously supplied aid to Khartoum Hospital, but had stopped for an unknown reason.

On 15 July the NISS ordered the Al Khatim Adlan Centre (KACE) to cancel their symposium on the Economic Crisis in Sudan scheduled for the following day. The NISS agent informed KACE that for security reasons, the public event had to be cancelled, and in the future they would have to obtain permission for any public meeting from the NISS. KACE cancelled the event and issued a public statement deploring the NISS’ decision.

On 17 July the pre-print censorship division of the NISS prevented Al Midan from printing that day’s edition. Al Midan has repeatedly been targeted by the NISS in the past; since 3 May, the newspaper has been forced 19 times to cancel distribution by the NISS through phone calls. Those editions for which distribution was barred...
included articles on the petroleum subsidies, protests, and the economic implications of the rising cost of oil.

- On 18 July the NISS prevented the distribution of Aljareeda newspaper.

**Arbitrary Arrest**

- On 17 June Mohamed Tahir Aila, Governor of Red Sea State, visited Broot clinic in Port Sudan. A local resident, Tahir Adam Musa, approached him and asked him to increase access to a local support fund, called Almaahien administration, which is based in Khartoum. Mr. Adam demanded that Mr. Aila resign if he was unable to solve the issue. Mr. Aila replied that his request was an issue with the central state, and not a part of his mandate as governor.

After the governor left, Mr. Adam was arrested by security police and taken to their headquarters. He was beaten, kicked, slapped and subjected to verbal abuse by an officer called Shabir, the head of the security police in Port Sudan, from 12am to 4pm. He was then taken to the Central Police Station where the prosecutor, Mr. Muhalab, refused to file a case against him without evidence. Mr. Adam was taken back to security police headquarters, where a case was filed against him following approval from the Attorney General. He was released on bail later that day. Mr. Adam was charged under Articles 77 (public noisiness) and 103 (threat to a public servant) of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code. The case is file no. 1674/2012.

- On 22 June NISS raided the offices of the Sudanese Congress Party and arrested the political secretary of the party, Mastur Ahmed, (m), alongside five other party members, including Mohamed Ahmed Shabasha, (m) and Izedeldin Hiraka (m).

- At 4pm on 27 June the NISS arrested three members of the Popular Congress Party from their homes in Port Sudan. Their names are below.
  - Hashim Mohamed Nour, (m), student at Red Sea University.
  - Mohamed Hasan, (m), student at Red Sea University.
  - Abubakr Tahir Gecony, (m), teacher.

- On 27 June the NISS arrested Youef Faiz, a leader of the Popular Congress Party, from Port Sudan Market. He was released on 30 June 2012. Reliable information indicates that Mr. Faiz was subjected to torture by a security officer called Hitham and suffered verbal abuse with racist connotations.

- On 29 June the NISS arrested the Sudanese journalist Anwar Awad from the main street in Omdurman Town. Mr. Awad was released the following day.

- On 10 July the NISS in South Darfur released James Slate and Welum Albeno. Both are men are South Sudanese and are employed by the Sudan Aid Organisation in Nyala, South Darfur. They were arrested on 21 April.

- On 11 July the Khartoum NISS released two leaders of the Popular Congress Party. Their names are below.
  - Ali Shamar (m).
Ibrahim Elsanosi, (m). Mr. Elsanosi was arrested on 19 December at Khartoum Airport when he arrived from Juba, South Sudan.

- On 14 July the NISS in Port Sudan arrested Ali Ismail (m), an employee of the revenue office in Port Sudan, and Mohamed Karar, (m), an English language teacher. Both are members of the Alamarar tribe. Their arrests occurred after they protested against a Red Sea resolution which appointed a new mayor to the Alamarar tribe without consulting community leaders. Both were released later that day after a number of other Alamarar tribe members demonstrated against their arrest in front of NISS offices.
- On 19 July the NISS arrested Sid Ahmed Modawi, (m), a human rights activist and a member of the Lawyers’ Democratic Front. He was released after three days in detention.
- On 24 July the NISS in Nyala, South Darfur arrested Alfadil Ali Ahmed, (m), secretary of student affairs at the Democratic Unionist Party. He was arrested from the party’s headquarters in Nyala.
- On 26 July the NISS of South Darfur arrested four Popular Congress Party members in Nyala from their homes. Their names are below.
  - Abdulrahman Abdulla Aduma, (m), General Secretary.
  - Ibrahim Musa Ahmed, (m), deputy to the General Secretary.
  - Mohamed Nour Ahmed Mohamed, (m), Secretary of Social Affairs.
  - Mohamed Salih Matter, (m), Security of University and Students’ Affairs.

They were all released on 16 August.

- On 28 July the NISS in Kasa, South Darfur arrested a physician called Dr. Abdulsamie. Dr. Abdulsamie was performing surgery when the power supply began to diminish. Both the hospital and NISS offices are connected to the same power line. Dr. Abdulsamie ordered that the NISS power be diverted to the hospital and finished the medical operation. He was released from NISS custody after two hours when his colleagues at the hospital threatened to go on strike.

Public Order Violations and Unfair Trial

- On 24 July the Public Order Court of Nyala sentenced two individuals to 40 lashes and a fine of 600 Sudanese pounds. Their names are below.
  - Adam Mohamed Suliman, (m), 39 years old.
  - Mohamed Salih Bashir, (m), 30 years old.

Both men were found guilty of drinking alcohol under Article 178 of the 1991 Sudanese Penal Code.

- On 24 July the Public Order Court of Nyala sentenced Fatima Adam Asil, (f), 40 years old, to 40 lashes and a fine of 600 Sudanese pounds for drinking alcohol under Article 178 of the 1991 Penal Code.
Rape

- On 15 July Al Rosairis Court headed by Judge Balola Abdifraj found Hidar Ibrahim Mohamed guilty of rape under Article 45b of the Child Act 2012. Mr. Mohamed allegedly raped a 7-year old girl. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison and a fine of 500 pounds. ACJPS welcomes the implementation of the Child Act 2012.

- In July two armed men in military uniforms entered the female dormitory of El Fashir University, North Darfur, late in the night. They entered a room where “M” was sleeping and raped her under threat of a knife and gun. “M” obtained a medical report the following day that confirmed the rape and also an injury to one of her hands that was slashed by the knife and had to receive a minor operation. “M” later pressed charges and ACJPS is following her case closely.

Since the rape there has been no development in the formal police investigation, which is supervised by the Prosecutor of El Fashir. The case was later referred to the newly established office of the Darfur Crimes Prosecutor, Yasir Ahmed Mohamed. Many human rights activists in Darfur have reported to ACJPS that the office doesn’t have any cases so are reportedly trying to acquire them from other courts to appear to be active.

- On 19 July Judge Ahmed Alkhidir of Al Damazein Court sentenced Bukhari Hassan Ahmed to death after he was found guilty of raping a 12-year old girl in the Alazazi area under Article 45b of the Child Act 2012.

Freedom of Religion

- On 18 June the Khartoum Bahri authorities forced the Episcopal Church located in Al Haj Yousef neighbourhood to close and demolished the church. The church was established in 1978. Several police were deployed in the area to provide security while the church was demolished. The Episcopal Church stated that they had received a letter from the Khartoum authorities informing them that the church was built on land without a permit from the state.

Update on Violations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile

- On 29 May janjawiid militias from Darfur arrived in Land Cruiser vehicles in Blue Nile. They were reportedly deployed from Darfur by the SAF and NCP. They launched a renewed attack on Alban Jadied village near Aldisa military camp in Al Damazein town. Fatima Babuia, a tea seller, was attacked by the janjawiid after they began harassing her. They beat her and forced her into their military vehicle by gunpoint. When police tried to intervene on her behalf, the janjawiid initially failed to cooperate, until a SAF soldier was able to convince the janjawiid to take her to the police station.

- On 27 June the SAF was forced to withdraw from the Al Kaily neighbourhood of Alkormouk in Blue Nile state following clashes with the SPLM-N. Alkormouk is on the border of Sudan and Ethiopia. An unknown number of civilians were killed by the SAF as
they retreated. Shortly thereafter, the SAF replaced the head of the fourth battalion, Murtada Warrag, with Major General Adam Hamid. Mr. Hamid served as a high commander during the war in Heglig.

On 10 July the SAF, armed with gunships, managed to re-secure Al Kaily from the SPLM-N. Information received by ACJPS indicates that the gunships were able to dislodge civilians hiding in local hills by firing a type of teargas into the area. The GoS subsequently refused to let any relief into the area.

In total, the attack on Al Khaily killed at least 25 people, including women and children. Two cases are documented below:
- On 11 July Saharaf Khir, 60 years old, was killed when he was unable to exit his home. Militias then looted and then burnt down his home.
- On 12 July Hilal Adam, 45 years old, was killed when he attempted to prevent militias from looting his cattle. He was killed in front of other cattle owners in the area.

On 15 July residents of Al Khaily submitted a letter to the Blue Nile General Assembly requesting a formal investigation.

- On 28 June the NISS in Al Damazein, Blue Nile arrested the following individuals from their respective homes in Hai Alzhour:
  - Ali Dafalla, (m) 40 years old.
  - Komndam Sumo, (m).
  - Radwan Daldoum (m).

ACJPS does not have any further information on these cases. All men were subsequently released.

- On 6 July the Popular Defence Force (PDF) stopped the human rights activist Mahjoub Joseph Jack, 32 years of age, while he was travelling from Kielek to Umrawaba in South Kordofan. Mr. Mahjoub is originally from Bentiu in Unity State, South Sudan. The PDF accused Mr. Mahjoub of being a member of the SPLM-N.

Mr. Mahjoub was detained by the military police for 7 days in Kielek. He was then transferred to Kharasana town prison. He was placed in a cell with seven other detainees, including the following men documented below:
- Mohamed Elhaj, originally from Darfur. Mr. Elhaj is a former soldier in division 81 of the SAF.
- Matim Malias, originally from Bahr el Ghaza.
- Mohamed Hassan Tutu, originally from the Nuba Mountains.
- An unnamed individual from the Nuba Mountains. He was last seen with his hands bound by rope on 14 July 2011.
The group was subsequently transferred to Heglig alongside seven other prisoners. The entire group of 15 were kept in a container in Heglig. They were later interrogated and subjected to torture by military intelligence. Cold water was poured on them and they were forced to roll their bodies on bricks.

From Heglig they were transferred again to Kadugli prison in four vehicles. They were taken to Division 14 and their belongings were confiscated. The prison cell they were transferred to contained roughly 130 other individuals.

During Mr. Mahgoub’s detention he reported receiving only a small plate of food twice a day. There was one big can for the prisoners to urinate in. During the night, detainees would be taken out of the cell and would not return. The other detainees were reportedly from different areas of Sudan.

On 28 July Mr. Mahgoub was released from detention alongside 6 other detainees.

- At 11am on 6 July an unknown militia opened fire on the chairman of the General Assembly of South Kordofan State, Mohamed Blandia, and a group of 17 accompanying him to visit farm projects in Alkargal neighborhood of Kadugli town. Mr. Blandia and seven others were killed, and three of his colleagues were injured. The NCP has accused the SPLM-N of targeting the group. The SPLM-N published a statement the same day denying any responsibility or relationship with the militias, and added that the area in which the attack took place is controlled by the SAF and NCP-affiliated militias. The names of those killed during this incident in Kadugli, South Kordofan are listed below.
  1. Ibrahim Mohamed Bandia (m), chairman of the General Assembly of South Kordofan.
  2. Dr. Faisal Bashir, (m), Minister of Agriculture, South Kordofan.
  3. Youef Makein, (m), photographer.
  4. Abdrhman Kabsour, (m), farmer.
  6. Hamdan Suliman, (m), driver.
  7. Musa Attia, (m), driver.
  8. Mutwakil Muneer (m).

The names of those injured are below.

  1. Suliman Mohamed Beliha (m).
  2. Alaa Eldein (m).
  3. Dafalaa (m).

- On 26 July Mahi Al Din Mahmoud Alaisrr, a detainee who recently escaped from the Band 14 prison in Kadugli in South Kordofan, publicly accused through the media the prison’s Division of Military Intelligence of torturing and killing sixty six inmates following the outbreak of conflict in South Kordofan in June 2011. Mr. Alaisrr reported that while he was in detention, the SAF would at times take 20 – 30 detainees during the
night to Khor Affan, roughly 20 kilometres from Division 14 headquarters, and none of the detainees would return. He would hear gun shots shortly after the detainees had been transferred and a truck would be sent out from the prison shortly thereafter. Mr. Alaissr reported that he believed that the truck was being utilized to prepare a mass grave to bury detainees who had been subject to extrajudicial execution.

Mr. Alaissr escaped the military prison on 15 June alongside 8 other detainees. Among the detainees he believed to be subjected to extrajudicial killing were the following nine men:

1. Brigadier General Ahmad Bahr Hjana.
2. Sabit, a teacher at the Kronko Abdullah School.
4. Lieutenant Moussa Santo.
6. Omar Fadel, a legislative council member.
7. Rahma Mahdi, a soldier.
8. Abdo Osman Malin.

- On 29 July the South Kordofan State government appointed a new chairman of the legislative assembly to replace the late Ibrahim Balandia. The new chairperson was a former police coordinator.

At 3am the following day armed police and military forces entered Hager Elnar, Gaar Hager, and Elban Jadeed in West Kadugli. The forces conducted raids on residents’ homes till 8am, waking up families and searching their homes for members of the SPLM-N.

The paramilitary Popular Defence Forces (PDF) and the Central Reserve Forces then attacked Abbasya locality of South Kordofan. Wadelgiely, Eltargein, Senamai, and Elsebout villages were all burnt down.

The following seven individuals were killed.

1. Hegazi Abdalla Elrashid, 27 years of age, member of the Tagali Kujaja tribe. Killed in Wadelgiel, (m).
2. Mohamed Ismail Suleiman, 57 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe. Killed by aerial bombardment in Targien, (m).
3. Mohamed Abdalla Elrashid, 60 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe. Killed by aerial bombardment in Wadelgiel, (m).
4. Kaltoma Adam Elnair, 45 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe. Killed in Senamia, (f).
5. Osman Abdorahman Abakar, 21 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe. Killed by the PDF in Elmanzila after they looted his cattle, (m).
6. Hamid Musa Adam, 19 years of age, member of the Tagali Kujaja tribe. Killed in Katraia Malik, (f).
7. Ahmed Elmonour Ahmed, 70 years of age, member of the Tagali Kujaja tribe. Killed in Sebout Elhila after his mobile phone was stolen, (m).

The following individuals were seriously wounded in the attacks.
1. Mohamed Hassan Abdalla, 20 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe, injured in Senamia, (m).
2. Jido Ibrahim Adam, 17 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe, injured in Senamia, (m).
3. Ahmed Mohamed Musa, 17 years of age, member of the Tagali tribe, injured in Katraia Malik, (m).
4. Mohamed Elsheikh Ahmed, 19 years of age, member of the Tagali Kujaja tribe, injured in Katraia Malik, (m).

Additionally, Elhaj Adam Almansour Ahmed, 65 years of age and a member of the Tagali Kujaja tribe, was arrested in Sebout Elhila when NISS conducted a door-to-door search. His name was on a wanted list held by NISS.

**Update on Detainees in Blue Nile**

ACJPS has documented the names of 92 individuals detained in Sinja and Al Rosairis prisons in Blue Nile state. The majority have been detained in connection to their presumed involvement in the conflict in Blue Nile, which erupted in September 2011 between the NCP and the SPLM-N. ACJPS has the names of 81 detainees in Sinja and 11 at Al Rosairis.

Only basic information is available on the detainees in Al Rosairis. They are all held on account of their presumed membership of the SPLM-N. The group in Sinja includes alleged members of the SPLM-N, SAF, and NISS, as well as former members of the SAF’s Joint Integrated Units (JIU). Others don’t appear to have any distinct political affiliation. Out of the 81 detainees in Sinja prison, just five reported that they had not been subjected to torture. ACJPS was not able to obtain information concerning the treatment of the remaining seven detainees.

**Detainees in Sinja Prison, Blue Nile State**

ACJPS has documented the names of the following 81 male detainees held at Sinja prison on account of their presumed connections with the SPLM-N. None have been formally charged:
1. Aadil Dafallah Shukrallah, 33 years of age, market vendor. Arrested 9 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
2. Aamir Fadl Ahmed Nile, 42 years of age, affiliated with the SPLM-N. Mr. Nile was arrested in Al Rosairis. He has been subjected to torture.
3. Abdulaziz Ibrahim Mohamed, 46 years of age, SPLM-N. Arrested on 3 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
4. Abdulgadir Albadri, 22 years of age. He was arrested on 15 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
5. Abdulgani Omar Ahmed, 33 years of age. He was arrested on 12 September 2011 when he surrendered himself to the NISS in Boot. He has been subjected to torture and suffers from back pain.
6. Abdulhafeez Mustafa, 29 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
7. Abdulrazig Ibrahim Kuku, 43 years of age, SAF JIU soldier. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture and has continued to insist that he is not part of activities against the government.
8. Abdulshafi Gassuma Abdulshafi, 27 years of age, affiliated with the SPLM-N. Arrested on 24 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture and has since developed a kidney problem.
9. Abul-Aula Knjar Kafi, 28 years of age. Arrested 4 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
10. Abuzaid Yassin Abdallah, 34 years of age, labourer. He was arrested on 4 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
11. Adil Dafalla Hamad, 46. Mr. Hamad is a NCP supporter and member of the NISS. He was arrested during Ramadan 2011 from his home in Al Rosairis by plainclothes police. He has been subjected to torture.
12. Ahmed Dakeen, 70 years of age, mechanic. Arrested on 15 September 2011 in Al Damazein. Mr. Dakeen has been subjected to torture and is in poor health.
13. Ali Idris, 33 years of age, farmer. He was arrested on 26 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
14. Ali Nasir Takr, 30 years of age, member of the SAF. Arrested on 19 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
15. Aljaily Abdallah, 29 years of age, student. He was arrested on 5 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
16. Alkhair Mubarak Ahmed, 49 years of age, Forestry Inspector. Arrested on 22 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
17. Almour Abdallah Omar, 23 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 12 September 2011 in Sinja. He has been subjected to torture.
18. Anok Alnour Bashar, 28 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 9 September 2011 in Ganis. He has been subjected to torture.
19. Assammini Altraify Jazim, 21 years of age, labourer. He was arrested on 12 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
20. Assir Botrus, 20 years of age, member of the SAF’s JJUs. Mr. Botrus was arrested on 10 September 2011 in Algariya. He has been subjected to torture.
21. Bashir Mohamed Suliman, 37 years of age, SPLM-N. Arrested on 4 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
22. Dafallah Ali Ahmed, 24 years of age, SAF. Arrested 2 September 2011 at the Medical Office in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
23. Eisa Albakhit Fadallah, 18 years of age. He was arrested on 16 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
24. Elfateh Fadlallah Eiman, 37 years of age, SPLM-N. He has been subjected to torture.
25. Elhadi Abdallah, 25 years of age, farmer. Arrested Eid 2011 in Al Shabi market, Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
26. Ezzaldeen Hamid Saleh, 21 years of age, member of the SAF. Mr. Saleh has been subjected to torture.
27. Farid Mohamed Ahmed, 36 years of age. He was arrested during Eid 2011 in Al Rusairis.
28. Faris Alghali Ahmed, 33 years of age. He was arrested on 4 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
29. Faris Farid Musa, 28 years of age, member of the SAF. He was arrested on 12 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
31. Hamad Adam Rajab, 23 years of age, unemployed. Arrested 10 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
32. Hamad Yousif Arbab, 47 years of age, member of the SAF. Mr Arbab was arrested on 6 September in Alardita. He has been subjected to torture.
33. Hammad Musa Marzoog, 47 years of age, labourer. Arrested from his home in Nasr area, Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
34. Hamza Ramadan, 30 years of age, labourer. He was arrested on 9 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
35. Hassan Abdulbagi Bush, 36 years of age. He was arrested on 15 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
36. Husien Oman Dyab, 40 years of age, labourer. He was arrested 5 September 2011 from his home in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
37. Hydar Merghani Talha, 29 years of age, student. He was arrested in September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
38. Ibrahim Abdullah Kajji, 28 years of age. Mr. Kajji was arrested in Al Damazein Market while on his way to Khartoum. He has been subjected to torture.
39. Ibrahim Dauod Rabak, 49 years of age, medical assistant. Arrested on 7 September 2011 in Sinnar. He has been subjected to torture and has significant hearing difficulties as a result.
40. Ibrahim Eisa Ibrahim, 30 years of age, trader. He was arrested on 22 September 2011 in Al Damazein. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
41. Idris Juma, 22 years of age, farmer. Mr. Juma was arrested in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
42. Jackson Groger, 23 years of age. Mr. Groger is a Christian. He was arrested on 15 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
43. Jalal Alamin Adam, 40 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 6 September 2011 in Al Rosairis. He has been subjected to torture.
44. Juma Balla Jibril, 38 years of age, retired SAF soldier. Arrested during Ramadan 2011 from his home in Al Rosairis. He has been subjected to torture and his leg was broken.
45. Mohamed Hassan Kafi, 32 years of age, originally from Kadugli. He was arrested on 15 September 2011 from his home in Dinder. He has been subjected to torture.
46. Mohamed Ibrahim Abdulrahman, 25 years of age, milkman. He was arrested on 2 September 2011 in eastern Ganees. He has been subjected to torture.
47. Mohamed Khair, 40 years of age, member of the SAF. He has been subjected to torture.
48. Mr. Ezzaldeen Habab Abdalla, 36 years of age, labourer. Arrested from his home in Gissan on 3 November 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
49. Musa Banin Aamir, 32 years of age, driver with SPLA. Arrested on 3 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
50. Mutaz Alshrif Mustafa, 34 years of age, member of the Joint Integrated Units (JIU) of the SAF. Mr. Mustafa was arrested on 2 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
51. Muzammil Aldaw Abbas, 25 years of age, graduate. He was arrested on 10 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
52. Omar Bashir Tigani, 39 years of age, affiliated with the SPLM-N. Mr. Tigani was arrested in Gurgada area, Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
53. Omar Ibrahim Ali, 26 years of age, SPLM-N. Arrested 4 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
54. Omar Jadain Juwa, 22 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 15 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
55. Omar Khalid Mohamed, 29 years of age, driver in the Ministry of Planning. Mr. Mohamed was arrested in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
56. Osam Juma Arbab, 32, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Rusairis. He has been subjected to torture.
57. Osman Alnour Ibrahim, 33 years of age, farmer. He was arrested on 15 September 2011 in Boot, South Kurmuk. He has been subjected to torture and has not been permitted access to his family.
58. Osman Bilal Albaraka, 23 years of age, SPLM-N. Mr. Albaraka is Christian. He was arrested on 5 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
59. Philib Zakarya Hamad, 20 years of age. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Rusairis. He has been subjected to torture.
60. Rahma Hamad Adam, 22 years of age. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
61. Rajab Malkal Tair, 30 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 4 September 2011 in Al Damazein. He has been subjected to torture.
62. Ramadan Fadl Almoula, 32 years of age, SPLM-N. He was arrested on 5 September 2011. He has been subjected to torture.
63. Ramadan Idriss, 39 years of age. Arrested 29 September 2011 in Alsilik. He has been subjected to torture.
64. Sami Altom, 33 years of age. He has been subjected to torture.
65. Taban Garang Nyal, 31 years of age, SAF. Mr. Nyal is a Christian and member of the Southern Sudanese Dinka tribe. He has been subjected to torture.
66. Tajaldeen, 44 years of age, member of the SAF. He was arrested on 6 September. He has been subjected to torture.
67. Walid Mohamed Saeed, 25 years of age, member of the Al Damazein police. Arrested on 6 September 2011 in Dindir Mountains. He has been subjected to torture.
68. Yassin Ajab Alradi, 62 years of age. Mr. Alradi was arrested during Eid 2011 in Al Rusairis. He has been subjected to torture.

It is unknown whether the following individuals have been subjected to torture.

69. Alfateh Omar Bishara, 26 years of age, originally from Nyala, Darfur. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
70. Adam Idriss Jarad, 35 years of age, SAF JIU soldier. Arrested 9 September 2011 in Al Damazein. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
71. Annour Ahmed Juma, 38 years of age, member of the SAF and arrested in Al Rosairis. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture. Mr. Juma is currently ill.
72. Azarag Abdalla, 27 years of age. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
73. Bidair Ali Alrayah, 27 years of age, student. He was arrested on 17 September 2011 in Al Damazein when he turned himself in to the NISS. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
74. Mansoor Attom Balla, 30 years of age, waiter. He was arrested on 22 September 2011 in Al Damazein. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
75. Sabit Ali Abdulrahman, 30 years of age. He was arrested on 12 September 2011. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.
76. Yousif Abdalla, 26 years of age. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Damazein. It is unknown whether he has been subjected to torture.

The following individuals have reportedly not been subjected to torture.

77. Abdulkarim Ahmed, 29 years of age. He was arrested on 3 September 2011.
78. Anwar Dafallah, 33 years of age. He was arrested on 4 September 2011 in eastern Ganees.
79. Dok Awol Dok, 45 years of age, medical assistant. Mr. Dok was arrested 5 September 2011 from Al Rosairis.
80. Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim, 27 years of age, police officer. He was arrested on 3 September 2011 in Al Damazein.
81. Khalil Ismail Mohamed, 29 years of age, SAF JIU member. He was arrested on 6 September 2011.
Al Rosairis Prison, Blue Nile

The twelve male detainees listed below are known to be detained at Al Rosairis prison on account of their presumed status as SPLM-N members. It is unknown whether these men have been subjected to torture.

5. Azrag Altoum Mounieer, arrested 20 November 2011.
7. Abdilfah Yassin, arrested 28 January 2012.
10. Alnour Jaken Jaki, arrested 10 May 2012.