October 27, 2017

The Honorable Elaine C. Duke Acting Secretary U.S. Department of Homeland Security Washington, D.C. 20528

Dear Acting Secretary Duke,

We the 121 undersigned faith-based, legal, non-profit, academic, and other organizations from across the country condemn your decision to terminate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Sudan. We urge you to reconsider and extend TPS for Sudan for 18 months.

On November 4, 1997, the Attorney General designated Sudan for TPS due to: (1) an ongoing armed conflict, and that because of such conflict, requiring the return of nationals to Sudan would pose a serious threat to their personal safety; and, (2) extraordinary and temporary conditions within Sudan that prevented nationals from returning in safety. Since then, this designation has been extended and/or redesignated consistently, with the last redesignation being in 2013 and the last extension coming in 2016. In 2016, the Federal Register Notice extending TPS for Sudan noted that, "[t]he political and humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to be volatile and dangerous with internal armed conflicts in Darfur and in the Two Areas (South Kordofan and Blue Nile states). Reports of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law persist, with those reports indicating that such violations and abuses have been largely perpetrated by the Sudanese government forces and pro-government militias against civilians."

These country conditions have not changed. While the Federal Register notice terminating the Sudan designation (which was bizarrely retracted and re-published weeks later) argues that cessation of hostilities declarations have led to a decline in violence, this is simply not the case. In fact, a Human Rights Watch report from May 2017 notes that, "Sudanese Armed Forces and aligned forces, notably the newly created Rapid Support Forces, have continued to attack civilians in Darfur, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile with utter impunity" and that national security agents continue to "engage in entrenched patterns of repression, targeting civil society leaders, human rights activists, and students for harassment, arbitrary detentions, and torture; restricting civil society organizations and independent media; and using lethal force to disperse protesters, killing hundreds in broad daylight."

Most recently, in September 2017, the Sudanese government attacked the Kalma Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in Darfur. The attack was an especially egregious demonstration of the government's atrocious human rights record and illustrates the continuing volatility of the situation on the ground. In fact, the U.S. Embassy in Sudan issued a statement condemning the attack, noting its deep concern with, "the excessive use of force by government forces in the September 22 clashes with internally displaced persons at Kalma camp in South Darfur" and calling on the Sudanese government to, "immediately launch a thorough and transparent investigation of the incident in which Sudanese security forces reportedly fired upon IDPs resulting in five deaths of both men and women and more than 26 injured."³

¹ Human Rights Watch, *Human Rights Benchmarks for Sudan: Eight Ways to Measure Progress* (May 3, 2017), https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/05/03/human-rights-benchmarks-sudan#_ftnref38

³ U.S. Embassy Khartoum, https://m.facebook.com/khartoum.usembassy/posts/1687306041313968

The Federal Register notice also notes that, "[as] a result of continuing armed conflict in these regions, hundreds of thousands of Sudanese have fled to neighboring countries." Given this admission, it is inconceivable that Sudan no longer meets the conditions for TPS designation. In addition to those who have left Sudan, large numbers of IDPs are present in conflict-affected areas throughout the country. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IMDC), Sudan was home to **3.3 million IDPs** at the end of 2016. There is no evidence to suggest that this number has decreased since. According to OCHA, "[t]he Government of Sudan (GoS) estimates that 2.3 million people are displaced in conflict-affected areas. The United Nations and partners estimate that a further half a million displaced people live in host communities and settlements in Darfur. Armed movements in the Two Areas estimate that an additional 545,000 people are displaced in areas under their control." These facts make clear that returning Sudanese nationals to Sudan would pose an incredible threat to their safety and put their lives at risk.

The majority of Sudanese nationals with TPS have been living and working in the United States for almost 20 years. They have built lives and have been contributing to the American Dream. Sending these individuals back to a country still suffering from war and conflict is cruel, inhumane, and runs contrary to our American values. We urge you to reconsider your decision and extend TPS for Sudan for a full 18 months.

Sincerely,

Adhikaar

Alianza Americas

Ameinu (Our People)

American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

American Federation of Teachers, Washington

American Friends Service Committee Iowa

Apostle Immigrant Services

Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Atlanta

Asian Services In Action, Inc.

Assisting Latinos

Barry Vega Law Group, Inc.

Benedictine Sisters of Baltimore

Berkshire Immigrant Center

Black Alliance for Just Immigration

Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Boston

Catholic Charities Bureau, Inc. Diocese of St. Augustine, Florida

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Washington

Catholic Charities Tompkins/Tioga

Catholic Charities, Diocese of San Diego

Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.

Catholic Legal Services, Archdiocese of Miami

Catholic Migration Services

⁴ United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, p. 7, https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/sudan 2017 humanitarian needs overview 0.pdf

Center for Gender & Refugee Studies

Central American Resource Center (CARECEN-DC)

Chicago Religious Leadership Network on Latin America

Church Council of Greater Seattle

Church of the Brethren

Church World Service

Colectiva Legal del Pueblo

Comunidad Colectiva

Council on American Islamic Relations - New York

Detention Watch Network

Diocesan Migrant & Refugee Services, Inc.

Disciples Refugee & Immigration Ministries

DRUM - Desis Rising Up & Moving

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon

El Centro de la Raza

Florida Immigrant Coalition, Inc.

Franciscan Action Network

Gainesville Interfaith Alliance for Immigrant Justice

Global Justice Clinic, NYU School of Law

Global Unity Project

Haitian Community Partnership, Inc.

Health Care Access

Hispanic Federation

Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters, USA-JPIC

Iglesia Ministerios Ríos de Agua Viva UCC

Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota

Immigrant Legal Advocacy Project

Immigrant Legal Resource Center

Intercommunity Peace and Justice Center

International Refugee Assistance Project at the Urban Justice Center

IRIS - Integrated Refugee & Immigrant Services

Jesuit Social Research Institute

Jewish Council for Public Affairs

Justice, Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Priests of the Sacred Heart, U.S. Province

Kitsap Immigrant Assistance Center

La Casa de Amistad

Law Office of Malathi Benjamin PLC

Law Offices of Angela L. Williams, LLC

Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition

Michigan Conference United Church of Christ

Migrant Support Center - Catholic Charities of Jackson, Mississippi

Migration & Refugee Services/Catholic Diocese of Lafayette, Louisiana

Murphy Initiative for Justice and Peace

Muslim Youth Network

National Partnership for New Americans

National Religious Campaign Against Torture

National TPS Alliance

NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice

New York Immigration Coalition

NOVA Friends of Refugees

Office of Social Justice, Christian Reformed Church in North America

Olivares Law Firm LLC

OneAmerica

Pax Christi Florida

Perretta Law Office

PICO National Network

Pierce County Labor Community Services Agency

Presentation Sisters at Caminando Juntos

Puget Sound Advocates for Retirement Action

Refugee & Immigration Services, Catholic Charities of Central and Northern Missouri

RefugeeOne

Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Western American Province

Sauti Yetu Center for African Women and Families

SEIU 32BJ

SEIU California

SEIU Minnesota State Council

SEIU United Healthcare Workers West Latino Caucus

SEIU United Healthcare Workers West AFRAM - African Americans Caucus

SEIU United Healthcare Workers West Asian Pacific American Caucus

SEIU United Healthcare Workers West Lavender Caucus

Service Employees International Union (SEIU)

Services, Immigrant Rights, and Education Network (SIREN)

Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Congregational Leadership

Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Western Province Leadership

Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Sisters of Mercy of the Americas - Institute Justice Team

Sisters of Notre Dame

Sisters of St. Joseph of Boston

Sisters of St. Joseph, Third Order of St. Francis

Solidarity Committee, Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, West Midwest Community

South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT)

St. Francis Community Services

St. James Cathedral Immigrant Assistance

Success Is Yours

Tacoma Migrant Justice

Tennessee Immigrant & Refugee Rights Coalition

The United Methodist Church - General Board of Church and Society

Thrive International Programs

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

UNITE HERE

United We Dream

Walla Walla Immigrant Rights Coalition

Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network

Washington State Religious Campaign Against Torture

We Belong Together Welcoming the Stranger-Diocese of Cleveland Women's Refugee Commission