

"They Bombed Everything that Moved"
Aerial military attacks on civilians and humanitarians in
Sudan and South Sudan, 1999 – 2013

Eric Reeves

September 2013 Update



Village in Darfur destroyed during aerial and ground attack by Khartoum's Sudan Armed Forces and militia allies (2006) (Photograph by Mia Farrow, used with permission)

“The victims [of the Holocaust] perished not only because of the killers, but also because of the apathy of the bystanders. What astonished us after the torment, after the tempest, was not that so many killers killed so many victims, but that so few cared about us at all.”

— Elie Wiesel

Preface

This is the fifth update to my [original May 6, 2011 report and data spreadsheet](#); collectively, the reports and data attempt to render as completely as possible all *confirmed* aerial attacks on civilians and humanitarians working in what is now Sudan and South Sudan. The attacks recorded here are all the responsibility of the National Islamic Front/National Congress Party regime in Khartoum, which this year marked its 24th year in power following the June 30, 1989 military coup.

The motivation for this schematic history and archival project continues to be the intolerable singularity of Khartoum's sustained, deliberate, and unconstrained aerial attacks on Sudanese civilians and relief workers over many years—this along with the conviction that the profound anonymity of nearly all victims of these attacks is morally unacceptable: they deserve some reckoning, some accounting, some identifiable part in this unspeakably grim history of incidents that together constitute crimes against humanity.

As I argue, and believe the facts amply demonstrate, such a sustained aerial military strategy—profoundly destructive in its consequences—has no historical precedent or parallel anywhere in the world. The current outrage over atrocities in Syria seems quite uncomprehending—or ignorant—of the much greater, more destructive, and more enduring conflict in Darfur; the particular character of Khartoum's aerial attacks is the subject of the first two sections of this update. The "moral obscenity" of chemical weapons used against civilians in Syria, deplored by U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and others, can be no more "obscene" than the ongoing and often deliberate aerial targeting of civilians and humanitarians. What we have seen in Syria over the past two and a half years pales before the suffering and loss of human lives and livelihoods in Darfur over the past decade. International weariness with the conflict cannot diminish its terrible realities. The implicit suggestion by the unctuous Kerry and others seems to be that the significance of a child who dies a terrible death from chemical weapons is greater than that of a child eviscerated by bomb shrapnel that leaves her to die a slow, agonizing death. The comparison, even if implicit, is despicably invidious.

Geostrategic calculations of national self-interest on the part of the U.S., as well as the nations of the EU, the Arab League, and the African Union ensure that the western part of Sudan will see no commensurate language of outrage; this is true even as a number of the attacks reported recorded here give strong evidence of the use of chemical weapons. Such reports have been continually forthcoming following an emphatic finding by Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in South Sudan in 1999.

As I noted in the original version of this report, the use of chemical weapons by Khartoum has never been properly investigated by the UN; nor has the international community pushed effectively for such investigation. Despite very strong *prima facie* evidence that the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) had engaged in chemical warfare on a number of occasions, a decade after the end of the Iraqi *Anfal* the international community again showed no interest in investigating:

MSF [Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders] is particularly worried about the use or alleged use of prohibited weapons (such as cluster bombs and chemical bombs) that have indiscriminate effect. *The allegations regarding the use of chemical bombs started on 23 July 1999, when the villages of Lainya and Loka (Yei County) were bombed with chemical products.* In a reaction to this event, a group of non-governmental organizations had *taken samples on the 30th of July, and on the 7th of August; the United Nations did the same.*

Although the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is competent and empowered to carry out such an "investigation of alleged use," it needs an official request made by another State Party. [N.B.] To date, we deplore that OPCW has not received any official request from any State Party to investigate, and that since the UN sample-taking, no public statement has been made concerning these samples or the results of the laboratory tests.

MSF offers several eyewitness accounts of chemical weapons in bombs, including a grim narrative of events in Yei County (now Central Equatoria):

The increase of the bombings on the civilian population and civilian targets in 1999 was accompanied by the use of cluster bombs and weapons containing chemical products. On 23 July 1999, the towns of Lainya and Loka (Yei County) were bombed with chemical products. At the time of this bombing, the usual subsequent results (i.e., shrapnel, destruction to the immediate environment, impact, etc.) did not take place. [Rather], the aftermath of this bombing resulted in a nauseating, thick cloud of smoke, and later symptoms such as children and adults vomiting blood and pregnant women having miscarriages were reported.

[N.B.]: These symptoms of the victims leave no doubt as to the nature of the weapons used. Two field staff of the World Food Program (WFP) who went back to Lainya, three days after the bombing, had to be evacuated on the 27th of July. They were suffering from nausea, vomiting, eye and skin burns, loss of balance and headaches.

After this incident, the *WFP interrupted its operations in the area, and most of the humanitarian organizations that are members of the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) had to suspend their activities after the UN had declared the area to be dangerous for its personnel.*

MSF concludes:

[E]vidence has been found and serious allegations have been made that [N.B.] weapons of internationally prohibited nature are regularly employed against the civilian population, such as cluster bombs and bombs with "chemical contents." (Living under aerial bombardments: Report of an investigation in the Province of Equatoria, Southern Sudan, [February 20, 2000](#))

Let us be clear, then: "chemical weapons" are a "moral obscenity," a "violation of international norms," only when a particular sort of people are victims. That we have so

many reports of savagely destructive aerial attacks in Darfur, in many cases strongly suggestive of chemical weaponry, makes the hypocrisy of the international community on this issue painfully clear. All reports indicating the possible use of chemical weapons in Darfur during the period covered by this update have been highlighted (§§§) in the last section (**VII**). There are many earlier such reports of chemical weapons being used in Darfur; there has been nothing, however, from the **UN/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)**, charged with monitoring a ban on military flights over Darfur (UN Security Council Resolution 1591, March 2005) and presumably violations of the **Chemical Weapons Conventions of 1993**, to which the Khartoum regime is nominally a signatory.

Notes for this update

Highlighting of terms and data records

For the present update I have focused exclusively on **Darfur**; subsequent updates will treat data and reports on bombing in **South Kordofan**, **Blue Nile**, and aerial attacks on the territory of the sovereign nation of **South Sudan**, which became an independent country in July 2011.

I have generally put in **bold** the most important proper names, dates, numbers, ethnicities, and geographical locations on first appearance in a given section within this report. All emphases have been added by the author and appear as *bold italics*. For even greater emphasis I have sometimes used the abbreviation for the Latin *nota bene* ("note well"), **N.B.** mechanical, grammatical, and idiomatic errors have sometimes been silently corrected for clarity. The **data spreadsheet** to which the update refers includes all confirmed aerial attacks from the original report and its four subsequent updates; all can be found [here](#). An updated spreadsheet—including data subsequent to June 2012—will consolidate data from all reports in all areas but does not presently include the data from this update on Darfur.

Research to date indicates that there have been **more than 2,000** confirmed aerial attacks on civilians and humanitarians by military forces of the current regime. These are, in all likelihood, only a small percentage of attacks that have actually occurred, but represent what the data and available sources will permit by way of confirmation.

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"They Bombed Everything that Moved"

Aerial military attacks on civilians and humanitarians in Sudan and South Sudan,
1999 – 2013

(Update as of September 2013)

www.sudanbombing.org

I. Aerial attacks in Darfur continue undiminished

Since the initial release of this report and data spreadsheet more than two years ago (**May 6, 2011**), the **Sudan Armed Forces (SAF)** have continued their aerial onslaught against civilians in **Darfur** and various border regions of **northern Sudan** at the direction of the **National Islamic Front/National Congress Party (NIF/NCP) regime in Khartoum**. Moreover, these brutal crimes now include continuing aerial assaults on the independent **Republic of South Sudan**, where they extend from **Upper Nile State** in the east to **Western Bahr el-Ghazal** in the far west. In **Unity State** SAF attacks in April 2012 included repeated bombing of the major town of **Bentiu**, the state capital, as well as numerous other towns, villages, and refugee camps. There have been significant civilian casualties, an inevitable consequence of the SAF using as the mainstay its "air force" inaccurate **Antonov** "bombers" (crudely retrofitted **Russian** cargo planes) to carry out attacks.

In **Darfur** the **ethnically non-Arab populations** have endured for a decade the brunt of a relentless aerial military campaign. Although the campaign waxes and wanes in intensity as military and other circumstances dictate, a number of recent attacks in all three Darfur states are recorded in this update—every one of them a violation of international law as well as the various iterations of **UN Security Council Resolution 1591** ([March 2005](#); see below). The **UN/African Union "hybrid" peacekeeping mission in Darfur (UNAMID)** has proved a disastrous failure, and the mission neither reports bombing attacks (except on rare occasions) nor gains access to where the vast majority of bombings are reported. It is clear that **eastern Jebel Marra** has been under continual bombardment for over two years, and **Jebel Marra** generally the focus of both longstanding aerial attacks and a humanitarian blockade. UNAMID has proved powerless to halt the attacks, investigate them, or insist on access for relief workers and supplies.

This regular, contemptuous traducing of a UN Security Council "demand" makes it exceedingly difficult to see how the Council can assist the **African Union** or other parties in

negotiations to end conflict in Darfur. In fact, what we are seeing in Darfur is rapidly increasing insecurity, greater danger for displaced persons and their camps, more attacks on relief supplies and humanitarians, increasing fighting among various armed parties (including Arab inter-tribal fighting), and unconstrained aerial bombardment by Khartoum wherever it thinks it gains military advantage against rebel groups, even if the only effect of the attacks is to kill civilians perceived by the regime as supporting these groups. Indeed, a report from the Small Arms Survey ("Forgotten Darfur: Old Tactics and New Players," Claudio Gramizzi and Jérôme Tubiana, July 9, 2012) reaches a shocking conclusion:

Finally, some SAF bombing *does* appear to *target purely civilian settlements deliberately, with the aim of intimidating or displacing populations believed to be supportive of or identified with rebel forces. These include numerous airstrikes and bombardments backing PDF ground attacks on predominately Zaghawa villages in eastern Darfur.* The prevalence of direct-fire rocket attacks on civilian villages by helicopters and ground-attack aircraft, rather than simply "dumb" Antonov bombardment, suggests that *[N.B.] SAF's strategy entails the targeting of civilians rather than indiscriminate bombardment.*

"[The] SAF's strategy entails the targeting of civilians rather than indiscriminate bombardment." It would be hard to find an assessment, based on substantial and professional research on the ground in Darfur, that makes clearer the criminality of the Khartoum regime, of which SAF generals are an integral part.

International failure to condemn in any vaguely appropriate fashion a decade-long campaign of aerial destruction and displacement conducted by the armed forces of the Khartoum regime stands in stark contrast with the overheated and unbalanced condemnation of the rebel coalition known as the **Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF)** following an SRF attack on the town of **Umm Rawaba in North Kordofan**, a region that has largely been spared the consequences of violence to the west in Darfur. The immediacy and vehemence of the response from the U.S., the EU, the UN and others was simply inexplicable except as political and diplomatic expediency—a desire to pronounce on events in precisely the way that Khartoum wished after this humiliating military defeat of the SAF (whose top general was replaced in the aftermath of the defeat). Moreover, we heard nothing from the EU about the indiscriminate, retaliatory bombing around **Abu Sharola** in South Kordofan, site of another significant SRF victory. Radio Dabanga alone reported on the SRF account of the killing of and wounding of civilians in the nearby village of Asabah:

An Antonov aircraft "belonging to the Sudanese Air Force" *dropped 13 bombs on a village northeast of Abu Karshola in South Kordofan on Sunday, killing 16 civilians and wounding five more.* The air raid on Asabah occurred at 5:30pm. All of the victims belonged to five families. Colonel Al Gadi Rumboy, military spokesman* of the SRF rebel coalition, described the raid as "a major civilian massacre." "The Government and their militias are continuously targeting unarmed civilians," he said. (Radio Dabanga [Abu Karshola], May 7, 2013)

The consequence of such imbalanced criticism of the rebel groups is to make them even more suspicious of international diplomacy; in short, however pleasing to Khartoum, these

outbursts were destructive of precisely the negotiated peace all profess themselves committed to.

Conversely, the self-congratulatory tone of so many pronouncements by officials of the **African Union** on the performance of UNAMID is equally destructive, and augurs poorly for the future of AU peacekeeping in Africa and role of AU diplomacy in resolving the Darfur conflict. Leaving aside the hopelessly self-serving comments of previous heads of UNAMID, statements earlier this year by the African Union Peace and Security Council are terrifying in their dishonesty:

The **African Union Peace and Security Council** on Wednesday expressed support for efforts being made to bring peace to Darfur region, and commended the role played by African peacekeepers in the region. A statement by the delegation, received by **PANA** in Khartoum on Wednesday, said...the Council was hopeful and working towards having the conflict come to a speedy end, adding that the Council believes that the contribution of the **United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)** was a clear testimony of AU's commitment towards achieving peace in this integral part of The Sudan. *It said its achievements would set a precedent by a hybrid peacekeeping mission, worthy of emulation in future peacekeeping missions in Africa.* (PANA [Khartoum], March 20, 2013)

There could be few more disastrous outcomes of the Darfur hybrid UN/AU mission than its serving as a model for future peacekeeping in Africa. The scale and dimensions of its failure in Darfur should be the occasion not for celebration but a complete re-thinking of how such a mission should be conducted. As the bombing reports of **Section VIII** make clear, Darfuris themselves have nothing but contempt for the efforts of UNAMID, and are scathing in their criticism.

II. Consequences to date and the course of future human destruction

In aggregate, Khartoum's **more than 2,000** confirmed, deliberate aerial attacks on its own civilians and international aid workers—recorded in detail by many sources over more than a decade—[constitute crimes against humanity](#). The regime's systematic, deliberate assaults on its own people are unrivaled, **Syria** and **Libya** notwithstanding. This is an historically unprecedented and ongoing campaign of human destruction by means of military aircraft, comprising astonishingly cruel and indiscriminate acts of killing, maiming, and displacing Sudanese (and now South Sudanese) civilians. Equally astonishing, at least morally, is that these attacks occur without meaningful rebuke or threat from the international community.

No clear explanation of this failure to respond has been offered by those who support an "**international responsibility to protect**" such endangered civilians—nothing beyond the claim that political action at the **United Nations Security Council** is impracticable. But of course as these various proponents of "**R2P**" surely knew in **September 2005** when the doctrine was unanimously approved by the **UN General Assembly**—and later by the **Security Council** itself—it offered no means of surmounting the political obstacles clearly represented by **Permanent Members** of the Security Council **Russia** and **China**. These

obstacles are again conspicuously on display in the response of the two countries to **Syria's** bloodbath—and recent use of chemical weapons—and to **Iran's** nuclear ambitions.

As this and previous reports on aerial attacks against civilians and humanitarians make clear, the consequences of unconstrained assaults on vulnerable populations—typically targeted on the basis of ethnicity—are immense. A recent dispatch from Radio Dabanga makes clear the view from the ground in Darfur:

Approximately **1,321 families from villages in South Darfur** have arrived at camp **Attash** in Nyala over the past two weeks. A sheikh has noted that people are fleeing their homes "because government forces now avoid attacking rebel formations and instead turn their weapons and aircraft on civilians." Sheikh Abdel Karim Abakar told Radio Dabanga on Thursday that the displaced come from the **villages of Umm Daraba, Umm Gunja and Abu Jabra**. He stressed they are all experiencing terrible humanitarian conditions. Abakar disclosed that *government forces are using different types of weapons against civilians including aircrafts*. He added that, on Wednesday in the village of **Umm Daraba, more than 600 homes were torched and destroyed**. [N.B.] *"These crimes committed by the government are based on ethnic and tribal reasons," Abakar said. "This is causing thousands to flee their villages and homes."* ("Sudan forces now targeting civilians," camp leader says, Radio Dabanga, NYALA (9 May 2013)

"These crimes committed by the government are based on ethnic and tribal reasons," Abakar said. "This is causing thousands to flee their villages and homes."

There is absolutely no reason to doubt the conclusions of Sheikh Abakar, no matter how embarrassing to previous assertions that genocide in Darfur either never was or has long since ceased to define human destruction and displacement.

Moreover, as Human Rights Watch has authoritatively reported, Khartoum is again increasingly taking sides in ethnic conflicts, most notably in South and Central Darfur ("Central Darfur" is a recent cartographic invention by Khartoum; it is made up of areas that were formerly parts of South Darfur or West Darfur). The conflict between the **Salamat** Arab tribal group and the **al-Taisha** Arab tribal group has been the most egregious example:

Sudan: Satellite Images Confirm Villages Destroyed: ICC Suspect Involved In Attacks Remains At-Large (Human Rights Watch, June 19 [Nairobi], 2013)
Satellite images confirm *the wholesale destruction of villages in Central Darfur in an attack in April 2013 by a militia leader sought by the International Criminal Court, Human Rights Watch said today*. The images show the *town of Abu Jeradil and surrounding villages in Central Darfur state almost completely burned down*, Human Rights Watch said. Villagers who fled the area told Human Rights Watch in May that Sudanese government forces, including the militia leader **Ali Kosheib [member of the al-Taisha tribe]**, had [attacked the area](#). More than 42 villagers are believed to have been killed and **2,800 buildings destroyed**.

"Satellite images show the total destruction of villages during the April attacks in

Central Darfur," said **Daniel Bekele, Africa director at Human Rights Watch.** "How can the Sudanese authorities claim there's nothing they can do when their own security forces were involved and the war crimes suspect Ali Kosheib is on the loose?" Human Rights Watch analysis of satellite imagery found that *more than 2,800 buildings were probably burned down in Abu Jeradil and four neighboring villages, which is 88 percent of all buildings in the area.* The deliberate destruction of civilian property as well as structures and goods indispensable to the survival of the civilian population are war crimes, Human Rights Watch said. Community leaders from the **Salamat Arab ethnic group** who had fled to **eastern Chad** told Human Rights Watch that more than 42 civilians were killed and scores injured in **Abu Jeradil**, 30 kilometers south of **Um Dukhun**, on April 8 [2013]. *More than 100 civilians were killed in what appear to have been coordinated attacks on dozens of Salamat-populated towns and villages in the area that began on April 5 and lasted for several days.*

Salamat community leaders identified the attackers as ethnic **Misseriya, Taisha, and Rizeigat Arabs**, who *arrived in dozens of government land cruisers.* They said they fought back with rifles but were far outnumbered and outgunned. They said the attackers were armed with *106mm recoilless rifles, anti-aircraft weapons, heavy machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and other weapons...*

The April attacks caused widespread destruction of civilian property and the mass *displacement of more than 30,000 people to Chad*, where they are awaiting humanitarian assistance amid the onset of the rainy season. The border area remains under threat from armed men in the area, making any attempt by the villagers to return home very dangerous. Sudan's regular armed forces did not intervene to stop the fighting or protect civilians around **Abu Jeradil**, Human Rights Watch said. *Sudanese authorities have on several occasions prevented the African Union-United Nations peacekeeping force in Darfur (UNAMID), which has a mandate to protect civilians, from accessing the area.*

Although HRW does not make explicit Khartoum regime's motives for pitting one Arab group against another, it is clearly the regime's way of "re-paying" those who supported the earlier phases of the genocide, targeting—by means of *Janjaweed* militia—African tribal groups. Moreover, as Human Rights Watch Sudan researcher Jehanne Henry stressed in House testimony (June 19, 2013):

Inter-ethnic fighting in Darfur today should be understood as a consequence of Sudan's support for certain ethnic groups to fight alongside the government, the so-called "Janjaweed" militia, and of failing to rein them in, disarm them, or provide any accountability for past serious crimes.

By the same token, Khartoum's selective support for particularly powerful Arab groups is designed to ensure that they will not turn on the regime. This was true of Khartoum's siding with the **Northern Rizeigat** against the **Beni Hussein** last year in North Darfur, especially in the area of the **Jebel Amir** gold mines (the *Janjaweed* have been drawn heavily from the

Northern Rizeigat). And current fighting between the **African Gimr** and the **Arab Beni Halba** in South Darfur has also involved Khartoum militarily:

Dozens of people have been killed and dozens more wounded in renewed violence between the **Gimr** and **Beni Halba** tribes in South Darfur. The two tribes clashed last week in the state, breaking a fragile ceasefire agreement—the fourth within a short period. Speaking to Radio Dabanga from Nyala, **Gimr spokesman Abkar Al Toum** *said the Beni Halba had support from the Central Reserve Forces (known as Abu Tira) and Border Guard forces when launching the most recent clashes, which were waged from Monday until 11:00am on Tuesday. Villages and homes were torched during the attacks, which took place along the border of the Katayla and Ed El Fursan localities, and affected Kabba, Butab Abu Bashir, Umm Gutiya, Kabo, Amud Al Sah, Ati Kena, and Ajuekheen.* Underpinning his claim that the **Beni Halba** "had Presidential support in the guise of state Special Forces," Al Toum asserts that the killings in **Katayla** were committed with government equipment... ("**Sudanese government involvement**" **alleged in latest South Darfur tribal clashes,**" Radio Dabanga [KATAYLA], 28 May 2013)

An ever more desperate regime is ready to resort to even the most brutally expedient means to ensure its survival; that this entails inflaming ethnic tensions in a land already badly rent by division and hatred, reflects unspeakably cruel calculation. Aerial military assaults figure centrally in this calculation.

III. Continuing violent hostility toward international humanitarian organizations in Darfur and greater Sudan

The context for Khartoum's savage aerial campaigns in greater Sudan—collectively massive crimes against humanity—is a comparable assault on humanitarian access and capacity. As a result, starvation looms for many hundreds of thousands of human beings because there is no international relief access to **Blue Nile** or **South Kordofan**, and because access to **eastern Sudan** and **Darfur** is so deeply constrained. Khartoum has for more than two years denied all access to civilians in rebel-held areas of South Kordofan (especially the **Nuba Mountains**) and Blue Nile, fearing "[another Darfur](#)," in the words of one senior NIF/NCP official. The regime would seem to be acting preemptively in **eastern Sudan** as well. Although very little reported, on June 1, 2012 Khartoum expelled a number of international relief organizations from eastern Sudan, one of the most food insecure and least visible regions in Sudan. As the **African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies** (UK) reported on June 7, 2011 (the number of "foreign aid groups" expelled was in fact *seven**):

Sudan is expelling four* foreign aid groups from its **restive eastern region**, government and aid officials said on Friday, the latest restrictions on aid agencies in the violence-marred African country. A senior official in Khartoum said the four groups had been asked to stop all projects in the underdeveloped east, one of Sudan's poorest regions "They didn't implement the projects we asked them to do," the official with the **Humanitarian Affairs Commission** told Reuters, declining to

elaborate. He said the four included aid groups **Goal of Ireland** and the **Swedish** chapter of **Save the Children**. (Reuters [Khartoum], [June 1, 2012](#))

Sudan Tribune reports that the **Beja Congress**, the oldest political party in eastern Sudan, "has warned that the government's decision to suspend activities of seven* foreign aid groups is *rendering the already impoverished region on "the verge of famine"* ([June 3, 2012](#)).

The assault on humanitarian relief access in Darfur has been unrelenting for a decade; [on May 22, 2012 MSF announced:](#)

As a result of increasing restrictions imposed by Sudanese authorities, the medical humanitarian organisation **Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF)** has been forced to suspend most of its medical activities in the conflict area of **Jebel Si**, in Sudan's **North Darfur State**. MSF is the sole health provider in the region. "With the reduction of our activities in **Jebel Si**, *more than 100,000 people* in the region are *left entirely without healthcare*," says Alberto Cristina, MSF's operational manager for Sudan.

More recently, MSF has recently been physically attacked in North Darfur, as have the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** and **American Refugee Council (ARC)**:

The Darfur headquarters of Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Tawila, North Darfur, was allegedly violently raided and looted "by pro-government militiamen" on Saturday morning. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that the militiamen opened fire on the compound with rifles, machine guns and grenades. "There were about 20 security guards in the compound at the time, but they could not prevent the militiamen from taking computers, mobile phones, medical supplies, and a vehicle belonging to the NGO." (MSF headquarters in North Darfur plundered and looted, Radio Dabanga [Tawila, North Darfur], September 1, 2013)

*The headquarters of the medical NGO Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF) in Tawila was reportedly attacked on Tuesday, the second such attack on the compound in less than two days. A witness told Radio Dabanga that two militiamen opened fire on the headquarters at 11pm, seriously injuring two guards. However, the source said that the security situation has prevented Adam Hamid Ahmed and Adam Issa Said from being transferred to hospital in state capital **El Fasher**. The gunmen allegedly made off with a vehicle belonging to the NGO. As previously reported by Radio Dabanga, on Saturday, after threatening the security guards at gunpoint, militiamen managed to enter the building and took "computers, mobile phones, medical supplies, and a vehicle belonging to the NGO," a source recounted. (Radio Dabanga [Tawila, North Darfur], September 5, 2013)*

Six masked gunmen reportedly robbed the office of the American Refugee Committee (ARC) in the vicinity of the airport of Nyala, capital of South Darfur,

at 2am on Saturday. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that the gang forced two guards to open the doors of the building at gunpoint. The gang then allegedly stole all of the international charity group's computers, laptops, electronic equipment, and whatever else they could find of value.... (**Masked gang plunder NGO's office in South Darfur**, Radio Dabanga [Nyala], August 25, 2013)

Eight members of staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross, including the organisation's director for Nertiti locality in Central Darfur, were allegedly abducted "by pro-government militiamen" on the road from Nertiti to state capital Zalingei on Monday morning. A witness told Radio Dabanga that "two Red Cross vehicles carrying a total of eight people were stopped by militiamen at about 10[am] in the **Hila Beeda area**" and taken "to an unknown location." He could not confirm the full names of all the abductees, but said that they include the Red Cross director for **Nertiti locality** Abubakar Mohamed Saleh, the drivers of two vehicles Habib Hamza and Salah and Red Cross workers Antar, Adam Ibrahim, Abdul Rahim Agen Ahmed, and another whose name has not yet been established. (**Red Cross workers abducted in [formerly West] Darfur**, Radio Dabanga [Zalingei, West Darfur], August 26, 2013)

On July 4, 2013 violent conflict in **Nyala**, the largest city in Darfur and capital of **South Darfur**, resulted in the killing of two humanitarian workers for **World Vision**. Three other World Vision international workers were injured, and the database used for food distribution was destroyed. It was initially unclear whether the organization could continue its work, although in the event it has decided to persevere. But the stakes were enormous: according to **UN OCHA**, World Vision's "*food aid distribution program supports over 400,000 displaced people in camps across South Darfur*" (OCHA Weekly Bulletin 28, July 14, 2013).

And again, humanitarian access is denied to all locations where Khartoum wishes there to be no INGO or UN agency presence, and UNAMID is powerless to secure access. The **UN High Commission for Refugees** recently discovered that its status as a UN agency makes no difference to Khartoum:

The Sudan government has expelled 20 members of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "compromising the ability of the refugee agency to effectively undertake its work in Darfur." Agency spokesperson Melissa Fleming confirmed at a UN briefing in Geneva on Tuesday that "of the 37 UNHCR international staff based in Darfur, only 17 currently have valid permits to continue their work." Fleming confirmed: "Permits in the other 20 cases have not been renewed, despite extended follow-up by UNHCR with the relevant government authorities, forcing us to scale down our operations. "This has particularly affected our work in North Darfur. *None of our international staff based in El Fasher have been granted permits to return, with the last remaining staff having been asked to leave at short notice in early July.* The result is that for over a month, *UNHCR has been unable to effectively undertake protection and assistance activities for displaced persons in North Darfur,*" Fleming said. (Radio

Dabanga, **Darfur relief operations hampered as 20 UNHCR staff expelled** [Geneva/El Fasher], August 6, 2013)

Here we should also recall how longstanding Khartoum's hostility to international nongovernmental humanitarian organizations (INGOs) has been, beginning almost with the conflict itself in early 2003. Most consequentially, in March 2009 Khartoum expelled from Darfur thirteen of the world's finest INGOs, including **two MSF** national sections, the **International Rescue Committee**, **Oxfam/UK**, and **Save the Children/US**, along with eight others. In 2011 Khartoum expelled **Médecins du Monde**, the only medical relief organization providing assistance in the populous and deeply endangered **Jebel Marra** region of central Darfur. Many other organizations have faced intolerable abuse, obstruction, harassment, and violence at the hands of the regime's security forces and have withdrawn as a consequence.

International response to these outrageous and completely unjustified actions has been weak, diffident, and expedient. It is hardly surprising that the regime at this point is completely inured to the perfunctory international condemnations of its ongoing and systematic bombing attacks, which have been continuous for ten years in Darfur and for over two years in **South Kordofan** and **Blue Nile**. There seems to be no willingness to accept the argument, developed in the [original version of this report](#) (see pp. 17 – 18), that continuous, widespread, and deliberate aerial attacks on civilians and humanitarians constitute **crimes against humanity** as defined by the **Rome Statute** that serves as the basis for the **International Criminal Court**.

The **UN Panel of Experts on Darfur**—once a powerful investigative body that provided key information about *Khartoum's aerial attacks and its disguising of military aircraft to look like humanitarian aircraft*—has now been reduced to a heavily politicized, unmotivated, and largely useless reporting body (see my April 17, 2012 comparison of performance by the new "Panel of Experts" and by previous Panels, <http://www.sudanreeves.org/?p=3058>). The reports of violations of **UNSC Resolution 1591**—prohibiting all offensive military flights in Darfur, i.e., all military flights—are inconsequential and figure in no significant way in the reports on Darfur and UNAMID by **UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon**. The failure of the Secretariat to lead in any meaningful way on Darfur is yet another shameful disgrace to the world body, the more so given Ban's promise to make it a signature issue of his tenure in office.

Meanwhile, the violence continues to explode in ways increasingly reminiscent of the early years of the genocide Ban promised to end. Herewith an example of a highly coordinated ground attack by Khartoum's militia proxies:

A group of 2,000 militiamen torched and "entirely burned" the village of Abu Jabra on Monday, killing and injuring "dozens" of its residents, forcing hundreds more to flee to El Salam and Girayda camps. Abu Jabra is located 20km from the town of Girayda. Several witnesses told Radio Dabanga that about 2,000 armed pro-government militiamen, mounted on horses and camels stormed Abu Jabra from three directions. A first group was led by Abdul Younis and his son Omar; they came from Dukuma and Tawil. The second group, led by Abdullah Abu Noba and

Jeddou Suleiman, came from **Umm Dawban**, while the third group came from **Dito**. Sources said the gunmen commandeered a commercial truck, *pillaged the entire village before torching "everything they came across, including houses and the market."* (South Darfur village torched by "2,000"—"dozens dead," Radio Dabanga, ABU JABRA, South Darfur, May 8, 2013)

UNAMID was of course denied access to this atrocity crime, and we hear about such an event only because of Radio Dabanga. Indeed, UNAMID is increasingly operating from "fall back" positions, as suggested by a Radio Dabanga dispatch of June 27, 2013:

The coordinator of Zalingei camps in Central Darfur told Radio Dabanga that UNAMID patrols have fully stopped at the camps since January 2013. "This was preceded by withdrawal of the community police from the camps in July 2012," he explained. "UNAMID is contributing to the National Congress Party (NCP) decisions by providing false reports and helping the NCP in the regional and international arena," he said. He accused the mission of "not performing" the duty it has been assigned by the Security Council and the United Nations. "We predict that a major disaster might occur in the Darfur camps if the Mission remains here without performing the tasks related to the protection of the displaced."

IV. Aircraft and munitions in use in Darfur and greater Sudan

Satellite photography from the [Satellite Sentinel Project has confirmed](#) the presence in Sudan of new **Sukhoi Su-24 ("Fencer") supersonic precision bombers**, designed for ground attacks. SSP also cites news reports indicating that Khartoum has purchased twelve of these fearsome offensive military [aircraft from Belarus](#). This represents a substantial augmentation of SAF air resources, and compensates for the numerous losses of aircraft to rebel ground-fire over the past several years. The Su-24 also greatly expands the potential range of attack by Khartoum. This profligate military expenditure comes even as the Sudanese economy continues to implode, with a pending removal of fuel subsidies that seems guaranteed to renew protest by citizens already squeezed by runaway inflation (the real rate is over 50 percent according to most observers), affecting not only fuel costs but the cost of basic foodstuffs.

Nor are these the only military aircraft Khartoum is reported to have acquired recently; *Sudan Tribune* reported ([August 19, 2013](#)):

Sudan and Russia sealed two agreements since 2011 for the sale of two dozen Mi-24 attack helicopters and 14 MI-8 transport helicopters, a Russian newspaper reported today. The first batch of the shipment was delivered in 2012 in accordance with a contract between two countries a year earlier and the second one was scheduled for delivery this year per a second agreement, *Vedomosti Business Daily* quoted two aviation sources as saying. An analyst surveyed by *Vedomosti* put the **value of the contract to be between \$150 - \$200 million which includes maintenance and certain upgrades to the helicopters...**

In a related issue, a source close to **Russia's** agency for defense sales known as **Rosoboronexport**, said that *Sudan is also negotiating the purchase of 18 former Indian Su-30K fighters that are stored in an aircraft repair plant in Belarus.*

Aerial attacks on civilians and humanitarians—whether in **Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile** or **South Sudan**—continue to take three primary forms. **Antonov** "bombers" are the mainstay: retrofitted Russian cargo planes flying at very high altitudes without true bomb-sighting mechanisms, from which crude barrel bombs are simply rolled out the cargo bay. As I have noted previously, they are notoriously inaccurate, and useless for true military purposes, even with some improved targeting ability. Their purpose is civilian terror and destruction, and for this they are superbly effective. Because Antonov "bombers" are so inaccurate, their use in any area with a civilian presence is *ipso facto* "indiscriminate," and such attacks have been recorded as confirmed in the data spreadsheet on this basis.

[The targeting of sites in western **South Sudan** has also been chronicled in cartographic form by by SAS's Gramizzi and Tubiana, "**Forgotten Darfur: Old Tactics and New Players**," p. 60.]

Khartoum's disguising of military aircraft

There have also [long been reports of SAF Antonovs being painted "UN white"](#) in Darfur, and including the **UN logo**—a violation of international law forcefully condemned by previous **UN Panels of Experts on Darfur**. Such efforts at disguise put humanitarian aircraft of the same type at extraordinary risk from rebel groundfire. The practice is of longstanding, widely and authoritatively documented, and yet Khartoum has received no rebuke or sanction from the **UN Security Council sanctions committee charged with assessing violations of UN Security Council Resolution 1591** (March 2005). **Human Rights Watch** put the matter trenchantly in a report citing the findings of the **UN Panel of Experts** [] :

[Sudan] Government forces have used military aircraft painted white—the color used by UN and AMIS forces—for reconnaissance, supply operations, and attacks. At a distance, the aircraft resemble United Nations and AMIS planes and Mi-8 helicopters; sometimes they even have UN markings. Use of these white aircraft for military purposes is a violation of international humanitarian law, specifically the improper use of the United Nations emblem, and, when simulating the protected status of peacekeeping forces and humanitarian operations to conduct attacks, the prohibition against perfidy. Use of these planes puts genuine UN, humanitarian, and AMIS flights at risk because rebels might mistake them for legitimate military targets. People in desperate need of aid may flee from humanitarian flights if they cannot distinguish them from government military aircraft....

The UN Panel of Experts said, "the extensive use of white aircraft by the Government of the Sudan, including the use of white Antonov aircraft in some of the 66 aerial attacks catalogued by the Panel between September 2006 and July 2007, constitutes a serious obstruction to the work of AMIS and the United

Nations. In one instance the Panel *found that the Government of the Sudan had used a white Antonov aircraft with 'UN' markings in offensive military overflights.*" (Human Rights Watch, *Chaos by Design: Peacekeeping Challenges for AMIS and UNAMID*, 10 September 2007)

In September 2008 the *Sudan Tribune* reported a particularly brazen military reconnaissance use of a disguised aircraft:

A white helicopter not marked with the UN emblem or any identifiable markings was seen Monday flying over a southern area of North Darfur state, where the majority of villages are controlled by the rebel Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) faction led by Abdel Wahid Al-Nur... Rebels from both SLA and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) have already demonstrated their ability to down helicopters in multiple confirmed instances. A helicopter of the hybrid peacekeeping force was shot at in western Darfur on August 11 [2008] and another was damaged by gunfire on September 14 [2008] as it was on its way to **Shangil Tobaya** from **Tawila** town, about 37 km before **Shangil Tobaya UNAMID base camp**. In this instance on Monday, the helicopter appears to have been scouting an area southeast of **Kabkabiya**.

According to the UN-African Union peacekeeping mission (UNAMID), *the aircraft flew over the eastern part of Sortoni UNAMID Base Camp*, then up to **Samra**, **Bessi** and **Aramba villages**. The helicopter came from east of UNAMID Sortoni Base Camp and flew back towards the east where it had come from. About 40 minutes later, the same flight came back from the same direction, flew over **Tui** village and continued towards **Kabkabiya**.

Responding to this and other violations of international law by Khartoum, the **European Union** could muster no more than a perfunctory condemnation of Khartoum's endangering UN, UNAMID, and humanitarian personnel:

The **European Union** condemned on Tuesday the Sudanese military's use of white aircraft in strife-torn Darfur, calling it a deliberate attempt to create confusion with UN planes. "The European Union calls on the Sudanese authorities to put an immediate end to the military operations which started a few days ago in Darfur," the bloc's French presidency said in a statement. *"It condemns the use of white aircraft in these operations, which is deliberately intended to create confusion with United Nations aircraft,"* it said, *calling on all parties* to abide by international law. (Agence France-Presse [Brussels], September 23, 2008)

There is only *one* "party" to the Darfur conflict that has military aircraft, or aircraft of any kind, and the events at issue are hardly the occasion for calling on "*all parties*" to abide by international law. This simply dilutes whatever force, rhetorical or otherwise, this statement might have had. Given such tepid, indeed equivocal criticism, it is hardly surprising that the EU has also been so weak in condemning the ongoing bombing of civilians in Darfur, as well as the relentless aerial campaigns against the people of **South Kordofan** and **Blue Nile** that began in summer 2011. Even the bombing of the **Yida** refugee camp in **South Sudan**

by the regime's aircraft—witnessed by humanitarians as well as reporters for Reuters and the BBC—prompted no decisive response from the EU (other refugee sites were bombed as well). As a consequence, Khartoum continues to bomb the sovereign territory of **South Sudan** as well as disputed border areas (see pages 9 – 12 in [June 5, 2012 update](#)). The most recent attack occurred on September 8, 2013—just days after a summit in Khartoum between Presidents **Omar al-Bashir** and **Salva Kiir**:

The Sudanese Armed Forces on Saturday killed two people when they bombed a South Sudanese army position close to the town of **Jau**, which lies in a buffer zone along the common border, South Sudan's army said. "The SAF carried out the bombing with **MiG-29 fighter jets**. They dropped two bombs on our defensive position in Jau yesterday," said James Kong Chuol, a major general commanding a division of the Sudan People's Liberation Army close to the border. "*An **SPLA soldier and his wife lost their lives. Six other people including a four-year-old girl were injured.***" (Agence France-Presse [Juba], September 8, 2013)

An earlier attack on Jau (July 2013)—reportedly wounding nine people, seven seriously—was reported by Radio Tamazuj ([July 5, 2013](#)), partner organization to Radio Dabanga.

Helicopter gunships are infamous in Darfur, but have been deployed in South Kordofan and Blue Nile as well. They, too, are fearsome weapons of civilian destruction and terror ([Khartoum deploys primarily Russian-built Mi-17 and Mi-32 gunships](#)). Early in the campaign in South Kordofan, a Sudanese church source reported that Nuba people were being hunted "[like animals](#)" by helicopter gunships. Acquisition of two dozen **Mi-24 attack helicopters** from Russia is an ominous sign of future intentions.

Military jets, especially **Russian Sukhoi Su-25s** and **MiG-29s**, as well as **Chinese A-5 Fantans**, have all been [reported frequently](#) in the aerial attacks on Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and South Sudan. They will soon be joined by **Sukhoi Su-24 ("Fencer") precision bombers**.

Khartoum has also added to its aerial arsenal by using **advanced, long-range Chinese Wei-Shi missiles** as well as indiscriminate **cluster munitions**. In a 2012 report ("We can run away from bombs, but not from hunger': Sudan's Refugees in South Sudan," June 2012, page 11), **Amnesty International** reports on the basis of forensic evidence:

China has also been one of the main suppliers of conventional arms to the SAF. Amnesty International has identified the use of **Chinese-manufactured 302mm Weishi multiple-launch rockets** in ground bombardments in the area of **Kauda** [Nuba Mountains] in late 2011 and early 2012, which have been used indiscriminately in civilian areas.

V. The near-term future for Darfur and greater Sudan: The Abyei Crisis

The looming event in greater Sudan, one that may change the tenor of fighting entirely, is the **Abyei referendum** scheduled for next month (October 2013). There are essentially two possibilities, since the **African Union** mediators have exhausted their capacity to create

wiggle room or to back away from an agreement authored by these mediators (chaired by South Africa's **Thabo Mbeki**) and endorsed by the **African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC)**. (A) The referendum is held as stipulated in the AU plan, which will see the **Dinka Ngok** prevail in declaring for union with South Sudan; Khartoum, in turn, will likely use this as a *casus belli* and seize Abyei militarily, risking all-out war. Or (B) the referendum will not be held because the **African Union** doesn't have the stomach to confront **Khartoum** and the regime certainly has the power to make participating in the referendum unacceptably dangerous—or Khartoum may simply refuse to accept the results, demanding "further negotiations" of the sort that the AU has at times hinted it wishes.

Khartoum's intransigence should lead to a referral to the **UN Security Council**—if the African Union has the will, or at least the expedient desire, to hand off an "African problem" to the international community, though it will be without an "African solution." Khartoum likely sees this as the most paralyzing outcome, since neither **China** nor **Russia** will allow meaningful action to be taken by the Council. This may well lead to an explosive reaction in Juba and those who have championed the cause of the Dinka Ngok in Abyei; the likelihood of resumed hostilities between Sudan and **South Sudan** will increase dramatically. These basic realities seem distasteful to international diplomats and hence have gone largely unmentioned.

In **Darfur**, war between South Sudan and Sudan would likely result in Khartoum's expelling all international humanitarian nongovernmental organizations as well as UN agencies. There is no logic to such expulsions other than Khartoum's willingness to find a solution to its "Darfur problem," even if this entails even broader human destruction. The regime calculates that international efforts concerning greater Sudan will be focused on ending North/South violence, and Darfur will be (in the infamous phrase of the Obama administration) "[de-coupled](#)" from broader efforts to secure peace in the region.

Military attacks may actually diminish in Darfur, as Khartoum's overstretched SAF is forced to re-deploy aerial assets to confront the challenges that will appear not only in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, but all along the North/South border. It would seem most likely that this is the eventuality that Khartoum had in mind in purchasing the **Su-24s**, given their ground attack precision, largely pointless in Darfur given the nature of rebel tactics.

But aerial bombardment will have done its job; its role in the slow-moving genocide will be over when the displaced—still overwhelmingly non-Arab or African—have no access to their lands and no humanitarian relief sources for food, clean water, primary medical care, and sanitation. Khartoum will declare that the regime's preposterous "**Humanitarian Affairs Commission**" is fully in charge and up to the task—yet another gross lie, meant to effect a final solution to the Darfur problem.

VI. Context for reports of aerial attacks from Radio Dabanga and other sources

The Compendium of **Section VII** relies very heavily, though not exclusively, on reports from Radio Dabanga. Moreover, it is important to note that as UNAMID's failure expands, the **UN's Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)** and the **UN Office for the**

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) have taken to citing Radio Dabanga, suggesting they are persuaded of the integrity of this news outlet. And indeed it would be hard not to credit the integrity of Radio Dabanga, which has matured enormously in recent years with journalistic assistance from various resources in **The Netherlands**. The consistency, even redundancy of information, the citation of sources on the ground—typically eyewitnesses—and the extraordinary detail from a very wide range of locations all suggest direct and frequent access via email and various telephone and computer technologies. And the apparent redundancy of reports is often misleading: many sites are bombed repeatedly over the course of a number of days. This is typically clear from a reading of all reports for a given time period. Radio Dabanga often provides the full names of victims and sources, dates of aerial attacks, locations, times, and number of casualties as well as consequences of bombing attacks. It is at this point simply perverse not to take as credible journalism Radio Dabanga's reporting on aerial attacks in Darfur.

Of course Khartoum denies all aerial attacks on civilians, as it denies the existence of rape in Darfur, the scale of ethnic violence, and the reality of a rapidly growing security crisis with disastrous effects for displaced civilians receiving humanitarian assistance. The regime's **foreign ministry spokesman Abu Bakar Al-Siddiq** declared in May of this year that,

[N.B.] "It is absolutely not true that the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) bombed civilian targets in the two regions, or in any other areas of Sudan," [regime] foreign ministry spokesperson, **Abu Bakar Al-Siddiq**, said on Thursday. (*Sudan Tribune*, May 31, 2013)

All the reports from Radio Dabanga here have been edited for length, although what is most often edited out are the details of physical damage and in particular the constant calls for international protection and assistance—pleas for protection and humanitarian relief, especially for those displaced from their lands and homes by aerial bombardment. Such pleas occur in most reports, typically with an accompanying bewilderment: "Where is UNAMID? Why is it not protecting us? Why won't it patrol in our area? What good are they?" It should also be noted that Radio Dabanga's casualty figures are often incomplete because people have had to flee their homes, villages, and lands so rapidly in the face of intolerable and often extremely intense bombardment. Nor is Radio Dabanga able to track all the displaced to their points of destination, at least on an individual basis: the situation on the ground is too chaotic to permit such determinations. Indeed, most locations in rural Darfur are without the means to communicate easily with Radio Dabanga. What we have from Radio Dabanga is not a complete census but a representative sampling of various areas in Darfur.

What Radio Dabanga does with regularity—a pattern that is revealed only when one reads these dispatches as a whole—is report on the **bombing of water sites**. This is an extraordinarily destructive act: not only are civilians and livestock most likely to be concentrated around water points, but their frequent destruction (often after many bombing attempts) has disastrous consequences for local agriculture and thus civilian livelihoods. In

this, the assault on Darfur is entirely continuous with the ambitions of Khartoum in its bombing of civilians and farmland in the **Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan and Blue Nile**.

The corollary of such relentless, indiscriminate, and massive aerial assaults is psychological trauma of an extreme sort. People are unable to work, unable to sleep, and are often so seized with fear and anxiety that they see no choice but to leave. They cannot live anything like normal lives under such constant bombardment. These civilians make up a disproportionately large percentage of the more than **400,000** people newly displaced this year. (This figure is a conservative extrapolation from all reports available: the OCHA figure in mid-May was "**more than 300,000**" newly displaced in 2013, and violence and displacement have been relentless during the intervening four months.) Like total mortality in Darfur, the number of displaced persons has become unfortunately politicized and the UN, African Union, and UNAMID all bear substantial blame for this state of affairs.

Radio Dabanga has also reported repeatedly on the consequences of unexploded ordnance (**UXO**), a common feature of Khartoum's aerial assaults, as well as the increasing number of incidents in which the **toxic effects of bombs** are peculiar and out of character with "regular" bombing. Even regular bombs have toxic effects, especially in water that gathers in the craters they create. But the nature of the toxic effects is much more sinister, as reported on any number of occasions. At the very least there should be an international investigation of the allegations of chemical weapons use (Sudan is a party to the **1993 Chemical Weapons Convention**); sadly, despite the rhetorical flights of condemnation over **Syria's** use of chemical weapons, the subject of investigating in a region of Darfur such as **Jebel Marra**—to which UNAMID is denied all access—is never even mentioned. Again, all reports here suggestive of chemical weapons delivered by military aircraft have been highlighted (§§§).

A note on nomenclature:

Most of the aerial attacks in Darfur are by retrofitted **Antonov** cargo planes; they are cheap, immune from ground fire because they fly above 5,000 meters (but also consequently even more inaccurate), and the ordnance (shrapnel-loaded barrel bombs) is extremely cheap, though deadly against civilians and livestock. **Helicopter gunships** are also often used, especially in conjunction with ground assaults on villages. Many eyewitness reports indicate that "**MiGs**" are involved in bombing attacks. One suspects, given the disposition of aerial assets by the SAF, that these are mainly **Sukhoi Su-25 attack jets**, flying low and extremely fast, and difficult for those without military training to distinguish from other high-speed aircraft. "**MiG**," in short, is the rubric for combat aircraft with jet engines. Khartoum does have a number of **MiG-29s**, older MiGs, other military jet aircraft, and has recently acquired a deadly new ground attack aircraft from **Belarus**, the **Su-24**. But in Darfur, the jet aircraft taking off from **el-Fasher** or **el-Obeid** airbases are more likely to be **Su-25s**.

On a more purely linguistic matter: for some reason, Radio Dabanga very frequently uses the verb "**shell**" where most English speakers would normally expect "bomb." This can cause some confusion, since "**shelling**" in its ordinary sense (artillery and mortar fire) is also

reported by Radio Dabanga. Inevitably, however, context makes clear what action has occurred. Similarly, "**herders**" typically refers to nomadic Arab pastoralists, but may also refer to those sedentary African farmers who are "**herding**" their livestock; again, context almost always makes clear just who is being referred to.

A note on place names and county/locality designations:

This report discusses three large, remote, and geographically and linguistically diverse areas in **Darfur**. There are, inevitably, different spellings and transliterations—and simply different names—for many of the locations in these regions. I have tried to regularize the spelling for clarity's sake. In the case of towns or localities that are more variously differentiated, I have chosen to preserve the locality/county names of the source if it is public or to use the names and transliterations of the highly detailed **UN Darfur Field Atlases** ([2005](#)).

A note on military sources:

Radio Dabanga frequently cites "**military spokesmen**" for the rebel groups of the **Sudan Revolutionary Front** (SRF), including the two major factions of the **Sudan Liberation Army** (SLA) from Darfur. In previous updates and in the original report, these were not deemed sufficiently objective to be included as sources. There are still questions about the veracity of all claims made, but so often do civilian eyewitness accounts support or supplement military claims, that such military sources have been included here for the first time. The fact that a given source is a military spokesman is always highlighted with an asterisk (*).

Errors in an enterprise such as this—with multiple names, spellings, transliterations, geographic uncertainties, and corruption through transmission—are inevitable. Everything has been done to secure the most accurate data and geographical information possible, but given the ongoing nature of this archive, the author would be grateful to receive comments.

VII. REPORTED AERIAL ATTACKS, MAY 2012 – SEPTEMBER 2013

(all highlightings in these dispatches have been added)

• More bombing of Darfur's East Jebel Marra, youths harassed

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (15 September 2013) - In the **Nimra** region, **East Jebel Marra**, resident Abdullah Mohamed was seriously injured on Sunday, reportedly as a result of bombardments by the Sudanese Air Force... A witness informed Radio Dabanga that an Antonov jet started intensive bombing above the area of East Jebel Marra around 8am, continuing until 11am. This led to the injury of Abdullah Mohamed (55). He was taken to the health centre of **Shangil Tobaya** for treatment. *A number of livestock were also killed.*

- **Continued bombing and shelling of Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

- **Continued bombing and shelling of Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (12 September 2013) - The Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) has allegedly continued *bombing Darfur's East Jebel Marra for the third day in a row, as well as shelling with heavy artillery*. Security services have closed the main road between the **Zam Zam displaced camp** and **Tabet**, leading to **Fanga** and **Dirbat**, three days ago. *Witnesses who fled told Radio Dabanga* that on Thursday, MiG fighters and Antonov planes continued their bombardments of the areas of **Kira**, **Sabi** and **Jabel Korgi**, for the third day in a row. They said that on Thursday, the shelling continued from 8am till 11am, *creating huge fear and leading to most of the residents to flee to the valleys*. Others fled to Zam Zam camp, near El Fasher, the capital of north Darfur. The people fleeing the attacks have allegedly been exposed to *heavy abuse by security men in the Umm Hashaba region and by "Abu Tira" forces at the gate of the Zam Zam camp*. Women have been harassed, others were beaten, heavily insulted, and their possessions taken, on the pretext that they are supporting the armed rebel movements.

- **Dead, injured in clashes, air raids in Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EL FASHER (11 September 2013) - *Witnesses who fled* from the villages **Makariba A** and **Makariba B**, south of El Fasher and from villages in the **area of Tabet, in East Jebel Marra** have reported *casualties and the death of livestock due to intense bombardments, allegedly by the Sudanese Air Forces and shelling by heavy artillery on Wednesday. One witness confirmed to Radio Dabanga* the killing of one of his relatives named Haji Ali Mousa Ali (65), amongst others during an air strike, while they were hiding in one of the valleys in the Tabet area. *Other witnesses who fled confirmed* that heavy aerial bombardments started on Tuesday evening and continued until Wednesday evening, targeting the villages Makariba A and Makariba B located between Tabet and **Zamzam** camp, south of El Fasher....

- **"Several dead and injured in Darfur air raid": witnesses**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (3 September 2013) - An unknown number of people have reportedly been *killed and injured in a sustained aerial bombardment*, allegedly by Antonov aircraft of the Sudanese Air Force, in parts of Darfur's **East Jebel Marra** on Monday and Tuesday. *Multiple witnesses told Radio Dabanga* that the North Darfur areas of **Abu Hamra**, **Hafara**, **Dubbo Al Omda**, and **southeast Al Malam** were hit in the raid that began at about 3pm on Monday and was reportedly sustained until Tuesday evening. *The exact number of casualties has not been ascertained, as residents have apparently fled in all directions, many taking cover in the surrounding mountains and valleys*. One man who fled the Dubbo Al Omda area told Radio Dabanga that the *eight-year-old Yahiya Yaqoub Saleh, as well as Adam Abkar Mohamed, and Dar Es Salaam Omar Saleh, were*

killed as they moved towards their farm on Tuesday morning. He reported that 45 head of cattle and three donkeys were also killed.

• **"At least seven dead in Darfur air raid": herdsman**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (5 September 2013) - *At least seven people, including four children, are reported to have died in renewed air raids*, allegedly by the Sudanese air force, in Darfur's **East Jebel Marra** on Thursday. *Several witnesses fleeing the area told Radio Dabanga* that the **vicinities of Kined, Silo, Shangil Tobay**, as well as the **villages of Kunjara, Sharaf, Tirbo, and Vanaga** were affected.

They said that three **Antonov** aircraft and two **MiG** jets pounded those areas from 8am until 1pm on Thursday. They said that they saw *"many dead and wounded among the population, as well as a number of livestock killed."* *They could not quote exact number, however, as "people were fleeing for their lives in all directions."* A herdsman who spoke to *Radio Dabanga* said that while they were *watering their livestock at the wells of the Abuzaid agricultural project, a strike killed seven people and wounded five others.* *"The dead included four children: Aisha Hussein Yaqoub (6), Yahya Jaqoub Issa (7), Rufiedah Adam Saleh (12), and Adam Saleh Jumma (15)," the herdsman said, confirming that farmers are fleeing the areas of Marshang, Manawashi and Abu Hamra.*

"People live in constant terror of the terror of the Antonovs, MiGs, and helicopters," he said. *"With the roar of aircraft above them they are not able to go about their daily lives, tend their farms or shop for food, as the bombs could fall at any moment."* The witnesses called on the UN and the international community to enforce a no-fly zone in Darfur, and to document the crimes of the Khartoum regime.

• **One killed, two brothers maimed by grenade in East Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, ADILLA (29 August 2013) - *One young man was killed and two brothers maimed on Thursday when a grenade they found in East Darfur exploded. A relative of the deceased told Radio Dabanga* that Mohamed Ahmed Al Hadi was killed outright. Brothers Daw Al Naim and Ibrahim Al Sadik Ahmed were both seriously injured in the explosion. *They reportedly both lost their hands and feet.* The relative said that the incident occurred about 3km west of **Adilla**. "The men were on their way home after tending their farm when they found the grenade. We suspect it was left over from the recent tribal clashes in the area. When Mohamed picked it up, it went off." After more than a decade of hostilities, Darfur is littered with the debris of war, which includes unexploded ordnance (**UXO**).

• **Two Darfuris killed in on-going East Jebel Marra airstrikes**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (23 August 2013) - *Bombings* allegedly carried out by the Sudanese Air Force continued on Friday in **East Jebel Marra** *leaving at least two people dead and several others injured, local sources fleeing the strikes say.* As a result of the "heavy bombardments, targeting mainly the North Darfur **village of Dubbo al Omda** and surroundings," houses and farms caught on fire and livestock were killed.

Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that a MiG aircraft dropped bombs on Friday from 8am until 10am, adding the bombardment "intensified." A man fleeing the village of Kaja, located 7km east from Dubbo al Omda, said he saw two of relatives killed during the strikes: Mansour Ali Mansour and his son Hamouda Mansour, seven years old. "I could not count the dead and wounded because everyone fled in different directions on their own to survive the attack," he said, while confirming that houses and farms are on fire due to the "intense bombardment by the Sudanese Air Force." Bombings in East Jebel Marra are going on for more than one week. Sources told Radio Dabanga the noise of aircrafts "has completely traumatised the children, and some pregnant women have miscarried."

• **Air sorties "traumatising Darfur's East Jebel Marra": witnesses**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (22 Aug 2012) - *Residents of Darfur's East Jebel Marra are reportedly living in continuous fear of air raids. They allege that the area is constantly patrolled by "Sudanese Air Force" jets and helicopters, severely disrupting their daily lives. Citizens have called on the UN and the international community to intervene and impose a no-fly zone in Darfur.* They say that in addition to low-flying helicopters and MiG jets, high-flying Antonov aircraft "threaten aerial bombardment at any moment." "For three consecutive days from Tuesday to Thursday constant sorties have forced many citizens to spend their days taking cover in the wood or the valleys. *The noise has completely traumatised the children, and some pregnant women have miscarried,*" a source said. The affected areas include Abu Hamra, Affara, Adola and North Al Malam. Residents complain that they are having *difficulty going about their daily lives, obtaining food and water, or tending their farms and livestock*

• **"Village destroyed, civilians dead and injured in Darfur air raid": villagers**

Radio Dabanga, SHANGIL TOBAY (20 August 2013) - An "intense air bombardment," allegedly by the Sudanese Air Force, reportedly caused an unknown number of casualties and completely destroyed the village of Abu Tega in North Darfur on Tuesday. *A villager fleeing the area told Radio Dabanga that from 12pm till 1pm, two Antonov aircraft strafed the area to the east and west of the main highway that connects El Fasher and Nyala, capitals of North and South Darfur. Areas east, north and west of Marshang locality in South Darfur were also reportedly targeted. Witnesses counted a total of 25 bombs that were dropped. "The village of Abu Tega to the west of Shangil Tobay was completely burned and the population fled in all directions."* The source said while he was sure that there *were "many dead and injured," he could not yet account for the human casualties due to their dispersal.*

• **"At least four dead, entire village destroyed in Darfur air raids": witnesses**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (18 August 2013) - *At least four people—including a pregnant woman—are reported to have died, many injured, and a village completely destroyed on Saturday and Sunday, following a series of air raids on East Jebel Marra. Multiple reports reaching Radio Dabanga from civilians fleeing the area say that on Sunday, the pregnant Hawaa Suleiman Yahiya died, and at least two people were injured, when "a group of eight Sudanese Air Force aircraft including MiG jets, helicopters and Antonovs bombarded a large area of East Jebel Marra."*

The **North Darfur** villages of **Tanagara, Sharfa, Dolma, Abu Hamra, Sani Kundo,** and **Tagali Umagali** were all reportedly hit. **Tanagara was apparently completely destroyed.** In the **Gallab area, close to North Tabit military base,** Nour Al Daim Saleh Bakhit, and Musa Yahiya Issa were both seriously injured in a bombardment. However, *witnesses say that as the raids are ongoing, the exact number of casualties has yet to be assessed.* As previously reported by Radio Dabanga, several civilians have died, dozens have been injured and much property has been destroyed in *"almost daily" bombardments of the East Jebel Marra locality over the past few weeks.*

• **Darfur's East Jebel Marra shelled—at least two civilians die: witnesses**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (15 August 2013) - Government militias guarding fuel convoy reportedly subjected **villages in East Jebel Marra** to "artillery and mortar fire" on Thursday, killing at least two civilians, and injuring many more. *Multiple witnesses told Radio Dabanga* that the government troops and militiamen were guarding a convoy of 150 fuel tanker trucks that reached **Tabit military base** in North Darfur on Thursday morning. In the past, fuel convoys have been the target of rebel attacks. The guards then reportedly gathered in the **Tangara** area, about 7km south of the base, and began to shell the **South Darfur villages of Shawara, Ronja Guenji, Aduma, Umm Genji, Crowe, and the surrounding farms** "with artillery, howitzers and mortars."

Witnesses say that two women, Maimuna Easa Saleh (35 years) and Dar es Salaam Hassan Yahiya (25 years) *died in "intensive bombing" of Shawara.* "A large fire also broke out in the village," they said. Sources say that following the shelling, "the Sudanese **Air Force dropped several bombs on the area,**" but could not give further details. The bombardments also reportedly *injured many people,* but the *witnesses underscored that it was too soon to give accurate casualty figures. Large numbers of livestock are also said to have perished.* Citizens appealed to the international community to intervene and "impose a no-fly zone in Darfur, and document the crimes of the Khartoum regime in East Jebel Marra."

• **Sudanese Air Force strikes on East Jebel Marra continue: sources**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (13 August 2013) - **Air raids** "carried out by the Sudanese Air Force" on **East Jebel Marra continue for a third consecutive** day, local sources affirm. They were not yet able to confirm any casualties. **MiG** aircrafts have reportedly bombed **Dubbo al Omda and surrounding villages of North Darfur,** "on Tuesday morning and afternoon." *Witnesses could not yet confirm any casualties to Radio Dabanga as people fled towards several directions* and most are still hiding. *"Farmers left their crops, and pastoralists lost their livestock and camels due to the constant shelling,"* sources said. *They stressed that local communities, especially children, women, and the elderly, are facing a "humanitarian crisis" caused by extreme difficult conditions and poor health as they must constantly flee.*

• **Darfur's East Jebel Marra bombing death toll rises**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (12 August 2013) - *The death toll of air strikes allegedly carried out by the Sudanese Air Force in North Darfur's East Jebel Marra rose from seven to nine*, sources affirmed. On the occasion of the bombings on **Dubbo al Omda**, *witnesses said the bombardment was so intense that people were simply not able to escape*. Sources informed Radio Dabanga that two more bodies, belonging to the twin brothers Hassan Yahiya Mohamed and Hussein Yahiya Mohamed, 7, were found on Monday in the **zone of Keyra, which belongs to the Dubbo al Omda administrative unit**.

"The shattered bodies were found among animal carcasses. The Sudanese Air Force continues bombing the area for a second day in a row," a witness stated. He said that **MiGs** dropped four bombs on the **village of Suri of Dubbo al Omda administrative unit**, "inciting terror and fear in the hearts of citizens" who sought refuge in the wadis and mountains nearby. A large number of livestock is also reported to have been killed. *Local residents repeated their demands* for the international community to "ban the Sudanese Air Force from flying over Darfur and send teams to investigate the crimes carried out by the Khartoum regime."

- **At least seven die, dozens wounded in North Darfur air raids**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA/TAWILA (11 August 2013) - *At least seven people have died and dozens more were wounded when Antonov and MiG aircraft*, allegedly belonging to the Sudanese Air Force, subjected parts of North Darfur to "an *intense aerial bombardment*." Speaking to Radio Dabanga from **Dubbo al Omda** in East Jebel Marra on Sunday, *witnesses said that* the initial bombardment occurred between 7am and 10am, and included **Kadja** and **Dady**, as well as the **Abu Zaid agricultural project**. "The air raids on the area then resumed, and continued into Sunday evening." Three brothers—Hawe Yahya Omar, Adam Yahya Omar, and Walid Yahya Omar died in one attack—while Gaber Abdurahman Yousuf, and his sons Adam Jaber, Mohammed Jaber, and Noor Mohammed Jaber died in another. In addition to *dozens of wounded, large numbers of livestock perished, and many people fled towards Zamzam camp and the city of Shangil Tobay*. However, most of the *citizens of the area are reportedly taking cover in the wadis and the mountains*.

- **Young Darfur herder dead in "almost daily air raids on East Jebel Marra"**

Radio Dabanga JEBEL MARRA (1 August 2013) - *The Sudanese Air Force is allegedly carrying out "almost daily" air raids on the East Jebel Marra locality in South Darfur*. On Thursday, *12-year-old herder Musa Suleiman died, and about 47 livestock were killed by one of the bombs*. *Witnesses told Radio Dabanga* that Thursday's air raid, allegedly by a Sudanese Air Force Antonov, hit the area of **Hafara in East Jebel Marra**, where Musa was herding his cattle. The witnesses complained that the locality "has been *under constant and almost daily bombardment*." *Farmer Kaltoum Haroun Yahya was killed outright when a bomb hit her farm* at about midday on Sunday 21 July. No further casualties have been reported, but *witnesses say* that many of the people have taken cover in the surrounding mountains. The **mountains to the south and west of Shangil Tobay in Dar El Salam locality** were reportedly also "subject to aerial bombardment" on Wednesday.

- **Darfur farmer killed in air raid on Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, JEBEL MARRA (23 July 2013) - A 55-year old South Darfur farmer was reportedly killed on Sunday when "a Sudan Air Force **Antonov**" allegedly ***dropped a bomb on her farm east of Jebel Marra in South Darfur. Witnesses from the area*** told Radio Dabanga the Antonov carried out an air raid over the **Fanga** and **Karkaro** areas.

• **"Sudan Air Force bombs South Darfur villages": sources**

Radio Dabanga, EL SALAM CAMP (8 July 2013) - The Sudanese Air Force has on Sunday reportedly bombed areas around **Umm Gunja in South Darfur**. The air raid, a source said, was followed by artillery shelling by machine guns. On Thursday, three women were injured after shells "resulting from clashes in Nyala" ***hit the Dreige camp for displaced***. The wounded were transferred to a hospital in the state capital. **Sheikh Mahjoub Adam Tabaldiya of El Salam camp near Nyala** said the site's population is ***"terrorized."*** Several people, during the air raids, were cultivating their vegetable gardens near El Salam and rushed back to the camp in fear. ***"This is compromising the livelihoods of the displaced."***

• **Thousands flee clashes, air raids, in Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (30 June 2013) - Clashes between troops of the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) on Friday, ***followed by alleged air raids by the Sudanese Air Force, have reportedly caused about 17,000 civilians in East Jebel Marra to flee and become displaced***. Speaking to Radio Dabanga, **Hussein Abu Sharati**, spokesman for the Association of Displaced Persons and Refugees of Darfur, said "Friday's clashes and air raids in eastern Jebel Marra drove the people from their villages to settle in the areas of **Kululu** and **Kele**. ***They are living under trees with no shelter from the rain in conditions that are difficult, even for healthy adults,***" Abu Sharati said.

He appealed to the international community and aid organisations to expedite the provision of food, medicine and shelter to the displaced. He also called on the UN "to intervene and stop air raids against unarmed civilians." In a separate incident on Saturday, ***a 75-year-old civilian was reportedly killed*** when the "Sudan Air Force" allegedly **bombarded the Abu Zaid Agricultural project 50 kilometres east of Al Malam** in South Darfur. ***Witnesses said*** that the bombardment, which resulted in the death of Hamdoon Mansoor Saad and his three camels, was "carried out in order to provide cover for a SAF military convoy moving for **Marshang locality** to Al Malam locality."

• **Nine Darfuri kids injured by bomb**

Radio Dabanga, KALMA CAMP (28 June 2013) - A bomb explosion has injured nine children—seven seriously—on Friday morning from **Kalma camp for Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad**. The camp is close to **Umm Dukhun**, which recently saw fierce fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes. The **unexploded munition**

could be a remnant from that conflict. *A family member of one of the injured told Radio Dabanga* that the children were playing near Umm Dukhun at around 10am when the munition exploded. The children were taken to **Tissi** hospital in Chad for treatment.

- **"Bomb residue" kills four children in Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (26 June 2013) -

§§§ *Four children died last Wednesday after reportedly coming into contact with residue from bombs dropped on the water wells of Rofota, East Jebel Marra. Musa Haroun (8), Saleh Mohamed (9), Om Kalthoum (12) and Ibrahim Yahiya Yaqoub (17) went to inspect the wells that were damaged by bombs dropped by a "Sudan Air Force Antonov."* Witnesses told *Radio Dabanga* that soon after returning home, the children all complained of the swelling of their bodies and nausea. This developed into diarrhoea and they also developed a rash. *The symptoms deteriorated until all of them died last Wednesday morning.* Residents suspect that the children came into contact with rainwater contaminated by residue from the bombs.

- **Women killed, injured in air raids on Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (24 June 2013) - *Three women have been killed* and another three injured in reported aerial bombardments of **Bir Abu Yassin, East Jebel Marra** on Sunday and Monday. The raids also *killed 37 cows and seven camels, and destroyed essential water installations*, sources said. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that at 6:00pm on Sunday, a "Sudanese Air Force **Antonov**" made passes over the **Rovata area, 35 kilometres west of Vananga**, from various directions and dropped several bombs in a raid that was "very violent." An even heavier raid reportedly followed at 11:15am on Monday, which *destroyed three wells and a water pump installation.* Maryam Ismail Abakar (75), Yasmine Yahiya Yusuf (17), and Dar Naim Haroun Saleh (22) died in the first raid, witnesses said. Later, when bombs were dropped on **the Bir Abu Yassin well**, a father and his two sons Yahiya Yaqoub Adam, Adam Yahiya Yaqoub, and Suleiman Yahya Yaqoub were injured, sources added. *The blasts also destroyed a water pump head and its generator.*

- **Woman, children killed by bombing in Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (16 June 2013) - *A 27-year-old woman and her two daughters of five and seven were killed when a "Sudanese Air Force Antonov" bombed their home on the outskirts of a village in East Jebel Marra on Sunday.* Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that Dar Naim Yahya (27), Hawa Saleh Abkar Savnier (7), and Miriyam Saleh Abkar Savnier (5) all died on Saturday when the *aircraft dropped two bombs on their home as they were cooking in the courtyard.* The bombing also reportedly killed seven cows and five sheep belonging to the family. *Observers suspect that the bomber targeted the light of the cooking fire.*

• **Children killed, injured in explosion at El Salam camp, South Darfur**
Radio Dabanga, EL SALAM CAMP (9 June 2013) - *A violent explosion killed two children and injured three more on Friday at El Salam camp for the displaced near Nyala, the capital of South Darfur. The children reportedly found an unexploded munition while they were playing outside the camp. They brought it into the camp and were examining it in their house when it exploded, killing Kamal Mohamed Adam and Nahla Jalal Mohamed Adam, and wounding Aduma Abkar Muhammad, Hawa Jachia and Amna Adam Jachia.*

• **"SAF bombing" leaves eight-year-old girl dead**
Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (26 May 2013) - *An eight-year-old girl, Dar al Salam Omer, was killed on Saturday when a "Sudan Air Force (SAF) Antonov" bombed the village of Simo, about 30 kilometres west of Vanaga in East Jebel Marra. Witnesses from East Jebel Marra told Radio Dabanga that the Antonov bombed the village of Simo on Saturday at approximately 2:00pm. The witnesses also blame the deaths of several more children on "the remnants of the on-going bombing," which have been occurring since 28 January. Several children have died as a result of "diarrhoea and swelling of the body" in the area of Simo, Tornaga, Hillat Abkar, Gurun Bay, Al Mashro, Dobo, Kenjara and Sharfa; all East, South and North Jebel Marra. They added that the displaced people in these areas "have not received any humanitarian aid" and that they "hold UNAMID responsible for the lack of aid being delivered to them."*

• **Sudan Air Force aircraft "cause panic" in Nyala camp**
Radio Dabanga, NYALA (21 May 2013) - *Three "Sudanese Air Force" aircraft repeatedly overflew a camp near Nyala, capital of South Darfur, "inciting horror and panic" among the residents on Tuesday. Sheikh Abdel Karim Abakar of camp Attash told Radio Dabanga the three "military aircraft" repeatedly overflew the camp for 90 minutes. "Especially women and children were frightened," he said. The camp's residents have not able discover a reason.*

• **Air raids decimate livestock near East Jebel Marra—Darfur**
Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (14 May 2013) - *Eyewitnesses have told Radio Dabanga of renewed air raids on Tuesday on areas of East Jebel Marra in Darfur, which led to the death of large numbers of livestock. According to the witnesses, between 12pm and 1:30pm, a Sudanese Air Force Antonov aircraft dropped several bombs on the area of Dadi and Kair. Local sources also saw three bombs dropped by an Antonov on water wells in the Dadi area which killed large numbers of livestock. They say that three herders' children are also still unaccounted for. The population of East Jebel Marra have asked the international community to put pressure on the Sudanese government to stop the indiscriminate aerial bombardment of civilians and water sources in the region. They described the*

situation in East Jebel Marra as very bad, especially as the area does not have a health centre for the wounded to receive treatment.

- **"Sudan forces now targeting civilians," camp leader says**

Radio Dabanga, NYALA (9 May 2013) - Approximately 1,321 families from villages in South Darfur have arrived at camp Attash in Nyala over the past two weeks. *A sheikh has noted that people are fleeing their homes* "because government forces now avoid attacking rebel formations and instead turn their weapons and aircraft on civilians." Sheikh Abdel Karim Abakar told Radio Dabanga on Thursday that the displaced come from the **villages of Umm Daraba, Umm Gunja and Abu Jabra**. He stressed they are all experiencing terrible humanitarian conditions. Abakar disclosed that *government forces are using different types of weapons against civilians including aircrafts*. He added that, on Wednesday in the **village of Umm Daraba, more than 600 homes were torched and destroyed**. *"These crimes committed by the government are based on ethnic and tribal reasons," Abakar said. "This is causing thousands to flee their villages and homes."*

- **South Jebel Marra "hit by air strikes"**

Radio Dabanga, SOUTH JEBEL MARRA (5 May 2013) - The area of **Libi in South Jebel Marra** was exposed to an air strike on Sunday which led to the death of livestock and the destruction of property in an area located **65 kilometers north of Malam**, news *reports from the region claim*. The air strikes continued between 3 and 4:00pm, witnesses added. There are no reports of civilian casualties, but the *witnesses pointed out that livestock was killed and numerous residents fled the area* towards nearby caves and valleys, in search of safety and protection.

- **Deadly air strike "hits area south of Nyala," South Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, NYALA (29 April 2013) - An *unknown number of people was killed* and several injured on Sunday in the area of **Umm Gunja and Allah Kareem, south of Nyala in South Darfur**. It was reported that the *village of Allah Kareem was burned down completely and scores of livestock were killed after government forces carried out an air strike and a ground offensive. Several witnesses informed Radio Dabanga* that an **Antonov** and two **MiG** warplanes bombed the areas of **Umm Gunja and Allah Kareem** on Sunday afternoon. *The witnesses claimed that the Antonov dropped more than 20 bombs, which was followed by heavy artillery shelling and a ground offensive carried out by pro-government militias.*

Speaking to Radio Dabanga, the witnesses revealed that an unknown number of people were killed and several were injured and added that the village of Allah Kareem was burned to the ground and that scores of livestock were killed. Also, it was reported that pro-government militants beat and tortured whomever they encountered as well as aggressively looting people's belongings. Civilians fled towards neighboring valleys and forests in an attempt to escape the attacks. *According to the witnesses, rebels united in the Sudan Revolutionary Front are not present in the areas.* It was reported that most of the people fled the recent incidents in **Muhajeriya, Labado and Marla**. They were heading

towards the areas of **Umm Gunja** and Allah Kareem before pro-government *militants closed the roads leading to Nyala, followed by the bombardments. Those who attempted to flee towards Nyala would be subjected to death or at least to looting and beating, witnesses stated.* Sources reported that thousands of children and elderly are facing extremely difficult circumstances and called on international aid organizations and humanitarian organizations to intervene immediately and stop the air strikes and provide aid to those affected.

- **Labado in Darfur taken by Sudan army and allied militias**

Radio Dabanga, LABADO (16 April 2013) - Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), supported by the Popular Defense Forces (PDF) and another armed group, have taken control of **Labado town in East Darfur** which was under rebels' control for the past two weeks, **UNAMID** reported on Tuesday. The African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) said "fierce fighting ... resulted in the death of four civilians and in the wounding of six others." For its part, the rebel group Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) announced* its "withdrawal" from **Labado** after receiving information about "heavily armed government convoys" heading towards the area. SAF troops were coming from "six different directions: **North Kordofan**, West, East and North Darfur, in addition to two from **Nyala**," rebels military spokesman Adam Saleh Abkar disclosed, *adding that Khartoum is bombing the surroundings.*

Local witnesses told Radio Dabanga about violent clashes between SLA-MM and SAF west of Labado that began at 12:00pm on Tuesday, adding that both sides suffered fatal casualties. *"Thousands" of civilians fled the clashes in "all directions" while others were killed because they were caught in the fighting or were hit by airstrikes carried out with Antonov airplanes, Sukhoi and helicopters. Sources could hear sounds of aircraft flying over Labado until Tuesday evening. A runaway saw two dead bodies and several cows and camels that were killed by airstrikes on his way out of Labado.*

- **Airstrikes kill 2 in Darfur's East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, ZAMZAM (12 April 2013) - *Aerial bombardments by "the Sudanese government" killed two civilians in East Jebel Marra on Thursday night, sources said.* Mohamed Issa Yahiya and Adam Bakhit from **Zamzam camp** were hit by airstrikes at 12:00am as they were asleep in an **area located 15 kilometers east of Dobbo**. They had gone collecting firewood in **Abu Zayd**, a government-sponsored agricultural project. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga the *bombings led to "widespread devastation in the region."* Activists and local residents say the international community should pressure on the Sudanese government to put an end to airstrikes. They urged **UNAMID** to protect civilians in Darfur, in particular those living in **East Jebel Marra**.

- **Airstrikes kill 4 in Khor Abeche, South Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, KHOR ABEICHE (9 April 2013) - *A young child and three adults were killed when an Antonov aircraft "belonging to the Sudanese air forces" dropped several bombs in Khor Abeche, South Darfur, on Sunday.* Aircrafts have been flying regularly over the area "since Sunday at daytime," the *mother of the deceased child told Radio Dabanga.* She noted the bombardments also killed several livestock. Anticipating imminent airstrikes, hungry residents do not dare leaving their shelters and search for food. In addition, roads around **Khor Abeche** have been closed for days and the area is facing shortages in food and in medicine.

• **Muhajeriya air strike "claims 9 lives" East Darfur—rebels**

Radio Dabanga, MUHAJERIYA (8 April 2013) - *Air strikes carried out by the Sudan Air Force on Saturday evening around 9:00pm reportedly left nine people dead in Muhajeriya, East Darfur. Adam Saleh, military spokesman of the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Minni Minawi (SLM-MM)* said in an interview with Radio Dabanga that an Antonov plane shelled Muhajeriya on Saturday which resulted in the death of nine people, among them seven children. Among the victims are Albarai Abkar Haroun, one month old, Faiza Abkar Haroun, four years old, Zahira Abkar Haroun, five years old, Arafa Abkar Haroun, nine years old, Madawi Ibrahim Adam and Walaa Aldin Ibrahim Adam, and both four years old, Fatima Youssef Ibrahim, one year old.*

• **Darfur children remain at risk of unexploded mines**

Radio Dabanga, KHARTOUM (April 3, 2013) - Harum Ali used to dream of becoming an engineer, but changed his mind after he was hospitalised with severe injuries following a horrific mine explosion. Now the 17-year-old from Mellit in North Darfur wants to be a doctor so that he can help others suffering from debilitating injuries or illness. Ali is still recovering from the *serious leg and arm injuries he sustained after a piece of artillery he was playing with exploded.* Tragically Ali also lost his two younger brothers in the incident. Ali's life changed forever on 26 January after finding the remains of a projectile, no bigger than a pack of gum, near his house.

• **Mellit bombings claim "12 victims" in North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, MELLIT (25 March 2013) - *The number of victims as a result of the bombings in the village of Umm Ajaja, at about 20 kilometer northwest of Mellit in North Darfur on Friday, has been adjusted to 12 people.* Among the fatal victims are a child and woman, sources stated. Besides, the bombings resulted in the *death of more than 350 cattle heads.* Mellit's *deputy of the National Council, Yaser Ahmadi, claims that the affected areas do not accommodate any insurgency.* Authorities reportedly confirmed that the bombing might have been caused by "inaccurate information." The *Darfur Bar Association condemned the bombings and asserted in a statement that the targeted area does not accommodate any rebel groups.*

- **Air strike East Jebel Marra "kills 2 children"**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (25 March 2013) - *An air strike on a water source in the area of Kira, East Jebel Marra, has reportedly left two children dead. Witnesses informed Radio Dabanga that the Sudanese Air Force dropped a number of seven bombs at about 3:30 pm on Sunday afternoon on the areas of Sabi and Nimra.* According to the witnesses, the air strike resulted in the death of two children and a number of livestock at a water source in the area of **Kira** in East Jebel Marra.

- **Aerial bombings kill "at least 4" in Mellit, North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, MELLIT (22 March 2013) - At least *four people were confirmed to have been killed in air strikes* by the Sudan Air Force **near Mellit in North Darfur.** The *shelling hit a crowded water source* on Friday afternoon. *Sources speaking to Radio Dabanga* said the **village of Umm Ajaja**, located 20 kilometers west of Mellit, was hit at 12:00pm. Besides the four fatal victims, several others were wounded and a number of livestock were killed when the Antonov shelled a busy water source. The deceased are the Sheikh of **the Umm Goz village Abdul Rahman**, a woman, a child, and Mohiuddin Omar Zaki, member of the Popular Defense Forces. Onlookers told Radio Dabanga that another three areas in the vicinity were targeted by bombings on the same day. They *believe the attack left more civilians dead and injured, but the exact number of casualties is not yet known.*

- **"4,000 flee villages burnt by aerial bombings in South Darfur" – sources**

Radio Dabanga, NYALA (18 Mar 2013) - *Some 4,000 people in South Darfur were displaced after having their villages "burnt by aerial bombings by the Sudanese air force" during last week's battles, sources claim.* Rebels (SLA-MM) and army (SAF) both reported clashes Thursday and Friday south of **Nyala**, making competing claims to the number of casualties, with the army spokesman saying 100 rebels were killed in two battles and SLA-MM saying 170 soldiers and 90 militia were killed. *Eight villages appear to have been burned by the shelling, and civilians are living in appalling conditions "under trees, without food, shelter or blankets in dire need of emergency relief items."* Roads leading to Nyala remain closed since the eruption of hostilities last week, and the 4,000 displaced are now stranded between their burned villages and Nyala as a result, a sheikh from **Tabaldia** told Radio Dabanga on Monday. Tabaldia, along with **Abga Radji, Hashaba, Makarin, Um Sayala, Humedah, Sonnut, and Hillet Saleh**, were the communities burnt by last week's shelling, he said. They are located south of Nyala, the capital of South Darfur. The sheikh urged humanitarian organizations to act immediately and provide the displaced "all necessary items such as mattresses and blankets and even pots for drinking water" and to open the roads. He further urged the Sudanese government to halt its *"indiscriminate aerial bombardments on villages and civilian," pointing out "this is the reason these communities were destroyed and people are now*

homeless." "What happened [the bombings] is immoral and unacceptable," he said. The sheikh is calling upon "everyone" to take action and demand that the government and rebels move their fighting away from villages and civilians' concentrations. ***Lastly, he demanded UNAMID "to do its work and do not stand on the sidelines of what is happening to civilians."***

• **SAF bombs several areas in North Darfur, no casualties reported**

Radio Dabanga, NORTH DARFUR (11 March 2013) - The *Sudanese Air Forces "heavily bombarded" a number of areas and villages* in the locality of **Al Malaha, North Darfur** on Friday and Saturday. According to reports, the bombardments have *caused citizens to flee from their villages and destroyed a number of homes as well as killing dozens of livestock*. Speaking to Radio Dabanga, Adam Saleh, military spokesman* of the Sudan's Liberation Movement leadership Minni Minawi (SLM-MM) stated that the bombings targeted the areas of **Al Hara, Souq Al Ithnein and Jebel Issa**. Saleh revealed that the bombardments destroyed more than six homes completely and that more than 100 cattle heads were killed in addition to large numbers of citizens fleeing from their villages....

Sources from the region, locality of Al Malaha, confirmed the bombardment to Radio Dabanga and explained that the bombings targeted the areas of **Tarjam Bout, Ain Bassara, Al Hara and Jebel Issa**.

• **More "deformed babies" in South Jebel Marra**

§§§ Radio Dabanga, GOROLONBAY (11 March 2013) - According to reports from the region of **Gorolonbay**, three women *gave birth to deformed babies* last week in the **area of Kinga**, east Gorolonbay in South Jebel Marra. *Sources informed Radio Dabanga* that Dar El Salam Yahya Adam, *Fatima Suleiman Salih and Nur el-Yigin Mustafa Mohamed gave birth to "deformed babies" last week*. The sources explained that *these deliveries took place three days after seven women gave birth to children without eyes*. Residents from the area appealed to doctors and international organizations to access the area in order to examine the cases and determine if the causes are linked to the bombardments. *They pointed out that the area has not witnessed any such cases "throughout history."*

• **Fresh shelling in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur—locals**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (8 March 2013) - The Sudanese air force has reportedly *shelled the East Jebel Marra region in North Darfur* killing several livestock on Thursday and inciting "fear and terror among civilians," according to reports. *A local resident told Radio Dabanga* government airplanes were flying over the hit areas again on Friday but did not drop any bombs. He said the **affected communities are Kator, Al Mashro and Dobbo El Omda**.

• **UN panel: "Sudan violating sanctions with Darfur air strikes"**

Reuters, NEW YORK (March 4, 2013) - *The UN Security Council's independent panel of experts, who monitor sanctions imposed on Darfur in 2005, said on Friday*

that Sudan's government has violated UN sanctions on the Darfur region by carrying out air strikes and using aircrafts from Belarus and Russia.... In a report recently presented to the Security Council, *the panel said Sudan violated a Security Council resolution* and written pledges to Belarus and Russia not to use aircrafts purchased from them in Darfur by carrying out "aerial bombardments and intimidating flights."

• **"Toxic bombs in [formerly West] Darfur pollute water, kill 23 children" — rebels**

Radio Dabanga, SOUTH JEBEL MARRA (27 February 2013) -

§§§§ *The military spokesman* of the Sudan Liberation Movement-Abdel Wahid (SLM-AW) disclosed that 23 children died of diarrhea after drinking water polluted by toxic bombs following last week's bombings in South Jebel Marra, Central Darfur.* Mustafa Tambour added to Radio Dabanga that another 287 people are infected with the disease and that 11,000 citizens were displaced due to the shelling. *"Toxic bombs have been used by the Sudanese army in both South and West Jebel Marra,"* he said, mentioning that areas such as **Golo** and the **Jildu** garrison were also affected. According to him, *the majority of the citizens who were exposed to the bombings in those areas are complaining about diarrhea after drinking water from local wells. The humanitarian situation in South Jebel Marra is currently deteriorating* according to Tambour, who appealed to the UN and other agencies to provide aid....

Five people died following "heavy bombing" by the Sudanese government on 17 February on the South Jebel Marra region, according to sources. Witnesses revealed the bombs used by them were "different" and could not be seen "with the naked eye." The shells left white ashes after exploding and their residue was causing diarrhea and eye infections among children, miscarriages among women as well as death of livestock,

• **Sudan official: Nyala shelling "an accident" Darfur sources deny**

Radio Dabanga, NYALA (22 February 2013) - The deputy governor of South Darfur announced on Thursday that the *shelling by the government on a market south of Nyala, the state's capital, was "an accident."* The bombing, Radio Dabanga reported, killed three people and injured at least 15. Abdel Karim Musa, who reportedly attended the victims' funeral in Nyala, said the incident was not in line with the government's purpose of providing protection and safety to the people of Darfur.

"Not an accident"

However, *sources from Nyala affirmed to Radio Dabanga the shelling was not an accident. Instead, they stressed, bombings and people dying as a result thereof are a daily routine in Darfur. They called the deputy governor's justification that rebels*

were the ones being targeted as nonsense, as civilians are the ones under attack by bombings. Sources pointed to the fact that if the shelling was in reality a mistake, the Sudanese military would be in charge of making the announcement, as they are the ones responsible for it, not the deputy governor of South Darfur.

• **Shelling "kills 3, injures 15" in market near Nyala, South Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, NYALA (21 February 2013) - Three people were killed and at least 15 were injured after an Antonov aircraft shelled a **weekly market in Ungdeito**, near **Nyala** in South Darfur on Thursday. *Eyewitnesses speaking to Radio Dabanga said this market, located about 15km south of Nyala, attracts villagers from the whole area.* They said the injured were taken to a hospital in South Darfur's capital and urged the government to stop bombing civilian areas like markets and villages. Adam Saleh, military spokesman* of the Sudan Liberation Movement-Minni Minnawi (SLM-MM), told Radio Dabanga that ears south of Nyala were bombed on Wednesday and Thursday. He said the citizen Ismail Abdullah Abdelrahman was killed as a result, and the girl Noahir Mohamed Bashir, 11, was injured. Several livestock were also killed. The affected areas, he claims, are **Umm Gona, Muhajir Tunu and Umm Arala.** *According to Saleh, the government is attacking civilian areas such as water resources and main roads.*

• **UN renews Darfur arms embargo, Sudan denies air strikes**

Radio Dabanga, NEW YORK (15 February 2013) - The **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** renewed on Thursday the mandate of a panel of experts in charge to supervise the arms embargo in Darfur amid fears materials supplied could be used by the Sudan government for air strikes in the region. The 15-member council expressed concern that "the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of technical assistance and support ... could be used by the Government of Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation" of Darfur sanctions. *[N.B.] Sudan's Ambassador to the UN Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman said the country intends to cooperate with the panel, but denied it carries out air strikes in Darfur. He claimed Sudan uses its air capacities only for peaceful purposes.*

• **Rebels: shelling kills 12 in Central [formerly West] Darfur, thousands displaced**

Radio Dabanga, GIDU (14 February 2013) -The military spokesman* of the Sudan Liberation Movement-Abdel Wahid (SLM-AW) is accusing the Sudanese government of shelling the **Gidu village in West Jebel Marra**, Central Darfur and **killing 12 civilians** on Thursday. Mustafa Tambour said an **Antonov** airplane bombed **Gidu** around 3:00pm, *burning nine homes and all 12 civilians in them.* He added three of the victims were children. *In addition, more than 20 people were injured due to the shelling; some of them are in critical conditions.*

• **Bombings "intensify" in North Darfur, 1 killed and 10 wounded**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (6 February 2013) - *One woman was killed and at least 10 others were wounded as a result of "government bombings" in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, on Wednesday. Sources affirm shelling by the Sudan Air Force has "intensified" in the area lately.* Civilians who managed to escape the bombardments told Radio Dabanga an **Antonov** dropped bombs on a well at the **Dalma area** as they were fetching water with their livestock at 11:30am. *A woman called Suleiman Adam was killed along with several livestock, including two donkeys, goats, cows and sheep. The exact amount of human and animal casualties is not yet clear, as those who survived the shelling fled in different directions and have not yet returned to Dalma.*

Before shelling **Dalma**, the Sudan Air Force bombed the villages of **Kiro** and **Sharafa**, which were "burned down" as a result, *onlookers say*. Immediately after the bombardments, *pro-government militias coming from El-Fasher and from Shangil Tobay allegedly "cleaned up the region," sources say*. They attacked civilians and "looted their cattle and their personal belongings." The group coming from **El-Fasher** was led by al-Hadi Abdullah Abulbasher and the one from Shangil Tobay by Ibrahim Abdur, witnesses added. Sources told Radio Dabanga that the *"intensified bombings" in East Jebel Marra are inciting much "horror and panic among the population," who are fleeing to valleys, mountains or are hiding under trees "to save their lives."*

- **"Government launches 3 air strikes," kills child in North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (27 January 2013) - The Sudanese government *launched three air strikes in the region of East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, killing a 12-year old child on Sunday, onlookers affirm.* The victim is called Hammouda Hamdan Saleh, *witnesses told Radio Dabanga*. They added that livestock were also killed and large farm areas were burnt as a result of the bombings. A witness said the shelling took place between 8:00am and 10:00am on Sunday, hitting the semi-deserted areas of **Dolma, Sharafa, Jenq, and Dar Bosh**. *Very few people and their livestock still occupy these areas, called Furqaan, as the rest of the population fled their homes because of government bombardments, a source explained.*

- **"Sudanese air force bombs injure 2 children," North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (21 January 2013) - Two children were injured when the Sudanese air forces bombed their **village of Abu Zayd**, in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, on Monday morning, 21 January. *Residents told Radio Dabanga* that Adam Mohamed, seven years old, and Maymouna Yahiya eight years old, were hurt after a bomb hit their town at 8:00am. *It appears that the government was targeting water wells in the area, eyewitnesses suggested.* Besides hurting the children, the shelling also killed eight cows and three sheep, according to testimonies.

Abu Zayd village is reportedly the site of an agriculture project set-up by the government of Sudan.

• **Fresh government shelling kills 10 in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (11 January 2013) - *At least 10 civilians were killed after a government Antonov airplane shelled* the area of **Dresa, northeast of East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**, on Friday, 11 January. Mustafa Tambour, military spokesman* of the Sudan Liberation Movement-Abdel Wahid (SLM-AW), added to Radio Dabanga that several people were wounded, livestock were killed and homes were destroyed. The bombardments lasted for over one hour and afterwards the government airplane flew to the **Jildu area, West Jebel Marra in Central Darfur**, the spokesman affirmed. *More than 38 bombs were dropped in the region "entirely burning" a school and six homes*, according to Tambour. He added that frightened residents sought shelter around valleys and behind stones.

• **Bombings in Golo leave "several dead"**

Radio Dabanga, GOLO (4 January 2013) - The Sudanese Air Force is accused of *bombing large areas near the central town of Golo and West Jebel Marra in Central Darfur*, on Friday, 4 January, *onlookers told Radio Dabanga*. Several people were killed and injured, however witnesses were not yet able to assess the exact number of casualties. *An unidentified number of cattle were also killed and large farms areas were burned, according to local reports. Eyewitnesses recounted* that an **Antonov** airplane began bombing the Golo area at 6am and the shelling continued throughout the day and evening. They said scared civilians fled in the directions of **Kass**, South Darfur and **Nertiti**, while others are seeking refuge from the shelling near mountains, valleys or under trees.

• **SLM-AW: "air strike in East Jebel Marra kills 5"**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (3 January 2013) - An air strike, carried out by an **Antonov** plane on villages northeast of **Katur** in East Jebel Marra on Sunday, 30 December 2012, has allegedly *resulted in the death of five people, among them a baby and an infant*. Mustafa Tambour, spokesman* of the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdel Wahid, told Radio Dabanga that next to the fatal victims, *eight people were wounded*. The fatal victims, Tambour continued, are Zahra Arbab Osman, Aicha Khalil Ahmed, Dar as-Salaam Manan Osman who was only 15 days old and Mohamed Adam Yousef Abdul Rahman and Yaser Adam Ibrahim, 5 years old.

• **SLM-AW: "Air strike West Jebel Marra kills 2"**

Radio Dabanga, EL GENEINA (31 December 2012) – [SLM-AW spokesman*] Abdel Wahid Mustafa Tambour told [Radio Dabanga] *that an air strike was carried out by the Sudan Armed Forces on Saturday in villages in West Jebel Marra. He added that an Antonov plane dropped around 22 bombs, killing 2 children and burning a large number of homes in the area.*

• **Bombings kill two near Golo, Central [formerly West] Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, GOLO (27 December 2012) - Two people were killed and three were injured after an **Antonov** airplane belonging to the Sudan Armed Forces bombed the village of **Barasani**, located west of the central town of **Golo**, Central Darfur.

Witnesses said the bombings took place on Wednesday, 26 December, and caused the *destruction of seven houses and farms, killing camels and cows*. **Golo** was captured by the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) several days ago and the Sudanese army is reportedly trying to recapture this key village in the Jebel Marra area of Central Darfur.

• **UNAMID: alleged air strikes cause displacement North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EL FASHER (21 December 2012) -A press statement issued by UNAMID on Friday, 21 December, claims that the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) have allegedly carried out air strikes in **Shangil Tobaya** and **Tawila localities, North Darfur**. It was added that *UNAMID deployed a patrol to Dalma and Dady* villages to verify the reported air strikes in the area, *but was denied access by SAF*.

Furthermore, reports were received claiming that civilians from **Kunjura, Hashaba, Namira** and **Masal** villages have *fled to Argo camp in Tawila area as a result of air strikes allegedly carried out by SAF on 18 December*. It was added that UNAMID is arranging for further verification of the incidents. *The Mission ... warned that continued fighting could lead to a catastrophic humanitarian situation for the displaced civilians in North Darfur*.

• **North Darfur civilians: "strange bombs, two dead"**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (29 November 2012) -

§§§ *Two children were killed in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur when the Sudanese air force bombed the area on Wednesday, 28 November, witnesses told Radio Dabanga*. They added that the government *dropped "strange bombs"* in the area for two consecutive days. Both victims, Adam Issa and Mariam Mohamed were looking after their cattle when the bombs hit them on Wednesday, sources recounted. *Onlookers affirmed that Antonov and MiG airplanes belonging to the Sudanese air force were used during the attacks*. In addition, *48 cattle were reportedly killed and farms were burned*. According to local residents, the bombings were "violent" and targeted the areas of **Keira, Sabi** and **Tabaldiya Delmah**. These villages are located about 15km west of **Tabet**, the main base of government troops and pro-government militias in the region.

Onlookers told Radio Dabanga that "intensive bombings" resumed on Thursday, killing another 72 cattle and burning more farms. The bombings used by the government were "strange," according to witnesses, who affirmed never seeing them before. They explained that, after hitting the ground, these shells broke into seven pieces and destroyed large areas. Their smoke is causing vomiting, skin sensitivity and eye infections, residents told Radio Dabanga. On Thursday, victims pointed out, the *government dropped a total of 13 bombs on the area*.

- **Bombardment East Jebel Marra kills two**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (15 November 2012) - An aerial bombardment in **East Jebel Marra** on Wednesday morning, November 14, reportedly *killed two people*, Radio Dabanga was informed. The aerial bombardment was said to be carried out by the Sudanese Air Forces in **several villages in East Jebel Marra**. Mustafa Tambour, military spokesperson* of Sudan Liberation Movement-Abdelwahid Nur, disclosed to Radio Dabanga that the heavy shelling started at nine in the morning and lasted for approximately two hours. Tambour said that the **areas of Vanaga, Jebel Hareez and East Jebel Marra** were exposed to bombardments. He added that the shelling resulted in the death of a number of civilians and appealed to the UN Security Council for an intervention to stop the bombardments targeting civilians, Tambour added to Radio Dabanga from the field.

At the same time, *witnesses from Zam Zam* camp told Radio Dabanga they heard sounds of shelling and aerial bombardments coming from **Wadi Murrah** and **Tangarara**. The *witnesses added they saw at least 20 aircrafts take off from El-Fasher airport in the direction of East Jebel Marra, they added to Radio Dabanga from Zam Zam camp.*

- **Sources: SAF bombs East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (13 November 2012) - *Witnesses and sources from East Jebel Marra informed Radio Dabanga that around 25 shells were dropped by the Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) on Monday November 12.* The *witnesses told Radio Dabanga* that the shells were dropped in the area south of **Abu Zereiga** and northeast of **Shangil Tobay, Lamina** and **Wadi Murrah**. Clashes erupted between the Sudanese army and the Sudan Revolutionary Front in **Wadi Murrah** on Friday November 9. The sources could not confirm any casualties, but pointed out that they could see fire and smoke rising from several places.

- **Bombings kill pregnant woman**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (2 November 2012) - *Heavy shelling in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, killed one woman and left another two girls injured*, Radio Dabanga has learned on Thursday, 1 November. *According to a witness, the seven-month pregnant woman Aisha Adam Ahmed died on Thursday* in the **El-Fasher** teaching hospital after an **Antonov** airplane bombed the village of **Sindika**, on Wednesday evening. In addition, another two girls got injured: Suhaibah Mahmoud, seven years old and Halima Moussa Adam, 17 years old. *A witness* told Radio Dabanga that the shelling in East Jebel Marra targeted the following areas: **Hashaba, Kouto, Dali, Toko Mari and Karafola and Sindika**. He said that in addition *45 livestock were also killed and large farming areas were burned due to the bombings.*

- **Aerial bombardments East Jebel Marra continue**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (31 October 2012) - Aerial bombardments in **East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**, on Wednesday October 31 have injured one person, Radio Dabanga was informed. The aerial bombardment destroyed a number of homes and continued for two hours, the *witnesses added*. The targeted areas reportedly include **Hashaba, Kouto, Dali, Toko Mari and Karafola in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**. *Witnesses described the bombardment as "extremely intense,"* and explained that a *large number of residents fled the area in search of safety*.... According to residents from the area, the bombardments caused several fires. They added that they could not confirm the number of casualties, if any, due to the intensity of the bombardment and people fleeing the area.

• **Renewed airstrikes in East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (30 October 2012) - Several areas in **East Jebel Marra** have been exposed to airstrikes by the Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) on Tuesday October 30, *witnesses told Radio Dabanga*. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that an **Antonov** plane started shelling the areas of **Kunjara, Sunduga, Karvala and Tardona** at around three o'clock on Monday night. The shelling reportedly continued for an hour and a half. They added that five bombs were dropped in the area of Kunjara and ten bombs in the areas of Sunduga, Karvala and Tardona. *The witnesses pointed out that the shelling resulted in the death of 15 donkeys, a number of cows and sheep, at a water reservoir in the area of Kunjara*. In the area of Sunduga four cows and a number of lambs and sheep died as a result of the shelling, as well as the *outbreak of widespread fires in millet, sorghum, beans and sesame farms, the witnesses added*. They said that the continuous SAF shelling of areas in East Jebel Marra is *not just aiming at killing and displacing people, it is also aiming at destroying the people's livelihood (farming, cattle and water sources), the witnesses added to Radio Dabanga from East Jebel Marra*.

Witnesses from the area disclosed to Radio Dabanga that resident Adam Saleh, an elderly man of 80 years old, was killed in Saturday's shelling of **al-Sabi** village, adding that two children, Hawa and Adam Saleh, were injured on the same day as a result of an airstrike at about two kilometers outside of al-Sabi. They revealed that **many villages and extensive areas of East Jebel Marra** have been exposed to shelling on Saturday. Among the areas are **al-Sabi, Sharfa, Doulmah, Hillat Umm Bouje, Nimera and Kera**, the *witnesses added to Radio Dabanga* in this regard.

At the same time, a witness told Radio Dabanga that the intense shelling on Saturday led to a *fire, burning 700 acres of agricultural land*, adding that the fire is still burning.

The witness explained that residents are not equipped to extinguish the widespread fire. *Residents asked Radio Dabanga* "Where is **UNAMID** to help us?" adding that the fire can be seen all the way from Shangil Tobay as well as from Tawila. "Why

don't they [UNAMID] do something? Why don't they write a report about this?" the residents added.

- **Continued airstrikes in East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (25 October 2012) - The Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) allegedly bombed **east Tabet, south Hashaba** and **East Jebel Marra** in North Darfur on Wednesday afternoon October 24, *witnesses told Radio Dabanga. Residents told Radio Dabanga that the bombing caused residents to flee, as many farms caught fire.* The residents added that no casualties have been reported yet, but that the *bombings sparked fear and panic among residents. The area of East Jebel Marra has been witnessing repetitive airstrikes during the past two months.* Residents appealed to the international community to intervene and pressure the government to stop the airstrikes...

§§§ At the same time, remains of the continuous airstrikes on **East Jebel Marra** of the past two months have led to the spread of unknown viruses. According to residents, the viruses cause vomiting, diarrhea and, in a number of cases, numbness in the eyes. *It was added that mainly children, pregnant women and elderly suffer from the unknown viruses. Witnesses recounted to Radio Dabanga that remains of the bombings, fires, smoke fumes and gas have led to the spread of poison, and added that most of the victims are younger than five years old. According to the witnesses, more people are dying every day, which is a result of the government's use of "illegal" bombs in East Jebel Marra and surrounding areas. The witnesses confirmed that the constant bombardment of water sources has led to poisoning among residents.* The nearest hospital for treatment and examination is in either **El-Fasher** or **Tabet**; however, *residents fear the presence of militias in those hospitals and avoid visiting these hospitals.*

- **Airstrike on East Jebel Marra injures 2**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (15 October 2012) - Two persons got injured as a result of an airstrike on **East Jebel Marra** on Sunday evening October 14, sources told Radio Dabanga. They said one of the injured victims was burned after a warplane dropped four bombs on the village of **Tabaldia Dolma** in **East Jebel Marra**. *A local witness told Radio Dabanga that 50 acres broke out in flames due to the airstrike.*

- **SAF bombings in East Jebel Marra kill 2**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (7 October 2012) - *A woman and her child died* on Saturday October 6 in **Hillat Argo**, East Jebel Marra in North Darfur, after the Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) bombed the region. *Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that SAF continued its bombardments in the area of East Jebel Marra, including the villages of Turdi, Goz Douro and Hillat Argo.* The witnesses added that the

shelling lasted throughout the day. The bombings resulted in the killing of Minni Yagoub and her son El-Sadiq Mohamedain in **Hillat Argo**....

Furthermore, sources *told Radio Dabanga that a woman died of a heart attack after seeing the bodies of her husband and three children, killed as a result of Wednesday's shelling* in the area. According to sources, **two MiG airplanes** bombed **Mount Selo Kndua**, near **Shangil Tobay, East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**, on Thursday afternoon, 4 October.

- **East Jebel Marra air strikes leave four dead**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (3 October 2012) - *Sheikh Joma'a Saleh, and his three sons, Hawa, Adam and Abdullah, were killed when an Antonov aircraft dropped three bombs at approximately 30 kilometers west of Tabit in North Darfur* on Wednesday morning October 3. *Witnesses informed Radio Dabanga* that the air strike took place around 10 in the morning of Wednesday. The bombings led to the killing of sheikh Joma'a and his three sons as well as the death of a number of livestock.

The witnesses confirmed to Radio Dabanga that aerial bombardments resumed on Wednesday evening in the area north of **Katoor village**. Two bombs were dropped at approximately six o'clock in the evening. The *shelling resulted in fires as well as the death of a number of livestock. Nearby residents fled from the area*. No casualties have been reported yet.

- **Renewed aerial bombings in East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (1 October 2012) - *According to witnesses*, the Sudanese air force carried out *renewed aerial bombings in East Jebel Marra*, North Darfur on Monday, 1 October. No reports of casualties have been confirmed yet. According to onlookers, the region of **Kira**, located about **15km west of Tabit**, near East Jebel Marra, was hit by the recent shelling. They reported that two **MiG** airplanes bombed the area at about 5:30pm, and that three huts got burned.

- **Bombings continue in Hashaba, 60 died so far**

Radio Dabanga, HASHABA (28 September 2012) - *Sources from Hashaba, Kutum locality*, North Darfur, reported seeing clouds of smoke rising from nearby villages on Thursday afternoon, 27 September, after the Sudanese air force bombed the area. Since Wednesday, *60 civilians have died and more than 50 got injured*, Radio Dabanga was informed. A source added that *hundreds are missing*. A farmer from Hashaba told Radio Dabanga he saw a **MiG** plane bombing the area at about 11am on Thursday and the nearby **Khashm valley** being shelled at about 6pm the same day. Hashaba residents appealed to the UN Security Council to intervene and pressure the government of Sudan to stop the aerial bombings on civilians.

- **Hashaba area hit by aerial attacks**

Radio Dabanga, HASHABA (27 September 2012) - **Hashaba** area was hit by an aerial attack on Wednesday morning September 26, according to news reports from

Kutum locality, North Darfur. The *aerial attack was carried out by fighter helicopters* and dense smoke could be seen rising from the town's market, *witnesses told Radio Dabanga*. Other reports mention that several people were killed and injured by the attack. At the time of the attack, *pro-government militias engaged in widespread looting in the region*. Fathi Osman Ahmed, official spokesperson* of SLM-Abdullah Yahya, announced the death of *47 civilians, among them 11 women, and 38 injured civilians, as a result of the aerial attack on the market and its surrounding areas on Tuesday*.

- **SAF bombings kill three people**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (27 September 2012) - *Three people were killed, among them a three-year-old child*, when the area of **Fanga** was struck by an aerial attack from the Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) on Tuesday September 25. The SAF planes dropped six shells in the Fanga area of **East Jebel Marra**. Mustafa Tambour, SLM-Abdulwahid military spokesman*, confirmed to Radio Dabanga that the bombing occurred at about **300 meters from Fanga's market**, killing three civilians. The fatal victims are Abdullah Ahmed Tamasoh el-Moos, Mohamedein Idris Babiker and Umm Salma Mohamed Mousa. *Tambour added that the bombardments caused residents to flee to neighboring valleys and creeks, seeking refuge and safety*.

- **More bombardments in East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (24 September 2012) - A **MiG** plane dropped shells near a **bore-hole in the Torta region east of Fanga, East Jebel Marra locality**, North Darfur, on Monday morning 24 September. No fatal victims were reported, except for the loss of (several) livestock. *Witnesses told Radio Dabanga* that **MiG** planes bombarded the areas of **Hillat Wad Ali and Tangarara, Wadi Marra and Torta**. The *shelling caused residents to flee and seek refuge in neighboring farms, demanding security and protection*. The *bombardments caused widespread panic among the residents, a witness from East Jebel Marra told Radio Dabanga*. On the other hand, a *resident from East Jebel Marra described the humanitarian conditions for the locals as "very bad."*

- **Sudan army and SRF clash, bombs kill 15**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (19 September 2012) - Heavy clashes between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) took place between **Tabet and Khazan Tinjur, in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur**, on Wednesday morning, 19 September, *according to witnesses*. The amount of fatal victims is not yet known. *The SRF* and residents confirmed* the incident to Radio Dabanga, adding that a wide street in the area was targeted by massive shelling.

On Tuesday, 18 September, *13 people died in two separate incidents took place between Zam Zam and Tabet*. Radio Dabanga was informed that both accidents

were caused by *bombs dropped by the SAF*. In the first incident, 11 people traveling in two vehicles were killed when both cars were shelled, onlookers reported. *They said that one of the vehicles was carrying 10 passengers, eight of them died and the other two survived*. The second vehicle was carrying two passengers and the driver, according to witnesses. They said *all of them died and the car was completely destroyed*.

On Wednesday *witnesses affirmed that SAF bombings killed a nine-year-old girl and left her mother in critical condition*. They said Suad Bakr Hamid and her mother, Khadija Omar Mohammed Issa, were hit when traveling from their farm to their home in **El-Kunjar, north of Tabet**, on a horse cart. *Another farmer was killed by an SAF bomb* while working in his land in the same area, Radio Dabanga has learned.

Sources told Radio Dabanga that heavy SAF shelling burned two houses and killed two donkeys and three goats in El-Kunjar, north of Tabet. In addition, *residents said they fled the village to nearby valleys and mountains*. They could not confirm if there were any fatal victims. In addition, a resident from **Kushineh, north of Tabet**, informed Radio Dabanga that he saw a cloud of smoke and heard loud blasts coming from El-Kunjar.

According to witnesses, the following villages located **north of Tabet** were also targeted by shelling: **Sekane, Hilla Krengo, Koren Tiniga and Hilla Kadarik**.

The aerial bombardments in **East Jebel Marra** led to a new wave of civilian displacement from cities and villages to IDP camps, *camps leaders from Dali and Rwanda told Radio Dabanga*. The leaders pointed out that people are coming from the **villages of Goz Duru, Timo, Derty and Argo in East Jebel Marra**. In addition, they said the *condition of these families is critical*. Children have no clothes and *there is no availability of shelters or medicine for these people, as the camp is also lacking these items, according to the leaders*. They appealed to the **World Food Program** and to **OCHA** to resolve this situation as soon as possible and help these victims.

- **SAF aerial bombings kill four people**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (11 September 2012) - Witnesses informed Radio Dabanga that on Tuesday 11 September, *four civilians were killed in East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, as a result of aerial bombings*. They said a Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) **Antonov** airplane flew above the area for about two hours before dropping a total of 10 bombs. *Onlookers informed Radio Dabanga* that the fatal victims include a woman and a child. They said the *10 bombs were dropped* by the SAF in an area *about one kilometer east from Fanga market, East Jebel Marra*. The names of the fatal victims are: Saleh Abker, 70 years old; Mohammad Yaqub, 50 years old; Mariam Yehia, 60 years old; and Ahmed Saleh, 12 years old. *Another*

*eyewitness, speaking to Radio Dabanga from East Jebel Marra, confirmed that the aerial bombings took place in the area. He added that the **shelling and killings on the ground have been going on for two months.***

- **Air strikes and villages attacked in Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (27 August 2012) - Several areas of **Jebel Marra** were *hit by air strikes* on Monday August 27, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) confirmed*. *At the same time, several villages in the area were attacked and markets were looted by pro-government militias.* Mustafa Tambour, official spokesperson* of the SLM led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed El-Nour, accused the government of supporting pro-government militias. Tambour said *East Darfur is suffering from an increase in the number of attacks.* Nine villages in East Jebel Marra were attacked on Monday August 27, he stated. He added that the attacks resulted into the *flight of many residents towards neighbouring valleys and mountains.*

- **More than 2,000 people fled Hashaba attacks**

Radio Dabanga, MELLIT (September 30, 2012) - More than *2,000 people who fled the recent attacks* around **Hashaba** have arrived to **Ba'ashim** area, north of **Mellit**, North Darfur, on Sunday, 30 September, Radio Dabanga was informed. Sources told Radio Dabanga that these people traveled for three days by foot, hiding around mountains and valleys when it was light and moving only by night. This way, *sources explained, the victims could avoid being found by pro-government militias during their journey to Ba'ashim. Witnesses said* these people are suffering from fatigue, adding that they barely ate or drank anything during the three days they traveled.

They added that the *2,000 people who arrived in Ba'ashim represent only one fourth of the victims who fled the Hashaba attacks. According to witnesses accounts, Hashaba and surrounding villages saw intense aerial bombardments last Wednesday and Thursday, 26 and 27 September.* In addition, *pro-government militias were also accused by sources of invading the area during the same period.* The attacks allegedly resulted in more than *80 people dead or injured* around **Hashaba** area, sources told Radio Dabanga. They added that villages were also looted and plundered.

- **Low flying planes cause panic in Mershing**

Radio Dabanga, MERSHING (26 August 2012) - An activist from **Mershing IDP camp in South Darfur** revealed that two Sudanese Air Forces (SAF) planes flew over the camp several times on Saturday August 25. The planes were flying low and made a lot of noise, as if they were preparing to drop bombs. Several IDPs fled to neighboring valleys and forests. *Three women in Mershing IDP camp suffered from miscarriages caused by fear and panic.* The low-flying planes caused widespread panic among IDPs, women and children in particular and uprooted several homes in

the camp. The activist said **two MiG planes** were spotted diving low over the camp several times.

- **SAF bombings in East Jebel Marra**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (20 August 2012) - *Sources told Radio Dabanga* that the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) bombed East Jebel Marra, Darfur region, on Sunday and Monday. According to them *several citizens were killed and wounded. Witnesses said that dozens of cattle also died due to the heavy shelling by the SAF.* They added that yesterday between 8am until 1pm an *Antonov airplane was circling above East Jebel Marra and dropped dozens of bombs.* The following places were hit: **Crawfla, Dali, Masalit, Venka and Dubbo.** A person who fled **Venka** said he saw one adult and three children bleeding and lying on the ground, but he could not confirm if they were dead or alive. *The victim informed Radio Dabanga that citizens fled the affected areas and are now hiding in valleys and mountains in the surroundings.* He calls on the UN and humanitarian organizations to intervene as soon as possible and protect the citizens.

- **UN-AU: Reports of Air Raids in Sudan's Darfur**

Agence France-Presse, Khartoum (August 9, 2012) - International peacekeepers in Sudan's Darfur region said Thursday they have received reports of alleged aerial bombing that forced villagers to flee, adding to an *upsurge of violence in the vast region.* Peacekeepers based in **Shangil Tobay** on Tuesday saw people arriving at the **Nifasha** camp for displaced people, said **Christopher Cycmanick** of the **African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur** (UNAMID). *"Apparently they said they fled due to bombings in the area from 3-6 August,"* he told Agence France Presse.

The new arrivals reported that they escaped from the **Dolma** area and surrounding villages, about 25 kilometers (16 miles) from **Shangil Tobay**, south of the North Darfur state capital El Fasher. *Cycmanick said the government denied access to UNAMID peacekeepers* who tried to reach the area. *Sudan's army spokesman, Sawarmi Khaled Saad, said the military did not have "an active operation" in the area,* where rebels of the Sudan Liberation Army's Minni Minnawi faction are active. *The military uses "all means that allow it to protect civilians from the rebels," he said.* In a report last month, *Small Arms Survey, a Swiss-based independent research project, said the Darfur conflict "continues to be characterized by aerial bombardment... in support of ground operations against rebel forces themselves and, in some cases, deliberately targeting civilian settlements believed to be supportive or identified with rebel forces."*

This occurs despite a UN Security Council ban on offensive military flights, it said. *A new spurt of unrest in Darfur since last week saw security forces shoot dead eight protesters in the South Darfur city of Nyala,* and troops deployed in the North Darfur town of **Kutum** where eight people died during looting and other violence.

- **East Jebel Marra Bombing**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA, (8 August 2012) - *Eyewitnesses told Radio Dabanga* that an **Antonov** plane bombed the areas of **Hillat Ahmed, Hillat Abaker, Um**

Kadaldal, Kabka, Lourtik and Trungfawi, South Darfur. In addition, **villages southeast of Tabit and the area south of al-Malam, South Darfur** were also bombed. This is the fourth day of bombings in the area. Sources cannot confirm if there were any civilian casualties as inhabitants fled in different directions in search of protection and safety in neighboring valleys and mountains.

• **Young herders killed and injured after SAF shelling in North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (7 August 2012) - On Tuesday *three herders were killed and four were injured* in **Tabaldiya Dalma** village, East Jebel Marra, North Darfur. According to victims' relatives the Sudanese Air Force dropped five bombs on the area from an **Antonov** airplane. *The bombs hit the herders as they returned home at sunset.* The fatal victims are: Nona Ahmed Abaker, 11 years old, Adam Omar Abdullah, 10 years old and Rauda Adam Zacharias, *10 years old.* The injured herders are: *Abdullah Musa Ismail, 7 years old and his sister Um al nas Musa Ismail, 12 years old,* Mariam Ahmed Omar 12 years old and Sadia Zakaria, *13 years old.* *A large amount of livestock was also destroyed.*

• **SAF bombed several areas west of Jabal Marra and Abu Hamra**

Radio Dabanga, JEBEL MARRA (6 August 2012) - *Eyewitnesses told Radio Dabanga* that the SAF (Sudanese Air Forces) have bombed the **areas of Jabal Heraiz, north Shangil Tobay, Wadi Mirra, Abu Hamra and Tangararah** for **three consecutive days.** The witnesses added that the bombings resulted in the death of numerous livestock and the injuring of a young mother. Many people reportedly fled the area and left their farms behind.

• **Hundreds displaced due to bombings in North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, JEBEL MARA (6 Aug 2012) - *Hundreds were displaced from east Jebel Mara to Tawila locality, North Darfur.* According to a witness, this is the result of the Sudanese Armed Forces' (SAF) intensive bombing on east Jebel Marra throughout the week. A source informed Radio Dabanga that residents from the **villages of Arosha, Hijer, Deloomi, Humeda, Sabi, Wadi Mora, Tangarara** were moved to **Tawila** locality in North Darfur. One of the fugitives said *that dozens of people, including a large number of women, children and elders, are still in open fields, forests and valleys. They have no food, no medicine and no shelter. He added that after the bombings pro-government militias chased and dragged the people out of their homes and plundered their livestock.* Victims appeal to the international community and humanitarian organizations to provide them protection and aid.

• **Security and humanitarian situation in East Jebel Marra area deteriorating EAST**

Radio Dabanga, JEBEL MARRA (17 July 2012) - *Thousands of residents are without health care.* Those seeking medical treatment are forced to take a seven-day donkey ride to **El Fasher.** *A local administrator and activist described the situation as catastrophic,* during an interview with Radio Dabanga.

§§§ He claims the *continuous bombardments since 2003 have destroyed all water sources, forcing citizens to drink water from the craters left by the air strikes. It has been reported that the water is infected by toxic materials that pours out of the bombs.* He appealed to the international community and the United Nations to put pressure on the Sudanese government to stop the indiscriminate air strikes against civilians. He added that the international community and the Security Council have failed to put a halt to the aerial bombardment.

- **Government bombings kill 4 and injure 15 in South Jebel Marra area**

Radio Dabanga, ZALINGEI (15 July 2012) - *Four (4) were killed and fifteen (15) injured during an aerial attack by the Sudanese Air Forces in Central Darfur. Antonov airplanes bombed towns in the South Jebel Marra area including Saboon El Fagur, Guldo and Bor Basi.* Sources told Radio Dabanga the bombings killed Suleiman Abaker Ahmed and his three children. *He and his children named Miriam, aged 3, Magbula, aged 5 and Al Nazir, aged 7, were killed while walking in a field close to Guldo.*

- **Bombardments in East Jebel Marra area, fear effects of toxic material**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (8 July 2012) - Sudanese Air Forces carried out bombardments in **Kanjara** and **Kashni**, 25 km north of **Tabit** in **East Jebel Marra**, on Sunday, *a witness who fled the scene told Radio Dabanga.* The bombardments were carried out by one **Antonov** and one **MIG** aircraft. The number of human casualties is unknown, but *the eyewitness stated* he saw tens of dead cattle. He expressed the *suspicion that the bombardments acted as a cover for a Sudanese army convoy traveling from El Fasher to Nyala.*

§§§ *He also reported that tens of people and cattle died after drinking from the craters left by the bombardments. He suspects the water is infected by toxic materials that poured out of the bombs. Citizens of Kanjara and Kashni continue to drink the contaminated water for lack of an alternative.* The eyewitness, who lives in the **IDP camp Zam Zam**, returned to his lands for the seasonal harvest. He explains that attacks by *militias make the trip and working on the lands perilous. His friend Adam Ahmed Ali was killed during such an attack on Sunday whilst working his fields.*

- **Residents East Jebel Marra flee after seven days of consecutive bombing**

Radio Dabanga, ZALINGEI (1 July 2012) - The Sudanese Air Force (SAF) *bombed the area of East Jebel Marra, including the towns of Abu Hamra, Dabaneira in the South Darfur state. Radio Dabanga reports based on eyewitnesses that the SAF have dropped five to ten bombs per day for seven consecutive days now.* A large number of cattle *perished as a result of the airstrikes*, including seventy sheep and seventeen camels. He also stated that the *inhabitants of these areas are increasingly fleeing their homes and traveling to Al Malam in hope of more safety.*

- **Sudan: Citizens Afraid of Leaving Homes Due to Heavy Bombing**

Radio Dabanga, EL-GENEINA (28 June 2012) - Heavy bombing by the Sudanese Air Force in the **Malam area** prevented citizens from leaving their homes *eyewitnesses told Radio Dabanga*. They said that the Sudanese Air Force bombed the towns of **Malam Menawashi, Abu Hamra, Girdeed and Dabba-Nayra** in East Jebel Marra, West Darfur. An eyewitness from **Malam** told Radio Dabanga they heard explosions and saw smoke in the North and West of the Malam area. *A lot of farmers, traders and herders did not leave their homes out of fear for their own safety and that of their cattle*. Adam Salah, the spokesperson* of SLA-Minnawi, said the bombing of these areas in addition to **Mashruh Abu Zeyd** case continued the whole of Wednesday. He also said over six bombs were dropped in the area of **Jabal Al Farra and Sibai** in **South Darfur**.

- **Sudanese Air Force bombing in Darfur lasts for hours**

Radio Dabanga, EL FASHER (25 June 2012) - The Sudanese Air Forces have bombed East Jebel Marra on Sunday morning, as *various sources have reported to Radio Dabanga*. Antonov planes attacked the areas of **Sabi, Mashruh Abuzaid, and Kira** in the East Jebel Marra area in North Darfur. Ahmed Yacoub, the spokesperson* of the SLA-Justice (Katbino) told Radio Dabanga that *airstrikes started at 10 AM Sunday morning and continued until the afternoon. The bombing forced citizens to flee into the valleys and mountains. Some headed towards the Zam Zam camp near El Fasher*.

- **Woman killed in air strikes in North Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, NUMEIRA (11 JUNE 2012) - A *woman was killed in air strikes* in an area 30 km west of **Numeira** village in North Darfur. Witnesses said Fatima Ali Muhammed died as the Sudanese air force *dropped bombs near a group of herders*. The strikes also wiped out several sheep and cattle. *Witnesses said residents were angry at the government launching strikes in a civilian area* and condemned the action as murder. They said they hold defence minister Abdul Rahim Muhammed Hussein as responsible....

- **Air raids decimate livestock near East Jebel Mara – Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, EAST JEBEL MARRA (14 May 2012) - *Eyewitnesses have told Radio Dabanga of renewed air raids on Tuesday on areas of East Jebel Marra in Darfur*, which led to the *death of large numbers of livestock*. According to the witnesses, between 12pm and 1:30pm, a Sudanese Air Force Antonov aircraft dropped several bombs on the area of **Dadi and Kair**. *Local sources also saw three bombs dropped by an Antonov on water wells in the Dadi area which killed large numbers of livestock*. They say that *three herders' children are also still unaccounted for*. The *population of East Jebel Marra have asked the international community* to put pressure on the Sudanese government to stop the indiscriminate aerial bombardment of civilians and water sources in the region. *They described the situation in East Jebel Marra as very bad, especially as the area does not have a health centre for the wounded to receive treatment*.

- **SAF increasing Antonov planes taking off from El Fasher**

Radio Dabanga, EL FASHER (15 May 2012) - *Residents residing near El Fasher airport in North Darfur have said the Sudanese air force has increased the number*

of Antonov planes leaving the base on an hourly basis from last Thursday until Monday afternoon. Witnesses told Radio Dabanga that *the increase is starkly noticeable and has drawn the attention of residents for the first time.* The **head of the Darfur Regional Authority Tijani Sissi** said there are armed movements in North Darfur preparing to carry out operations, with the purpose of undermining the implementation of the Darfur Document for Peace. As a regional authority he said it is their duty to enforce the peace agreement and maintain security in the area.

• **Man killed in SAF strikes in Tawila**

Radio Dabanga, TAWILA (15 May 2012) - *A man was killed and eight others wounded* in air strikes **south of Tawila**, North Darfur. *A resident described his life as "hell" due to the ongoing aerial bombardment by the Sudanese air force in Numeira, Kouto, Dali, Crowla and Masalit areas of Tawila* last Friday to Sunday. He said Muhammed Ab Bakr Muhammed was killed and Fatima Abdullah, Hawa' Abbaker Yagoub, Maymuna Yahya Abbaker, Mariam Hassan Juma, Abdul Qader Saleh and *two children* Nur Eldaim Saleh and Ibrahim Musa Saleh, Haroun, Adam Saleh Issa were injured in the attacks. The witness added that 12 cows were also killed along with the destruction of seven houses. *He said residents remain living in a state of terror while the SAF planes continue to fly overhead.*

• **Two injured in air strikes in South Darfur**

Radio Dabanga, LABADU/LABADO (10 May 2012) - Two herders were injured and more than 80 sheep killed when an Antonov plane dropped four bombs on a valley near **Labadu** in South Darfur this morning. *Witnesses from Labadu told Radio Dabanga that El Tom Bakhit and Abdel Aziz were herding their sheep when a Sudanese army plane dropped the bombs.* The two men were taken to hospital in Nyala for treatment. They added that there are no armed rebel movements operating in the area and asked why they were targeted in a civilian area. The witnesses also appealed to the UN to intervene to stop aerial bombardments and targeting civilian areas.

VIII. Sources—January 2012 to the present

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- [July 15, 2011](#) (update to report)
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