



The Democratic Sudan Liberation Movement (DSLMM) (‘SLA-Kerubino’ or ‘SLA-Justice’)

This all-Zaghawa group, also called **SLA-Kerubino** (and formerly known as **SLA-Justice**), emerged in August 2009 led by Ali Kerubino, a former Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) commander who left Minawi after he signed the Darfur Peace Agreement in 2006. In 2007 Kerubino attempted to join other North Darfur commanders in a loose coalition but was rejected for his abusive record while with SLA-MM—including an attack on SLA-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in Jebel Marra in mid-2004 and Korma in March 2007, during which a Fur commander was captured and hanged. Leaders of the Mima tribe blame Kerubino for an attack on the village of Wadaa south-east of al Fasher in February 2009 that killed 35 civilians, destroyed Wadaa market, and left more than 800 homes burned. Men and women were whipped and animals slaughtered. Kerubino, who had a reputation as one of Minawi’s most fearsome but effective field commanders, is thought to control an area east of Um Kadada, between El Fasher and the border with Kordofan.

After joining the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) umbrella in 2010, Ali Kerubino announced his separation from the coalition over dissatisfaction with the LJM’s intention to sign the Doha Declaration for Peace in Darfur.

Kerubino and his deputy, Abdel Rahman Nick ‘Tirgok’, participating in a loose coalition of rebel commanders including Mohamed Abdel Salam ‘Terrada’ of SLA-AW, were both wounded in February 2011 while combating a government offensive east of Jebel Marra. Kerubino, unlike his deputy, was only lightly wounded and soon returned to the field. Rebel sources said the fighting had inflicted more damage on the rebel alliance, which was born more of necessity than political conviction, than on the government.

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