Confidential Annex

Registry's Report on Available Forms of Identification in the Abd-al-Rahman (Ali Kushayb) Case

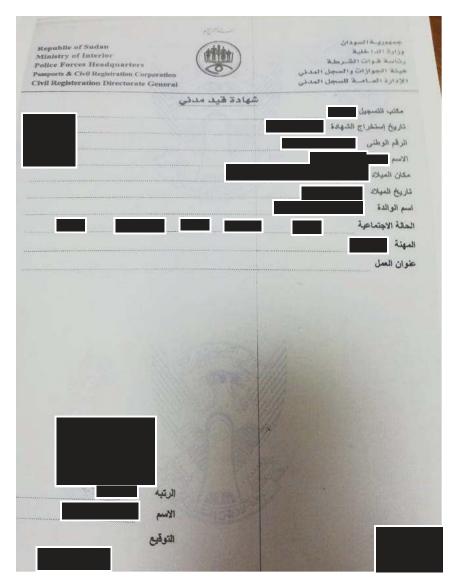
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- 1. The purpose of this annex is to provide the Chamber with information regarding the identity documents known to be available to potential applicants in the Case.
- 2. The information contained in this annex has been derived from victim application forms submitted in the Darfur Situation, from consultations with relevant actors on the ground in both Sudan and the relevant diasporacommunities and, from open sources available on the internet.
- 3. The following is a non-exhaustive list of documents that victims in this situation might use as proof of identification, including: (i) Birth certificate or registration document; (ii) National Identification Number; (iii) Previous Sudanese identification card; (iv) Passport; (v) Driver's license; (vi) Camp registration or food ration card.

Annex:

(i) Birth certificate or national registration number document

The national number is a unique number that is given to Sudanese citizens at the time of their registration with the Civil Registry. This document is given by the Ministry of Interior and is a pre-requisite for obtaining any other identification document (passport, identification document, driver's license).



(ii) National Identification Number

The Department of Passports, Immigration, Nationality, and National Identification Cards, under the Ministry of Interior Affairs, is responsible for issuing Sudanese identification cards. Application for the national identification cards must be done in person. The identity card has the information digitized in Arabic, except for the date of birth, house number, block number, and identification card number. The card contains a photograph of the cardholder, thumbprint, signature of the responsible official, and place and date of issue. These documents are not free of charge.



(iii) Previous Sudanese identification card

There could also be cases of victims using a previous Sudanese identification card that was paper-based and handwritten. It contained the thumbprint, a photo of the cardholder, blood group, place of issue, date of issue, and signature of the administrative director of Passports, Immigration, and Nationality. In addition, there is also another version of the nationality card which is a wallet-sized card that with the person's photograph on the right top corner.



(iv) Passports

Passports might be issued by the Sudanese government, by other countries or by a UN agency such as UNHCR.









(v) Driver's license

It is important to consider that the driver's license can be issued by the State where the victim is located. Driver's licenses can be issued by Sudan but may also be used as means of identification by potential applicants residing in diaspora countries (such as the United States, for example).





(vi) Camp registration or food ration card.

The camps can be either for internally displaced persons (IDPs) or refugees. Depending on the camp, the registration and identification documents might vary. However, most UN agencies, Camp Management Agencies or NGOs that manage camps will have a registration system and camp identification cards which they use in lieu of any other type of identification. It is important to note that some of the victims fled their place of residence due to the commission of the alleged crimes. Accordingly, there is a high probability that many did not carry their identification documents with them when they fled (if they had any to begin with).

Similar cards are also used outside of the context of IDP camps/sites for beneficiaries of assistance programmes such as food rationing programmes.

The level of information which appears on these cards varies slightly and is set by the organisation issuing the card.

