



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

Twenty-fourth session

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[29 August 2013]

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\* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

## **The human rights situation in Sudan\***

The period from January 2013 until July 2013 witnessed important developments which have great impact on human rights situation in Sudan, one of these developments is the adoption of the Sudanese government the African Union Initiative for peaceful settlement with SPLM Northern Sector after cessation of dialogue for a period of time. The government of Sudan approval to resume peaceful dialogue constitute a gesture of hope to positively improve the humanitarian situation in conflict areas in Southern Kordufan and the Blue Nile area and to pave way for Non-Governmental voluntary organizations to render humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable population who has been severely affected by the conflict and Forced to live in camps which lack the basic necessities of life and human dignity.

The African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD) is highly concerned about peace issue and conflict resolution worldwide and in Sudan in particular, it endeavors to serve the genuine issue of Peace Building, Human Rights and Good Governance in close collaboration with Arabic African Foundation for Human Rights, Sudanese International Coalition for Human Rights, Network of NGOs in the Nuba Mountain (Nuba Net) and the Sudanese Forum for Peace and Human Rights.

While (ASHAD) and its allies and stakeholders in Sudan Commends the ongoing African mediation between the Government of Sudan and the Northern Sector of SPLM, urge the parties to create a positive humanitarian space in order to enable the humanitarian actors and stakeholder to render the humanitarian assistance to the affected civilians who are now facing serious implication of the conflict which had led to the death of many civilians in the past period. The estimated causality during July 2013 was 40 deaths as well as the forced displacement of thousands of civilians from their villages in Salara, Gomung, Ganda, Karco, Koguria and Wali.

It is a matter of concern to ASHAD and its allies the disablement and disruption of the agricultural process because of security threats and the closure of schools, which threatens a significant lack of food and grain in each of Dilling, Kadugli, Abu Jebaiha and Rashad, areas under the control of the government Sudan, a matter which will constitute potential imminent threatens for the lack of food security for citizens affected by the conflict.

In the areas under the control of the SPLM Northern Sector, the SPLM has revealed via international statements the potential significant lack of food and medicine due to the lack of security and instability, a serious situation which we hope to be resolved through speed up the pace of negotiations between the parties to the conflict to reach an urgent peaceful settlement.

Recalling the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Blue Nile area on the background of the fighting between forces of the government of Sudan and the SPLM which resulted in numerous deaths among civilians caught in fighting , We draw attention to the existence of significant problems i.e. more than two thousand family has lost shelter after the floods cause removal of homes which was built by Electricity and Dams Units in compensation for those affected by the implementation of Elrousaires Dam extension. We call on the Electricity and Dams Units, to undertake through investigation into the causes of

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\* The Arabic African Foundation for Human Rights. Sudanese International Coalition for Human Rights. Network of NGOs in the Nuba Mountain (Nuba Net). Sudanese Forum for Peace and Human Rights, NGOs without consultative status, also share the views expressed in this statement.

dams homes destruction in that region, as well as claim for compensation for those affected by floods.

While we are following with deep concern the cases of violation of human rights, we praises and appreciates the step taken by the Government to release the women detained in prison due to the ongoing conflict in Southern Kordufan , and we demand at the same time the competent authorities to respect human rights and to compensate these women for negative psychological and physical impact during the period of detention and the release of all prisoners Nuba Mountains indigenous population who have been arrested on the background of the fighting that took place between the parties to the conflict in the region in August in Abu Krashwla and other areas of the Nuba Mountains, where the sources said their number is estimated by 65 detainees, or otherwise undertake fair investigations against the detainees and subject them to fair and transparent trials.

While we are following with deep concern the huge number of victims who were killed in fighting between Darfur tribes, we emphasize the need to complete the peace process in Darfur and join our voice to the international community in order to urge all the parties to sit down and conduct serious negotiations to resolve the conflict in Darfur, according to peaceful settlement correspond to the parties to the conflict.

We also call upon the warring parties from Almaalya and Rizeigat tribes to stop the bloodshed and killings on the identity and calls for the central government to intervene to resolve the dispute between the parties to the conflict and to work to achieve reconciliation between the components of the population in Darfur as well as achievement of human security among all warring tribes and parties to the conflict in Darfur.

Given the situation of freedom of the press and of expression in the last period, We condemn the Sudanese authorities for shutting down some newspapers and the displacement of Sudanese journalists and preventing them from writing in newspapers and threatening the freedom of exercise of the profession through arbitrary measures which reflected negatively on the status of freedoms in the country. And as we demand the government authorities to abstain from obstructing the freedom of the press operation in the country, we call on all parties to engage in a genuine efforts for drafting of a new law for the Press and Publications in order to meet the tremendous desire of Sudanese journalists aspiration to freedom of expression, and fully consistent with international laws and conventions obliged to protect and care for freedom of the press in Sudan.

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