

The Sudan Consortium

African and International Civil Society Action for Sudan

Human Rights Update: November 2014

Intensified bombing continues

The Sudan Consortium works with a trusted group of local Sudanese partners who have been working on the ground in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile since the current conflict began in late 2011. All the attacks referred to in this report were launched against areas where there was no military presence and which were clearly identifiable as civilian in character. **We believe that this information provides strong circumstantial evidence that civilians are being directly and deliberately targeted by the Sudanese armed forces in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.**

In Southern Kordofan, the pattern of increased aerial bombardment, which began in late [October](#), continued. Fifteen incidents of aerial bombardment were recorded in the first 15 days of November alone,¹ reinforcing the belief that the increase in attacks is tied to the onset of the dry season. In Blue Nile, a number of bombing of civilian areas were also recorded.

Southern Kordofan

In Southern Kordofan, the pattern of attacks was similar to that of October, with Delami County suffering disproportionately. Eight of the 15 recorded attacks took place in Delami County. The



village of Sabat, which was targeted several times in October, was again bombed once in November and the village of Tunguli, which was bombed multiple times in October, was bombed four additional times in November including on 8 November, which was market day. Although there were no casualties, the outcome might have been otherwise: the bombs exploded only 200 meters away from the market. Huts, however, were burned to the ground as a result of the bombing.

Village of Tunguli, 8 November 2014.

¹ Monitoring was disrupted in the second half of 2014 for staff training to take place.

On 6 November, at around four in the afternoon, an Antonov plane descended on the village of Adouna, killing one and injuring four. The woman killed was Naima Abeit Idres Khamsid, an activist and community leader. Born in 1965, Naima was a Christian singer who, since the late 1970s, has been producing albums that portray a strong message, such as “Faith is the Essential Way to Achieve our Goals.” She left behind six children, the youngest of whom was 12 years old.



*Bombings of Adouna village,
Delami County,
6 November 2014*

Heiban County also experienced a number of attacks again in November. On Monday 10 November, an Antonov dropped two bombs on Sarf-Nila village in Heiban County. One of the bombs fell about 500 metres away from Ser-Nila primary school, and the other bomb killed two cows.

On Thursday 11 November, an Antonov dropped three bombs in Nyakima Village. One of them fell within the compound of a civilian’s home, destroying three rooms and one latrine. The second bomb fell on part of Nyakima Primary School. The school has a population of 235 pupils, eight teachers and one cook. Fortunately, the school was at the beginning of registration, which meant that pupils were not in the compound at the time of the bombing a few days later and the results would have been horrendous.

On 13 November 2014, two MIG aircrafts bombed Ardikanan Village, with bombs falling on a farm and killing a 27 year old woman and injuring her mother in law. The woman left behind a six month old baby. Witnesses reported that the ensuing fire burned a total of 23 farms. That same day, an Antonov dropped 11 bombs in Erri administrative area – which was market day.

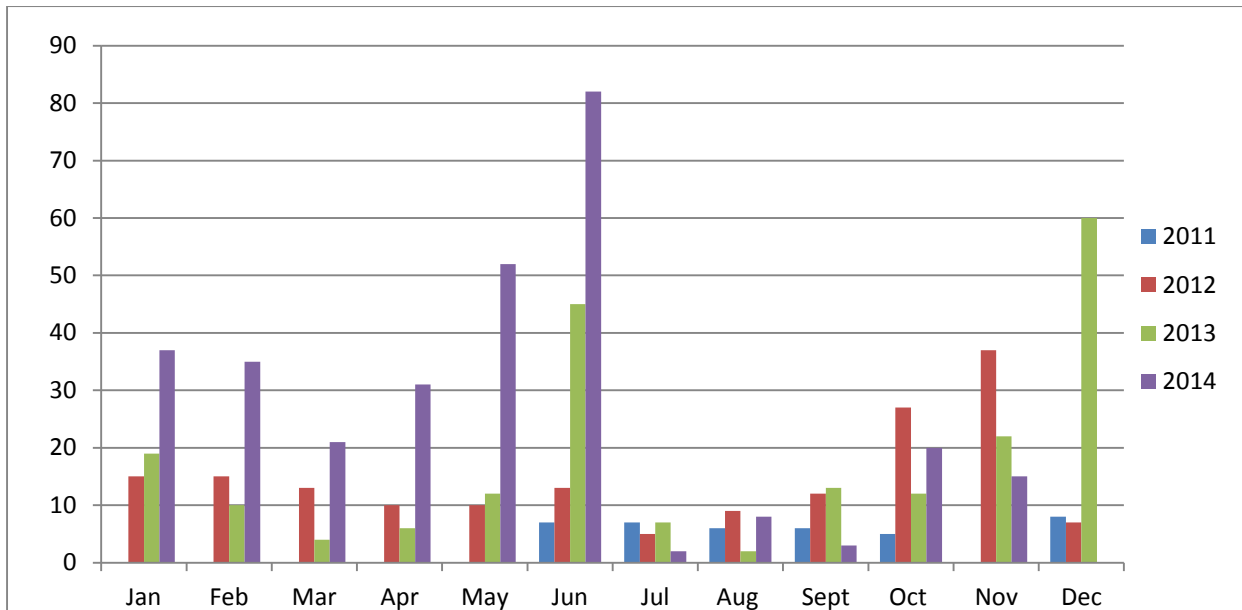
As with October, the bombing on market days and the destruction of farms indicate that the government is trying to induce hunger by deliberately blocking economic activity. The worrying development this month has been the bombings that have impacted on schools. We know the government of Sudan has previously targeted schools (see [April 2014 report](#)) and these recent attacks will ensure that the children’s education is disrupted, in the immediate term whilst the buildings are repaired but also potentially longer term as parents will become increasingly hesitant to send their children to school. Clearly there is no legitimate reason for targeting educational facilities.

Blue Nile

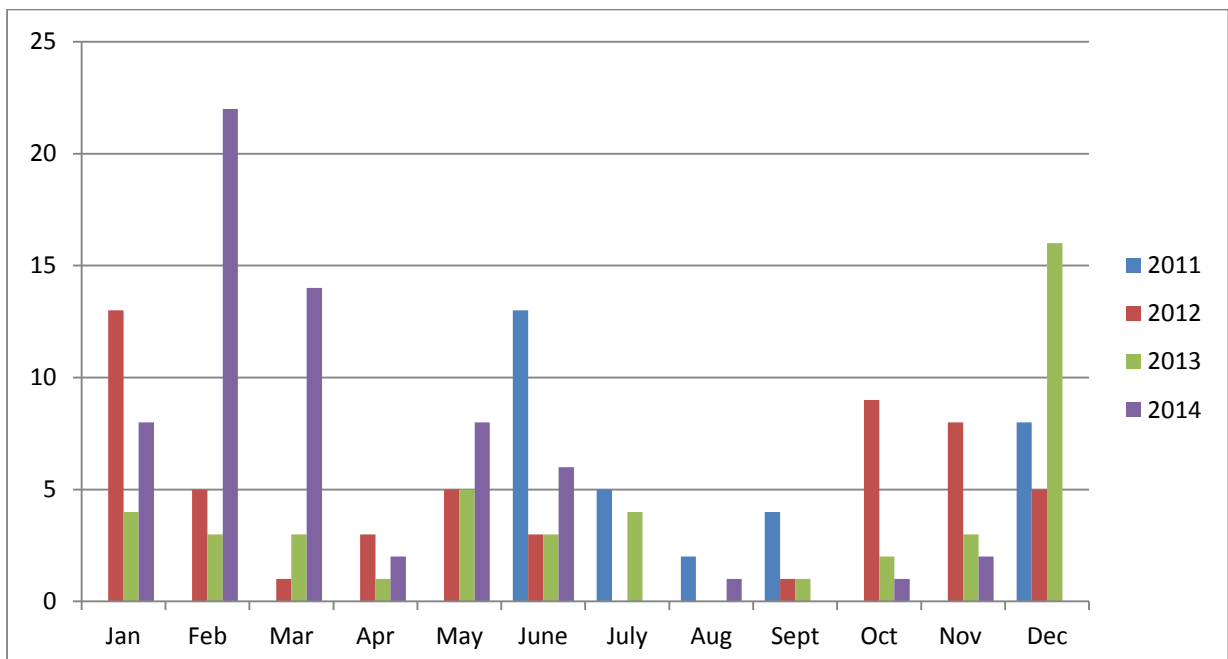
Access to, and communication with, Blue Nile are currently very difficult. As a result, we were only able to get limited information from there in November and the true extent of the attacks on civilians is unclear. Nonetheless, some reports of bombings of civilian areas were received.

On 11 November, two villages, Yabous Alkubra and Gondolo, were targeted. On 12 November 2014, Yabous Alghaba village was hit with five bombs. The bombing killed a 35 year old woman and injured two others who were taken to hospital facilities in South Sudan.

**Number of bombing and shelling attacks on civilians and civilian objects in Southern Kordofan
June 2011 – November 2014**



**Civilians killed by bombing and shelling attacks in Southern Kordofan:
June 2011 – November 2014**



**Civilians injured by bombing and shelling attacks in Southern Kordofan:
June 2011 – November 2014**

