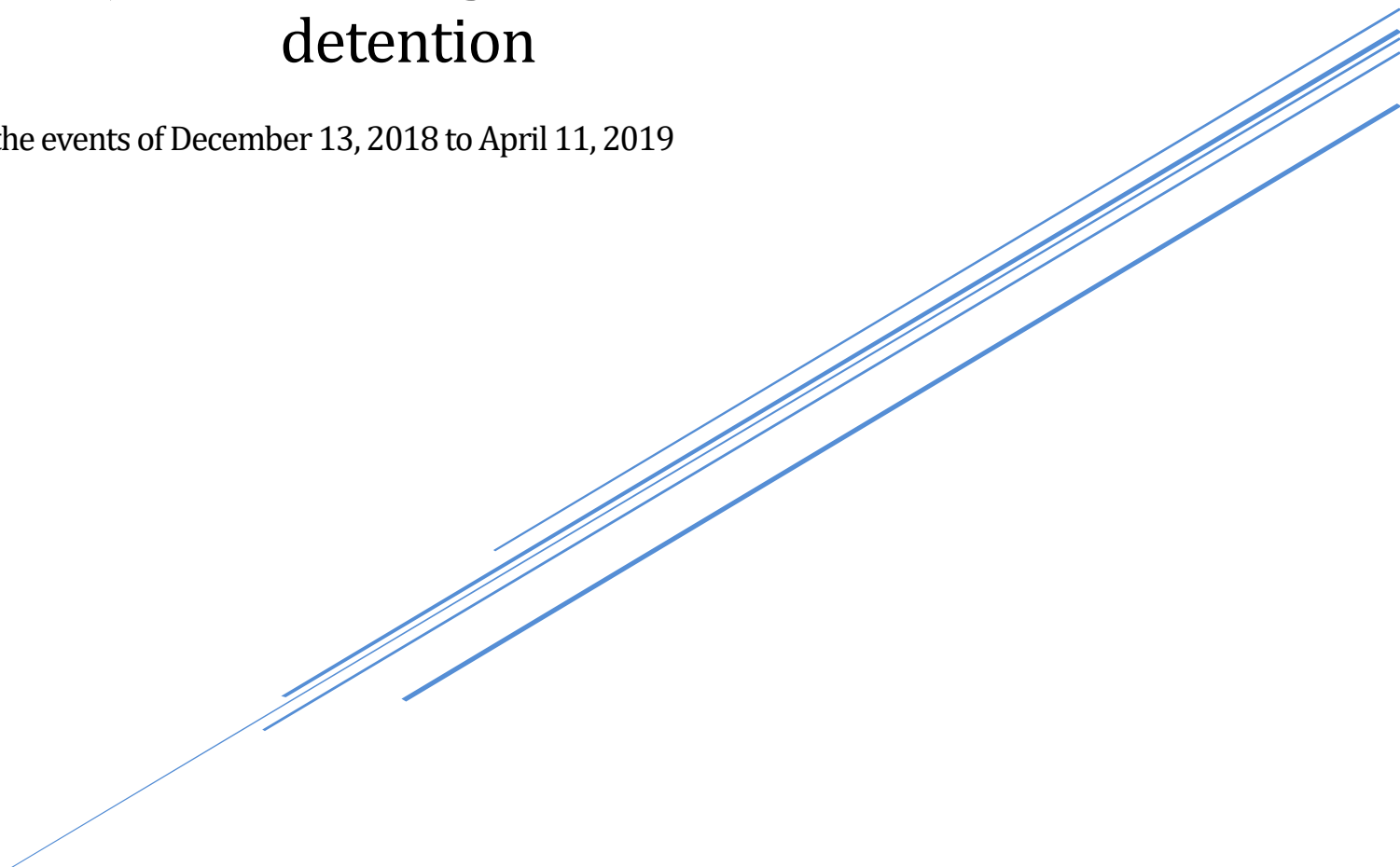




Sudan: Extrajudicial Killing and Incommunicado detention

A Report covering the events of December 13, 2018 to April 11, 2019



Executive Summary:

The methodology of preparing the report excluded registering breaches against members of the regular forces because they were not included in the Center's mandate in addition to a death incident relating to the explosion of a device in Al Fath suburb in Khartoum State killing eight children. This occurred on December 23, 2018. Although it falls within the time frame of the report, there is nothing to link it to the protests.

Within the mandate of the report, it has been observed that 65 civilians were killed during the period from December 14, 2018 to April 11, 2019. These victims passed away of different cause; but these causes derive primarily from ill-treatment and excessive use of force on the part of the Sudanese authorities.

The report bears witness to and chronicles the widest detention campaign since 1989 including arrests of children, individuals of political affiliations and systemic detentions of university students especially those whose ethnic origins link them to Darfur region in western Sudan. Detention also included the leaders of political opposition from the Umma National Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the two wings of the Ba'ath Socialist Party, the Sudanese Conference Party, the Nasserite Unionist Party and some members of the Popular Congress Party, the People's Liberation Movement- North Sector (Aqar Leadership) and civil society and social media activists. Detention also systematically extended to trade union leaders like doctors, teachers and agriculturalists. Since the leadership of protests was linked to the Sudanese Professionals Union, a large-scale detention campaign was launched against teachers, veterinarians, doctors and engineers in various sectors including specialists in communications, lawyers, pharmacists, journalists, human rights activists and others. The number of detainees who appeared before criminal courts or those who were accused of charges that were not proven before court was estimated at 2500 persons during the period covered by the report. During this period detainees suffered from torture and ill-treatment in incommunicado detention for long periods before allowing their relatives to see them on short visits under close vigilance by the agents of the security service.

The government continued launching campaigns whose goal was to discredit detainees and portray them as saboteurs committing crimes relating to the destruction of public properties. In pursuit of this, the government transmitted deficient and misleading official information to some quarters concerned with the situation of human rights in the country. An instance of this is the public

announcement made by the former Minister of Information, Ahmed Bilal Osman, on February 17, 2019 in which he said, “The number of detainees seized up to today is 816 protesters” adding that most of them were released. This contradicted facts as most detainees were released after April 11, 2019 in simultaneity with the downfall of the National Congress regime under the leadership of the former President Omar al-Bashir.

More than 46 detainees were transported from the regions to be detained in Khartoum. Four (4) student residential units, in which university students ethnically descending from Darfur region resided, were targeted. These units were in each of Kosti, Sennar State, Ad-Durushab neighborhood in Khartoum North, Jabal Awliya in Khartoum and Al-‘Abassiyya in Omdurman. The number of students arrested at these units was (54) university students. The detainees were subjected to physical and psychological torture comprising beating with water hoses, wooden sticks and batons during the process of arresting, transporting and interrogating them. They were forced to stand up for long hours, deprived of sleep and medication, exposed to excessive cold, electrified and raped. The psychological torture of detainees typically involved threat with rape, harassment by Police and Security officers, verbal and racial abuse through death and rape threats, ill-treatment comprising forcing women to clean cells and wash dishes at Omdurman Prison, transporting detainees with their hands cuffed and preventing them from using toilets. This involved prisoners transported from the rural areas to Khartoum like transporting detainees from Port Sudan on the Red Sea, Kasala, El-Gedaref and Nyala to Khartoum and the detainees at El-Obeid in Northern Kordofan to Port Sudan on the Red Sea. These abuses involved violation of privacy, harassment, men inspecting and frisking women, confiscating mobile telephones, touching sensitive female body parts during inspection, forcing detainees to change clothes in front of Security Service men, as well confiscating valuables like mobile telephones in return for release.

The public sphere was terrorized by acts such as heavy firing of live ammunition in the neighborhoods of Buri in Khartoum, Al-‘Abassiyya in Omdurman and Al Haj Yusif in Khartoum North. This act of terrorizing the public involved deploying tanks in the streets of Al-Fashir city in Northern Darfur State, cracking down on hospitals and firing live ammunition and tear gas on hospitals as evidenced by the cases of Omdurman Hospital and Royal Care in Khartoum. It also involved raiding houses, breaking into bedrooms, violating privacy while uttering horrifying screams accompanied with death threats, recapturing the wounded from homes and health centers, taking back the wounded to detention centers and denying them staying at medical centers to receive treatment as well as forbidding them to be admitted at hospitals as inpatients.



Censorship on the press involved confiscating newspapers after printing, imposing revision of newspapers by the Security Service prior to printing and monitoring printing houses by the Security Service after printing newspapers. Scores of printed copies of newspapers were confiscated during the period covered by the report without giving reasons for this or material compensation for the damages incurred by newspapers owners.

Journalists were arbitrarily detained in crackdowns on newspapers' head offices, or during participation in protests. They were prevented from covering protests, subjected to prolonged periods of detention and physical and psychological torture, made objects of criminal Police reports, forbidden from writing and monitored in a way to bar writing opinion pieces. In this varied process of repression, the authorities engaged in cracking down on the head offices of newspapers, violating privacy and frisking persons in search of mobile telephones. Reporters affiliated to foreign TV Channels and news agencies were arrested, made objects of malicious criminal reports, subjected to censorship in the process of approving commentators by the National Intelligence and Security Service. This process of frustrating and constraining the freedom of the press also included refusal to renew the licenses of correspondents as the licenses of some foreign TV Channels were either not renewed or withdrawn or cancelled altogether. The security authorities also resorted to leveling the charges of treachery and acting against the interests of the state against correspondents in an attempt to smear their reputation.

Bloggers and social media activists had their webpages and personal accounts hacked and were coerced into unveiling passwords during investigation and interrogation in addition to inspecting their mobile telephones and violating their privacy. This period had also witnessed constraining the freedom of the press and media as embodied in pre and post printing censorship, banning coverage of events, withdrawing the licenses of journalists and media channels and blocking social media websites. On December 26, 2018 Facebook and Twitter were blocked and this continued until February 26, 2019 when the ban on websites was lifted albeit no quarter in the state declared its responsibility for blocking the website or gave a reason for this.



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ACRONYMS.

1. ACJPS African Centre for justice and Peace Studies
2. AU African Union
3. CRC Convention on rights of a child
4. CSOS Civil Society organizations
5. DBR Dafur Bar Association
6. HUDO Human Rights and Development Organization
7. ICC International Criminal Court
8. ICCPR International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
9. ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
10. IDP Internally Displaced People
11. NISS National Intelligence Security Services
12. SPA Sudanese Professionals Association

Introduction

Since seizing power in the Sudan on June 30, 1989 via a military a coup d'état led by former President Omar al-Bashair, the Sudanese Islamic Movement set out in earnest to control state institutions by employing a policy of partisan empowerment. This policy was translated into substituting members of the Islamic Movement, subsequently its two political wings: the National and Popular Congresses, for employees in the civil service and other key state institutions. Approximately, three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) Sudanese men and women were arbitrarily dismissed from the Civil Service¹ all of them were not loyal to the Islamic Movement, the ruling party or members of opposition parties. This amounted to arbitrarily depriving people from the right to work, led to impoverishing the performance of the Civil Service and blurred the line of demarcation between the state and the ruling power. In this context of blurriness, mismanagement aggravated the phenomenon of financial corruption which is closely linked to the policy of empowerment. The net amount of the crimes of unrecovered public wealth in the national institutions during the period first September 1, 2017 to the end of August 2018 was 7.6 billion Sudanese pounds as confirmed by the Auditor General Al-Tahir Abdul Qaiyum in a report presented to the National Council- the former Sudanese Parliament.²

The protests that broke out on December 19, 2018 were not the first practice of the freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. The end of 1989 had witnessed the doctors' strike which was met with repression, arrests and sentencing Dr. Mamoun Mohamed Hussein to death. In connection with the Doctors' strike in November 1989, Dr. Ali Fadol was arrested and later died under torture in a detention center³. In the 1990s students engaged in peaceful protests as well. Likewise protests broke out in the wake of austerity measures announced by the Government in 2012 when the state lost the oil revenues after the secession of South Sudan. In 2013 large-scale protests broke out and were met with systematic repression in the form of extrajudicial killing including of children, arbitrary and incommunicado detention, torture, violation of privacy, censorship on the media and constriction of the domain of public action by closing the head offices of parties and civil society organizations. Furthermore, the properties of parties were confiscated and a number of national and foreign civil society organizations were forced to leave the country after some of their personnel were subjected to arbitrary detention, torture and travel bans. Here it is worth mentioning that some members of the families of these detained personnel were detained and subsequently subjected to ill-treatment and the authorities failed to explain the reasons for this.⁴

Mismanagement and corruption led to an accelerating economic recession and the value of the Sudanese Pound dropped sharply in January 2018 spiraling down to 45 Sudanese pounds for one \$US in what is known as the ‘parallel market- a euphemism for ‘black market’. In response to this, the Sudanese authorities at the time announced austerity measures⁵ which were met with peaceful protests as of January 16, 2018 whose aim was to submit a memorandum of protest to the Legislative Council of Khartoum State.⁶ the regime responded with excessive violence, arbitrary and incommunicado detention and torture. Lifting the economic sanctions imposed by the US Administration on Sudan since 1997 notwithstanding, the economic recession continued and once again the public responded by large-scale protests which broke out on December 13, 2018 in ad-Damazin city in the Blue Nile State, followed by Jenina in the State of Western Darfur and El-Obeid in the State of Northern Kordofan on the following day- December 14, 2018. These protests were of a lesser extent than those witnessed by Atbara in the River Nile State in northern Sudan on December 19, 2019 in which two people were killed and 7 were wounded including children and university students. Protests against the rising price of bread and scarcity of petroleum products rapidly changed into protests calling for the removal of the regime. The city of El-Gadarif in eastern Sudan joined the protests on December 20, 2018 following the use of excessive violence and live bullets by members of the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS), which resulted in 20 dead and tens of wounded persons.⁷

On December 23, 2018 the Sudanese Professionals Association (SPA) announced changing the course of the parade heading toward the National Council to demand increasing wages to proceed toward the Republican Palace in Khartoum, the Headquarters of the former President al-Bashir, to call for regime change. Thus the SPA became the leading body of the protests which culminated in the downfall of the regime on April 12, 2019 and folding the page of the Sudanese Islamists’ and their political offshoots’- the National and Popular Conferences- monopoly on power, which extended from June 30, 1989 to April 12, 2019.

The Sudan witnessed several developments during the period of protests that led to the downfall of the regime. These developments continued for nearly four months and were met with violence, detention centers as well as disrupting study at the Sudanese public and private universities and higher institutes. This included suspending study at all stages of public education in the State of Khartoum.⁹ Scores of civil servants were arbitrarily dismissed from service for participating in the protests whose scope widened to include 55 Sudanese towns and suburban areas. Also, civilians organized themselves in what came to be known as ‘resistance committees’ in residential neighborhoods after the campaign of detention and crackdowns on houses were intensified by the Police Force and elements of the National Intelligence and Security Service. These committees undertook the task of organizing protesters and their starting points in coordination with the leadership of the SPA.



On February 22, 2019 the former President Omar al-Bashir declared a state of emergency which was breached instantly after its declaration by protests in the Sudanese streets calling for regime change. The protests continued until sixth April 6, 2019 culminating in a sit-in by the protestors in the front yard of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces in Khartoum Central near the Blue Nile.

This report aims to document human rights violations in the period December 13, 2018 to April 11, 2019 to contribute to the efforts to ensure accountability, equity and the rule of law.

Methodology:

The information in the report was gathered in the period between November 13, 2018 and October 12, 2019 inside the Sudan. The following methods were used in gathering information:

- Direct and field watching or direct observation of events by the employees- ‘watchdogs’- of the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies who come from diverse backgrounds: doctors, lawyers, journalists and civil activists.
- Interviews conducted with some survivors, civil activists, and advocates of human rights, journalists, doctors and political activists.
- Secondary data were collected from reports by human rights organizations and newspapers reports.
- Medical reports issued by different Sudanese hospitals and morgues.
- Laying hands on cartridges of bullets shot at some of the dead and wounded.
- Observation and watching emergency courts.
- The report did not address violations against Policemen and soldiers of the Armed Forces on duty because this was not part of the Center’s mandate.
- All information gathered and interviews conducted was on a voluntary basis without any material returns or any promised favors.

The Legal Framework:

Sudan is a party to international and regional conventions and charters, it is obliged to respect human rights provided for in these international conventions and charters. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article (3) provides for the right to “life, liberty and security of person” while Articles (19-1) and (22) in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides for the right of everyone to “freedom of expression” and the right “to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests”. Likewise, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in article (11) provides for the right to the “Freedom of Association” whereas the Interim Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan in article (39-1) provides for the right to “the freedom of expression, reception and dissemination of information” and for the right to “peaceful assembly” in article (40). These charters were breached by the practice of the regular forces: the Police Force, the National Intelligence and Security Service and militias affiliated to the National Congress like the Popular Defense Forces and the Popular Security which was widely known among the public as the ‘Shadow Brigades’. These brigades engaged in arbitrary and extrajudicial detention and killing of peaceful protesters.

In Article (5), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides for the prohibition of “torture or cruel... treatment” and “arbitrary arrest, detention or exile” in Article (9). Similarly, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Article (4) stipulates that every human being “shall be entitled to respect for his life and the integrity of his person”. Also, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Article (1) provides for prohibiting “torture” and “degrading treatment”. In the same vein, the Interim Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan in Article (33) provides for prohibiting “torture or... inhuman treatment”. All these Articles were held in abeyance when victims of torture died in the detention centers of the regime.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article (11) provides for the right of everyone to a public trial at which “he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense”. This right is further provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) Article (14) and in Article (7) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. This notwithstanding, emergency courts devoid of the elements of fair trial were formed. Some judges affiliated to the former ruling party and known for ill repute as to good professional practice presided over these courts. These judges endeavored to support the political authority by issuing harsh, degrading rulings involving freedom robbing penalties such as imprisonment and huge fines in spite of the deteriorating economic conditions. It is noteworthy that these deteriorating economic conditions led the masses to practice the right to expression and prompted the authorities to resort to use fines as a means of extortion camouflaged as fines.

Record of Violations during the Period Covered by the Report

1. Extrajudicial Killing

The Sudanese authorities resorted to extrajudicial killing during the protests covered by this report. These authorities comprised the Police Force, the National Intelligence Security Service, militias affiliated to the National Congress Party, the former ruling party, headed by the Popular Defense militia, the Popular Security Service affiliated to the National Congress Party and student militias affiliated to the party in addition to masked persons in civilian wear whose identity the authorities did not disclose. However, some reliable sources of the ACJPS were more inclined toward saying that these masked persons belonged to the special brigade of the NISS. These incognito elements related to a phenomenon which came to the surface during the protests- namely, snipers take select positions on top of high buildings near to the assembly places of protesters such as the building of the Sudanese French Bank in Khartoum and shoot at protesters. It is worth mentioning here that the Director of the Export Development Bank in Khartoum declined snipers to take positions on top of the bank building.

The peaceful protests that broke out in December 2018 were responded to by excessive use of force employing live ammunition, rubber bullets, tear gas, plastic and wooden batons and sniping from the roofs of high buildings. Shooting protesters from high buildings resulted in direct shots on the heads and upper body parts of civilians including special needs children. All these repressive measures were used in a large scale as of December 29, 2018 until April 12, 2019.

Protesters were killed by direct gunshots during the protests, or crackdowns and arbitrary detention at dwellings. As a result, hundreds of men and women incurred different injuries and wounds that necessitated undergoing operations leading to the amputation of limbs in some cases. Perhaps it is worth mentioning here that until now no criminal proceeding has started against those responsible for the bloody events except for one case- the criminal proceeding against suspects of torturing Ahmed Al Khair who is one of the victims of killing in the detention center in the town of Khashm el-Girba in Kasala State in Eastern Sudan.

2. Killing Inside Detention Centers

Peaceful protesters were subjected to the kind of torture leading to death in the detention centers affiliated to the National Intelligence and Security Service and the Military Intelligence. The African Center for Justice recorded (4) such cases of male protesters. In all four cases facts show that the victims were subjected to methods of torture involving beatings with wooden batons and water hoses, water torture, deprivation of oxygen and rape using solid tools.

First case:

Name: Ahmed al-Khair Al 'Awad

Profession: A teacher of Khashm el-Girba in Kasala State, Eastern Sudan.

He was detained by members of the Security Service in one of Khashm el-Girba streets round ten o'clock in the evening. He was beaten up in one of the Security Service pickups. After arriving at the Security offices he was locked up in a cell with other detainees; they were six in total. All detainees were later on brought out of the cell and beaten up with water hoses, kicked and forced to crawl on thorns. On the following day, which was a Friday, a group of the Security Service personnel came from Kasala. They brought the detainees out from their cell and began another round of beating and kicking. One of them asked for a rod of iron to use in raping Ahmed al-Khair. While the iron rod was shoved into his rectum, the other detainees could hear him scream in torment. Now 41 of the National Intelligence and Security Service of Kasala office are being tried in a court in Omdurman under Articles (132, 21, 25 and 26) of the Penal Code and the court sessions are held in the complex of courts in central Omdurman with Justice Al Sadiq Abdal Rahman Al Faki as presiding judge. Also, bodies of victims of torture were found floating in the water after being dumped in the River Nile in Khartoum. Reliable sources said that some bodies were found with signs of torture on them as evidenced by traces of blood on the bodies and most likely the victims were subjected to torture leading to death and then were thrown into the river. The motive behind targeting these victims was their effective participation in the protests.

Second case:

Name: Abdal Rahman Al sadiq
Profession: University student
University: University of Khartoum
Designation: Student Activist

The body of Abdal Rahman was found floating in the Blue Nile near the Sea Scouts Club on December 28, 2018. The body was referred to Bashair Hospital in Khartoum. According to his family there were traces of blood on his body in the ears, nose and back of the head indicating drowning the body after torture. The victim's family refused to have an autopsy performed on the corpse after the hospital refused to give them the initial medical report on the cause of death or the external appearance of the corpse. As a matter of fact, the hospital administration asked them to come after burial to collect the report. This was in conformance to a practice adopted by the National Intelligence and Security Service in such circumstances: namely, barring relatives of the dead from obtaining medical reports mentioning the cause of death.

Abdal Rahman disappeared after participating in peaceful protests on December 25 and 28, 2018. His family received a call from the administration of Civil Defense telling them Abdal Rahman's body was found in the Nile after he drowned. This account of Abdal Rahman death was utterly refused by his family.

3. Arbitrary Application of Law- “Criminal Charges”

Some detainees were subjected to arbitrary application of law on the part of the Security forces and the Police. These were detained and locked up at the Police stations where criminal charges were leveled against them under article (69) Disturbance of public peace and 77 (1) Public nuisance of the Penal Code 1991 before releasing them on ordinary bail. Hundreds of persons met this fate and the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies documented leveling these charges against 12 students in different stages of education in Ad-Damazin in the Blue Nile State December 13, 2018, 16 students in Khartoum and 13 students in two separate Police reports in Port Sudan in the Red Sea State. In El-Gadarif (70) persons appeared before courts and were sentenced to periods of imprisonment up to three months and fines mounting to 50,000 Sudanese Pounds, equivalent to \$US 1,190 in the parallel market rates. This happened after a force from the Security Service cracked down on and besieged block no. (5) in Abakar Gibriel neighborhood and caught civilians because the force found sacks of sugar in their possession. The court ruled that the sacks of sugar were taken from the Government’s sugar stores during the protests.

Later on of December 30, 2018 hundreds of protesters were arrested on charges under articles (69) and (79) of the Penal Code after having been distributed over a number of Police Precincts such as the Northern Police Station in Khartoum. Hundreds of protesters were detained in Khartoum and faced different charges after participating in peaceful protests. In this regard the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies cites exploiting the provisions of the Penal Code in opposition to practicing the freedom of expression and assembly; a tactic the Government resorted to on different occasions. In meeting these peaceful protests, the Government deployed Police forces to take part in the systematic repression of protesters with the help of the NISS force. These measures had for an objective depriving the protesters of participation and practicing constitutional rights.

The Sudanese authorities resorted to filing criminal reports with the Police in order to intimidate the Public. In this regard, Amr Mohamed Ibrahim, the Head of the Commission set the task of investigating the protests said that the number of reports filed with the Police relating to the protests all over the Sudan amounted to 385 in the period between December 19 and 29, 2019. Later on, some human rights activists among lawyers who extended legal assistance to students were arrested. Instances of this include:

- I. Hassan at-Tayeb who was arrested in his office in Port Sudan city on January 21, 2019, - Osman Salih who was arrested on December 24, 2018 in El-Obeid in Northern Kordofan,
- II. Ramzi Yaha Abdallah,
- III. Abdal Basit Mohamed Al Haj in El-Gadarif,
- IV. Samia Argawi who was arrested on December 21, 2019 before being arrested again on December 31, 2019, and
- V. Howaida Mursal and other women most of them on or before April 11, 2019.

4. Detention under the Emergency Act of 2007

Imprisonment under article (5) of the Emergency and Protection of Public Safety Act of 2007 was imposed in the states of Darfur and Kordofan in western Sudan against peaceful protesters. Periods of imprisonment varied between three, four and six months and this included students, journalists, football coaches, political activists and human rights activists. Nearly (46) persons in Al-Fashir and Nyala in Darfur and El-Obeid, ar-Rahad and Umm Ruwaba in Northern Kordofan were subjected to psychological torture via death threats and confinement under harsh conditions such as sleeping on the hard floors of cells. Some of these detainees spent the period of detention relying on their families in supplying them with food such as the detainees in Nyala prison in Southern Darfur. Some of them were transferred to incommunicado detention in the prisons of Northern Darfur, Port Sudan on the Red Sea and Kober prison in Khartoum North. Political activist Amna Hasabo, the President of the Sudanese Congress Party in Northern Darfur, was imprisoned in the women's prison in Al-Fashir (Al Khair Khanqa) from January 13, 2018 until her release on March 8, 2019.

First Interview

Name: Adam Mahdi
Profession: Journalist
Website: Darfur 24

I was arrested in the street on January 27, 2019 near the building of Sudan News Agency in Nyala, Southern Darfur region. I was taken to the political section of the NISS where I was questioned by the director of the Security Service, Ibrahim Taha, and three other officers about my relationship with the armed movements, providing these movements with sensitive information and the relationship the Sudanese Professionals Association with these movements. I was then threatened with electric shock, transported to Khartoum and banned from seeing my family for six months. I was locked up in a solitary cell whose dimensions were 130 x 200 cm. I used to sleep on the floor until February 3, 2019 when I was taken to Nyala Prison. I told the director of the political section that pursuant to the Emergency Law I was supposed to be detained for three days. Instead, I spent 10 days in Nyala pending signing a written undertaking not to participate in demonstrations or any political action not in line with state policies. In the end I signed and thumb printed the undertaking and one of my relatives came to act as a guarantor and also signed an undertaking to bring me to the Security office when asked to do so. During my detention, I was locked up with other politicians in a classroom for educating inmates with poor ventilation where it was very hot with no toilet nearby. We were denied access to the prison toilets and were forced to use a narrow by-wash not far from the classroom to relieve ourselves. The stench of human excreta coming from the by-wash nearly suffocated us at times. Sometimes detainees defecated inside the classroom because they were not allowed to go out and this was utterly degrading. Owing to the pressure exercised by the families of politicians when they headed to the house of the Governor at that time, Adam Al Faki Mohamed, demanding the release of the political detainees, we were released on February 2, 2019. I was also released on the following day with 5 other detainees of 22

5. Detaining Family Members as Hostages

Detaining family members as hostages came to the forefront as one of the events of a widening domain. Round five o'clock in the evening of December 13, 2018 a group of the NISS forces cracked down on the house of political activist Abdal Fatah Al Rufai in Omdurman who happened to be out of town. His daughter Batool was arrested and taken to a detention center. She was shortly released later on after being interrogated about her political activities and she was forced to sign an undertaking to stop practicing any activity or participating in protests. Following her release, her sister Sarah was also interrogated about her political activities and forced to sign an undertaking not to participate in any protest. Sarah was arrested shortly after signing this undertaking after the Security agents were assured that her father was out of town to offer his condolences on a deceased relative.

In January 2019 a group of the NISS men in Kasala city in Eastern Sudan cracked down on the house of youth activist Idris Mohamed Sedii in Al- Khatmiyya Al Qadima neighborhood. When they did not find him, they led eight members of his family to the Security office to force him into turning himself in. Also, on January 9, 2019 Mugtaba Aymen Mohamed Taha was arrested at his family's home in Riyadh, Khartoum. He spent four days in detention before being released directly after human rights activist advocate Amani Osman Hamid had turned herself in compliance with a condition to release Aymen. Amani Osman Hamid is Aymen's aunt. Also, the daughter of a political activist and member of the Sudanese Communist Party was arrested as a hostage after the Security agents knew that her father was out of town. She was released on the same day.

On January 10, 2019 a force affiliated to the NISS cracked down on the house of the late Abdallah Khalil who was the Prime Minister of Sudan (July 5, 1958 – November 16, 1958) firing about 12 tear gas devices on the house before breaking into it to arrest Ameer Abdallah Khalil who was not present, so they arrested his brother Ibrahim Abdallah Khalil instead. Some closed room doors were broken and the family members were terrified by the way the force broke into the house and some of them were affected by the tear gas, especially children. There was an eight month suckling among those present in the house during this incident.

6. Use of Excessive Force:

As of December 19 2019, with the widening domain of protests, the NISS personnel and the Police Force resorted to targeting peaceful protesters with live ammunition and tear gas devices heavily fired at gatherings. The Minister of Information Ahmed Bilal Osman said in connection with the heavy use of tear gas, “We fired tear gas because we didn’t find water horses”. The absurdity of this statement becomes clear once we learn that seventy per cent of the public budget is allocated to spending on the security and military sectors. The use of excessive force intruded itself in the absence of the correct application of law. An article¹¹ in the Penal Code of 1991 stipulates that the use of excessive force is permissible in the presence and supervision of a specialized prosecutor who has the discretionary authority as regards giving permission to use tear gas. The African Center for Justice and Peace Studies documented cases of targeting women, men and children indiscriminately ; this is evidenced by the fact that Fatima az-Zein, a seven year old child, was shot in the chest in El-Gadarif on December 20, 2018. Not only this; but even special needs persons were shot. Mohamed Eisa nicknamed “Makour” was shot by a bullet on December 19, 2018 in Berber city in the River Nile State in northern Sudan. On and after December 25, 2018 the security forces began using rubber bullets alongside live ammunition and tear gas in the different cities and towns of the Sudan. This was in addition to using wooden batons, water hoses and rifle stocks in beating protesters as well military boots in kicking them in addition to throwing them violently onto trucks used in arresting them.

Third Case:

On January 24, 2019 six men of the NISS broke into Elrazi University in Khartoum and began to beat the students using water hoses. Mahjoub Al Taj Mahjoub, a medical student in the second year, fell down. A group of the NISS personnel carried him to Al Amal Hospital in Khartoum North, which is affiliated to the Security Service, to receive medical assistance. However, he passed away before reaching the hospital and the group changed its direction and took him to Kober Police Station in Khartoum North and reported that it had found the body lying in the street. According to the post mortem report the cause of death was oxygen deficiency resulting from concussion because of trauma to the brain. Mahjoub was beaten by water hoses in the detention center at the Political sector of the NISS in Khartoum North and this led to his death between six and nine o'clock in the evening of the same day according to the medical report. Traces of bleeding were found in his mouth together with abrasions on the left side of the right leg and knee and scrapings on both knee caps. Traces of soil mixed with water were found in the lungs, nasal cavities and the face. The face and lips were bluish in color, the eyes were red and the tongue was bitten between the teeth and its tip was bluish. Traces of multiple abrasions and bruises were found on the back, abdomen and head. There were several congestions in the veins and arteries and the veins feeding the bronchi were perforated (For further details, a copy of the medical report is available at the Center). The use of excessive force resulted in hundreds of casualties and persons who incurred different wounds in all the cities and towns of the Sudan during the period covered by this report. Medical assistance was voluntarily offered in the absence of the authorities entrusted with health care. Paradoxically enough, these authorities endeavored to disrupt assistance efforts by arresting doctors, medical activists and injured persons whether in the streets or inside medical facilities. Large numbers of the NISS forces in civilian clothes and wearing masks were deployed; their identities were never disclosed. A reliable source informed the Center that these forces comprised members of special squads affiliated to the NISS, forces coming from the Central Reserve Police and Riot Police and the regular Police Force in addition to militias affiliated to the ruling party dressed in civilian and military clothes belonging to the Popular Defense forces and student militias. The United Nations condemned the bloody repression of the protests against the Sudanese Government in several cities in the country. Michelle Bachelet¹², the UN Higher Commissioner for Human Rights, criticized the security services' use of excessive force and live ammunition against peaceful protesters.

5. Arbitrary and Incommunicado Detention:

A large number of peaceful protesters of all ages were subjected to arbitrary detention and ill-treatment by the NISS and the Police Force. This included children, the elderly, human rights activists, doctors, lawyers and politicians who were held in incommunicado detention. Detainees were lock up in the detention centers of the NISS located at its political section in Khartoum North as the main detention center as well as all detention centers affiliated to the NISS in the provinces of Sudan. In particular these detention centers included the NISS wing in Kober prison in Khartoum North, the women's prison in Omdurman, the women's prison in Al-Fashir, Dabak prison in Khartoum North and Al Huda prison in the north of Omdurman. Detainees were locked up in extreme detention circumstances involving low temperatures and poor health care until they were released on April 12, 2019.

The African Center documented the way the NISS continued to target young people below eighteen and elderly people above seventy years of age. Mr. Sidiq Yousif Al Noor, member of the central committee of the Sudanese Communist Party, at 88 is the oldest person to be arbitrarily detained by the NISS. On the other hand, Mohamed Mukhtar Al Sadiq at 13 was the youngest detainee; he was caught by the Police on December 14, 2018 in El- Obeid city. He appeared before a court and was fined after being convicted of breaching article 69 of the Criminal Code 1991.

The African Center also documented about 2500 arrests in the country during the period covered by the report. These arrests included political activists, civilians, human rights activists, lawyers, doctors, engineers and trade union leaders.¹⁴ In this regard the NISS forces cracked down on the head offices of political parties. On December 22, 2019 these forces cracked down on the head office of Ba'ath Arab party in Al Sajana and arrested the politicians who were having a meeting there including Farouq Abu Eisa, who is an 82-year-old advocate and human rights activist. He was later dropped at Omdurman Hospital because of his worsening health condition. On December 30, 2018 a number of NISS personnel cracked down on El- Obeid Hospital in Northern Kordofan and arrested seven doctors and took them to the headquarters of the Security Service. On December 24, 2018 the security agents cracked down on the house of Farouq Abdal Rahim in Ar-Rahad town to arrest him. Live ammunition was fired and three of his family members were wounded. Of these Faiq Farouq Abdal Rahim and Al Tigani Haroun Al Khalifa were referred for treatment in Khartoum to have bullet pieces removed whereas Muhanad Abdal Rahim was referred to El-Obeid city hospital after having been



subjected to torture. However, the NISS personnel insisted on taking him back to the detention center although his health condition was very bad.

6. Targeting Social Media Activists

On December 21, 2018, the NISS in El-Gadarif in eastern Sudan arrested Ja'far Khidir, a teacher, member of Al Shrouq Forum, blogger and a special needs person using a wheelchair. He was released after interrogation on inciting people to join the protests. Later on January 8, 2019 he was rearrested and interrogated on his activity in the social media. He was released after a hunger strike and was threatened with being rearrested if he resumed blogging about protests. He was arrested for the third time on April 4, 2019 and was convicted by the emergency court in El-Gadarif and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 Sudanese Pounds- equivalent to \$US 500 - with judge Ibrahim Khalid presiding. Ja'far was arrested more than 12 times by the NISS since launching Al Shrouq cultural initiative in 2007 and later Khalas El-Gadarif ((El-Gadarif Salvation) in 2013. He continued to suffer from torture, which took the form of electric shocks and prolonged hours of sitting in his wheelchair resulting in pain in the spinal column.

Targeting social media activists on a large scale prompted the Central Committee of the Sudanese Doctors to voluntarily interfere on a large scale to save protesters in very harsh conditions as the NISS continued to disrupt its efforts and detain several doctors and activists participating in medical assistance initiatives. On January 31, 2019 the NISS arrested Nazim Siraj ad-Deen chairperson of the Hawadith Street Initiative, which involved undertaking assistance tasks together with operating mobile clinics provided by doctors who worked on assisting wounded protesters. Nazim was in charge of field coordination and worked also on collecting statistics of wounded persons and casualties.

Second Interview:

Name: Bakri Gibriel Babikir

Profession: Lawyer and human rights activist

On December 31, 2018 round one o'clock in the afternoon I was arrested near the court of northern Khartoum with a number of lawyers and human rights activists by a group belonging to the NISS dressed in civilian clothes and carrying wooden batons, water hoses and firearms and we were taken on a Toyota Hilux pickup to the political section of the NISS in Khartoum North near to Shendi Coach Station. There we were ordered to sit down facing the wall since our arrival until round six in the evening. We remained in this posture for nearly five hours. During this period a large number of detainees were brought in. We were then interrogated on our political affiliations and activities and our relationship with the Sudanese Professionals Association. The interrogations continued for about five hours and a large number of detainees were released. I remained behind with three lawyers and two doctors. I was subjected to interrogation for four consecutive days and on the fifth day we were transferred to the building opposite to the political section which contains cells and is known as the (refrigerators). I was locked up in a cell of 3x3 m2 with an internal toilet of 1x1 m2 approximately. There were seven other detainees in the cell. The door of the cell was two meters high and designed in the shape of the door of a safe with 'Made in England' written on it. There is a small opening on the door used in sliding the food dish in and receive orders and summons, There were surveillance cameras operating round the clock. The cell air- conditioner was remotely controlled from the outside and operating all day at a very low temperature. A spotlight is on all day with a viewfinder mirror to see every angle in the cell. There was one bed in the cell and apart from one detainee all the others who happen to be locked up in the same cell sleep on the floor as the cell is designed to accommodate one person. There was a tap to drink from and a detainee would use the toilet in front of all the other detainees who happen to be in the cell with him because the toilet door was designed in such a way as to allow others to see the one using it. We were given two meals per day consisting of lentils, beans and bread that we had to eat in front of the toilet. We were not allowed to see the sun

7. Torture on the Basis of Color

On December 23, 2018 a force belonging to the NISS cracked down on a house in Sennar city, Sennar State and arrested 30 students most of them descending from Darfur region in western Sudan. They were later transferred to Khartoum where they were kept in solitary confinement. On December 25, 2018 two incidents occurred in Ad-Drushab neighborhood in Khartoum North. More than 15 students also descending from Darfur region were arrested. Later on January 1 2019, other students descending from Darfur region were also detained in Jabal Awliya suburb in Southern Khartoum. Following this, on February 26, other students were arrested. These students descended from Shiqaq Caro in Darfur and were residing in the neighborhood of Al-'Abbasiyya in Omdurman. During the crackdown on the students in Ad-Drushab suburb, Salih Yagoub Omar, a student studying Political Science in Alzaiem Alazhari University was shot by the NISS. His body disappeared from the scene of the accident and was later identified in the morgue of Omdurman Hospital on January 10, 2019. On December 28, 2018, the NISS held a press conference¹⁵ in which its officials announced that the detained Darfurian students were members of a Darfurian armed movement, which they named as Sudan Liberation Movement/ Abdel Wahid Mohamed al-Nur. The announcement said they were trained by the Israeli Mossad in order to carry sabotage operations during the protests. Later on December 28, 2018 a live television broadcast showed some Darfurian detainees making confessions of intended sabotage. However, according to the African Center's monitoring team, the looks of the detainees showed obvious fatigue as they confessed to inciting people to demonstrate. Later in the period February 20-27, all the detainees were released without being accused of criminal charges. On November 26, 2019 Suliman Abakar Suliman, one of the students arrested on December 28, 2018, died at the Accidents Department in Omdurman Hospital of the torture he was subjected to during the period of his detention.

Third Interview

(Names with Held) Torture comprised standing up for twenty-four hours at one time under the supervision of alternating guards. We were threatened with death and subjected to extreme exhaustion through long investigation sessions that lasted until midnight in extremely cold rooms and humiliated by being made to sit on the floor. I was interrogated about fourteen times during the period of my detention by different investigation committees. The doctor used to check on us through the opening in the door without examination. Although I contracted kidney stones and asked to be given mineral water, I was only given tablets by the detention center's doctor and later after my release, I travelled to Morocco for medical treatment. I was locked up in the cell on January 5, 2019 and my family was only allowed to visit me on March 5, 2019.

I watched the torture of a large number of detainees who were brutally beaten to the extent that some of them could not sit up for one and a half months. Weapons were cleaned inside the detention center and we were threatened with death if we continued with the peaceful protests and there was a strong smell of gasoline in the courtyard of the detention center. Smoking, dipping dry tobacco (tombak) and using hygiene tools such as shaving blades were not allowed although some cells contained detainees suffering from Hepatitis C.

There was discrimination in the way detainees were treated. Detainees ethnically descending from Darfur were cruelly tortured during interrogation. I saw some whose skins were excoriated during interrogation and youth less than eighteen years of age share cells with elderly men above seventy.

Fourth Interview:

Name: Mahdi Abdal Rahman Salih, a student in the college of Economics and Administrative Science, from the University Sennar Fourth Level. On December 23, 2018 around ten in the morning at breakfast a group belonging to the NISS cracked down on our house in Al Dibagha neighborhood in Sennar city, Sennar State and arrested 30 students of Sennar University. We were taken to the Security office where we were kicked, insulted and tortured for over 6 hours. We were interrogated individually on personal information: name, residence, tribe and the field of educational study. In the investigation they took us to the Director of Intelligence in the State and the Governor. The State Governor Mr Abdal Karim Musa Abdal Karim, he addressed us using racial provisional vocabulary and described us as slaves and progeny of slaves saying: “You are all blacks coming from Darfur to wreak havoc in our lands. You are a terrorist cell affiliated to Abdel Wahid Mohamed al-Nur and trained in Israel to kill demonstrators and sabotage the country”. At the end of his speech, he said, “You are sentenced to death by shooting because you are agents of Israeli who have betrayed the homeland; you are destined to die”. After the Governor’s speech at nine o’clock in the evening we were transferred by a truck to Khartoum. We arrived at the Security offices (Shendi Coach Station) where we were met with sprinkles of cold water, kicks and torture; this continued until Monday morning. Early that morning we were put in four rooms with no blankets or mattresses although it was very cold. This situation lasted five days of continuous torture day and night. On the fifth day they took us to the political section where we were meet with beating in preparation to shoot a documentary film. They took us individually to an office and ordered each detainee to read something written on a paper with commands like, “Raise up your voice. Look at the camera and show no hesitation”. If one did not do as one was told, he would be subjected to more torture. They choose ten of us for this purpose; seven detainees refused and three obeyed the orders under the effects of extreme torture. Then they shot a silent video film of the rest of us. After ten days the individual interrogation began in the Political Section of the NISS provided that one acknowledged one’s affiliation to the Sudan Liberation Movement/Abdel Wahid Mohamed Al-Nur and that one was a member of a terrorist cell. If we did not comply, we would be tortured with electric shocks and beating. After eighteen days, they released 15 detainees and after 24 days they released one more, 2 more after 30 days, 3 more after 45 days and 3 after 60 days. After that they released 4 into two groups after 68 days and 97 days respectively. The last detainees were released on day 111 of detention-April 11, 2019 when the downfall of the National Congress regime was announced.

Fifth Interview

Name: Salah ad-Deen Al Nur (nick named Al Lemouni)

Profession: Lawyer and human rights activist

Place: Nyala, Southern Darfur State

On January 28, 2019 as I was leaving my house in the neighborhood of Al Muhandiseen in Nyala city and getting nearer to the main street, a Toyota Land Cruiser stopped by my side at a short distance from my family's house. There were four NISS men in the car dressed in civilian clothes and armed with pistols. I was arrested in front of my children and was taken to the Headquarters of the NISS in the city. I was interrogated in the office of the Director of the office Ibrahim Taha on my relationship with the Sudanese Professional Association, the link between the SPA and the Democratic Lawyers Association, the SPA relationship with the Sudanese Communist Party and the armed opposition movements. I was interrogated five times over the days I spent in the Headquarters of the NISS in Nyala and after that I was locked up in a cell and on the day following this torturing began. I was forced to stand up facing the wall all night watched by a shift of the NISS personnel who would alternate. This continued during the day hours by making me sit all day without permitting me to lie on my back or lean on something. This manner of torturing continued for five days until I lost consciousness and started to hallucinate and contracted kidney and eye infections. The director of the NISS in Nyala used to say to me, "Had it been up to us, we would have left you to die like the 13 who died here before you so that you become number 14". The environment of the detention center was another menace. The cells were opposite to the toilets where mosquitos and flies were bred and stench exuded. On the sixth day I was taken to see a doctor at an external clinic. The doctor showed some hesitation to check on my case and then prescribed tablets for malaria, typhoid and kidney disease. On day eight I was transferred to the political section near Shendi Coach Station in Khartoum North, which was notorious in the media and political circles - the refrigerators.¹⁷ There I was interrogated three times and I was given eye drops by the doctor. I stayed there for 66 days from February 5 to April 11, 2019. The environment of the detention center together with the harsh treatment I was subjected to made me develop pain in the spinal column (intervertebral disc), which necessitated a course of treatment in Cairo after release from detention.

Sixth Interview

Name: Ahmed (not his real name)

Sex: male

I was arrested by the NISS on December 31, 2018 round 1:30 in the afternoon in front of the court of northern Khartoum in Central Khartoum while I was participating in an act of protest organized by lawyers advocating human rights in protest against the NISS and the violations of law it committed in dealing with peaceful protesters. There was a peaceful protest on the same day planned by the Sudanese Professionals Association to head toward the Presidential Palace to submit a memorandum demanding removal of the National Congress regime under the leadership of former president Omar al-Bashir. I was arrested with a group of about 32 lawyers who were participating in the protest. We were taken on Toyota Hilux pickups belonging to the NISS to the political section of the Service in Khartoum North. In the interrogation we are asked questions about one's basic data and the reason for participating in the protests before being locked up in cells. On January 11, 2019 we were transferred to another section named the "refrigerators" because of the very cold conditions of the place, which is remotely controlled from the outside. The lighting and air-conditioning continued round the clock and temperature was extremely low all the time. We were interrogated three times a week and the number of detainees at the refrigerators section was about 450. Detainees were recurrently transferred to the NISS sections in the prisons of Kober , Dabak and Al-Diwaim in the White Nile State when new detainees arrive at the 'refrigerators'. This continued until April 11, 2019. I used to hear the screams of detainees under torture; they were most likely students.

8. Sexual Violations:

Sexual violations during the period covered by the report comprise several forms such as touching sensitive parts of female bodies, insulting females by reference to the cultural implications of age and threats with rape. On January 31, 2019 in Khashm el-Girba, Kasala State in eastern Sudan, Ahmed al-Khair, a 36-year old secondary school teacher, was arrested by the NISS men on the charge of participating in the protests in the city. He was forced to drop down his trousers and was then raped by shoving an iron rod up his rectum; this led to his death later on. Another detainee, who preferred not to disclose his identity, was raped in a similar way; but this did not result in his death.¹⁸

Sexual violations included frisking women by security and Police personnel during the process of arresting and taking them to different detention centers. Touching female body parts was a practice whose scope widened in the protests during the process of frisking women by the NISS men. This amounted to threats of rape addressed at female detainees. Some NISS officers addressed verbal insults at girls telling them that respectful girls and women do not participate in protests. Slapping was also a form of violation which targeted girls.

9. Torture:

Detainees were subjected to different forms of physical and psychological torture. These included the following:-

- Being beaten with water hoses and wooden batons during arresting, transporting and interrogating detainees,
- electric shocks,
- exposure to low degrees of temperature(coldness)
- Detainees were made to stand for long hours,
- depriving detainees of medication, and
- Rape, threats with rape and sexual harassment by security and Police officers.



Torture also included threats with death, ill-treatment by forcing detainees to clean cells and women to clean utensils in the women's prison in Omdurman, transporting detainees with their hands cuffed behind their backs in addition to forbidding detainees to go to toilets. All these forms of physical and psychological torture were practiced by the Police and NISS forces and the National Congress militias. (According to the Federal Research Department of the Congress Library 2004, the Popular Defense Forces consist of 10,000 active members and a reserve of more than 85,000 student security personnel affiliated to the National Congress party. These are members of the National Congress party who have received military training. The Popular Defense Forces is a paramilitary group founded in 1989 as reserve forces. They were deployed with the units of the regular army to fight Darfur movements¹⁹).

Torture, in a nutshell, included all forms of ill-treatment including such as violence, men frisking women and touching their sensitive body parts and robbing the belongings of peaceful protestors in return for releasing them. Several detainees spoke to the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies saying that they were beaten up, insulted and forced to surrender their money and mobile telephones and then they were released after signing undertakings not to participate in demonstrations.

Seventh Interview:

Name: Taiba (not her real name) On January 3, 2019 our house in the neighborhood of Abu Adam was raided by a group of 9 NISS agents dressed in civilian clothes and carrying pistols. Five of them broke into my bedroom to arrest me. One of them, who seemed to be the group leader, refused to allow me to change my clothes in privacy and I was forced to do this in their presence including changing my underwear. I was arrested in the presence of my children. I was taken to the political section in Khartoum North and later on to the NISS office attached to Omdurman Prison. I was not allowed family visits during my period of detention. Blood samples were taken from all detainees by the NISS personnel. That was the only occasion in which detainees could see a doctor. Medical care was poor and only emergency cases were responded to by calling a doctor. This apart, it was not possible to see a doctor except for those suffering from long standing diseases like hypertension and diabetes. Even in this case patients complained of delaying medicines. Doses were irregular and drug type differed from one dose to another. Detainees thought that the NISS agents intended to cause suffering by substituting drugs of low efficacy for high efficacy ones. This was done in pursuit of personal gains. The relatives of detainees used to hand over to the NISS agents high cost drugs to be delivered to the detainee concerned. In this process of handing over the NISS agents would switch drugs and deliver to the detainee concerned low cost drugs. The NISS agents would then sell the high cost drugs to detainees capable of paying for them. This related to the scarcity of drugs owing to the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. Also, during the period of detention ventilation was bad as there were no windows in cells where nearly 30 detainees were locked up. There were air-conditioners controlled remotely from outside and this caused complications for detainees suffering from asthma. I was released together with about 41 other detainees on March 8, 2019 in simultaneity with the International Women's Day after former President Omar al-Bashir issued a



10. Degradation and Il-Treatment

Degrading and Ill Treatment

Ill-treatment was embodied in the practice of detaining injured persons. A representative example of this is the incident in which a group of 13 of the NISS men cracked down on the house of the family of Bakri ar-Sir in Khartoum on January 5, 2019 and arrested Bakri in front of his family members after being discharged from hospital on January 2, 2019. Bakri underwent an operation to save his life after being shot in the chest during his participation in the protests in Khartoum on December 25, 2018. This happened when the NISS personnel opened fire on the peaceful protesters.

Ill-treatment comprised transporting more than 23 detainees from the cities of eastern Sudan – Kasala, El-Gadarif and Port Sudan – to be imprisoned in the detention centers of the NISS in Khartoum. These detainees were transported on trucks with their hands cuffed behind their backs and they were forbidden to relieve themselves all through the journey. According to the African Center monitors, the number of detainees in the states of eastern Sudan until January 28, 2019 was nearly 248 persons. Also, forms of ill-treatment included a practice followed by the doctors working for the NISS who used to return sick detainees to the detention centers albeit doctors examining them in consultative capacity had recommended admitting them to health care facilities

Eighth interview:

Name: Azza (not real names)

Sex: Female

Classification: activist

In her testimony to the African Center, Azza said during the peaceful protests in Khartoum, she was arrested by the NISS men in Al Souq al-Arabi on January 17, 2019. She added that on that date and on January 25, 2019 nearly two thousand and two hundred (2200) protesters of both sexes were arrested by the Police and the NISS men. Those detained by the Police were released at a later time after assessing criminal charges relating to public nuisance and disturbing public safety (articles 69 and 79 of the Penal Code 1991). The number of women held in detention on January 25, 2019 was nearly 500 women in Abu Jinzeer Square to the north of Al Souq al-Arabi; they were kept under arrest for 4 hours. During this space of time they were beaten with batons by the NISS men before releasing them. Young men were severely beaten up and had their hairs cut. Following this, detainees were transferred to the NISS Headquarters on 57th St. in Al Amarat neighborhood. Others were taken to the political section of the NISS in Khartoum North. Azza added that detainees were threatened with death, girls on period were denied pads and she heard the screams of those subjected to torture in the

11. Terrorizing the Public Sphere:

To constrain the freedom of peaceful assembly and expression, the NISS launched a campaign involving heavy firing of live ammunitions in the main streets and in the middle of residential neighborhoods from heavy machine (DShK) mounted on Toyota Land Cruiser pickups. As a result, traffic on main streets stopped and terror spread inside homes. This targeted residential suburbs whose people participated in a large scale in the protests like Al Haj Yousif in Khartoum North which experienced this on December 31, 2018. Targeting suburban areas was focuses on the suburbs of Buri in Khartoum and Al-'Abbasiyya in Omdurman. Firing live ammunition was also accompanied by firing tear gas in the main streets and squares resulting in health complications among residents especially those with breathing difficulties.

Spreading terror continued in the form of cracking down on houses. An instance of this is when a force from the NISS cracked down on the house of the family of Bakri Badri in the suburb of Shambat in Khartoum North on January 4, 2019. This was after he posted a video demanding removal of former President Omar al-Bashir in the social media. Bakri was not present when this happened and his family members were threatened with arrest if Bakri continued his activities.

Ninth Interview:

Name: Abdal Rahman (not his real name)

Age: 59 years

Profession: Accountant

Residence: Al-'Abbasiyya Suburb, Omdurman

I was exposed to intensive shooting intended to terrorize me on January 20, 2019 after the large-scale peaceful protests in Omdurman. The shooting was accompanied with cracking down on houses as peaceful protesters were chased by the NISS agents and the Police Force. Tear gas devices were intensively shot in main and back streets and randomly inside houses. This state continued in the form of a security cordon by the NISS forces in the evening hours, which fired tear gas devices to terrorize and provoke civilians. As my six-year old son was suffering from breathing difficulties, I was forced to leave Al 'Abasiyya and relocate to the house of our relatives in Madinat Al Ameer to avoid complication in my son's health as a result of tear gas; however, not all my family members were able to leave the neighborhood. My two brothers stayed behind with our mother using means known for warding off the effects of tear gas such as washing one's face with yeast dissolved in water.

On January 27, 2019 a combined force of the NISS and the Police Force conducted a sort of military parade in the suburb of Buri ad-Draisa. The majority of the men in the combined force were dressed in civilian clothes. The parade consisted in shouting provocatively at civilians to terrorize them before firing tear gas devices in the main and back streets. Tear gas devices were also randomly fired on houses. Firing tear gas devices was followed by firing live ammunition in the air and shouts hysterically uttered including plain expletives such as "Where are the lions of Buri" meaning that the leaders of, and active participants in, peaceful protests by the civilians in Buri suburb were too coward to appear for a showdown with the security forces. Targeting Buri ad-Darisa suburb came on the backdrop on its being one of the more organized areas in the protests and the fact that its resident partook in large numbers in the demonstrations.

12. Cracking Down on Hospitals and Proscribing Offering and Receiving Treatment

The NISS forces chased civilians injured in the protests while firing live ammunition and rubber bullets. In addition to this, some of these civilians suffocated as a result of tear gas or incurred wounds as a result of being hit by tear gas canisters on parts of their bodies. This was a practice routinely followed by the Sudanese authorities – using live ammunition in targeting civilians. The chases continued inside hospitals and medical facilities to arrest protesters and included denying wounded protesters the right of obtaining a medical form describing the state of the wounded person. Even when such a form was obtained, it was taken away from the wounded person, his relatives or the doctors. Also, the NISS forced some medical facilities into not giving cartridges to the wounded persons or their relatives. This was intended to deny the bodies concerned the advantage of using cartridges for advocacy purposes or in litigation. There was the practice of not issuing death certificates describing the cause of death; this was either done directly by not issuing cause of death certificates or giving an inaccurate description of the cause of death. The latter is evidenced by the case of a student in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Khartoum whose body was found floating in the Nile. There were signs on his body indicating likely torture. However, Bashair Hospital in Khartoum delayed issuing the coroner’s report and advised a quick burial.

Arresting doctors came as a link in a chain of repressive measures taken because the authorities thought that they were members of the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate, which was active in matters of advocacy and publishing the names of the persons wounded and killed in the period of peaceful protests. Doctors were also arrested to stop them from providing medical service to the detainees.

The African Center monitored the detention of tens of doctors during the period covered by the report for the same reasons and for reasons relating to political affiliation. The medical facilities where wounded protesters took refuge to get medical assistance were

attacked by the NISS and Police forces. Dr. Abdallah, a Sudanese registrar, told the African Center that in some cases injured persons were transferred departments specified for children where surveillance and likelihood of detention were rather low. Some hospitals were cracked down on and shot with live ammunition and tear gas. The NISS forces shot tear gas devices on Omdurman Teaching Hospital and this led to the deterioration of the patients' health conditions.

Tenth Interview:

Name: Abdal Rahman Abdal Mukaram

Profession: Doctor

Age: 40 years

Round five o'clock in the evening on January 9, 2019, a force from the NISS cracked down on Omdurman Teaching Hospital in Khartoum State through the main door. The force came in five four-wheel drive Land Cruisers with the letters (RDF) on plate numbers and dressed in the uniform of the operations brigade affiliated to the NISS. There were also Toyota Hilux pickups without plate numbers carrying NISS men dressed in civilian clothes. The crackdown came through the gate of the Emergency Department in the hospital. The attacking force fired ammunition inside the hospital premises and this resulted in wounding a number of peaceful protesters who took refuge in the hospital. In addition to this, tear gas devices were intensively shot in the hospital and as a result large numbers of patients and visitors suffocated and the whole environment of the hospital was negatively affected. The attack force uttered loud screams to spread terror. Doctors took refuge in the resuscitation room and even there the attacking force tried to break in. The attack continued for nearly two hours before the force withdrew from the hospital.

This attack by a combined NISS and Police Force using tear gas devices and rubber bullets had for a background the peaceful protest which started its march from Al Shuhada bus depot in Omdurman on January 10, 2019. The protest was meant to march to the building of the Sudanese Parliament to hand over a memorandum demanding removal of the National Congress government. The attack on the protest dispersed protesters who took refuge in the hospital to avoid being hit by bullets and suffocation.

13. Emergency Criminal Courts and Trials:

The announcement of forming emergency courts was another tactic by the political authority at the time to intimidate the public and stem the rising continuity of peaceful protests in spite of systematic killing, arbitrary arrests and torture. In the wake of declaring a state of emergency on February 15, 2019 by the former President Omar al-Bashir, emergency courts and prosecutions began their work as a third side to complete the violations of the triangle whose other two sides were the NISS and the Police Force. The NISS and Police Force continued their cracks down on, and arbitrary arrests of, peaceful protestors who ended up in emergency courts. The formation of these emergency courts was a bad practice of exploiting the law and the guiding principles of the state of emergency since this state of emergency lacked any constitutional support.

The formation of emergency courts and public prosecutor's offices all around the Sudan was declared and this step was met with resistance because of its illegality and because it relied on some judges and public prosecutors who lacked good reputation in terms of judicial independence and application of the criteria of fair trial. Justice Ahmed Al Natiq was suspended by the Chief-Justice after he expressed his objection to the emergency courts on his account in the social media. Also, the salary of Justice 'Atif Ahmed was stopped because of his objection to responding to the freedom of expression with exploiting the law.

Five emergency orders were declared and they focused on prohibiting freedoms and sanctioned imprisonment and fine penalties and hundreds of Sudanese in all the cities of Sudan appeared before these courts. Most of these courts applied fine penalties which amounted to 4,000 Sudanese pounds, equivalent to \$US 1000 in the rate of the parallel market and imprisonment penalty which varied between one week and six months.

The emergency courts breached the criteria of fair trial through its arbitrary procedure, depriving lawyers from having meetings with the persons under arrest and approving the testimonies of the security and Police officers who caught defendants and reported them to the Police. Some prosecution offices refused bails for defendants while courts did not take into consideration the traces of torture on the bodies of defendants and did not investigate this. Not only this, these court continued to work on Police reports during public holidays.

Children appeared before these courts and some of them were convicted and had measures of handing over to guardian applied on them. In a nutshell the emergency orders gave the government forces impunity and extensive authorities and the right to enter into buildings, inspect persons and seize properties. They offered a green light to violate privacy.

14. Freedom of Expression:

Controls on the freedom of expression had been in place since the 1989 coup and this included all media institutions. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 between the Khartoum government and the Sudanese People Liberation Movement provided an interlude. Some new newspapers were allowed publishing while pre-publication censorship was applied on newspapers. Following the 2010 public elections, the outcome of pre-censorship took the form of filing criminal claims against newspapers, banning their publication and confiscating their properties. Also, that period witnessed post-publication censorship, which took the form of confiscating printed copies by the NISS without giving reasons for this.

Since December 21, 2018 and two days after the breakout of peaceful protests in the Sudan, post-publication censorship on newspapers began. This simultaneously involved proscribing the circulation of the violations attendant on public activity, imposing headlines on newspapers, forcing reporters to verify news at the Sudanese website affiliated to the NISS, confiscation post-publication and leveling criminal charges. In this respect, more than (64) journalists of both sexes experienced arbitrary arrests as (63) of the journalists and persons working in the media were stopped from working in the government media establishments. For instance, television presenter, Hamid Bashir, was stopped from working for Sudan National Television and prevented from entering the television buildings by the NISS security unit attached to the television on December 27, 2019 after he posted a short video of the protests on his Facebook account.²⁰

Censorship included international TV channels as broadcasting commentary on events required approval by the NISS in advance.



Some journalists were prohibited from appearing on these channels and this was conducted selectively. Journalists affiliated to the ruling party or had previous links with it were permitted to comment on events for foreign television channels.

More poignantly, journalists and reporters were subjected to violations involving torture by NISS elements and Policemen in the form of beating with batons, long hours of interrogation, delaying media coverage and employing an approach of carrot and stick to coerce journalists into abandoning the precept of commitment to professionalism. In this regard, the correspondent of Al Hadath channel, Sa'ad ad-Deen Hassan, was faced with criminal charges leveled against him by the NISS to disrupt his work. The correspondent of Qatar-based Al Jazeera, Ahmed ar-Rehaid, was beaten more than once for covering events. In a later stage renewal of correspondents' licenses was refused by the external information office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This office, according to reliable sources of the African Center, was under the control of high-ranking officers in the NISS and not civil servants in the Sudanese Ministry of Information.

The correspondent of Blue Bird, Mohamed Ameen, was arrested in a main street. Following this incident, on January 21, 2019 the licenses of Al-Jazeera and Al Hadath correspondents were cancelled after having been approved. The latter correspondent, Sa'ad ad-Deen Hassan, relied in his covering on videos recorded by activists depicting violations of human rights. On January 11, 2019, Al Midan newspaper, the mouthpiece of the Sudanese communist party, stopped publication after being confiscated recurrently by the NISS after printing. Also, Al Jariyda, which is a political, independent newspaper, was confiscated post-printing and this also happened with Al Taiyar newspaper whose editor-in-chief, Osman Mirghani was subjected to incommunicado detention and released on March 20, 2019 after the intervention of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Geneva.

During the period covered by the report, 63 journalists of both sexes were arrested by the NISS. Some of these journalists were arrested more than once such as journalists Shamail Al Nour and Sarah Daifalla. Other journalists were banned from writing like journalists Sohair Abdal Rahim and Asmaa Ju'ma whereas tens of journalists were arrested by the Police, beaten up with batons and locked up in cells at Police stations in order to disrupt their work before being released such as Dura Gambo, Faisal Mohamed Salih and others.

Eleventh Interview:

Name: Mohamed Ameen Mohamed Ahmed

Age: 41 years

Profession: journalist, correspondent of Blue Bird, the Voice of America Radio and a number of news agencies such as Middle East Eye.

I was arrested with Ahmed Younis, the correspondent of Al Sharq Al Awsat, in a main street in Khartoum on January 6, 2019. During the act of arresting and transporting us, we were severely beaten with water hoses and our telephones were directly taken away. We were taken to the political section of the NISS where they made us sit on chairs before an officer started to hit us with his hand on all body parts and then kick us. He then ordered us to stand up facing the wall for nearly three hours. We were then interrogated on our relationship with the Sudanese Professionals Association and the Sudanese Journalists Network after having recorded our data meticulously. The interrogation extended to the nature of our work and the task of covering the protests. As for detention, it continued for twelve hours at the end of which we were released.

As for correspondents of foreign newspapers, agencies and websites inconveniences took the form of delays and disruption of work. For example, government officials like the Police Director would answer any question not connected with the record of human rights or the red lines (meaning things whose publication is not permissible). For instance, the Police Director could answer any questions relating to the victims of the flood disaster; but if a question relating to human rights popped up, he would ask you to write a formal letter and submit it in the name of the body you work for and then wait for a telephone call to have the answer and this would never materialize.

Twelfth Interview:

Name: Borham Abdal Mon'im Mohamed Ahmed

Age: 45 years'

Profession: Journalist with Al Taiyar newspaper and correspondent of the Turkish agency Anadolu

On January 17, 2019 I was beaten by the Police Force while on a media coverage of a peaceful protest in Al Ahlia school playground in Omdurman. I was beaten with batons and had a finger in my hand broken as a result of this. Following this, I was taken to Omdurman Hospital to receive treatment. On January 14, 2019 I was arrested among a group of nearly 28 journalists of both sexes during an act of protest in front of the media unit in the headquarters of the Security Service. The protest was meant to express objection to censorship on the freedom of expression and the press. We were later released on the same day. On January 21, 2019, we were called to the department of external information which is formally affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; but was actually overseen by officers belonging to the NISS. I was told that the license had been withdrawn from the correspondent of the Turkish Anadolu news agency. When I asked about the reason for that, I was not given an answer; they said they were just carrying out orders.

12. Civil Rights Activists:

Targeting civil rights activists began by targeting the lawyer and civil rights activist Samia Argawi after she had posted on social media a message from lawyers specialized in providing legal assistance on December 21, 2018. Argawi was arrested while being



present in the Northern Police Station in Khartoum to provide legal assistance to a number of Sudanese university students caught in the main street while participating in a peaceful act of protest and had penal charges leveled against them relating to public nuisance in the Sudan Penal Code 1991.

Targeting human rights activists continued in the form of arbitrary detention. Some were arrested under the emergency and public safety act and transferred outside their state of residence to be imprisoned. An example of this includes Osman Salih who was arrested on December 24, 2018 in his house in El-Obeid in Northern Kordofan State and was then transferred to the prison of Port Sudan State on the Red Sea in eastern Sudan. Similarly, Hassan Al Tayeb Yassin, a lawyer and human rights activist, was arrested in his house in Port Sudan city and was then transferred to Kober prison in Khartoum North. Also, Ramzi Yahya was transferred from El-Gadarif State to Port Sudan prison and Al Lemouni was arrested in the main street in Nyala and then transferred to Kober prison in Khartoum North. Moreover, Salih Mahmoud Osman, winner of Sakharov Prize in 2007 which was presented by the European Parliament, was arrested in his office in Khartoum after giving a statement to Al Midan newspaper on violations against civilians and was taken to Kober prison in a very bad health condition: elevated blood pressure and back pain as a result of sleeping on the floor during his previous detention period: January-March, 2018. This exacerbated his deteriorating health condition. Abdal Bassit Mohamed Yahya was arrested in Al Fao city in Eastern Sudan and then transferred to Khartoum; however, the NISS refused to tell his family of his fate all through his detention period from January 11 to April 11, 2019.

Thirteenth interview:

Name: Hassan Al Tayeb Yassin

Profession: lawyer and human rights activist

I was arrested in my office in Port Sudan city, in the Red Sea State on January 27, 2019. My telephone was taken by one of the NISS men the moment I was arrested. I was taken to the detention center affiliated to the Security Service in the city. I spent the first days in solitary confinement in a cell whereas there were four other cells with three detainees in each one. I used to sleep on the floor and they brought me a bed sheet on the third day to use as a cover after complaining of mosquitos. When I first complained of the mosquitos, the officer said to me that they did not have a budget for mosquitos. Meals consisted of beans and lentils. I was not allowed to go to the toilet by night and was given a bottle for urination but I refused to use it. Later on I suffered a bout of hypoglycemia. Having insisted on taking my medicines with me when I was arrested because I underwent a cardiac catheterization in the past, I used my drugs during this bout. On a daily basis I demanded permission for my family to visit me, but this was refused.

Twelfth Interview continued....

On the fourth day I was interrogated and on the sixth day I was told that I would be released. When I left the cell, I learnt from one of the security officer that the director of the NISS instructed that I be transferred to Khartoum by an aircraft. At the airport the security officer tried to handcuff me, but I refused to let him do this. I told him that I knew most of the passengers onboard the aircraft and that I would tell them that I was a political prisoner, so he desisted. We arrived at Khartoum airport and from there I was taken to the political section of the NISS in Khartoum North where a car belonging to the NISS was waiting for us and I was transferred once again to Kober prison to join a ward of thirty-six detainees. Later on I learnt that some of them were currency dealers and gold smugglers. There was one toilet in the ward and we would stand in a queue to relieve ourselves. Once there I asked to see a doctor because I was suffering from diabetes, hypertension and arterial disease. One came and alleged that he was a doctor as he listened to me through the window of the ward. He did not look like a doctor; he was not carrying a stethoscope and did not examine me. On the fifth day I was transferred to Al Amal Hospital in Khartoum North, an affiliate of the NISS, after my health condition had worsened because of low glucose and elevated blood pressure. I was taken in an ambulance and I noticed that my name was changed to Ahmed and this was confirmed by the X-ray technician who checked me. The doctor advised that I stay in the hospital for 24 hours; however, the escort who accompanied me to the hospital, who seemed to be a doctor, refused this and said he would stay close to the prison ward to observe me. It seemed the electrocardiogram contained some remarks because I noticed a change in treatment- I was allowed to use my drugs and my brother was given permission to visit me. I was also asked of my medical history when I was referred to interrogation which included asking me of my relationship with the Sudanese Professionals Association, the Democratic Lawyers Syndicate, the Sudanese Communist Party and the campaign of solidarity with me in the social media. I was interrogated by two officers. I later learned that my family delivered to the NISS a file on the history of my heart disease. On January 13, 2019 I was taken to the political section of the NISS near Shendi Coach Station where I was released. I was taken in a car and dropped on Al Ma'ouna St. in Khartoum North. I did not have money on me to travel anywhere. During the process of releasing me, the security officer said that the director of the NISS in Port Sudan requested not releasing me because I was the cause of security unrest in the city; but my release was decided because of my health condition.

15. Blocking Access to Social Media on the Internet:

On December 21, 2018 the Sudanese authorities, represented by the Ministry of Information and Communications, blocked social media websites and this coincided with the beginning of the protests. The public was thus deprived of access to information and of the ability to browse social media websites. Under the effects of censorship imposed by the authorities on the state of the freedom of expression and on activities specific to monitoring the state of human rights , activists engaged in advocacy and documenting protests, especially violations of human rights, in the social media. But this was denied to both the public and activists. The service was resumed on February 26, 2019 and according to reliable sources of the African Center the blocking was applied from inside Sudan.

16. Forensic Medicine and Morgues in the Sudan:

The cadre of forensic pathologists is very limited and does not exceed 20 medical examiners in all Sudan. Twelve of these work in Khartoum State. Also, the number of morgues is limited and three of them are concentrated in Khartoum: the morgues at Bashair, Omdurman and the Academic hospitals. A morgue is now under construction in Um Bada Hospital, Omdurman. Nine morgues are in the states but most of them lack specialized cadres and some morgues are under the control of the Police and there is no federal department to manage morgues in Sudan.

In 2016 the former Minister of Health in Khartoum State, Dr. Mamoun Humaida, formed an authority of forensic medicine by an act passed by the Legislative Council of Khartoum State. According to this act, the management of all morgues in the state is to be conducted by the authority and Dr. Hisham Zain Al 'Abdeen was named Chairperson of the authority. Sometime later on a number of objections were raised against the appointment of Dr. Hisham Zain Al 'Abdeen by specialist doctors and as a result Dr. Isam Ahmed was appointed as his deputy.

The structure of the management of forensic medicine consists of the director of morgues, manager of quality and planning, administrative manager, manager of statistics and finally manager of personnel affairs. It has all the financial, administrative and technical powers as to the morgues in Khartoum State. In addition, there are no clear bylaws and protocols of methods of collecting and burying corpses. This is usually done by personal discretion and prevailing social customs. It is worth mentioning that forensic medicine courses are not taught in Sudan and this shortage is remedied by sending some doctors on study courses in other countries.

Conclusion:

On April 12, 2019 after Major General ‘Awad ibn Ouf Chief-of-Staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces assumed the chairmanship of the Transitional Military Council, he announced the downfall of the National Congress regime and said that the former President is being held in a safe place. Although Major General ‘Awad ibn Ouf the former Chief-of-Staff resigned within less than 24 hours from assuming power, the statement he read on the same day included a decision to release all detainees and prisoners under the emergency and public safety act ending the most wide spread state of violations relating to usurping freedom. Although the period covered by the report had witnessed new patterns of violation, the absence of accountability procedures still indicates an extension of the practice of escaping from punishment which has accompanied power in Sudan in the period 1989-2019.

Recommendations:

Due consideration should be given to:

- Respect of international conventions and charters that provide for human rights and incorporate these conventions and charters in the criminal code in pursuit of legal reform.
- The Attorney General must prepare the scene for a large-scale investigation of the breaches against peaceful protesters during the period covered by the report.
- Ensuring that judicial measures are taken to compensate victims for the physical and psychological damages incurred.
- The Ministry of Health must ensure incorporating the rehabilitation of morgues in its plans in conformity to the medical map of the country.

Record of Data of Persons Killed in the Protests:

No.	Name	Age	Pwd	State	Nature of death	Date
1.	Mohamed Eisa Macour	43	Yes	River Nile state	Shot in the head in Berber City.	December 20 2019
2.	Mamoum Mohamed Al Khair	49	No		shot in the abdomen and chest, he died the following day	December 20, 2018.
3.	Osman Suleiman Ibrahim	-	No	North state	shot on the abdomen and chest in Karima	December 20, 2018
4.	Ahmed Salah Ab Reesh	21	No	North state	Shot in the abdomen and chest	Dec 20,2018
5.	Muhanad Ahmed Mahmoud Abdal Qadir	18	No	Hai Al Janayin El-Gadarif State	Shot in the abdomen	December 20,2018
6.	Hamid Abdal Malik Mursal	40	No	Suburb of Daim Bakar in El-Gadarif, Eastern Sudan.	Shot in the abdomen	December 20, 2018.
7.	Al Noor Abdal Ghani Abdal Latif	-	No	Ghibasha are, El-Gadarif State, eatern Sudan,	shot in the abdomen	December 20, 2018.
8.	Tariq Sulaiman	30	No	Al Siyul suburb, El-Gadarif State, eatern Sudan	Shot in the abdomen	December 20, 2018

9.	Osman Tiya Kafi	50	No	El-Gadarif State, Eastern Sudan	shot in the chest while performing his duties in the hospital	December 20, 2018.
10.	Tariq Ahmed Abdal Galil	23	No	'Atbara, the Nile State	shot in the head	December 21, 2018.
11.	Esam Ali Hussein	-	No	Mayo suburb, south of Khartoum	shot in the head	December 21, 2018.
12.	Mariam Mohamed Abdallah	-	No	Nile State	Shot in the chest	December 23, 2018.
13.	Mohamed Abdal Rahman	14	No	El-Gadarif State	Shot in the head he died while receiving first aid.	December 13, 2018
14.	Mazin Mohamed Mahjoub	10	No	El-Gadarif State	Shot in the abdomen, died in the Intensive Care Unit	December 23, 2018.
15.	Aba Zra Osama	25	No	Sofi suburb, El-Gadarif State	Shot in the head	December 25, 2018.
16.	Shawqi Ishaq Mohamdain	10	No	Al-Jazeera Aba, White Nile State	Shot in the head	December 25, 2018.
17.	Abdal Rahman Mohamed Al Sadiq Samal	24	No	university student, University of Khartoum	His body was found floating on the Nile	December 27, 2018.
18.	Mujahid Abdallah Sulaiman, 22 years	22	No	El-Gadarif	Shot by the NISS men, his body was found in the Medical Corps in El-Gadarif city on 20 December, his was handed over to his family on December 31, 2018.	December 31, 2018.
19.	Salih Abdal Wahab Salih Al Shiqilab	28	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State	Shot in the shoulder and back	January 9, 2019

20.	Mohamed Al Fatih Mustafa Khogali	17	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State	Shot in the chest and died.	Died on January 9, 2019.
21.	Huzaifa Mohamed Osman	-	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State	His body was found in the morgue of Bashair Hospital in Khartoum, shot in the chest.	He died in January 9, 2019.
22.	Hassan Mohamed Omar	-	No	University student, University of Al Yarmouk, Khartoum State,	Shot in the neck, December 25, 2018	Died on January 13, 2019.
23.	Babikir Abdal Hamid Babikir	-	No	Kafouri suburb, Khartoum North	A doctor he was shot in the chest by the NISS men in Buri suburb while on duty	January 17, 2019.
24.	Mu'awia Bashir Khalil	60	No	Buri suburb, Khartoum State	Shot by the NISS men inside his house on January 17, 2019, died during attempts to save his life and give him first aid on January 18, 2019.	January 18, 2019.
25.	Luai Ahmed Khalil	-	No	Khartoum, Al Kalakla suburb, Khartoum State	he was run over by a Toyota Land Cruiser pickup belonging to the NISS	January 20, 2019.
26.	Al Fatih Mohamed Al Nimair.	24	No	9th Quarter, Al Thawra suburb, Khartoum State	Shot in the head on January 17, 2019	21 January 2019.
27.	Mahjoub Al Tag Mahjoub Ibrahim	20	No	Elrazi University, Khartoum State.	medical student, Elrazi University, Khartoum State; he was beaten up by the NISS men inside the university premises, passed away while being taken to a hospital	January 24, 2019.
28.	28. Abdal Azim Abu Bakr Omar Al Imam	-	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State	shot in the chest by the Police Force (riot Police)	January 24, 2019.

29.	28. Abdal Azim Abu Bakr Omar Al Imam	-	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State	Graduate shot in the chest by the Police Force (riot Police)	January 24, 2019.
30.	30. Abu Bakr Osman Yousif	63	No	Khartoum North	Died of suffocation with tear gas.	January 17, 2019.
31.	31. Al Kinana Osman Hadra.	95	No	Buri neighborhood, Khartoum State	Died of suffocation with tear gas.	January 15, 2019.
32.	32. Hashim Osman Hadra	80	No	Al Hadrab, Shambat suburb, Khartoum North	Died of suffocation with tear gas	March 24, 2019.
33.	Al Mu'iz 'Ataya Musa	-	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State,	He is a medical laboratory professional, shot in the head on April 6, 2019.	April 6, 2019.
34.	Badria Ishaq	-	No	Zalingei, Central Darfur.	shot in the head	6 April 2019.
35.	Amr Gamal Ahmed	-	No	18th Quarter, Al Thawra, Omdurman, Khartoum State	shot in the head in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 7, 2019.
36.	M'aab Hanfi	26	No	General Headquarters	shot in the head in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 7, 2019.
37.	Ahmed Abdal Razaq	19	No	General Headquarters	shot in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 7, 2019.
38.	Ahmed Ibrahim Tabidi,	31	No	Khartoum State	An engineer, he was shot in the head in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	On April 7, 2019.

39.	39. Al Mu'iz Osman Hassan Mohamed Ali	44	No	Khartoum State	shot in the chest at his place of work- the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development	April 7, 2019.
40.	Ahmed Majzoub Ahmed	14	No	Al Azhari suburb to the south of Khartoum	Shot in the chest	April 7, 2019.
41.	Abu Al Qasim Adam Ishaq	16	No	southern Khartoum	shot in the suburb of Mayo, southern Khartoum	April 7, 2019.
42.	Ahmed Mu'taz,	-	No	Khartoum State	Shot in the head in perimeter of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 7, 2019.
43.	Ibrahim Osman.	55	No	Yathrub suburb, Khartoum State	Shot in the neck.	April 8, 2019.
44.	Muhanad Mohamed	16	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State.	Shot in the pelvis	April 8, 2019.
45.	Osman Ju'ma Adam Abdallah	20	No	Omdurman, Khartoum State,	Shot in the kidney (abdomen).	April 9, 2019.
46.	Al Nazir Abdal Baqi	28	No	Khartoum State	Shot in the chest in the perimeter of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 9, 2019.
47.	Mohamed Adil Salih	20	No	Khartoum State	Shot in the shoulder and back	April 9, 2019.
48.	Nashid Saeed Nashid	22	No	Khartoum State	Shot in the chest and died.	April 9, 2019.
49.	Abdallah Yousif Mohamed Al Mardi	-	No	Khartoum States	His body was found in the morgue of Bashair Hospital in Khartoum, shot in the chest.	April 9, 2019.

50.	Mohamed Al Fatih Mohamed	29	No	Khartoum State	Shot in the neck, December 25, 2018	April 21, 2019.
51.	Najat Al Sheikh Al Nasih	-	No	Kober suburb, Khartoum North	A doctor he was shot in the chest by the NISS men in Buri suburb while on duty	April 11, 2019.
52.	Mukhtar Abdallah Salihin	33	No	Atabara city, River Nile State	Shot by the NISS men inside his house on January 17, 2019, died during attempts to save his life and give him first aid on January 18, 2019.	April 11, 2019.
53.	Mohamed Al Dikairi Al Dawi	22	No	the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	he was run over by a Toyota Land Cruiser pickup belonging to the NISS	April 11, 2019.
54.	Omar Osman Mohamed Sulaiman	17	No	Wad Madani, Al-Gezira State.	shot in the head on January 17, 2019	April 11, 2019.
55.	Salih Ismail Al Bashir.	27	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State	medical student, Elrazi University, Khartoum State; he was beaten up by the NISS men inside the university premises, passed away while being taken to a hospital	April 11, 2019.
56.	Daoud Adam	27	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State	shot in the chest by the Police Force (riot Police)	April 11, 2019.
57.	Nadia Ishaq	23	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State,	Graduate shot in the chest by the Police Force (riot Police)	April 11, 2019.
58.	Mutwakil Abdal Azim.	13	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State	Died of suffocation with tear gas.	April 11, 2019.

59.	Abdal Majid Ibrahim	34	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State	Died of suffocation with tear gas.	April 11, 2019.
60.	Taha Omar Ibrahim	20	No	Zalingei city, Central Darfur State.	died of suffocation with tear gas	April 11, 2019.
61.	Abdal Karim Ahmed	-	No	Khartoum State	He is a medical laboratory professional, shot in the head on April 6, 2019.	April 11, 2019.
62.	Muayad Yassir Ju'ma	3	No	Ad-Drushab suburb, Khartoum North	shot in the head	February 26, 2019.
63.	Ahmed Safi ad-Deen	17	No	El-Obeid city, Northern Kordofan State	shot in the head in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	April 7, 2019.
64.	Faiz Abdallah Omar and Hassan Talqa	-	No	they are from Al Tadamon Locality in Southern Kordofan	shot in the head in the surroundings of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces	December 31, 2019

Notes:

1. According to the estimates of the National Committee of Dismissed Employees.
2. The Auditor General Report, 2008.
3. Report by the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies and Amnesty International on Human Rights in Sudan, 2015.
4. Public Budget, 2018.
5. Khartoum-based Al Midan newspaper.
6. Reports of the Central Committee of Sudanese Doctors.

7. The Sudanese Professionals (SPA) Association comprises eight bodies which are signatories to a charter and have common goals declared in mid-2018. The bodies under the umbrella of the SPA in the beginning were the Teachers' Committee, the Central Committee of Sudanese Doctors, the Democratic Lawyers Association, the Sudanese Journalists Network, the Association of Democratic Veterinarians, the University Professors Association, the Sudanese Doctors Syndicate (the legitimate) and the Committee for the Restoration of the Engineers Syndicate.
8. The Khartoum State Ministry of Education issued a decision to suspend study at all the schools in the State (secondary, primary and kindergartens) following national and foreign curricula alike as of Sunday 23 December 2018.
9. University Professors Association
10. Sudanese Doctors Syndicate (the legitimate)
11. Committee for the restoration of the Engineers Syndicate
12. A television interview with the Sudanese Minister of Information Ahmed Bilal Osman, second of January, 2019. See, https://arabic.sputbiknews.com/arab_world/201901021037960771
13. Criminal Procedure Act, section on freedom of expression.
14. 17 January 2019, Geneva.
15. The 2010 National Security Act allows for detaining people for a period of four and a half months without specifying age. Article (48) of the Penal Code 1991 provides for treating children and people of 70+ years of age with special measures consistent with their age and conditions.
16. Confession of the armed cells of Abdel Wahid in the press conference held by the spokesman of the Government, December 28, 2018, YouTube link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ytyp_myN9wg
17. The 'refrigerators' was a nickname given to the political section of the NISS offices in Khartoum North because of the design of its doors which look like refrigerators' doors as well low temperature degrees and the lighting which continues round the clock and is remotely controlled from the outside. According to the testimony given to the African Center by one detainee there is a panel saying that the doors were made in the United Kingdom without referring to a particular company.
18. 'Ayin network, a report on "Sudan: widening the scope of torture to suppress demonstrations"
19. Library of Congress Country Profile: Sudan (PDF). Memory.loc.December 2004.
20. Arabic 21, "How did activists comment on arresting Sudanese journalists after going on strike?"

