

South Kordofan
Nov - Dec 2014
SITUATION REPORT

NUBA REPORTS



NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

456 Bombs dropped by Sudanese Armed Forces in December

Prisoners of war to be released by SPLM-N by March: **20**

7.5 Years UNAMID was active

Number of state governor positions, which will now be appointed rather than elected: **18**

20,000 New refugees registered in Sudanese refugee camps in 2014

Attacks and Bombing

SOUTH KORDOFAN / BLUE NILE



- 📍 Following failed peace talks in November, fighting increased significantly in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.
- 📍 December saw the highest number of bombs dropped in a one-month period since the start of the war, at 456 SAF bombs in South Kordofan. This number does not include bombs dropped in UmDorain county as Nuba Reports has not yet received those numbers.
 - 446 of these bombs were dropped in Buram county bordering South Sudan, more than the number documented by Nuba Reports in the previous six months combined.
- 📍 On December 20, 27 rockets were launched by an SAF ST-24 jet on Katcha village in southern Kordofan, some near a school forcing children to flee to a nearby mountain. Two children were killed and three wounded.
- 📍 South Kordofan's capital of Kadugli saw heavy fighting in several areas.
 - SPLA-N defeated NCP forces that attacked two SPLA-N controlled areas in southwest Kadugli, inflicting heavy casualties. SPLA-N gained various vehicles, weapons and ammunition.
- SPLA-N took Al Roseris in northwest Kadugli and Jebel Nimir garrison in west Kadugli, inflicting heavy casualties on SAF and seizing a vehicle, weapons and ammunition.
- Between the two operations SPLA-N seized 13 Land Cruiser vehicles, two tanks, and a T55 tank. Two T55 tanks were destroyed.
- 📍 Significant shelling and bombing also continued in Delami County throughout December but Nuba Reports was not able to confirm the number.
- 📍 SAF claims to have recaptured Jebel Marra in Darfur region after fighting against SLM-AW and SLM-MM, though rebels deny the claim but confirmed the clashes.
- 📍 SAF is committing widespread rape as part of a counter-insurgency strategy in government-held areas of Blue Nile state, according to Human Rights Watch.

Political Developments



- 📍 ICC shelved further investigations against Bashir of war crimes in Darfur after his indictment in 2009 due to lack of support from the UN Security Council
- 📍 In a new SAF tactic, propaganda bombs were dropped in Kauda from an antonov on Dec 6 with 1000s of political cartoon papers regarding SPLM-N leader Yassir Arman, aimed to deter Nubans from fighting the government.
- 📍 Khartoum expressed the desire to support South Sudanese rebels, echoing Nuba Reports documentation of the government's support for South Sudanese rebels in September 2014.
- 📍 The National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) issued a warning to South Sudanese government against supporting JEM
- 📍 Two UN officials were expelled from Sudan by the government - UN Resident Coordinator Ali Al-Za'tari and UN Development Program Country Director Yvonne Helle. This decision was made as the Sudan government publicly called for the exit of UNAMID, the joint UN/AU mission in Darfur.
- 📍 The following amendments to the Sudan constitution were made among protests from opposition MPs and civil society who claim these were made to strengthen NCP leadership power.
 - State governor positions are no longer elected but appointed by the president
 - The NISS has been transformed into a regular force, legitimizing the creation of its militia, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)
 - The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) will now be included in the constitution.
- 📍 SPLA-N to release 20 prisoners of war in January according to a recent statement
- 📍 SPLA-N plans to destroy all landmines in their possession in the near future according to a recent statement
- 📍 SPLA-N now controls Al Lehamar and Al Hamara. Attempts to gain control over Latmore were unsuccessful and SAF now controls this area.
- 📍 Peace talks between the Government of Sudan and Sudanese rebels that took place in November ended without a final agreement and are set to resume in January 2015.
- 📍 Farouk Abu Essa, the chairman of the opposition National Consensus Forces (NCF), and Amin Mekki Madani, a prominent human rights defender, were detained by the government. A pattern of political detentions has been employed by Khartoum in an effort to silence opposition.
- 📍 Documents captured by SPLA-N forces show the recruitment and use of child soldiers by SAF. Nuba Reports obtained these documents and found them legitimate.
- 📍 A mass rape of 200 women and children in Tabit village in North Darfur was investigated by a special UN force after their access was repeatedly denied by the government and finally allowed. North Darfur authorities claim the findings to be inconclusive and UNAMID's request to conduct a second investigation has been denied by Khartoum.
- 📍 Each county in the SPLM-N controlled areas, conduct a 1 month political trainings in selected villages. The training is done by graduates of the SPLM-N political college located in South Kordofan.
 - In December, 10 of these trainings were conducted and interested individuals are given a chance to further the study in the political training college to start in February 2015.

Humanitarian Situation



📍 People that were displaced from Abri, Timinum and Lombre (Delami County) in July are still displaced in the mountains of Delami County. Many of them were not able to plant and lack resources for food. They are near the northern part of the state meaning the refugee camps are inaccessible.

📍 People in UmDorain county displaced from Latmore and Al Hamara at the beginning of the rains are in a similar situation. Though more accessible to refugee camps, travel through Ajoung Thok camp is required and many do not feel safe there.

- In order to receive food rations available at Yida refugee camp one must register in Ajoung Thok, but insecurity there deters registration.

📍 27,259 school-age children are living in Yida camp and not able to attend school. Education has not been supported in the camp since its creation in July 2011.

📍 The roads to Bentiu are not fully open and transport of goods in Nuba is limited and expensive. This also affects NGOs working inside Nuba and in refugee camps.

CAMPS GROWING AS NUMBER OF DISPLACED INCREASES

📍 71,982 registered refugees total were in Yida refugee camp in South Sudan as of November 30, an increase of 2000 from last year.

- The number of registered refugees does not reflect the

total number in reality, however, since many remain unregistered and therefore unable to receive food rations. Nuba Reports recently interviewed displaced people from Latmore who arrived in Yida and refused to go to Ajoung Thok to register due to lack of safety, something Nuba Reports has found to be common.

📍 Ajoung Thok camp more than doubled this year with nearly 8000 additional refugees registered than in December 2013.

📍 131,207 refugees, predominantly from Blue Nile, are in South Sudan's Upper Nile camps of Doro, Yusuf Batil, Kaya, and Gendrassa, 10,000 more than last year.

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info@Nubareports.org