

**Petition presented by displaced women in North Darfur to the delegation of the
United Nations Security Council:**

Excellencies, the Delegates of the United Nations Security Council and honorable members of the delegation,

We value and appreciate your interest and the interest of the international community in Darfur and the efforts made to put an end to the tragedy of the people of Darfur.

While we welcome your visit to Darfur to learn about and see for yourselves the suffering of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in particular, and the people of Darfur and Sudan in general, we urge you to address our crisis at its roots and to work to establish sustainable peace and security.

Honorable delegation, it is important for you to learn the truth and to understand the historical responsibility that has been laid on your shoulders.

It is apparent that the problem that has awakened the global conscience requires fair and practical solutions and not mere resolutions. We consider the lack of implementation of the resolutions issued by the Security Council to be a shame and a sign of the complete inability to face the events that lasted for a period of eight years of hardship, accompanied by difficulties and crimes that continue to occur, including forcible displacement, assassination, rape, kidnapping, murder and arbitrary arrest, in addition to all kinds of inhumane practices and brutal treatment.

These crimes and human rights violations are continuing to happen in spite of the existence of more than 17 resolutions issued by the Security Council with regard to Darfur. All of them remain without implementation, and this attitude encourages the Government of Sudan and its allies to commit crimes against humanity in Darfur.

The evidence confirms that genocide is still ongoing before the eyes of the United Nations Security Council and the international community. We present as an example what happened to the civilians in Tabra market, where more than one hundred civilians were murdered in cold blood at the market, among them 25 children younger than 13 years, who were killed inside their school, and nine women killed in the market square in the daytime during Ramadan, the holy month of fasting for Muslims. In addition, more than 180 people were wounded. The dead were buried in mass graves in the Tawila area, and more than one thousand families were displaced after being robbed of all their possessions.

To confirm these tragedies, we request that you visit these areas. We can also add what happened to the IDPs in Kalma camp, where more than 19 people were murdered inside the camp and many crimes of rape were committed.

We consider that the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) has a considerable role in fanning the flames of conflicts inside the camps, as UNAMID has selected some persons as representatives of the IDPs during the Doha talks without giving any consideration to the views of the majority of the IDPs. This is because the majority of the displaced people are against what is going on in Doha and against piece-by-piece deals and agreements.

We also wish to mention what was suffered by the civilians in the areas of Derbat Suty and Jawa and all the sites in eastern Jabal Marra, where more than 300 civilians were murdered, the majority of whom were women, children and the elderly. More than 57 villages were subjected to aerial bombing, which resulted in displacement of around four thousand families.

Rapes were committed against a number of women and girls, and 59 of those women were victims of gang rape. Humanitarian organizations were prevented from entering the camps, and UNAMID is displaying an apparent lack of ability to protect the civilians. All UNAMID movements are controlled by the Sudanese Government; UNAMID cannot visit the scene of any incident without advance permission from the Government.

This fact is confirmed by the events that occurred in Tabra and eastern Jabal Marra, and in several other areas. Moreover, UNAMID has become an instrument to implement the Sudanese Government agenda, in the name of respect for Sudan's state sovereignty but at the cost of our lives and dignity.

This attitude encouraged the Government to harass and continue to follow the leaders of the IDPs whenever any international personality or delegation visited our state. The fact that some IDP leaders have been imprisoned by the regime for 15 months following their meeting with an American delegation led by John Kerry confirms this. A number of them continue to be imprisoned, while UNAMID is unable to do anything for their release or to guarantee their safety.

With regard to the humanitarian situation, it has continued to deteriorate since the eviction of the international humanitarian organizations, which were replaced by national organizations that distribute expired medicines and nutritional substances that are mostly reaching children.

These national bodies also work as security resources to collect information for the Government. As a result, the health, nutritional and educational situation has deteriorated to a great extent. The Sudanese Government is also adopting a strategy of starvation, slow murder and economic siege of the camps by practicing unfair competition to harm the IDPs' markets to inflict heavy financial losses on them. Moreover, the Government is pressuring the humanitarian organizations to reduce their quotas of food commodities, affecting the distribution of nutritional materials in other ways. All of this has resulted in the occurrence of malnutrition-related diseases among pregnant women, the elderly and children that has led to an increase in death rates among these groups, including children under five years old.

There are more than 1,000 children who are presently suffering from chronic malnutrition diseases within the Abu Shouk IDP camp alone. The environment and sanitary conditions have also suffered extreme deterioration, and consequently diseases like malaria and diarrhea have

spread among the IDP population, in addition to diseases such as nocturnal blindness among women and children.

With regard to the educational conditions, the climate inside the camps is not suitable for learning or education. There are significant shortages in educational support, including text books and teachers, and classes are overcrowded with 100 to 120 pupils per class, although the legal maximum is 40. This problem resulted in an increased number of children dropping out of school, and this is a new kind of war waged by the Government against the IDPs.

Our Recommendations:

We request:

1. Immediate security through the intervention of international forces (NATO forces) to protect the civilians.
2. The replacement of UNAMID troops in Darfur by international forces that possess the ability to protect the civilians.
3. The implementation of all Security Council resolutions related to the Darfur crisis, beginning with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 regarding intervention under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.
4. That Darfur is placed under international trusteeship.
5. The prosecution of all those who committed crimes against humanity in Darfur.
6. That the Darfur crisis is addressed at its roots.
7. That the Sudanese Government is pressured to stop aerial bombing in Darfur.
8. The disarmament of Janjaweed through international mechanisms.
9. The eviction of recent settlers from the lands of the IDPs.
10. The restoration of evicted humanitarian organizations.
11. The rehabilitation of what has been demolished by the war and genuine voluntary return of the IDPs.

12. That the IDP leaders of Kalma camp are not handed over by UNAMID to the Sudanese Government.
13. The non-application of the new strategy for peace in Darfur designed by the Government and their proposed domestication of the solution of the Darfur crisis.
14. That the United Nations Security Council delegation visits the areas of eastern Jabal Marra to see the situation on the ground and, in particular, to inspect the mass graves .
15. That urgent humanitarian aid is sent to Kalma camp and to the IDPs from eastern Jabal Marra.
16. The release of all detainees in the case of Darfur, particularly IDP leaders.
17. That the United Nations Security Council puts pressure on the Sudanese Government to stop arbitrary arrests, torture and cruel and inhumane treatment in prisons against the people of Darfur.