

SUDAN



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

OUTLINE

➤ OVERVIEW OF SUDAN

- Regional Administrations
- General Info (Ethnic Groups, Religion)
- Government of Sudan (Structure, Parties, Security)

➤ CURRENT CONFLICT

- Darfur
- Case Specific Issues

➤ RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

CASE PROFILES

- **Gender:** Male
- **Region:** Darfur
- **Non-Arab Darfuri:** Zaghawa, Masalit, Fur
- **Issues:** Janjaweed, Rapid Support Forces, displacement camp insecurity, harassment in Khartoum, Umma Party (one case)
- **Timeline:** 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

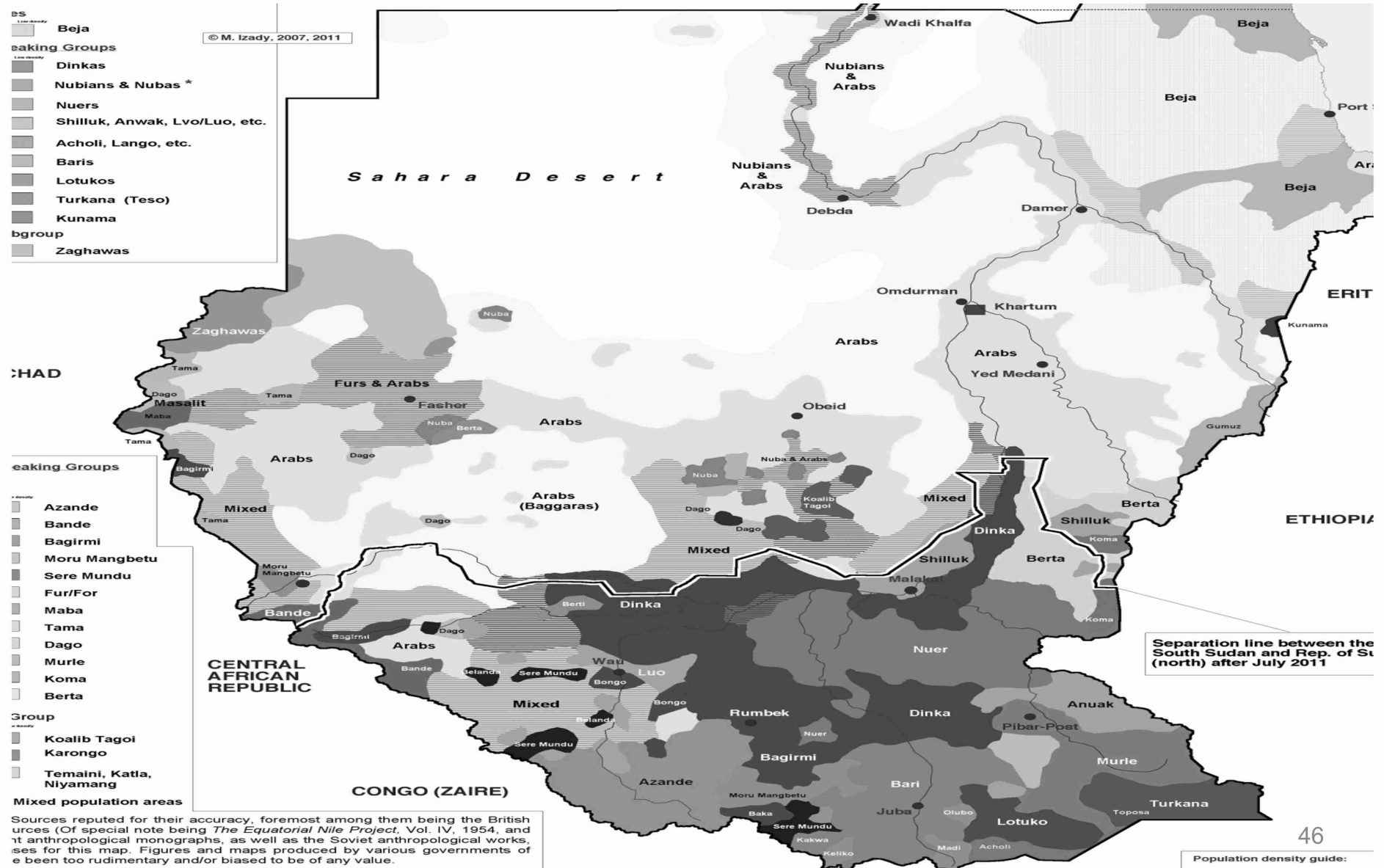
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS



GENERAL INFORMATION

- **Military Service: compulsory between 18-30/33**
 - Generally 24 months
- **Judiciary: Sharia law**
 - Each region: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court
 - Constitutional Court: established in 1998
- **Marriage: Muslim Personal Law Act of Sudan**
 - Polygamy is legal

RELIGION, ETHNIC GROUPS, LANGUAGE



GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN (GOS)

- National Congress Party (NCP)
 - Sudan's former ruling party
- Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir
 - In power since 1996
 - April 2019: removed from power by military
- Transitional Military Council vs. Civilian-led Council
 - April 2019: Mohamed Hamdan Daglo (aka Hemetti)
 - Rapid Support Force



Sudan Ousted a Brutal Dictator. His Successor Was His Enforcer The New York Times, June 2019

GOS: ARMED FORCES

- Sudan Armed Forces (SAF): formal and paramilitary/informal structures
- Formal
 - Army, Navy and Air Force
- Informal
 - Parallel to the regular armed forces



GOS: SECURITY FORCES

➤ National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS)

- Present in the North and Darfur
- Central Reserve Police
- Border Intelligence Force
- Rapid Support Force



➤ 2010 National Security Act

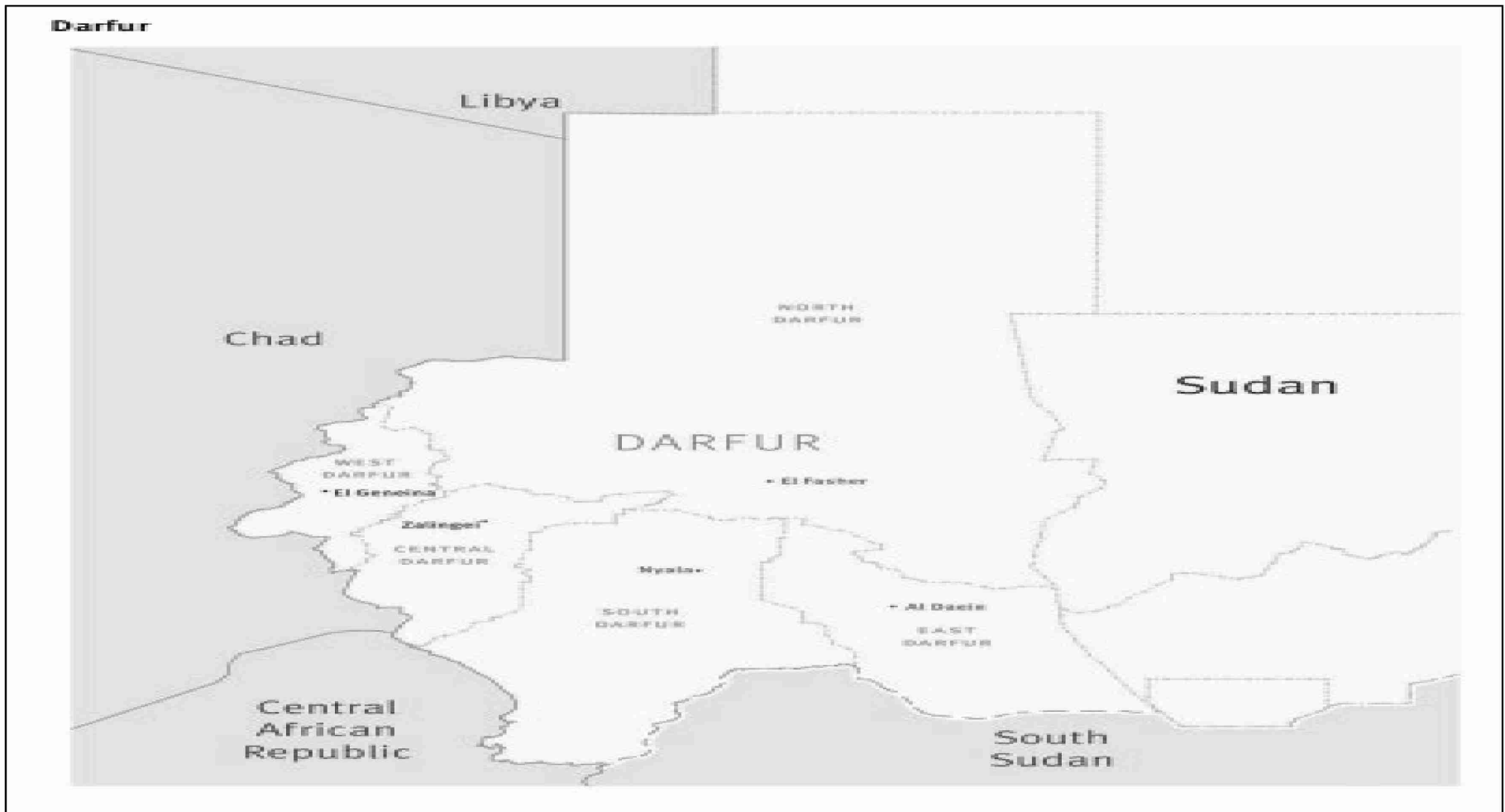
The Rapid Support Forces And the Escalation of Violence in Sudan, ACLED,

July 2019

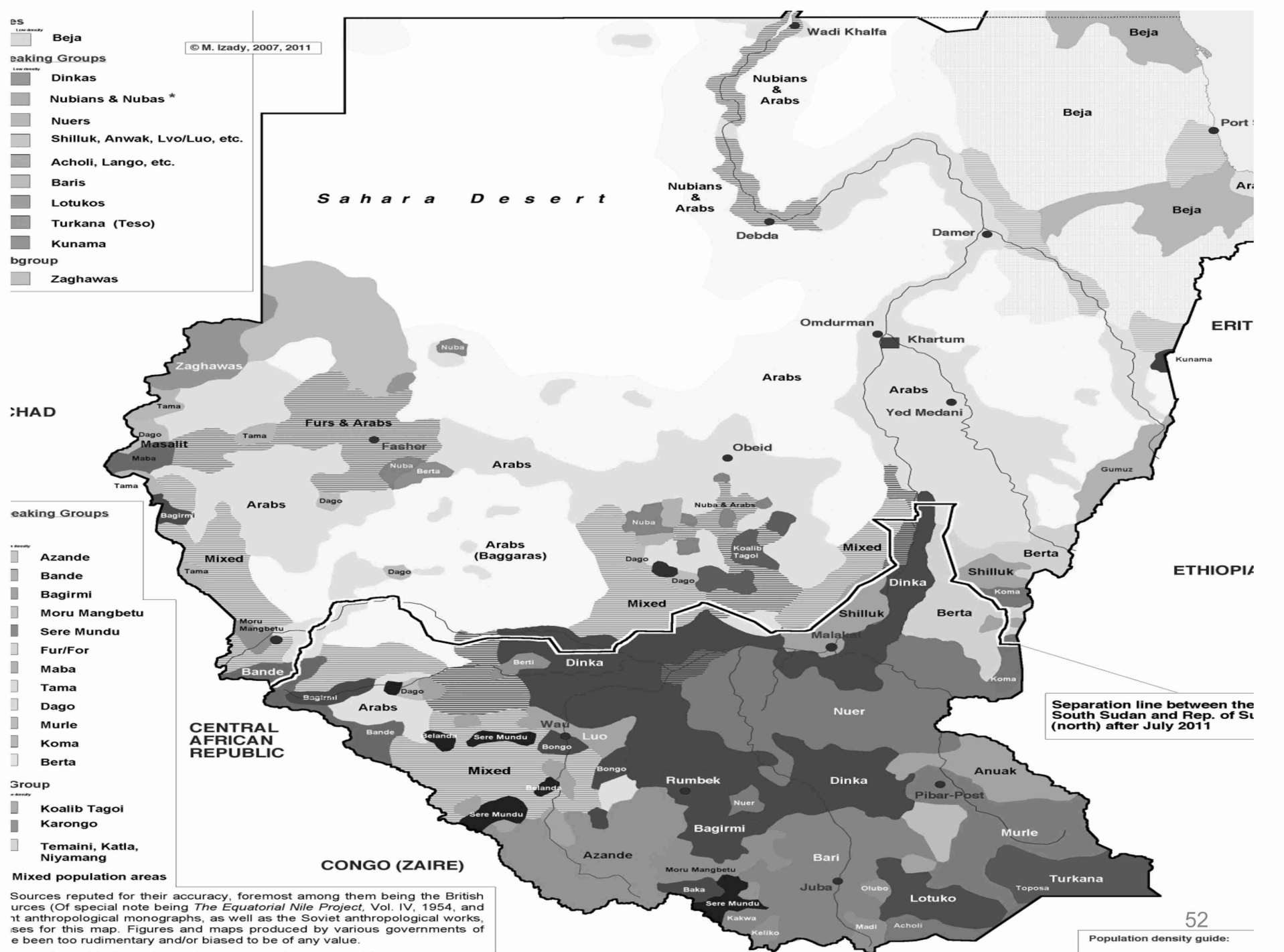


CURRENT CONFLICTS

DARFUR

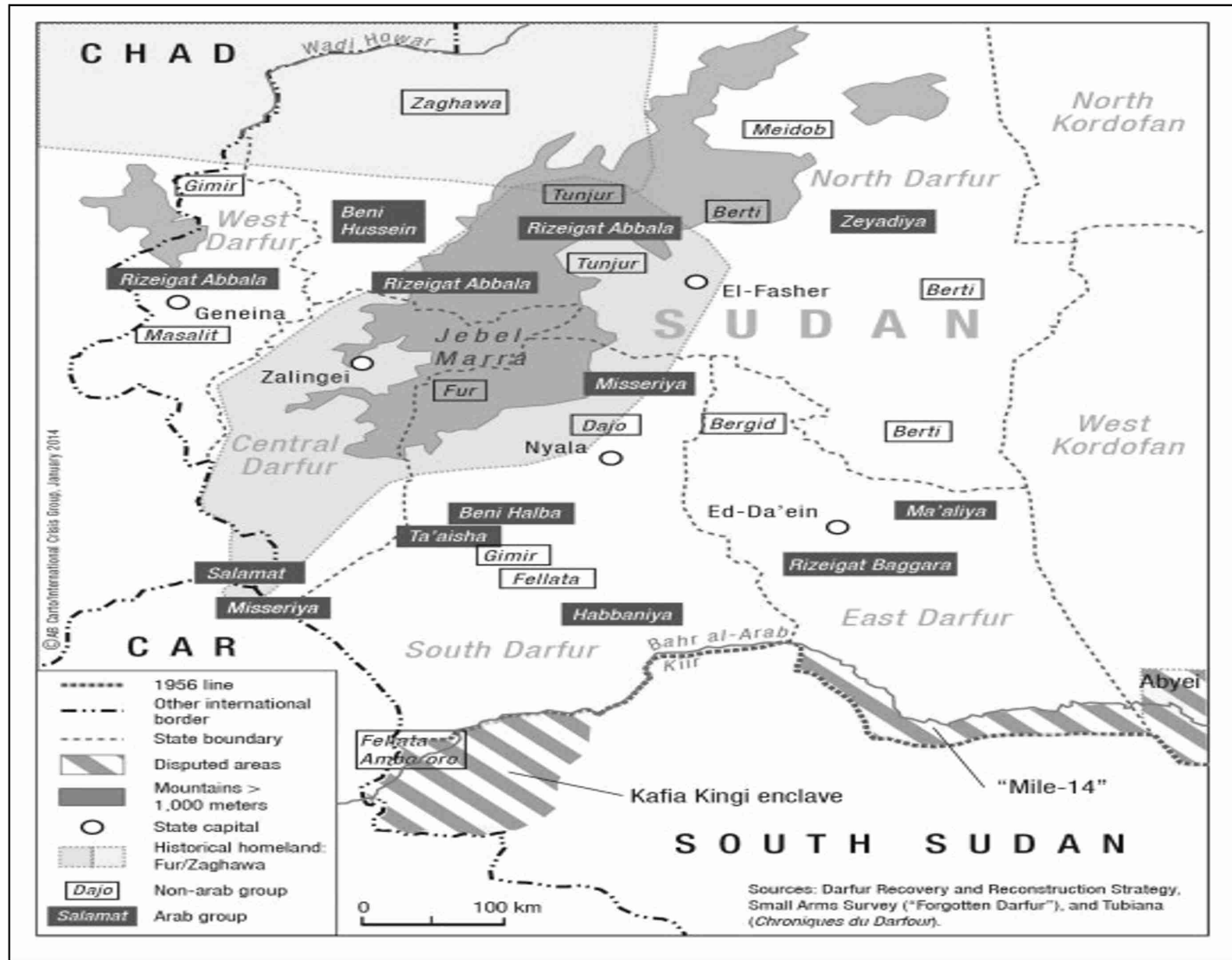


Updated Map of Darfur includes the states of Eastern and Central Darfur (Both states were added in 2012)



DARFUR: NON-ARAB ETHNIC GROUPS

- Fur
- Berti
- Massalit/
Masalit
- Zaghawa



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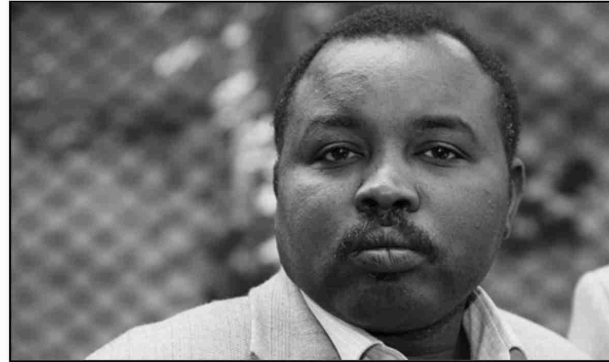
Resource:

DARFUR: CONFLICT

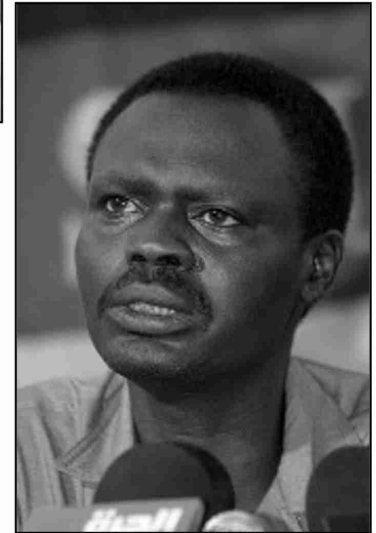
- Began in February 2003
 - The Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) challenged the NCP
- Ethnic Groups
 - Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa (non-Arab) but not limited to these specific Darfuri ethnic groups
- Political power and resources
 - Land rights
 - Policy of discrimination and marginalization

DARFUR: KEY OPPOSITION GROUPS

- Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A)
 - Minni Minnawi Faction (SLM/A-Minni Minnawi)
 - Abdul Wahid Faction (SLM/A-Abdul Wahid)
- The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)
- Sometimes called the “Tora Bora “



Sulimar Arcura Minnawi.



Abdul Wahid Mohamed al Nur



Jibril Ibrahim

DARFUR: JANJAWEED



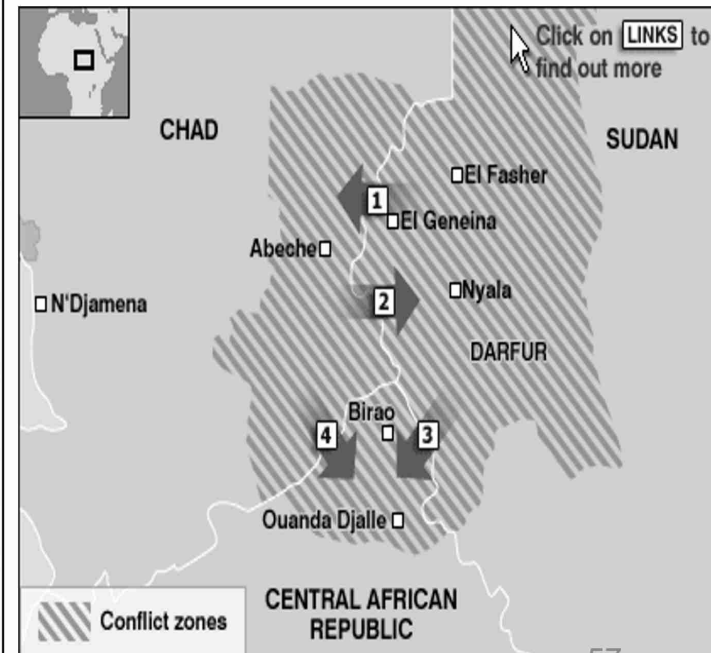
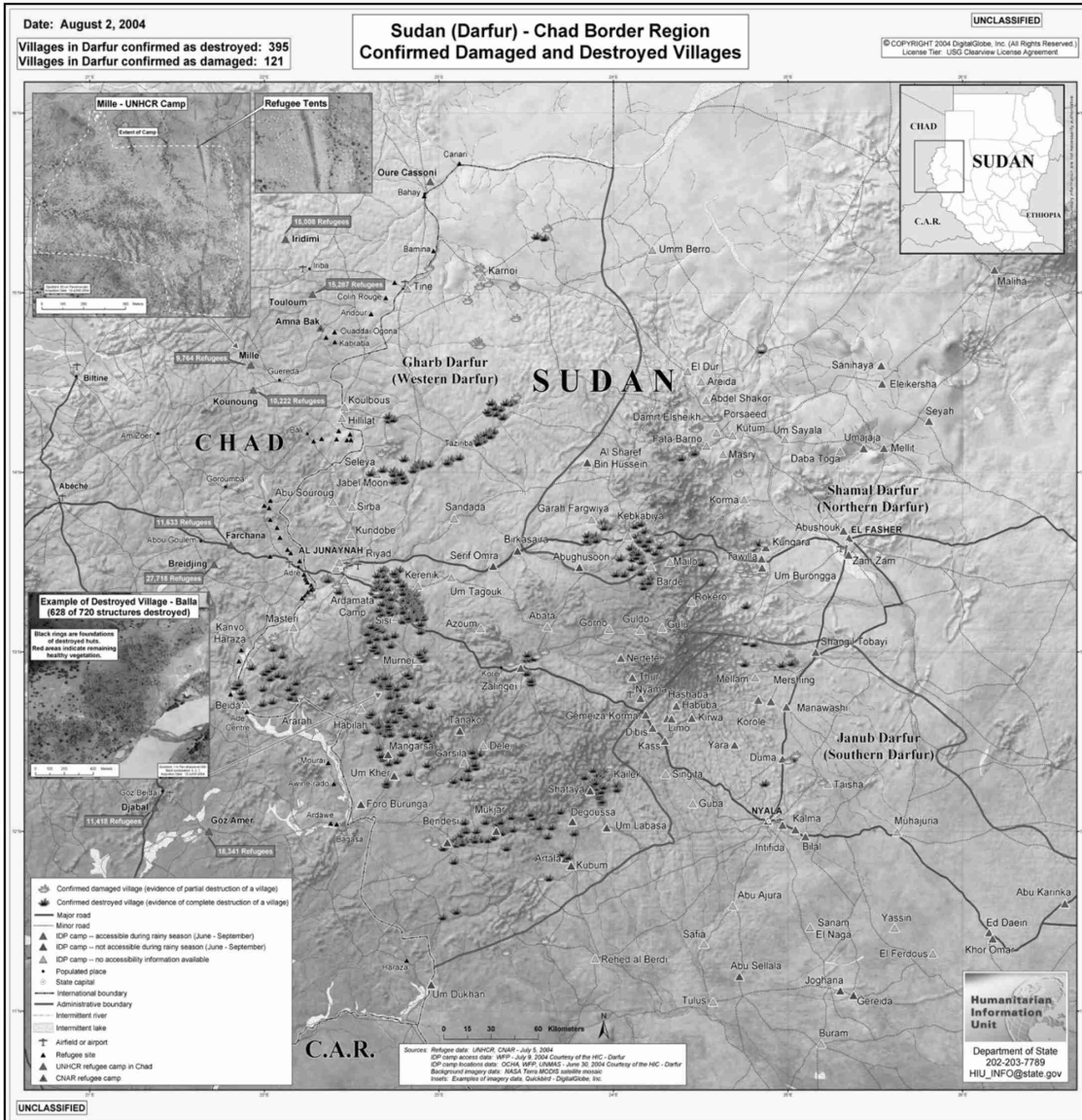
➤ Janjaweed (Janjawid, Janjawad, Jingaweit, Jinjaweed):

- Mid-1980s: GOS “arm Arab militias” against Southern Sudanese rebellion
- Darfuri leaders link the Janjaweed to a manifesto called the *Quresh*
- Coordinated with SAF, Popular Defense Force (PDF) (2010) & Air Force



Beyond ‘Janjaweed:
Understanding the Militia of
Darfur, Small Arms Survey, 2009

JANJAWEED – CONT'D



TIMELINE OF REGIONAL FIGHTING

- 2006: increased violence e.g. Gereida (South Darfur), Shearia and Jebel Marra areas
- 2008-2010: intra-Arab fighting, notably between Abbala (camel-herding) and Baggara (cattle-herding) groups in South Darfur
- 2010-2011: use of PDF in Eastern Darfur
- 2016 UN Report: West Darfur - attacks on Masalit, Fur, Tama and Burgo in June 2015
- May 2017: fighting between Sudanese forces and SLA/MM and JEM in North and East Darfur
- August 2017: GOE six month disarmament campaign

JEBEL MARRA REGION

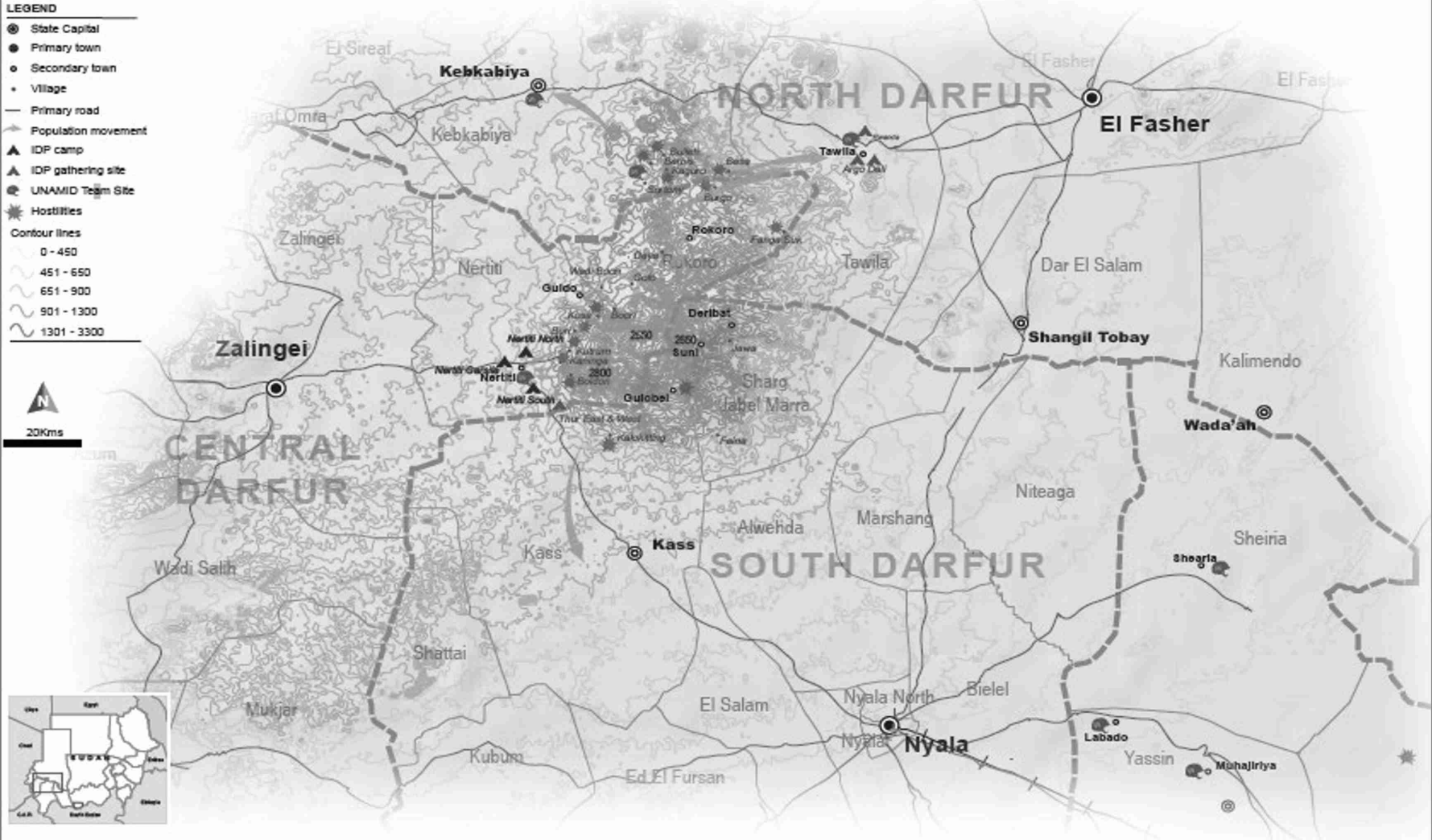
- Mid-January 2016: fighting in Jebel Marra areas
 - SAF and SLA/AW and first month - 129,000 displaced
 - Large part of these areas (Central and South Darfur) inaccessible to humanitarians since 2010
- Ceasefire: extended several times (Nov. 2018)
- April - May 2017: renewed fighting began SLA/MM, SLA/AW and Sudanese forces
- April & September 2018: clashes continue between SLM/AW and Sudanese forces
- January 2019: limited access to the UN peacekeepers

MAP OF JEBEL MARRA REGION

Sudan: The Jebel Marra : An Overview March 2016



- LEGEND**
- State Capital
 - Primary town
 - Secondary town
 - Village
 - Primary road
 - Population movement
 - ▲ IDP camp
 - ▲ IDP gathering site
 - ⊕ UNAMID Team Site
 - ★ Hostilities
 - Contour lines
 - 0 - 450
 - 451 - 650
 - 651 - 900
 - 901 - 1300
 - 1301 - 3300

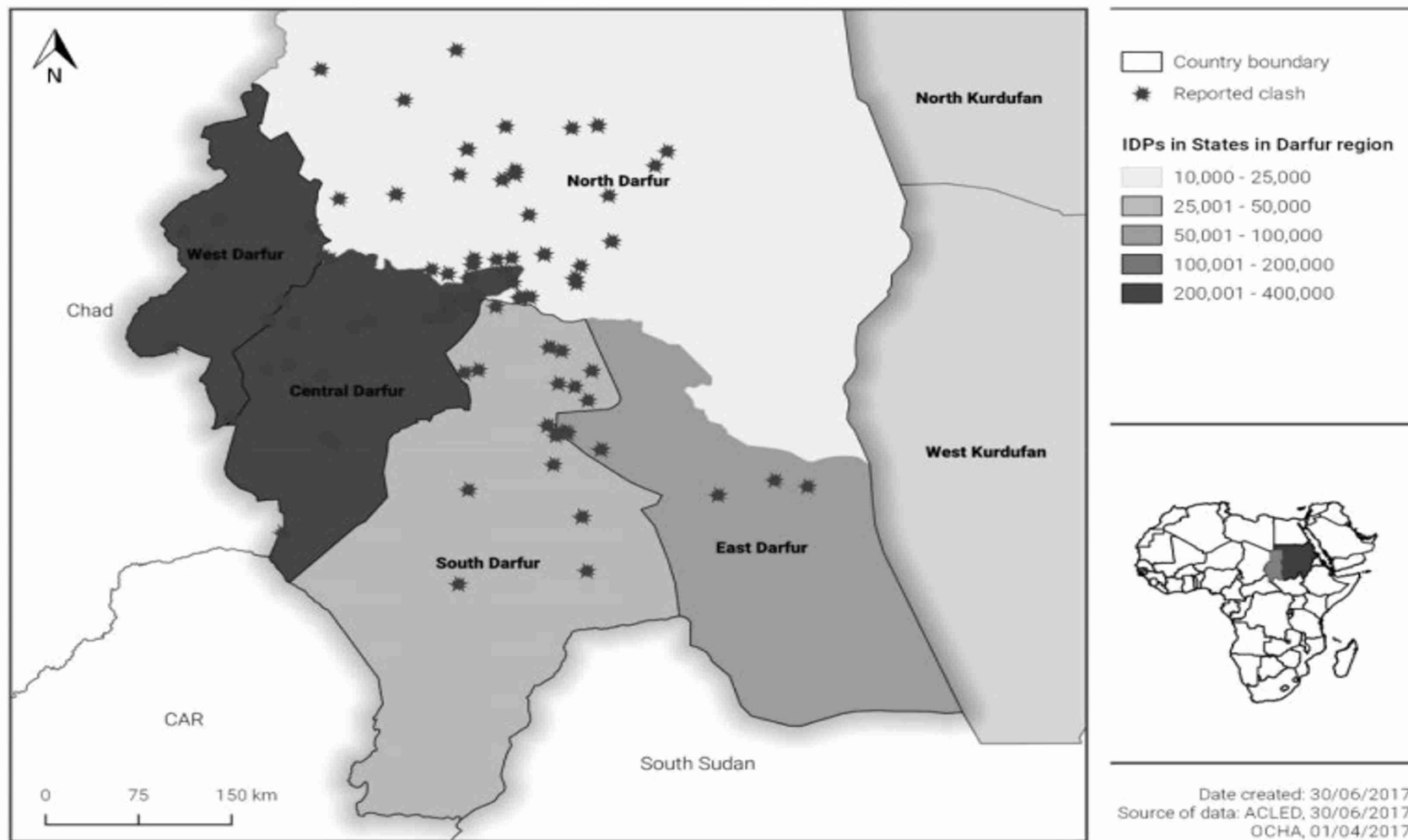


Amnesty International Report: reported use of chemical weapon (September 2016)

Map: Conflict and displacement in Darfur, Sudan 2017



Conflict and displacement in Darfur, Sudan in 2017



CURRENT STATUS

- July 2018-Feb. 2019: government forces and associated “militias” damaged & destroyed 45 villages (Amnesty International)
- March 2019: peace negotiations between of government and Darfuri opposition groups on hold
- May 2019: RSF-related violence in IDP camps in North Darfur (Human Rights Watch)
- June 2019: UNAMID reporting on inter-communal violence in Central Darfur
 - Looting and property destruction at World Vision and World Food Program sites in South Darfur

CURRENT STATUS

➤ Additional Resources

- Sudan's Transition Hasn't Ended Abuses in Darfur, Human Rights Watch, May 2019
- Darfur Country Report, Asylum Research Center, January 2020
 - North Darfur (pg. 42-47)
 - South Darfur (pg. 47-51)
 - Central Darfur (pg. 51-53)
 - West Darfur (pg. 54-57)
 - East Darfur (pg. 57-58)

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDP)

➤ IDP Camps Security Concerns

- Insecurity within IDP remains a problem (State Department 2017)
- Widespread impunity a major challenge (UN Secretary General July 2016)

➤ IDP Camp Insecurity: some examples

- UN Independent Expert states “security situation and protection of human rights, especially of (IDPs) remained fragile in Darfur (June 2019)
- Tensions in IDPs camps between Fur and Ben Halba in Zalingei (December 2017)
- Security forces raid at Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur (August 2007)

ARBITRARY DETENTION

- Supporters or perceived supporters of SLA or JEM
 - Members of the same ethnic group or relatives of opposition groups
 - Status in the community e.g. elders
 - May 2008 attack on Omdurman City by JEM
- Role of the National Security Act 2010 and NISS
 - Detain up to four and half months without judicial review
- Reported abuses
 - Beatings (wire, sticks, pipes, butts of guns), mock executions, rape and other forms of sexual abuse

LIVING IN KHARTOUM

- Move to Khartoum: safety and access to services
 - Difficult to secure jobs, access services and education, and lived in a state of insecurity and fear
- Harassment
 - Supporters or perceived supports of opposition groups
- Lack of Access and Means
 - Darfuri markets - harassment, forced shut down or transfer of ownership

Report of fact-finding mission to Khartoum, Sudan
UK Home Office, November 2018

NATIONAL SERVICE

- National Service Law of 1992
 - Age Requirements, term, process
- Conscription in the 1990s
 - Recruitment
 - Checkpoints, mistreatment in training camps
- Popular Defense Force Act of 1989
 - Age Requirements, term, process
 - Training camp conditions
- Desertion

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

2019 PROTESTS

- Sudan Professional Association & Forces of the Declaration of Freedom and Change
 - Group of private unions, including doctors, health workers, lawyers, and other opposition groups (e.g. Umma Party)
- April - May 2019: escalation of tensions
- June 3 violence: sit-in turned violence - reportedly RSF forces opened fire on protestors
 - Burned tents, raped women, raided hospitals, shut down internet



2019 PROTESTS (cont'd)

- July 30: largest protest against the military council
- July 2019: power-sharing agreement between both parties
 - Dissolve the council and replace with joint council of military and civilian members
 - Leadership will transfer from military to civilian in 21 months
 - Independent investigation of June 3 violence
 - TMC: council did not order “crackdown
- August 2019: appointed Abdalla Hamdok - Prime Minister
 - transition period for 39 months - elections

CASELOAD: UMMMA PARTY

- Formed in 1945 as a political opposition party
- Leadership: Sadiq al-Mahdi (since 1961)
 - Mariam al-Sadiq al-Mahdi
- Bashir Years: 1986-2019
 - 1986: banned all political parties including Umma Party
 - Alliances: National Consensus Force (2010), Sudan Call (2014)
 - 2019 Protests: arrest of Mariam al-Mahdi
 - DOS 2019: Umma Party faced harassment from security agents

Umma Party Sudan COI Report, RU, December 2019

THANK YOU

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