

Annex to Case SDN 060404
Arbitrary arrests / Torture / Extra-judicial execution

Geneva, April 6th, 2004

**List of the names of the victims (118 out of 168) persons identified so far who
have been extra-judicially executed**

A) People from Zaray village:

1. NASREL DEAN AHMED ABDEL RAHMAN
2. IDREAS AHMED ABDEL RAHMAN
3. ISMAEAL MOHAMED DAWOOD
4. NOUR ALDEAN MOHAMED DAWOOD
5. ABAKER MOHAMED ISSA
6. OMER ADAM ABDEL SHAFI
7. MOHAMED AHMED MOHAMED KHAMIS
8. OMER SIDEAG ABAKER
9. MOHAMED ABAKER ATEAM
10. ABDELLA ABDEL RAHMAN
11. MOHAMED ADAM ATEAM
12. ABAKER SALIH ABAKER
13. ADAM YAHYA ADAM
14. ISSA ADAM
15. ISHAG ADAM BILAL
16. SIDEAG ABAKER ISHAG
17. SHAYIB ADAM ABDEL MAHMOUD

B) People from Fairgo village:

1. MOHAMED MOHAMED ADAM
2. ABDEL MAWLA MUSA
3. HAROUN AHMED HAROUN
4. MOHAMED SIDEAG YOUSIF
5. BAKOUR SOULEIMAN ABAKER
6. IBRAHEAM AHMED
7. MOHAMED BOURMA HASSAN
8. MOHAMED ISSA ADAM
9. ZAKAREA ABDEL MAWLA ABAKER
10. ADAM MOHAMED ABU ALGASIM
11. ADAM ABDEL MAJEAD MOHAMED
12. OMDA: ADAM ADAM DEGAISH
13. KHALEEL ISSA TOUR

C) People from Tairgo village:

1. IDREAS ADAM AHMED
2. YAGOUB ADAM AHMED
3. ALFAKI HAROUN ADAM ISSA
4. SHAREF ALDEAN SALIH MUSA

5. SHAREF ALDEAN ABAKER ABDEL KAREAM
6. MOHAMED IBRAHEAM ARMAN
7. MUSA TAHIE IBRAHEAM
8. MUSA MOHAMED YAHYA
9. JIBREAL MUSA MOHAMED
10. YAHYA ABDEL KAREAM ABDELLA
11. ADAM ABDEL KAREAM MOHAMED
12. ADAM MOHAMED IDREAS
13. ADAM ABDEL MAJEAD MOHAMED
14. ABDEL RAZIG ADAM ABEL MAJEAD
15. FADOUL ADAM HAMID
16. ISSA HAROUN ADAM
17. YAGOUB MOHAMED YAGOUB

D) People from Kaskildo village:

1. ISHAG AHMED ISHAG
2. ISSA HAROUN ISMAEAL
3. NOURAIN IDREAS ADAM
4. ABDEL MAWLA HAROUN IBRAHEAM
5. MOHAMED YAHYA HUSSAIN
6. SALIH YOUNIS MOHAMED
7. HAROUN MOHAMED HAROUN
8. SOULEIMAN AHMED HASSAN
9. MOHAMED ISSA HAROUN
10. IDREAS HASSAN YAHYA
11. MUSA ADAM ABDEL MAWLA
12. ABDEL MOUMIN SALIH
13. ABAKER ISMAEAL
14. MUSA ABDEL GADIR
15. OMDA: MOHAMED SOULEIMAN ABDEL SHAFI
16. OMDA: GANTOUR
17. ADAM ABDEL RAHMAN
18. ISMAEAL ABDEL AZIZ
19. YAYA AHMED ZAROUG
20. MOHAMED OMER AHMED ZARUOG

E) People from Kirting village:

1. HASSAN ISMAEAL DAWOOD
2. ALHADI ADAM ABDEL KAREEM
3. FADOUL ADAM HAMID
4. ADAM ABDEL MAJEED
5. ABDEL RAZIG ADAM ABDEL KAREEM
6. ISSA HAROUN
7. YAGOUB MOHAMED
8. ABDEL RAZIG ABAKER
9. ALHAJ SALIH HASSAN
10. FAKI SALIH ABDEL KAREEM

11. MOHAMED BAHER
12. FAKI ISMAEAL SOULEIMAN
13. FAKI ADAM ABDELLA
14. ADAM ABAKER ISSA
15. FAKI ABDELLA KERRY

F) People from Kuso village:

1. HUSSAIN ABDELLA
2. SAYYID ABDELLA MUSA
3. MOHAMED SALIH
4. ISMAEAL
5. MUSA YOUSIF
6. ABAKER HUSSAIN
7. YAYA YOUSIF
8. FAKI YOUSIF TAGALAY
9. IBRAHEAM ADAM SOULEIMAN
10. AHMED ISHAG

G) People from Gaba Village:

1. OMDA: JIDDO KHAMEAS ABDEL KAREEM
2. ALSHAIKH: ZAKAREA ABAKER ADAM
3. MOHAMED ADAM MOHAMED BAHER
4. ADAM MUSA YOUSIF
5. HAMZA HUSSAIN ISHAG
6. ABDEL KAREEM HUSSAIN ISHAG

H) People from Sogo Village:

1. FAKI HAROUN ABDEL RAHMAN
2. YAHYA ABDEL KAREEM RIZIG
3. MUSA AHMED YOUSIF
4. JIBREAL MUSA AHMED
5. IDREAS ADAM AHMED
6. YAGOUB ADAM AHMED
7. MUSA ALTAHIR ADAM
8. MOHAMED IBRAHEAM NASOUR
9. SHAREF ALDEAN ABAKER YAHYA
10. SHAREF SALIH

I) People from Masa Village:

1. ABDELLA ADAM ABDEL RAHMAN
2. ADAM YAHYA
3. ABDELLA MUSA
4. ADAM ADEL RAHMAN ISHAG
5. ALSHAIKH ISMAEAL
6. OMDA: MOHAMED SOULEIMAN
7. OMDA: ADAM HUSSAIN

8. OMDA: AHMED GANTOUR
9. OMDA: YAHYA AHMED ZAROUG
10. MOHAMED OMER AHMED ZAROUG

J) People from Um Jammaina Village:

1. ALSHAIKH ADAM ABAKER RIZIG
2. MOHAMED ABAKER DAWOOD
3. MOHAMED SALIH
4. YAHYA YAGOUB IBRAHEAM
5. ADAM YAGOUB IBRAHEAM
6. OSMAN YOUSIF
7. ADAM HUSSAIN
8. HAROUN SOULEIMAN
9. ADAM SALIH ALI

Background Information

According to the information received, the situation in Darfur – which comprises the three western-most states of the country – has worsened dramatically. Sustained attacks by government forces and local Arab militias on local civilian populations have led to catastrophic levels of violence and destruction. Faced with scant government accountability and little chance of international intervention, new armed political groups such as the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/SLA), and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) have emerged within the region.

While there were initial efforts to pursue a political resolution to the problem, these attempts degenerated into violence when the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the rebel groups resorted to the use of violence. Since this point, the GoS has systematically attempted to crush the insurgency using aerial bombardment, militia forces and regular armed forces.

Darfur, a region that has traditionally suffered from massive underdevelopment, lack of infrastructure and resources, is now in the grip of a conflict that threatens the lives of many of its inhabitants. Hundreds of villages have been destroyed, populations forced to flee their homes to areas both within Darfur state and also to neighbouring Chad. Human rights violations have now grown to unprecedented levels. Special courts - which were convened under the premise of preventing murder and armed robbery - have in fact further aggravated the situation, since they fail to adhere to international human rights procedures or even basic standards of justice.

Armed groups with no basic command and control structure terrorise local populations, committing rape, extra judicial killings, arbitrary arrests, robbery and arson. While there have been some reports of atrocities being committed by the rebel groups, the overwhelming majority of these violations still remains the responsibility of government forces and government sponsored militia groups. Civilians, who stand in the middle of this conflict, bear the overwhelming brunt of human rights violations; something which they have little means to defend themselves against.

Over the course of the last year, the escalating violence has disproportionately affected "African" tribes in the area such as Fur, Zaghawa and Massalit. These tribes have complained for some time about indiscriminate attacks by nomadic groups, mainly based around access to resources and grazing rights. In the last year however, the crisis has taken on a far more overtly political and pernicious tone, with insecurity increasing as one side have found governmental support for their efforts to drive the indigenous tribes from their lands.

On 3 September 2003 in Abachi, Chad, an agreement between the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Government of Sudan (GoS) looked set to improve the situation. The agreement documented the need for ceasefire, the release of prisoners of war involved in events in Darfur and the cessation of all operations that contributed to the deterioration of security in the region. As a result, around 100 political prisoners were released in Khartoum and Darfur.

However, while these initial steps seemed promising, the situation in Darfur subsequently took a turn for the worse and continued to deteriorate with the collapse of the peace talks between the SLA and the GoS in N'djamena, Chad. The fighting resumed even with the extension of the ceasefire agreement. The conflict now continues with pitched battles ensuing between the government and government-sponsored militias on side and rebel groups such as the SLA and JEM on the other.

To quell the armed political groups, the GoS launched a military campaign using its own forces and armed proxy militia, the Janjaweed (armed men on horses). The Janjaweed, supported by GoS, launched an armed campaign against those who are suspected of supporting the SLA or JEM - alleged to be African tribes - such as the Fur and Zaghawa, as well as Arab tribes that are not cooperating such as the Dorok.

The move to attack non-combatants escalated the crisis exponentially. According to UN estimates (IRIN, 8 December 2003), the crisis now affects more than one million persons, with 3,000 reported killed, 670,000 internally displaced, with approximately 100,000 living as refugees in neighbouring Chad. There have been numerous reported cases of well-coordinated attacks on towns and villages and areas thought to be rebel strongholds by well-armed government militia & government forces.

Where the ground based attacks are concerned, there has been a sustained campaign which targets civilians and civilian infrastructure. Typically raids take place in the early hours of the morning, often burning entire villages to the ground. In addition, cattle are killed or looted, crops destroyed and the inhabitants forced to flee for their lives. The stated aim of such action according to local inhabitants is to destroy the livelihood of those living in the area and to make difficult the survival of those who become refugees.

Indiscriminate aerial bombardment of towns and villages by government Antonov aircraft also augment such attacks. These bombings take place in areas where the opposition to the government and militia are thought to be strongest, although there is no effort to distinguish civilian from non-civilian targets. As Amnesty International has pointed out, the bombings usually consist of shrapnel filled boxes being ejected from the back of planes. In addition helicopter gunships also shell villages and their

inhabitants. Taken together such bombardments can be extremely destructive, levying high and indiscriminate amounts of damage.

Where human rights are concerned, emerging reports show that human rights abuses are rife in the region. The overwhelming majority of the atrocities committed stem from Janjaweed and GoS sponsored action. Civilians, primarily due to the indiscriminate way in which GoS action is pursued, inevitably make up the overwhelming majority of the casualties. There have also been some reports of abuses lead by the SLA and JEM, but these are relatively few relative to those sponsored by the GoS and militia at the time of writing

All of these problems have compounded an already difficult humanitarian situation. There is clear evidence that the GoS is imposing severe restrictions on humanitarian relief organisations and that IDP's and refugees are being placed in an extremely vulnerable and dangerous situation. The states of Darfur are naturally geographically remote which make the reporting of human rights violations difficult. This situation and the dearth of information is however being compounded by GoS attempts to place reporting restrictions and restrictions on the media in the area.

The government, which views the insurgency as a security threat, has called on Darfur's tribes to "defend" their homes and property, and support the government's attempt to fight the rebels. This stands at odds however with the ingoing terror campaigns and the large humanitarian toll being exacted on the inhabitants of the region.

(Information provided by the Sudanese Organisation Against Torture, a member of the OMCT network)