

SRRA's  
**Special Report on:**

**The Humanitarian and Human Rights Situation of the IDPs  
and War Affected Civilians in the SPLM/A-North Controlled  
Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States**

December 2012

The Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA) was established in June 2011 as the humanitarian arm of the SPLM-N, to lead all humanitarian interventions in SPLM/A-N controlled areas in Sudan. Its overall objective is to ensure effective coordination and facilitation of humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable citizens in the conflict areas of Sudan.

With this report the SSRA wishes to give a better understanding of the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, the so called 'the Two Areas', between the SPLM/A-N and the Government of Sudan, its genesis, the process that led to failed peace attempts and, most important of all, its humanitarian consequences, with a particular focus on its impact on the civilian population; being IDPs or host communities, in the SPLM-N held areas.



A farmer showing his failed crop field - Umdrafi – Nov 12

The ultimate objective of this report is to generate awareness and responses within the national, regional and international communities about the dire humanitarian situation to ensure that humanitarian access to the Two Areas is granted by the Government of Sudan with immediate effect. The SRRA is deeply concerned with the suffering of the citizens, victims of the conflict, their immediate humanitarian needs and the long term disruption of their socio-economic development.

## **Background to the conflict in the Two Areas and failed peace attempts:**

The conflict in the Sudan Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States – the Two Areas – begun on 5 June 2011 between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army remained in Sudan (SPLM/A-North).

The SPLM in South Sudan and in Sudan organically divided ahead of the separation of the two countries and created two distinct political parties, the SPLM and the SPLM-North. The question of the future of the SPLA northern soldiers, who fought alongside the southerners during the second civil war, was never satisfactorily addressed by the CPA or resolved during the interim period. It was assumed that new security arrangements would be reached as a result of practicing the popular consultation processes provided for in the CPA Two Areas Protocol. Instead in May 2012 GoS, led by the National Congress Party (NCP), unilaterally decided that the SPLA soldiers in the Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) in Sudan will either be disarmed or withdraw south of the 1/1/1956 by 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011. That was communicated with a written warning letter from the Commander of the SAF 5<sup>th</sup> Division to the SPLA JIUs Commander. *That unilateral action contravenes with the letter and spirit of the CPA and specifically the permanent Ceasefire and security arrangements Implementation Modalities and Appendices which envisioned the dissolution of the JIUs, in case of secession, to be completed at least six months after the end of interim period; that is, certainly until 2012.*

Ahead of the independence of South Sudan, in the aftermath of the State elections in Southern Kordofan, a fight erupted between the SPLA-N forces and SAF after an attempt of forced disarmament of the SPLA-N from the side of SAF. On 5 June 2011 nine tanks arrived into Kadugli town at 6:00 AM and SAF, militias and PDF forces started marching inside the town. Though the scene was very intimidating especially to soldiers, the few SPLA elements present at the time in Kadugli were restrained. However, everyone with basic military knowledge took note of an imminent SAF military attack. On 6 June 2011 around 6:00 PM the same forces attacked the house of the SPLM Chairman in Southern Kordofan and other houses of senior members of the SPLM-N. In the same day SAF arrested the members of the security committee who were called for a meeting in the State’s guest House in order to diffuse the security tension in the State. Those arrested included the commander of the SPLA-JIUs and other high level political leaders of the SPLM-N in the state. The incident rapidly escalated into a conflict between the SPLA-N and SAF in the State over outstanding issues unresolved during the CPA implementation. The President of Sudan has prepared the ground for such discontent among the local population ahead of the Elections. In a speech of the Sudanese President in El-Gadarif in February 2011 he stated: *‘after separation of South Sudan, the Quran will be the only source of legislation in Sudan that means the implementation of shariya law, Arabic Language will be the only official language in the Sudan and Arabic culture must be adopted all over Sudan.’* In March 2011 in Almujeled town, in Southern Kordofan State, while inaugurating the NCP’s candidate for governorship election campaign, the President said: *‘we [NCP] will govern this state and if we failed to win election by the ballot boxes we will win it by the bullets boxes.’*

However, it must be emphasized that the rigging of the elections in Southern Kordofan was not the reason for eruption of conflict as SPLM-N in Southern Kordofan stated clearly that it will remain as opposition and resist through peaceful and democratic means. It was the decision by the NCP to forcefully disarm the SPLA-N north that triggered this conflict.

About a week later, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) convened the two parties in Addis Ababa to reach a negotiated political solution. On 28 June 2011, GoS and the SPLM-N signed a *Framework Agreement on the political partnership between the NCP and the SPLM-N and political and security arrangements in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States* based on the CPA democratic principles for Sudan. A few days later, President Bashir repudiated the Agreement.

On 2 September 2011 the conflict started in Blue Nile State; the house of the SPLM elected Governor in Damazin was attacked by SAF forces and a SPLM-N representative was killed in front of his house. Simultaneously SAF attacked the SPLA-N forces in JIUs of Dindiro, Attalia East, Umdarfa, Rosaires Dam (in Rosaires county) Ulu (Baw county) and Kurmuk. The SPLM-North was banned from Sudan and its properties confiscated. The SPLM/A-N thus reconstituted itself as a rebel movement to fight against Khartoum regime, for fundamental restructuring of the centre through democratic transformation of the Sudanese state.

### **Humanitarian Access to the SPLM-N held areas:**

Since the outbreak of war in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in June and September 2011 respectively, humanitarian agencies has been denied access to provide assistance to the needy civilian population by the government of Sudan. After series of meetings between the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i in Khartoum, the UN Country team on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011, presented a proposal for humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected population in Southern Kordofan targeting an initial 50,000 conflict affected people. The GoS rejected the proposal outright. In December 2011, two visits to Khartoum by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Baroness Valerie Amos; to discuss delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict affected areas in Southern Kordofan were *cancelled by GoS at the last minute*.

On 9 February 2012 the UN, the African Union and the League of Arab states presented a *tripartite proposal for delivery of humanitarian assistance to the war affected civilians in the two States*. The SPLM-N accepted the proposal, without preconditions, on 18 February, not GoS. On 24 April the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) called for the Parties to accept the proposal and enter negotiations under the IGAD mediation on the bases of the Framework Agreement. On 2 May 2012 the UN Security Council endorsed the AU PSC decision by adopting the resolution 2046/2012. GoS indicated its acceptance of the tripartite proposal only in June 2012. Furthermore, GoS put nine conditions that rendered delivery of humanitarian assistance to the SPLM/A-N areas by neutral humanitarian actors virtually impossible, as also publically declared by UN OCHA.

Proximity talks continued until 4 August 2012 when the SPLM/A-N signed a bilateral MOU with the tripartite partners in Addis Ababa. GoS signed a separate MOU the day after in Khartoum, adding conditionality to the delivery of aid. The two MOU were contradictories and thus never implemented. Their differences revolved around the time of validity of the MoUs, timelines for deployment of assessment teams and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the scope and length of the cessation of hostilities.

On 24 October the AUHIP presented an interim report to the AU PSC in which it urged "*the Government of Sudan to act with the urgency commensurate with the needs of its own citizens to resolve this matter*".

At the beginning of November 2012, the Commissioner of Humanitarian Aid Commission, Mr Sulieman Abdulrahman, stated that '*his Government will not extend a three month deal to reach civilians in the rebel held areas*'. He confirmed the expiry of the humanitarian MOU and further denied the humanitarian crisis in the SPLM-N held areas; a fact that has been recognized the world over, including by the AUPSC and UNSC members.

To date, the Government of Sudan is refusing to accept the 28 June Framework Agreement as a basis for negotiations, in clear defiance to the 24<sup>th</sup> April 2012 AUPSC communiqué and the 2 May 2012 UNSC Resolution 2046. The Government is furthermore refusing to negotiate directly with the SPLM-N on humanitarian access.

## **The security and human rights situation in the Two Areas**

### ***Southern Kordofan State:***

Since the fighting begun in Southern Kordofan in Umdoren County on 5 June 2011, the SPLA-N and SAF have been engaged in extensive fighting in the State. From the beginning SAF and their militias committed evident atrocities against the Nuba civilians, killing, raping, looting and destroying, houses. UNMIS received reports, during June 2011, of widespread violations of human rights and humanitarian laws in Southern Kordofan which include: aerial bombardments resulting in destruction of property, forced displacement, significant loss of civilian lives, including of women, children and the elderly; abductions; house-to-house searches; arbitrary arrests and detentions; targeted killings; summary executions; reports of mass graves; systematic destruction of dwellings and attacks on churches. It is estimated that within the first few weeks of conflict in Kadugli in June 2011, **more than 3000** civilians were killed, by SAF and allied militias, who were suspected to be members and supporters of the SPLM/A-N, most of whom are Nuba and other dark skinned people.

The war continued in all the State Counties, mainly around the SPLA-N JIUs. After two weeks of fighting inside Kadugli, the SPLA-N JIUs, under heavy indiscriminate aerial bombing and shelling, withdrew from the town centre. The SPLA- N on the other hand managed to liberate more than 73 SAF garrisons in the State and four counties (Heiban, Dalami, Buram, Umdoren), on top of liberating over 80% of other four counties (Kadugli, Dillanj, Lagawa, Habila) and a significant portion of Talodi county. During the last rainy season, the SPLM-N consolidated the territories under its controlled and further expanded into Rashad and Alabbasyaia counties as well as parts of Abugebiha and Talodi Counties. It is noteworthy to mention here that in the battle for Alabbasyaia County, the SPLA-N evacuated 29 Chinese workers from the conflict areas to the safer areas and later released through collaboration with the ICRC and the Chinese Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

In the dry season of late 2011 and early 2012, GOS intensified its ground summer offensive, supported by a sustained indiscriminate aerial bombing. The most significant government offensive was when the SAF captured Jaw and Troji, the garrison towns bordering South Sudan. This development disrupted the only access route from South Sudan for almost two months before it was re-opened again when the SPLM-N re-captured the two areas again. There are also wide areas under the control of SPLM-N in the western Jebels; namely in Lagawa and Dilling counties. Many ground offensives were unleashed by SAF and its allied militia burning villages and as a result many civilians have been displaced. The total

population in Dilling County under the administration of SPLM-N is estimated to be around 132,000; 65% (74,121) of which are internally displaced.

With the start of this dry season, SAF is now building up its military capacity in Kadugli, Dilling, Abujebeha and Talodi counties, in an attempt to dislodge SPLA-N from its positions and also in order to control the north-south border and prevent any possible cross border humanitarian access.

### ***Blue Nile State:***

In Blue Nile From the first SAF attacks on the SPLA troops in the JIUs resulted in critical battles and major humanitarian consequences. The SPLA initially managed to gain control of Kurmuk and Baw on 2 September and of Dindiro on 3 September. The battles led to the displacement of the population that the SPLA helped cross into the Ethiopia. On 5 September 2011 SAF attacked Wadabouk, in western Baw County, killing 17 SPLM secretariat members. On the 7 September 2011, SAF attacked the SPLA base in Silak, 30 civilians were killed including the head SPLM secretary Altireefi and Haroun Adam, the SPLM Secretary for information. On 3 December 2011 SAF attacked Baw, setting on fire all houses and killing more than 80 civilians among them the town Chief haj Jorgi. SAF also repeatedly tried to attack Ulu, in the southern part of Baw County, in vain, leading to the death of 18 civilians and many wounded.

Between 15 October and 16 November 2011, a major battle occurred in Sale, between Dindiro and Kurmuk, the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the conflict, and more than 2,000 SAF soldiers and around 200 SPLA fell on the ground. The SPLA shot down 4 helicopters and destroyed 8 SAF tanks. The battle led to the displacement of around 13,000 refugees to Ethiopia. The fall of Sali in the hands of SAF led to the SPLA loss of Kurmuk in November 2011 – where President Bashir announced he wanted to pray on thousands of Sudanese skulls – previously evacuated by the SPLA to avoid a blood shell. Nonetheless SAF attacked Kurmuk town and surrounding with the Iranian Shihab missiles, causing greater humanitarian consequences to the people in the area. After the fall of Kurmuk, the SPLA moved into the Ingessana Hills, not far from Damazin.

Between 20 December and March 2012, SAF attacked the hills in Gabionade and Jeego, north of Baw County, causing the death of 200 civilians and wounding almost 500, who are still hiding in the hills up to today. From the hills SAF tried to capture the SPLA base in Ulu four times between January and April 2012. Those attacks brought further humanitarian consequences and the majority of the citizens of Baw locality are now refugees in Southern Sudan while some civilians decided to remain in areas like Tomfona, Galassamina, Goz Rasin and Ruum. Around 200 people trapped in Majaja area in the hills died of hunger in the period of 14-30 March 2012.

During the period of August-October 2012, SAF continued attacking the areas of Surkum, Chali, Wadaka, Mayak, Moguf, Ora, Yabus with ground attacks and aerial bombardments, destroying schools, clinics, huts, farms, preventing people access to harvesting and food. In particular the fighting over Surkum, north of Kurmuk, from 2 September 2012 for four weeks, led to the death of 11 men, 4 children and the wounding of 20 people and the displacement of around 600 households southwards. SAF destroyed the school, the health center and the houses, before losing the village to the SPLA-N. On 20 October 2012 in



Arreegeba, Fadamia payam of Baw locality a ground attack by SAF led to the death of one child and 3 women were wounded.

### **Impact of Aerial bombing on civilian population:**

Since the outbreak of the war in Southern Kordofan in June and in Blue Nile states in September 2011, civilians have been suffering from indiscriminate aerial bombing by SAF. SAF are using high altitude Antonov planes, Sukhoi and/or MiG jet fighters and Helicopter gunships; in addition to long range shelling by different types of multiple rockets launchers. The impact of this indiscriminate aerial bombing on civilian has been staggering. Many people abandoned their villages and took refuge in the caves and hills tops. People were unable to cultivate their farms. In 2011 people were able to cultivate only 20-25% of land compared to a normal year. Many people were killed by Antonov shrapnel while cultivating in their fields. People were in constant fear. This led to severe food shortage. Aerial bombing also affected livestock and people's livelihood because many livestock, goats, sheep, chicken and pigs were killed. Many public utilities were also destroyed as a result of aerial bombardment; including schools, health centres, churches, mosques and markets.



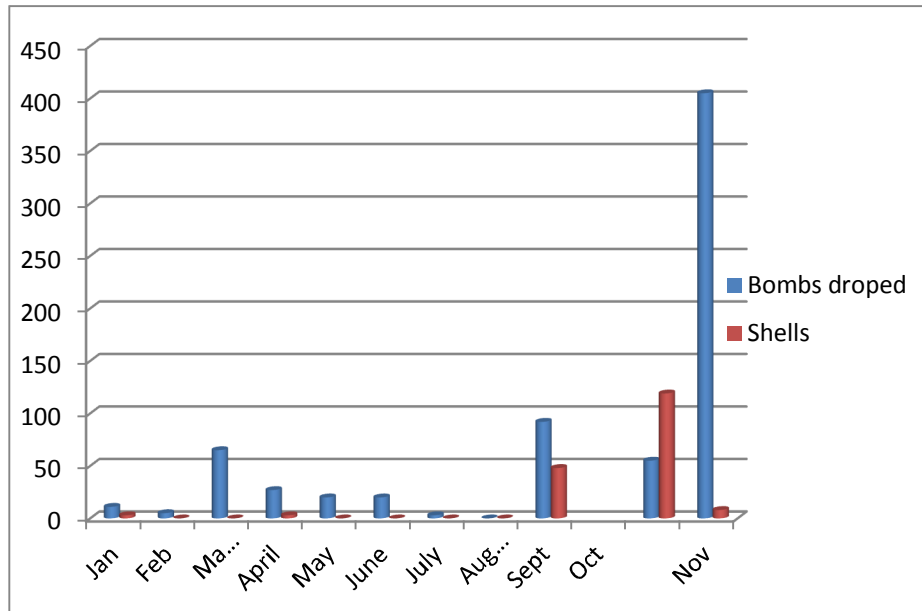
Despite the challenge of accurately tracking the number of bombs dropped and shells shot due to the vastness of the area under the SPLM-N control in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states and also due to lack of communication and transport facilities, SRRA's statistical information from the ground provide the an indicative and worrying picture.

People in Blue Nile live in fear hiding in the bushes and the majority of the villages have been abandoned, while more than half of the people in the affected areas sought refuge outside the State. The last harvesting season has been lost, thus the level of food insecurity are expected to rise in the coming months, overstressing an already critical situation. The scale of aerial bombardment reduced in September-November 2012 in comparison to the period between January and June 2102 (*see table in Annex II*). A total of 15 people were injured and two were killed as a result of the bombing in the months of October and November. The Antonov planes surveillance over the localities of Kurmuk and Baw nonetheless continues.

In Southern Kordofan, between *June and the end of December 2011*: **959** bombs were dropped, killing about **101** civilians and injuring **189** persons. The majority of those killed

or injured are children and women. This record is just a partial glimpse of the overall picture across southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states.

Between January and November 2012, the SRRA statistical data of bombing, in Southern Kordofan state, registered **773** bombs and **181** shells that have fallen on civilian targets such as markets, villages, schools, etc. This aerial bombing (Jan to Nov 12) resulted in **36** human deaths and **42** human injures and **91** animals (cows, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken and donkeys) were killed. It is worth noting the increase in aerial bombing during the month of November 2012 where 405 bombs were dropped using Antonov planes. Also noteworthy is the high number of shells during the month of October in which 119 shells were dropped in civilian areas (*see chart II below*).



**Chart II: No. of bombs and shells recorded each month Jan- Nov 12, SK**

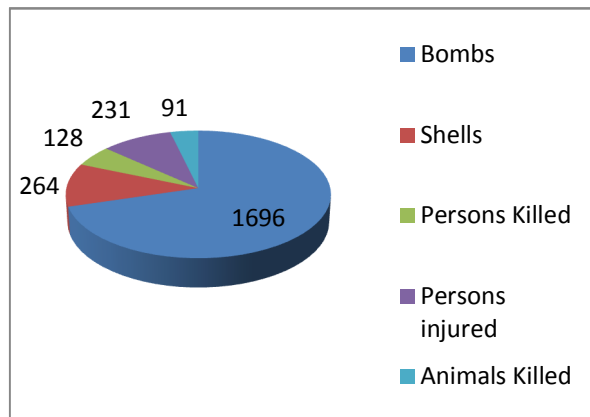
During the month of November 2012, SAF dropped **412 bombs** in SPLM-N areas of Southern Kordofan using the indiscriminate high altitude Antonov bombers; with 405 bombs instantly exploded and only seven were unexploded (*see table Annex II*). As can be seen from the table attached as Annex II, 34 people were killed as a direct result of aerial bombing over the month of November 2012 alone; mainly women and children, and around 22 innocent civilians were injured. 28% of the aerial strikes were focusing in Umdoren County and the rest were dropped in Buram, Haiban, Rashad, Talodi and Habila Counties. About 90% of the agricultural fields have been targeted, destroying all the not harvested fields. The attacks destroyed schools, market and mosques and 28 houses of civilians. The month of December 2012, continues to experience an unusually high number of aerial bombardment. On 21 December, 29 bombs have fallen in Kauda near the market place and the airstrip. A school was destroyed and many houses were damaged.



Furthermore, human rights violations by the GoS continued unabated in garrison towns too. About 24 civilians suspected by state authorities to be supporters of SPLM-N were summarily executed in Liri village, Talodi Locality/County. In early November 2012 the Sudanese security arrested more than fifty civilians in Kadugli, among them were 34 women and around 60 men were arrested in Dillinj accused by the state security accusing them as being collaborating with, and sending information to, the SPLM-N.

There is an emerging pattern of bombing recently targeting farms that not yet harvested and villages. To-date, there are more than 26 villages being burned in Alabbasiya, Dilling and Rashad counties within the last two months. If these patterns were to continue, the New Year, 2013, will bring more and more suffering to the civilians in the two areas.

Overall, according to SRRA’s limited statistical data, the bombs and rocket shells that have been verified as fallen on civilian targets since the outbreak of the conflict in June 2011 were: about **1696** bombs and **264** shells. To-date, it is believed that at least **128** civilians were killed and **231** civilian persons were injured as a direct result of aerial bombing and at least **91** animals killed.



### The humanitarian consequences of the conflict in the Two Areas

The continuous ground fighting and the sustainable indiscriminate aerial bombardment by SAF, including targeting civilians, has generated massive displacement and human suffering to the Sudanese citizens of the Two Areas, with many killed and wounded. The conflict between GoS and the SPLM/A-North **has affected the life of more than one million Sudanese citizens** living in the two States.



*Internal displacement:*

In southern Kordofan, the estimated population living in the SPLM-N areas is about 995,200; of which 436,157 are internally displaced. It is assessed that about 736,329 were vulnerable and will be needing assistance between now and the next harvesting season. In Blue Nile the total population currently residing the SPLM-N held areas is about 80,147, of which 64,550 were IDPs. The estimated vulnerable population in Blue is about 73,781 persons.



*Living in Caves for self-protection against indiscriminate aerial bombardment*

*Refugees:*

The ground fighting, coupled with the continuous intensive aerial bombardment from Antonov and MIG planes of the Government of Sudan over the conflict areas, forced **around 200,000 persons** to flee their homes as refugees in neighboring countries; the majority is in southern Sudan and Ethiopia. There are currently about 70,000 refugees in Southern Sudan from Southern Kordofan; i.e. more than 60,000 in unity state, 10,000 in Greater Equatoria and other states of South Sudan. There are also an estimated 5,000 refugee from SK State in Kenya and Uganda. There are about 113,000 refugees from Blue Nile in Upper Nile, South Sudan, divided within the refugee camps of Doro, Yusuf Batil, Jamam, Gendrassa, Renk and Malakal. There also about 40,000 refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia. Therefore there are more than 153,000 refugees from Blue Nile who have been forced to leave their homeland across the borders into South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Around 800,000 people are considered living in a vulnerable condition within the SPLM-N held areas of Blue Nile and Sothern Kordofan States. The indiscriminate aerial bombardments and long-range shelling targeting non-military facilities, destroyed houses, farms, markets, public buildings, injuring animals and often killing civilians. Insecurity has reduced the access to the cultivable land and affected the capacity of people to farm. As a result of the poor harvest assessed in the both States in the months of October and November 2012, high level of food insecurity are expected in the upcoming dry season and consequently further displacements of civilians inside the State and into South Sudan from both States. In Blue Nile State around 250,000 people are affected by the conflict since it

began last September 2011, and more than half are refugees outside the State in camps in South Sudan or Ethiopia. An estimated population of 100,000 people still remains inside Blue Nile SPLM-N areas and more than a half of them are internally displaced, as per the table I below.

*Table I: IDPs and vulnerable people in Blue Nile State SPLM/A-N controlled areas*

S/N	County/Locality	Payam/Admin Unit	Subtotal	Total population	IDPs	Vulnerable population
1-	Kurmuk	Kurmuk Wadaga Tanfona Chali Yabus	4,234 16,723 9,719 9,309 29,100	69,085	51,469	60,000
2-	Baw	Baw Room Mountains	5,027 3,654 15,000	23,681	23,400	23,400
3-	Tadamon	Gozsamina	2,381	2,381	2,381	2,381
4-	Others	Qeissan, Eastern Rosaires	2,856	2,856	2,300	3,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>98,003</b>	<b>79,550</b>	<b>88,781</b>

While the refugees are receiving international humanitarian assistance, no support has been given to the civilians inside the State, since the Government of Sudan has denied access to INGOs and UN in the SPLM/A-N held territories of the Two Areas.

A recent assessment conducted by local humanitarian actors reveals high levels of malnutrition and the socioeconomic disruption of local communities. People live of roots collected from the forest, hiding in foxholes daily when an Antonov surveys the area, and are suffering of diseases such as malaria, diarrhea and skin diseases. The scarcity and the poor quality of the water is also a major cause of illnesses and deaths. No clinic is functioning inside the area, while people use roots for treatment. Humanitarian actors who visited the areas of Chali and Wadaka assessed that food security is the first priority for the people in the area; from the beginning of the conflict **1,205 deaths related to hunger** were reported in Wadaka payam only, half of which half are children. Children are particularly affected by the conflict, both physically and mentally; all primary and secondary are closed due to insecurity and lack of teachers. More than 600 people died for the poor health conditions and water in the area. The number of hunger related deaths is expected to increase in the upcoming dry season, in relation to the lack of harvest and the expected military offensive from SAF, if no immediate humanitarian assistance is given to the people in the area.

Baw locality has been the theatre of heavy ground fighting and bombardment that has provoked the displacement of almost the entire population (around 130,000 people), the majority of which sought refuge in South Sudan. Around 15,000 people are reportedly trapped in the Ingessana Hills without food, clean water and shelter, from a last assessment conducted in September 2012. Government attacks into those areas have increased in the last month. The Hills are inaccessible given the high levels of insecurity but those who managed to escape reported the critical situation of the people living inside the caves, and the targeted killing of Ingessana people from the side of Government militias.



Over 1,000,000 citizens are seriously affected by the conflict in Southern Kordofan, of which over 400,000 are IDPs and 70,000 people are refugees in South Sudan and other countries. More than 700,000 people are in a vulnerable condition as **per table II below**.

*Table II: IDPs and vulnerable population in Southern Kordofan SPLM/A-N controlled areas*

S/N	County/Locality	Payam/Admin Unit	Subtotal	Total Population	IDPs	Vulnerable population
1-	Dilling	Almandal Alfarashaya Sallara Julud	21562 21446 32360 56632	132000	74121	94121
2-	Heiban	Alazreg Heiban Kauda Umdurdu Dabi	32016 32370 54839 51055 28720	199000	54327	116320
3-	Lagawa	Alshua Alarak Tima/Tulushi	21859 8141 20000	32000	7452	19452
4-	Umdorein	Umsirdiba Umdulu Umdorien Saraf Jamous Kaba	56000 33000 25500 41500 23000	179000	46564	124564
5-	Dellami	Derre Tunguli Umheitan	9000 37000 4000	50000	38557	48557
6-	Habila	Hajar Juad Kurgul	13000 4000	17000	9000	15000
7-	Talodi	Umdeheleib Werni Alliri	11000 25000 14000	50000	16113	46113
8-	Abujubeiha	Fungur Kao nyaro	13000 22000	35000	27321	30000
9-	Rashad	Tome Umbrambeita	20000 14000	34000	28000	32000
10-	Abassieya	Moreib Jabal	13000 19000	32000	25000	31000
11-	Buram	Shat damam Katcha Farandalla Shatt saffia Alreika	8500 11400 21600 8500 19500			

		Alburam	34500			
		Toroje	37000			
		Alabiet	7000	148000	61234	112234
12-	Kadugli	Western Kadugli	59000	59000	39268	57268
13-	Eastern rural	Alkiweik	1200			
		Damik	3500			
		Abu safifa	800			
		Tesse	2500	8000	7000	7500
14-	Other parts of Southern Kordofan State	Alsonot	600			
		Aldabkar	400	1000	1000	1000
		Alharazayie	200			
		Keilak	400	600	600	600
		Ameiram	300			
		Aldebab	300	600	600	600
	<b>Total</b>			<b>995,200</b>	<b>436,157</b>	736,329

Food security remains a major concern among all assessed households. Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores, which cover a reflection period of 30 days, show high levels of 'moderate' and 'severe' hunger in all SPLM-N-held localities in Southern Kordofan State. The levels of 'severe' hunger reported in western Kadugli are particularly high, at 85.4% for resident households and 87.5% for displaced households. The planting season has been disrupted by the conflict and the limited access to arable land, and the level of food insecurity is expected to rise in the next dry season. While the 2012 rainy season has been very encouraging at the beginning in most areas; however, long dry spells during September in many areas have led to complete crop failure. Therefore, there are many people who are in need of assistance now and the number of vulnerable population will progressively increase as the dry season progresses.



The whole health system under SPLM-N held areas has collapsed since the eruption of the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile state because of lack of financial and technical support. This situation left a big gap in terms of equity and quality of health care services. The main challenges facing the health sector in the SPLM-N held areas in SK and BN states are:

- Serious Shortage of drugs and medical supplies
- No Immunization Programmes
- Few qualified health cadres, especially medical doctors
- Poor health information and surveillance system

Health actors in Southern Kordofan report high levels of watery diarrhea, malnutrition and upper tract respiratory infections. Health facility closures are reported in all localities



although the numbers vary. Access to health services appears to be particularly poor in Umdorrain.

By the time the war broke out in Southern Kordofan, there was an estimated 56,000 students in the primary schools in Southern Kordofan using the English pattern (P1 to P8). There are about 2000 student at senior secondary school levels in the English pattern (S1 to S4). Of these, currently there are about 11000 primary school pupils in 4 primary schools opened by the Nuba refugee community in Yida. Therefore, there are more than 45000 primary school pupils still remain inside Nuba Mountains who need basic education. Due to lack of humanitarian access and support to basic education, these pupils are facing a dark future. Although not a life-saving intervention, support to the education sector remains one of the strategic priorities in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan state. It always features third in the list of priorities of the local population, after food and medical services.

As a result of the difficult living conditions inside the conflict area, refugees continue to arrive on a daily basis from conflict-affected areas into South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity states, particularly following increased insecurity in the border counties/localities.

### **Appeal**

The SRRA, therefore, appeals to the UN Security Council, the Chairman of IGAD, the chair of AUHIP and the UN, AU and League of Arab States to:

- ✓ Take necessary steps to ensure faithful implementation of the tripartite initiative and the UN Security Council Resolution 2046 by the Government of Sudan.
- ✓ Press the Government of Sudan to lift restrictions on delivery of food and allow UN agencies and independent international organizations immediate free and unhindered access to the needy civilians in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States to stave off mass starvation and save lives.
- ✓ Consider the most effective means possible including urgent airdrops to access civilians trapped by ground attacks and lack of roads.
- ✓ Consider alternative modalities including cross border access to ensure immediate delivery of food to civilians affected in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
- ✓ Condemn indiscriminate aerial bombardments and atrocities against innocent civilians by the Government of Sudan.
- ✓ The need for independent investigations on the mass graves, summary executions and persons put in custody on basis of their ethnic and political affiliations.
- ✓ The Government of Sudan should heed the call by SPLM/N for humanitarian cessation of hostilities to allow delivery of humanitarian assistance to the populations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.



*People from Blue Nile moving towards South Sudan*



**Annex I- Summary Report about Aerial Bombardment Attacks in Nuba Mountains - Sudan**

No	Location			Date	Type of strike	Number of Bomb		Causalities		Damage		Remarks
	County	Payam	Village			Exp	Not Exp	Death	Wound.	Houses	Field	
1	Buram	Buram	Altess	3/11/2012	ANTV	2						
2	Buram	Buram	Buram	3/11/2012	ANTV	3						two goats killed
3	Buram	Tabanya	Tabanya	3/11/2012	ANTV	5						
4	Buram	Taroji	Kordofan	4/11/2012	ANTV	4				2		two houses burned
5	Umdoren	Ramla	Ramla	4/11/2012	ANTV	1	0	0	0		2	
6	Umdoren	Umsediba	Umsediba	4/11/2012	ANTV	6	4	0	0		6	
7	Umdoren	Alatomr	Alatmor	4/11/2012	ANTV	8	3	0	0		3	
8	Kadugli	Korngo	Krongo	4/11/2012	ANTV	12	0	1			5	one women 32 Yrs old killed
9	Hiban	Kauda	Kauda	7/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	1	2			
10	Habila	Kabila	Kabila	7/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	1	0			child 7 years old killed
11	Buram	Taballa	Taballa	7/11/2012	ANTV	10						4 houses burned
12	Dillanj	Salarah	Salara	7/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	0			
13	Buram	Buram	Buram	9/11/2012	ANTV	10	0	0	0			
14	Umdoren	Umsediba	Umsediba	10/11/2012	Wishi	3	0		1			one child injured broken leg

15	Kadugli	Krongo	Kofa	11/11/2012	ANTV	10	0	0	0	0	1	two donkeys killed and filed destroyed
16	Buram	Buram	Buram	12/11/2012	ANTV	5	0	0	5	0	0	5 child poisoned
17	Talodi	Liri	Liri west	27/10/2012	0	0	0	11	0			Killed by execution
18	Talodi	Liri	Liri west	28/10/2012	0	0	0	10	0		0	Killed by execution
19	Umdoren	Umdoren	Umdoren	10/11/2012	ANTV	24	0	0	0	4	6	2 mosque and 2 houses
20	Umdoren	Dabker	Dabker	11/11/2012	ANTV	12	0	0	0	0	0	10 cows killed
21	Hiban	Kauada	Kauda	11/11/2012	MIG 24	4	0	0	0	0	4	un-harvested fields were totally damaged
22	Buram	Buram	Buram	11/11/2012	ANTV	5	0	0	0	0		no record
23	Umdoren	Umsediba	Umsediba	10/11/2012	L.R. Rocket	6	0	1	0	1	0	one old man injured in left leg
24	Umdoren	Umdoren	Umdoren	10/11/2012	ANTV	12	0	0	5	0	5	in some Arab villages
25	Hiban	Kauda	Kumo	4/11/2012	ANTV	10	0	1	1	3	2	11 cows killed also
26	Hiban	Hiban	Hiban	12/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	0	2	3	0	2 women injured
27	Dillanj	Julud	Julud	12/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	0	0	4	Un-harvested filed were totally damaged
28	Kadugli	Krongo	Krongo	12/11/2012	ANTV	3	0	0	0	0	3	Un-harvested filed were totally damaged
29	Buram	Aldar	Aldar	12/11/2012	ANTV	11	0	0	0	0	0	

30	Buram	Buram	Altess	15/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	0	0	0	0	3 cows killed
31	Kadugli	Miri	Kofa	15/11/2012	ANTV	2	0	0	1	0	0	35 yrs women inj. In left leg
32	Kadugli	Korngo	Krongo	16/11/2012	ANTV	5	0	0	1	0	0	17 yrs girl been inj. Left shoulder
33	Kadugli	Miri	Kofa	17/11/2012	ANTV	2	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Talodi	Liri	Liri west	28/10/2012	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	Killed by execution
35	Rashad	Rashad	Aredeba	13/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	0	2	0	0	two women injured
36	Kadugli	Kadugli	Kadugli	11/11/2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34 women arrest by NSS
37	Dalami	Abrei	Abrei	12/11/2012	ANTV	12	0	0	0	1	0	one P. School totally destroyed
38	Buram	Buram	Buram	17/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	0	0	0	6	Un-harvested field were totally damaged
39	Buram	Buram	Teiss	17/11/2012	ANTV	6	0	0	0	0	0	3 cows killed
40	Buram	Reka	Reeka	17/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	1	1	3	0	men 42 yrs old killed
41	Buram	Angolo	Angolo	17/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	0	0	2	Un-harvested field were totally damaged
42	Hiban	Hiban	Hiban	17/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	1	4	0	40 yrs old women injured
43	Umdoren	Tablu	Tablu	18/11/2012	ANTV	14	0	0	0	0	6	Un-harvested farm were totally damaged
44	Hiban	Hiban	Hiban	20/11/2012	ANTV	7	0	0	3	0	0	3 men injured

45	Umdoren	Umsediba	Umsediba	20/11/2012	ANTV	12	0	0	0	0	5	Un-harvested field were totally damaged
46	Rashad	Rashad	Rashad	21/11/2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 village burn totally by SAF and allied militias
47	Buram	Aldar	Aldar	18/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	2	2	0	0	two kids killed and 2 injured
48	Buram	Taroji	Taroji	18/11/2012	ANTV	3	0	0	0	0	4	Un-harvested farms were totally damaged
49	Hiban	Kauda	kauda	20/11/2012	ANTV	9	0	0	0	4	3	Un-harvested filed were totally damaged & houses
50	Umdoren	Umdoren	Karkrya	20/11/2012	ANTV	16	0	2	0	2	5	two houses destroyed and 5 farms
51	Talodi	Liri	Liri west	20/11/2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000 families displaced in the caves
52	Buram	Buram	Buram	21/11/2012	ANTV	10	0	0	0	2	5	2 houses destroyed, garden and water pumps
53	Rashad	Uboel-hasan	Uboel-hasan	21/11/2012	ANTV	11	0	0	0	0	6	Un-harvested filed were totally damaged
54	Umdoren	Tangal	Tangal	24/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	3	0	0	3 kids injured and 5 goats killed
55	Umdoren	Saraf Jamous	Saraf Jamous	24/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	0	0	4	Un-harvested fields were totally damaged

56	Buram	Shat Sfi	Shat Sufaya	25/11/2012	ANTV	8	0	0	0	0	2	Un-harvested farms were totally damaged
57	Kadugli	Lima	Lima	25/11/2012	ANTV	4	0	0	0	1	0	village market destroyed
58	Umdoren	Korera	Al-Bati	25/11/2012	ANTV	19	0	0	0	0	0	targeting the locality building, school and the health unit
59	Umdorein	Karkraya	Karkarya	28/11/12	ANTV	5						
60	Buram	Buram	Buram	29/11/12	ANTV	7						
61	Buram	Fama	Fama	29/11/12	ANTV	3						
<b>Total</b>		<b>From 3 to 25, Nov 2012</b>				<b>405</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>89</b>	



**Annex II – Aerial bombardments in Blue Nile October-November 2012**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Village (Boma)</b>	<b>Administrative Unit (Payam)</b>	<b>Locality (County)</b>	<b>Delivery method</b>	<b>No. of bombs</b>	<b>No. of Casualties /wounded</b>	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>Remarks:</b>
1/10/2012	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	9 am – threatening population
8/10	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-	Destroyed one building, burned two tukuls	2 pm
8/10	Paih	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	
8/10	Balela	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
8/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	1 donkey killed	
13/10	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-		
13/10	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	1 child injured		
13/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	3 Cattles injured	
13/10	Paih	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
13/10	Balela	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
13/10	Wadaka	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
14/10	Moguf		Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	4 pm. threatening people
16/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
16/10	Balela	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
16/10	Wadaqa	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		10.15 am threatening people
16/10	Mayak	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Shelling	4 shells, 40 dalel Rajem at	-	-	10 am threatening people
16/10	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Shelling	8 shells, 40 dalel	-		10.07 am threatening people

					Rajem at			
16/10	Paih	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-		
17/10	Balela	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-	-	1:00 am
17/10	Wadaqa	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-	-	1:05 am
17/10	Wadaka	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	1:09 pm
17/10	Bei		Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	1:30 pm
17/10	Mayak	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	3	-	-	1:15 pm
17/10	Mofu	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	4		One donkey killed, 6 sheep, 2 goats	1:20 pm
17/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	1:00 pm
18/10	Bei	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	2:30 pm Threatening people
18/10	Balela Aldawalla	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	2:20 pm
18/10	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	2:00 pm Threatening people
18/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	2:05 pm Threatening people
31/10	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-	-	11:00 am Threatening people
31/10	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	1 child killed	-	11:00 am Threatening people
31/10	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	3	-	-	11:13 am Threatening people
31/10	Balela	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	4	-	-	11:15 am Threatening people
31/10	Wadaka	Wadaka	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	11:20 am Threatening people
31/10	Panamayo	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	11:25 am Threatening people
1/11/2012	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	2	-	-	
1/11	Chali	Chali	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	Threatening people

1/11	Soda	Chai	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	Threatening people
1/11	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	Threatening people
1/11	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-	-	Threatening people
1/11	Magaja	Ulu	Baw	Antonov	N/A	Killing 2 persons		
14/11	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-			Air surveillance
17/11	Chali al fil	Chali	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-		
17/11	Bei	Chali	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	-		
18/11	Malacan	Ulu	Tadamon	Antonov	-	-		
19/11	Yabus	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	2 children wounded	Cattles bombed and fields destroyed	
19/11	Ora	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	3 children wounded	Cattles bombed and fields destroyed	
19/11	Jardan	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	6 children wounded	Cattles bombed and fields destroyed	
19/11	Moguf	Yabus	Kurmuk	Antonov	-	4 children wounded	Cattles bombed and fields destroyed	