

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Shoba West and Shoba Karika, North Darfur	2 April 2001	15 (9 wounded)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.67f.	Arab militia (Janjaweed) aprox. 55 men on horses and camels, reportedly attacked with the intention of looting animals. However, 15 people were killed and 9 wounded by the attack. The attackers were wearing camouflage green uniforms and were armed with AK47's, G3's and RPG's.		New attack on the villages one year later 28. April 2002 and again 25 July 2003.	According to witnesses, no rebels were present in the village either at the time of the attack or at any other time.
Shoba West and Shoba Karika, North Darfur	28 April 2002	24 (23 injured)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p. 68.	Arab militia (Janjaweed) attacked the village. 338 houses were burned, and the north and east of the village were completely destroyed. Property belonging to villagers including all livestock, food and medicine was looted. Government forces arrived. Villagers identified the perpetrators who were about 500 meters from the village with looted goods. The government soldiers refused to pursue them and told a witness that he was under instructions not to pursue the attackers.		New attack 25 July 2003.	
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	September 2002		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.64.	Attacked by Janjaweed		Government armed forces and Janjaweed attacked on 2 October 2004	
Singita near Kas, South Darfur	31 December 2002 - 3 January 2003	25 (40 injured)	Amnesty International, "Sudan: Urgent call for Commission of Inquiry in Darfur as situation deteriorates", 21 February 2003	At the beginning of January 2003, Singita, 14 km south of Kas was attacked by armed horsemen. About 25 people are reported to have been killed, including 10 persons who were shot and allegedly subsequently thrown into the fire by the attackers. Homes and crops were burnt down and cattle and other herds were looted by the attackers. Around 800 huts were burned to the ground			
Terga, West Darfur	January 2003	4	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.89.	A victim describes: "A plane bombed the village and then about 40 cars and men on horses arrived. The attackers were shooting the villagers. They were stealing from the houses. 4 young boys were executed in front of the villagers. The attack was conducted mainly by military. The Arab people did the stealing". Soldiers also committed rapes together with the Janjaweed. 20-50 women were raped. The victim was raped by 9 men.			

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Tarna, West Darfur	7 January 2003	? (3)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.90.	Around 3000 Janjaweed riding horses and camels and some in vehicles attacked the village. Some were wearing khaki uniforms and some were in civilian clothing. There were 50 Landcruisers and pick-up vehicles, all with guns on them. The men on the vehicles were wearing army uniforms. They were soldiers of the Sudanese army. The victim saw women were being taken, people being killed, cattle being stolen, and food being burnt'.	After the victims were beaten they were taken to Wadi Tina. It took the victims 3 hours to get to the camp."During this time they beat us and threatened to kill us."	The victim were raped the second day at the Wadi. A very large group of Janjaweed arrived at the Wadi. "They selected a woman each and raped them". "Over a period of a week, I was raped 14 times by different Janjaweed". (In Wadi at least 3 women died as a result of being raped).	
Jalla, South Darfur	March 2003		US. Dep. Of State, "Sudan Peace Act", 21 April 2004, s. 10	Government troops burned and looted the ancient Fur village in an effort to control a SLM stronghold. Government aircraft bombed the village. There were minimal civilian casualties as residents had evacuated the village.			
Molli, West Darfur	23 April 2003	64	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.76. BBC, "Ethnic cleansing blights Sudan" 27 May 2004	Attacked by Janjaweed. 64 people killed including a seven year old girl. The dead are buried in 8 multiple graves in the market area of the village. BBC: 'Fadidja Isaac Ali said 55 people were massacred. The killers found that Fadidja had survived and three of them took her away, tore her clothes off, beat her, broke her arm and then raped her, one by one'.			
El Fasher, North Darfur	25 April 2003	100 soldiers	New York Times, "How Did Darfur Happen" 17 October 2004	S.L.A. launched a surprise attack on the airport in El Fasher. Shooting five military airplanes and two helicopter gunships. Killed 100 soldiers.			
Gorsella near Kornoy, North Darfur	Sometimes in April 2003	24	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	24 people killed and 80 houses were destroyed by Arab militia. Cattle looted.			
Abu Jidad near Abu Gramra, North Darfur	17 May 2003	19 + 76 in 36 other villages)	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	Arabs and soldiers arrived on market day. Arab militia on horseback and camels and government forces in vehicles."The soldiers cordoned the market and the Arabs got inside to take the money and the cattle. They killed several persons. I saw the bodies of those killed. Some were killed by the gun, others by bayonet". The witness gave Al the names of 19 persons killed. 'Another witness claimed that 36 villages in the area were burnt and at least 76 persons were reported killed'.			

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Usha near Silay, West Darfur	June 2003	400	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	According to witnesses at least 400 persons were killed (by Janjaweed) in the village out of some 1700 inhabitants.			
Kornoy, North Darfur	20 June 2003	1+	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	On 20 June 2003 Kornoy was bombed. A witness said "It was 10am, I was cooking. The plane came suddenly and destroyed my home completely".	Chad	Kornoy was repeatedly bombed since June 2003, provoking the population to flee to Chad.	
Abu Jidad near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	28 June 2003	2?	Amnesty International, "Sudan: Victims of the war in Darfur speak about their plight", 6 March 2004	"The village was attacked on 28 June 2003, when men on horses and camels and in cars came in and surrounded the village at midday. The Janjaweed were accompanied by soldiers of the Government, the latter using cars. Two hours later, an Antonov plane and two helicopters flew over the village and shot rockets. The attackers came into the houses and shot my mother and grandfather, without any word. Most of the inhabitants had stayed in their houses. The attack lasted for two hours and everything was burnt down in the village."	Fled to Mile refugee camp in Chad.		
Goz Na' ima near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	29 June 2003	65	Amnesty International, "Sudan: Victims of the war in Darfur speak about their plight", 6 March 2004	"The attack took place at 6am on Sunday 29 June and was carried out by both Janjaweed and the Government, arriving on camels, horses and by cars - - some 150 men in khaki in all. Two Antonov planes also took part in the attack. Some 65 men were praying at the mosque. The horses, camels and cars surrounded the mosque and the shooting started. All the men in the mosque were killed."			

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Amnatay, North Darfur	June/July 2003	3 (11+ missing)	Amnesty International <i>"Darfur: Rape as a weapon of war: sexual violence and its consequences"</i> 19 July 2004	H., a woman aged 27 from Amnatay village in Kabkabiya district, reporting a series of attacks she was subjected to.: "In May 2003, they dropped bombs from Antonovs on our cattle and on our huts. In June/July they attacked the village. "They came with horses and cars and they were all in uniforms. They killed my husband". The villagers fled but " the Janjaweed found us on the way. Antonovs bombarded us and killed 3 people. We were many on the run and some people were caught by Janjaweed. 9 girls and 2 boys were taken by Janjaweed. They took one of my uncles with his son, Khidder Ibrahim. We do not know what happened to these people."	" I ran and left the village. I took my three children and two children of my neighbour and we ran to Hara, the village in the valley. Then we went to Abu Liha where we stayed for two days and from there to Bamina".		
Disa, West Darfur	June, July and August 2003	63	Amnesty International, <i>"Darfur: Rape as a weapon of war: sexual violence and its consequences"</i> , 19 July 2004	A Masalit chief of the village of Disa, reported that during attacks in June 2003 by the Janjaweed and in July and August by the military, 63 persons were killed, including his daughter. In June the Janjaweed reportedly accused the villagers of being "traitors to Omer Hassan Al-Bashir".			
Jizu, West Darfur	July 2003	5	Amnesty International, <i>"Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason"</i> , 3 February 2003	Amnesty International delegates met two brothers from Jizu, three hours' walk from Silaya, who had been wounded by gunshots during an attack in July. Their village was attacked on a Monday, market day, by the Arab militias, who killed 5 persons			
Um Naima, West Darfur	July 2003		UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p.88.	Attacks by Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			

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Adar, North Darfur	July 2003	1	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village was attacked about 1pm. A woman saw her son being dragged out of his home by militia members. "They tied his feet and hands and slit his throat in front of people. The Arabs were dressed in military uniforms, they had weapons, guns, horses and camels. My son did not have any weapons."			
Tina, North Darfur	July 2003	2+	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	"There was a fight between rebels and the Janjaweed supported by government forces. When I was at the hospital the Arabs came in but they were looking for the men, not the women".		Sudanese jets bombed the Chadian side of the border town of Tine, killing several civilians and seriously wounded others.	Tine was scene of severe fighting between Government forces and armed opposition in 2003.
Dorok, an Arab community living around Silaya, West Darfur	July 2003	8	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	"The Arab militia came to our village to invite the Dorok to join them. The Dorok refused and said that they shared the same religion with the people of the region and that therefore they could not fight their neighbours".			
Kabkabijah, North Darfur	6 July 2003	50+	The Independent, " We don't want food. All we want is to go back home", 24 June 2004.	Janjaweed from one side, government forces from the other and helicopters above.	Now living in a camp for IDP's in North Darfur.	The witness spent 7 months on the run with her husband and 3 daughters, experiencing 3 more Janjaweed attacks in villages and towns where they briefly settled.	
Amir near Jafal, West Darfur	7 July 2003	27	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	Amir, a village near Jafal of about 350 people, was attacked. One of the villagers testified : " The day of the attack was the 7 July, a Saturday. They came. They were more than 200 and had 10 vehicles. There were soldiers from the army amongst them. We were surprised by the attack, because it was 8am. They had kalashnikovs, bazookas, guns, and a weapon mounted on a vehicle. They killed 27 persons."			
Shoba, North Darfur	25 July 2003	42 (10 injured)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p. 68.	Attacked by about 400 Janjaweed and government armed forces using camels, horses and Landcruisers armed with 12.7 mm machine guns. The villages were totally destroyed. Every item of moveable property int the villages was looted.	Fled to Kabkabyia		
Meramta, West Darfur	28 July 2003	300+ 10	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	A village of about 450 households more than 300 people were killed, mostly shot in an attack at dawn by the Janjaweed and government soldiers. Women trying to flee were beaten with gun butts. Houses were subsequently burnt down.		The village is reportedly attacked at least 4 times. In an attack in Oktober 2003 10 more persons killed.	

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Tukultukul, West Darfur	28 July 2003	8+	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village was attacked by a group of armed Janjaweed and government soldiers.			
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	July and August 2003	82	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	"It was early in the morning, people were sleeping. About 400 armed people cordoned the village, with military uniforms, the same ones worn by the army, with vehicles and guns. A plane came later, to see if the operation was successful. At least 82 people were killed during the first attack. Some were shot and others, such as children and elderly, were burnt alive in their houses."	Adre around Chad	"I stayed in the village after the first attack. Then another group attacked again on market day, at around 2pm, after the 1pm prayer. They had heard that there were people who survived the first attack. They cordoned the market on both sides and shot people. They beat those who tried to flee. They killed 72 persons. Around Murli 5 other villages were attacked: Kutumanda, Tandi, Kandale, Ushuka and Bertenyu."	
Kasia, South Darfur	28 July 2003 - 1 August 2003	18+ / 4/6	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village was attacked 3 times both by the Arab militia and government soldiers. First attack which took place at 8am at least 18 were reportedly killed including some in their households.		In the second attack 4 persons were said to have been killed and cattle was looted. In the third attack some 6 civilians were said to be killed and the houses were burnt down.	
Jafal, West Darfur	July and August 2003	25+	Amnesty International, "Sudan: Victims of the war in Darfur speak about their plight", 6 March 2004 Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village of Jafal, with around 250 inhabitants were attacked the first time in July. The militia accompanied by soldiers attacked people. During the first attack the militia circled the village and shot people killing at least 25 persons, some in their houses. The villagers fled.	Fled to Chad	During the second attack (August 2003), there was barely anyone in the village. The militia burned the village, after stealing the belongings remaining in the houses.	
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	August 2003	72	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	"I stayed in the village after the first attack. Another group attacked again on market day. They cordoned the market on both sides and shot people. They beat those who tried to flee. They killed 72 persons. Around Murli 5 other villages were attacked: Kutumanda, Tandi, Kandale, Ushuka and Bertenyu."			

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Kerana, South Darfur	August 2003	150	Amnesty International, "Sudan: Victims of the war in Darfur speak about their plight", 6 March 2004	"The village was attacked at 6am by men on horses, camels, three Antonov airplanes, two MIGs and in the cars. The Janjaweed arrived first on horses, then the government forces and then the planes. Some 150 people were killed, 3 women, 4 children and the rest men. The Janjaweed took away 300 cows, 400 goats and 200 camels, as well as money."	The victim fled with other inhabitants towards Wadi Sayra, then walked for 10 days to the border.		
Abu Gamra (near Kornoy), North Darfur	August 2003	60+	Rick Mercier, "Death, suffering reign in Darfur", 24 October 2004 The Guardian, "There is no hunger says Sudan as children die", 25 August 2005	Witness 22-year-old Fatima Ahmed telling: "It was early morning, she said, when the helicopter gunships and warplanes assaulted her village of Abu Gamra in northern Darfur. She recalled people playing dead during the airstrike to survive. But that did not spare some of the Zaghawa villagers. The aerial attack was followed by the arrival of government soldiers in trucks and Janjaweed on horses and camels. They began killing children and adults indiscriminately, Ahmed said. Her father and at least nine others in her family were among those killed. Other family members were captured. She does not know their fate. Mohammed Ali Basheir also escaped from Abu Gamra. But he said many people did not make it out of the area of Darfur that includes his village. Mass graves back home hold 30 to 60 bodies each, he said			The attack was not directed at rebels, Ahmed said. "The government and Janjaweed know the location of the liberation army, but they attack the poor people in villages," she said.
Kishkish in Silaya area, West Darfur	August 2003	11+	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	Stealing of cattle by the militia. The Janjawees killed at least 11 people in the village.			
Goz Badeen, West Darfur	August 2003		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	Attack by Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Habila, West Darfur	August 2003	30	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.76.	Six bombs were dropped by an Antonov aircraft on the town and the market, killing 30 civilians. Evidence of bombardment. Graves where 27 of the 30 victims are buried.		Return of attack on 20 December 2003.	No evidence that there was any rebel activity. The Sudan Government acknowledge the attack and offered to compensate the victims.

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Korcha - Turgu, West Darfur	August 2003	6	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.101.	Hundreds of Janjaweed Arabs attacked the village. They were wearing green army uniforms and riding horses and camels. They surrounded the village and started shooting at men and boys. The day before the attack a helicopter and an Antonov were seen flying above the village. The attackers stole all livestock. The village was burned.	The people sought refuge in Masteri town.		
Gazmoun, West Darfur	August 2003 and again August 2004	2+5	The Guardian, <i>Special report Sudan "Hunted by death squads, a people without hope"</i> , 24. August 2004	The first time the witness' village was attacked was a year ago. Aeroplanes dropped bombs and there were Janjaweed on horses and soldiers in cars	To Chad."The Government of Sudan sent envoys to Chad to say it is safe to return, and we believed that they were telling the truth because they were the State".	Return of attack in August 2004:"The Janjaweed came to take our animals and killed five people." According to witness-account, Sudanese military helicopters circled in the sky overhead while Janjaweed attacked on the ground. "I knew from the other villages that it had happened like that. They told me: 'When you hear the helicopters and the planes, the Janjaweed are coming'".	Many of the refugees are members of the the Djabar tribe, which has not played a large part in the Darfur rebellion. Although there are rebel strongholds to the north and south of the region which has recently come under attack, there is no significant rebel activity in or near these villages.
Tina, North Darfur	5 August 2003	13+	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	A female pupil aged 14 "It was 9am, I was in the classroom when the town was bombed, our teacher was teaching when the plane bombed our school". Inhabitants of Tina were mostly affected by the bombing.	Many fled to Chad		
Kutum, North Darfur	5 & 6 August 2003	32	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	AI: The town had been bombed by the government air force previously. ' Kutum was attacked by the Janjaweed and civilians were killed in what appeared to be targeted executions'. " The Janjaweed came in the morning, broke the shops and took the money, the sugar and the goods. They killed 32 people in their houses. They came in the houses to find the boys and men and killed them".	Thousands of civilians fled Kutum at the beginning of August 2003 and took refuge in surrounding villages or unknown places or tried to reach El-Fasher, some were stopped mid way in Kafut by the Sudanese army		At the end of July the town was taken by the SLA who withdrew on 3 August
Mukjar and Bindisi area, West Darfur	8 August 2003		Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005	Janjaweed militia was mobilized and according to an elderly woman from Mukjar, "A helicopter came three times to re- supply the Janjaweed with ammunition."One week later, at least seven villages in the area were attacked by government and militia forces			

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Suani near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	10 August 2003	9	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village was attacked in the afternoon by the Janjaweed mixed with soldiers. "We know the Janjaweed", one villager told "They were our neighbours before, the Rizeiqat and the Mahariya." They killed 9 men who were running away, beat up the women and looted all the cooking pots. They did not burn the place.			
Kudun near Bindisi, West Darfur	15 August 2003	11+	Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005	"I was awakened by the sound of heavy artillery and approaching Janjaweed... The Janjaweed were in front and then there were two cars from the police behind them carrying the ammunition." "Everyone ran away to save their lives. Most of the old men were killed that first day... Everyone who didn't run was killed, said a forty-year-old Fur resident.		New attack in late August.	
Garadai, West Darfur	16 August 2003	240	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	" It is the Janjaweed who burned our houses and stole our cattle and belongings. They came with camels, horses and a lot of weapons. They are composed of Arabs from the area and other Arabs. They attacked women, men and children even though they did not have weapons. I would say that at least 240 people were killed during the attack. This is more than half of the population of Garadai, which counts 400 inhabitants. They killed mainly the young men, although some old disabled persons were killed because they were not able to get out of their houses in time."			
Kudun near Bindisi, West Darfur	Late August 2003	32 (15 Janjaweed attackers were also killed)	Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005	' The Janjaweed militia attacked Kudun again and killed 32 people.'	Fled to Bindisi and Mukjar	Attacks on other villages in the area followed a similar pattern of killing and looting. In many of the attacks in August and September 2003. Many of the displaced people remained in the bush in hiding for several days before returning. In most cases the Government militia attacked the Fur residents several times, often with increasing violence if there was any resistance, until the residents were entirely expelled from the area.	Some of Kudun's residents mobilized to protect themselves, and 15 of the attackers were reportedly killed.

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Bauda, West Darfur	29 August 2003	16	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2004	The village populated by som 200 households was attacked at 10am. The attackers were both Arab militia and soldiers. The village was burned down.			
Namai, Bogah and Debsa, North Darfur	30 August 2003	?	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.65.	Joint government armed forces and Janjaweed, approx 300-400 in strength, attacked the villages. Government used Toyota pickups, Janjaweed rode on horses and camels. Helicopter landed twice to the rear of the attackers, unloading ammunition on both occasions			
Mororo, West Darfur	30 August 2003	40+1	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004.	Janjaweed attacked and burned Mororo, stealing cattle and killing 16 people. They returned the following day and killed 24		November Janjaweed and the army returned and burned the village and burned a blind man.	
Dasa, West Darfur	September 2003		Amnesty International, "Sudan: Victims of the war in Darfur speak about their plight", 6 March 2004	"The attack took place at dawn when many Janjaweed arrived on camels, horses and by cars. Some Arab women on donkeys and on camels accompanied them. The women took part in the looting. I was taken away by the attackers in khaki and in civilians clothes, along with dozens of other girls, and had to walk for 3 hours. We were taken to a place in the bush where the Janjaweed raped us several times at night. For 3 days, we did not receive food and almost no water".	Refugee camp in eastern Chad		
Gozbeddine, near Habila, West Darfur	1 October 2003	6	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004.	6 young men were killed in the village of Gozbeddine on October 1, 2003, following the burning of the village the previous day. Idriss, a forty-three-year-old farmer, said the 6 returned to the village to collect their cows but encountered the Janjaweed. The young men tried to run but were killed as they fled.			
24 villages around Nyala, South Darfur	2 October 2003.	42 (20 wounded)	Amnesty International, "Darfur: Too many people killed for no reason", 3 February 2003	Attack conducted by Janjaweed. Between the end of September and the beginning of October 2003, some 24 villages inhabited by the Dajo around Nyala were reportedly attacked and burnt. Amnesty International was given the names of at least 42 persons killed and 20 others wounded in these attacks.	Some 3000 persons were said to have fled closer to Nyala town in places called Diraige and Al Nil.	The local authorities allegedly put as a condition for assistance to them that they return back to their villages, even though these had been burnt and were located in insecure areas prone to attacks.	

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Abdeika, West Darfur	October 2003		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." , 25 January 2005, p.88.	Janjaweed raped 5 girls in public during the attack.			
A village in the Masteri area, West Darfur	October 2003	6+	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." 25 January 2005, p.85f.	The village was attacked by government soldiers and Janjaweed. It was Government soldiers and Arabs coming on horses and cars. There was a plane behind these people. There were about 200 people with guns. They were hitting the children with whips. Attackers wearing kahki. Soldiers and Janjaweed had looted all the cattle and livestock.	Fled to Masteri and then crossed over to Chad	15 days later som people went back to the village, but the Arabs were still around the village. If they saw anyone they whipped the women and killed the men.	
Villages around and east of Garsila, West Darfur	Several weeks in October 2003		Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005	Janjaweed militia forces attacked the villages.	Garsila and Deleig		In September 2003 the Arab tribes were called together. "They called us and told us they wanted people to arm themselves to defend. The weapons were given to Hamdi, an army soldier with two stripes. Hadi only called the Arab tribes.
Kulbus, West Darfur	4 October 2003	17 civilians and 42 soldiers (50 civilians were injured)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." 25 January 2005, p.69.	Rebel (JEM) arrived in 35 Landcruisers surprising government armed forces in the town. Some were wearing military uniform and others civilian clothing, riding horses and camels and carrying machine guns. 42 soldiers killed and seventeen civilians, all male, were killed along with one child. 50 civilians were injured.		25. and 26 December 2003 more than 40 vehicles loaded with JEM soldiers again attacked Kulbus. However, the attackers were held back by government armed forces and could not get into the town.	
Haloof, South Darfur	5 October 2003	24	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." 25 January 2005, p.65.	The village was attacked by Government armed forces and Janjaweed. 24 civilians were killed and several others injured.			

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Murnei area, West Darfur	9 October 2003	82	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Soldiers and Janjaweed attacked twelve villages in the Murnei area killing 82 people including women, children, and worshippers in a mosque. They encircled the village. I hid in the grass and heard the commander saying over his Thuraya [satellite phone]: 'We are near the village no. 1541. We found the self-defense groups and killed them.' They burned everything, looted everything. They burned all the mosques that were not made of bricks. The Janjaweed took girls into the grass and raped them there – in Dingo and Koroma. They raped 13 girls.		Witness Jumaa said the area burned again in December.	Jumaa said some of the villages had self-defence units, but they were independent of the SLA and were purely defensive. "The SLA was nowhere near," he said. "They were in the mountains. The government is not after the SLA. They want to put Arabs in the villages."
A village about 10 hours away from Riyad camp in al-Jeneina	November 2003	160	Amnesty International "High Level Mission to Sudan" 18 September 2004.	Mohammed, who comes from a village about 10 hours away from Riyad camp in al-Jeneina, spoke of how his village was attacked in November 2003 by armed men on horses, camels and in vehicles. The village was also bombed by two types of military aircraft. 160 people were killed that day.			
4 villages Angar, Bayda, Nyorongta and Shushta close to Mango - West Darfur	November 2003		Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Janjaweed attacked at least four villages close to Mango - Angar, Bayda, Nyorongta and Shushta – and remained in the villages after burning them. Izhaq, a forty-two-year-old farmer from Mango Gobe, said helicopter gunships also landed in the area. "No one was allowed anywhere near the area before the helicopters came," he said. "We think they were bringing weapons. Two or three days later they attacked Mango	Went to Chad		
Mango Buratta, West Darfur	November 2003	20	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	In just one village in the Mango cluster, Mango Buratta, soldiers and Janjaweed killed 20 people. Adam, a forty-one-year-old farmer, said they stole all the cattle in the village and burned the entire village. "On that same day, they attacked eleven villages," he said. "Not a single home was left. Antonovs and helicopters came the next day.			
Urum, near Habila	November 2003	42	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Burned 80 out of 300 huts. Stole 3,000 cattle. Killed 42 people, mostly young men.		New attack in December	The youth didn't defend themselves

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Tiro, South Darfur	5 December 2003		Human Rights Watch, <i>"Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur"</i> , 24 January 2005	"When I came near the house I heard the shouting of the guns... I saw people running and then suddenly I saw Janjaweed wearing Khaki soldiers' trousers and shirts..."	Went to Artala on foot		
Urum, near Habila, West Darfur	6 or 7 December 2003.	80	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Darfur Destroyed"</i> , May 2004	A second, joint attack by army and Janjaweed followed in the first week of December – variously reported as December, 6 or 7, 2003. The Janjaweed returned, this time with the army, at 6:00 a.m. 80 people, including women and children, were killed in the second attack, which lasted four days while the army watched.		Janjaweed returned after 4 days	
3 villages, Arey, Haskanita and Terchana in the Bareh area, east of Geneina, West Darfur	11 December 2003	23+35+53	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Darfur Destroyed"</i> , May 2004	Janjaweed accompanied by three carloads of soldiers killed 111 people in one day, December 11, 2003, according to survivors. " Helicopters came when we were burying the bodies, right after the attack". Village leaders said the villages had 485 huts in all - 80, 200, and 205 respectively – and suffered 23, 35 and 53 dead respectively. The dead included 23 women and a one hundred-year-old man.	Went to Chad and Geneina		No resist because of presence of army cars. Witness said "This is not only Arab normads this is the government".
Habila Canare, West Darfur	20 December 2003	50	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Darfur Destroyed"</i> , May 2004	Government soldiers and Janjaweed surrounded the village at 6:00 a.m. An hour later, according to eyewitnesses, three helicopter gunships landed in the village and soldiers got out. Then the soldiers and Janjaweed who had been waiting outside the village came in. They were wearing identical uniforms but for the fact that the soldiers' were a darker shade of green. The attack left approximately 50 people dead - including 15 women, 10 children and a Masalit policeman – in a population estimated approximately 500 (73 huts). Some were killed as they were running away; some were shot dead inside their huts. The attackers took all the guns from the police station and also its zinc roof. The Janjaweed took the cattle and left. The soldiers then burned the village.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Kulbus, West Darfur	25 and 26. December 2003	52 (+28 Government soldiers)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.69,77.	28 government soldiers were killed, as well as four male civilians. Arguably, the town of Kulbus was a military target - Military Camp. These attacks were preceded by an attack of the nomadic Rezeigat tribe by SLA and JEM. The attackers killed 48 including women and children. They stole property and livestock from the market and then destroyed it.			
Domai Tamait, South Darfur	27 December 2003	17	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.101.	"We were attacked in the morning around morning prayer. The attackers were on horses and camels some with uniforms. Killed 17 people including 2 women and 2 boys			
Kondoli, Misterei area, West Darfur	27 & 28 December 2003	24	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	The 27 December they came in 9 army cars. "We were afraid and wanted to run away," The witness said "But they said: No, no we don't want to hurt you. We are the government. Don't be afraid. We are coming to save you. The 400 Janjaweed "protectors" made a place for themselves on the eastern side of the village. The 28 December, soldiers and Janjaweed killed 24 including 4 women, and a 3 year old child. Burned the entire village.	Survivors fled to Chad		
Nouri area, near Murnei, West Darfur	29 December 2003	170	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Nouri, a large area of several villages comprising 900-1,000 huts, or about 7,000 people, was attacked by Janjaweed and army on December 29, 2003. Villagers interviewed separately said about 170 villagers were killed in 24 hours. They said two helicopter gunships rocketed the area before ground forces arrived. They were flying so low that people in the largest village, Nouri Jallo, could see the pilot.		The Nouri area was attacked a second time, on February 10, 2004. People had returned to the area because they had been told by local government officials that they should.	Janjaweed wanted the SLA - The police replied "we don't have any".

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Goz Naim, North Darfur	Early and Mid January 2004	15	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur in Flames", April 2004	The first attack was in early January [2004]. First the plane bombed and then the Janjaweed came. Most people fled but after three or four days they had no water, so they returned to the village for water, especially for the animals'.		The second attack was two weeks later, in late January. First there was bombing about 9 a.m., then the Janjaweed came by horse and car; there were hundreds of them. They killed fifteen people in the village—three women and twelve men. Two of the women were old women, in their fifties, they were shot while trying to protect their	
Hashab, West Darfur	January 2004	?	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.97.	Inhumane killings used by the Janjaweed include crucifixion during the attack on the village.			
Kanjew, West Darfur	January 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.89,96.	21 women were abducted during the joint government armed forces and Janjaweed attack on the village. The women were held for three months by Janjaweed and some of them became pregnant as a result of rape during their confinement.			
Surra east of Zalingi, South Darfur	January 2004	250 (30 missing)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.74.	The Janjaweed and government forces attacked jointly in the early hours of the morning. The military fired mortars at unarmed civilians. Janjaweed wearing military uniforms. Entered the homes and killed the men. Gathered the women in the mosque. 10 men were hidden with the women. They found those men and killed them inside the mosque. They forced women to take off their maxi and if the women were hiding their sons they would kill the boys.	Survivors fled the village and did not bury their dead.		
Amborou, North Darfur	January 2004	1	New York Times, "Death and Sorrow Stalk Sudanese Across Border" 20. August 2004	The village of Amborou was stormed by Janjaweed and Sudanese military planes.	Fled to mountain in Northern Darfur	After the mountain hideout in Northern Darfur was attacked by Janjaweed they fled to Oure Cassoni Camp	

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Kenyu, near Forbranga, West Darfur	December 2003 & January 2004	57	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Villagers told Human Rights Watch that Kenyu was attacked twice within a month. On the first occasion, in December 2003, people were awake and fought the attackers off. On the second, in January 2004, people were asleep when Janjaweed and army Land Cruisers approached, at dawn, from two directions and soldiers began shooting with heavy weapons including rocket-propelled grenades. 57 people were reported killed. Many children were killed. Everything was burned.		See " Type of attacks ".	In the first attack people were awake and fought the attackers off.
Korkoria, West Darfur	5 January 2004	4	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	On January 5, 2004, a single helicopter gunship flew over Korkoria village, near Geneina. Omar, a thirty-one-year-old farmer, said the gunship was flying at hut-level – suggesting it was not expecting any ground fire. He said it did not bomb. The next day, however, a group of approximately 150 Janjaweed attacked Korkoria, killing 4 people and leaving only one hut unburned.			
Tine, West Darfur & Tine, Chad	9 January 2004	3+	IRIN, "Sudanese bombs dropped on Chadian town, three killed", 30 January 2004.	Since 9 January the Government has bombed Tine Sudan and surrounding villages every day, prompting thousands of people to flee across the border into Chad.	Fled to Tine Chad	29 January Sudanese bombs fell on the border town of Tine, Chad instantly killing 2 Chadian civilians (a 2 year old child) and wounding 15 others.	
Habilah, West Darfur	15 and 16 January 2004	8 (7 abducted)	IRIN, "Darfur's invisible refugees living rough in eastern Chad", 4 February 2004	Refugees in Kourbileke told IRIN they had fled for their lives from Sudanese bombs on 16 January. "The bombing was in the surrounding villages, then it came to our village [Habilah]. "They are [still] bombing every day. We heard it today at 7.00 a.m. this morning." First the army came in tanks with militias on horseback, then they stole the villagers' cattle from near the well, he said. The next day a plane dropped bombs on the village, killing 8 people and forcing the entire population - about 1,750 - to flee. In the chaos, 7 people - 4 men and 3 women - were abducted, he added.	Fled to Kourbileke, Chad. (About 2 km from the border)		

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Village near Nuri, West Darfur	February 2004	130	Amnesty International, <i>Sudan: Distress, denial and disappointment in Darfur. Findings of Amnesty International visit to Darfur</i> , 21 September 2004	Two women described how, in February 2004, their village near Nuri in western Darfur was attacked by armed militia and bombed, leaving some 130 people dead. One of the women said that so many men had been killed that it was left to the women to bury the dead and she and another woman had buried seven men. The women placed the bodies they could not bury that evening in a shelter, but they said that the Janjaweed returned in the night and burnt the shelter and the bodies.			
Badi, North Darfur	February 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	Joint attacks by government soldiers and Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Magarsa, West Darfur	February 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.91.	The father of the family stated that during the attempt to flee from their home, they had encountered 6 Arab men who raped his 25 year old daughter in front of him, his wife and the young children. They threatened him with a weapon.			
Villages around Shataya near Kas, South Darfur	Early February 2004	85	Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005 New York Times, "How Did Darfur Happen" 17. October 2004. UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.75.	9 villages around Shataya were destroyed. Burned and attacked. 85 people killed incl. 5 women and 3 children. Janjaweed present in the surrounding villages, and people who attempted to return to these villages came under attack and some were killed. HRW : "A woman from Shattaya said: "We were attacked by 27 cars with Doschka guns on top, they were shooting at the mountains. I saw them killing groups of 2, 3, 5, 7 people. When we were in the mountains we were bombed by airplanes."	Went to Kailek.	2. Attack March 2004. Government forces and Janjaweed attacked at around 15h00 on horses and camels	Came as a surprise, never been any rebels.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Torobeda and Kailek, South Darfur	February 2004	27+	UN, "Inter – agency fact finding and rapid assessment mission Kailek town", 25 April 2004 New York Times, "How Did Darfur Happen" 17. October 2004 UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." , 25 January 2005, p.75.	Janjaweed and police together. Some were on foot, others were in Landcruisers. They were setting fire to the homes, shooting the people as they came out. 28 unarmed men tried to surrender at the Kailek police station were all shot - only 1 survived. According to UN also 17 policemen belonging to african tribes were killed in this attack	Went to Kailek and after that to Kas	Kailek town itself was attacked and burned with considerable force by Janjaweed and GoS forces on several occasions between mid-February and 8 March 2004	
People from the Shataya and Kailek area are getting gathered in Kailek, South Darfur	February- March 2004		Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005 UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." , 25 January 2005, p.75.	HRW: People from all regions—Shattaya, Kailek—were there and we went down and were gathered in Kailek. They said, "If you need death, you will see it now". 'Several thousand displaced people from Shattaya area were held in Kailek for weeks in March and April 2004 in appalling conditions'. UN: Thousands in the Kailek area were burned out the second week of February and spent the next month trapped in the town with the Janjaweed and the Sudanese security force			
Kailek, South Darfur	February-March 2004	HRW: Scores of people had died. Liberation: 1000+.	Liberation, by Alexis Masciarelli, 16. juni 2004 UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..." , 25 January 2005, p.75,90,97. Human Rights Watch, "Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur", 24 January 2005	UN: ' Particularly shocking were the acts of torture and cruel and degrading treatment that accompanied other serious crimes committed by Government forces and the Janjaweed against the civilian population during the Kailek incident in South Darfur. During the attack as well as the subsequent forced confinement of the population, several persons were subjected to severe torture in order to extract information about rebels, as punishment or to terrorize the people.' ' Women and children were separated from the men, confined in an area around the Mosque, and later taken away by their captors to be raped. They were subjected to gang rapes which lasted for protracted periods of time. Girls as young as 10 years old were raped.'... ' There were more than 80 cases of rape reported to us by the women.' HRW: Shocked humanitarian aid workers estimated that scores of people had died in the dire conditions	Kass		Il n' y a aucune sécurité pour nous avec les Jenjawees tout autour.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Kailek, South Darfur	February-March 2004		UN, <i>"Inter – agency fact finding and rapid assessment mission Kailek town"</i> , 25 April 2004	With a under five child mortality rate of 8-9 children per day due to malnutrition, and with the Government of Sudan security representatives permanently located in the town without having reported this phenomena to the UN, despite it having taken place for several weeks, [this] also indicates a local policy of forced starvation. "The team found that, 'the numerous testimonies collected by the team, substantiated by the actual observations on the ground, particularly the longstanding prevention of access to food, alludes to a strategy of systematic and deliberate starvation being enforced by the Government of Sudan and its security forces on the ground."			
Tawilah, North Darfur	February 2004	80	The Guardian, <i>"Militia chief scorns Slaughter charge"</i> 16 July 2004 IRIN, <i>"More violence reported in Darfur"</i> , 5 March 2004	IRIN: The Government of Sudan has said 67 were killed, while locals describe seeing up to 80 bodies as they fled from the scene. Guardian: The witness Saddiq Ismail said "Musa Hilal had arrived by helicopter, accompanied on the ground by five Landcruisers and gunmen on horses and camels. An attack on Tawilah which left 67 people dead and 16 schoolgirls abducted and a number of women had been publicly raped. 41 schoolgirls and teachers were reported raped. "Musa Hilal was dressed in military uniform. He was directing his men. He is the leader and gave all the orders."	IRIN: By the time UN officials arrived in Tawilah on 3 March, only about 100 people had remained there. Others are believed to be hiding in a local riverbed and surrounding areas. Around 5,500 fled to Al-Fashir.	Guardian: Following the attack on Tawila in February 2004 a group of around 30 female students was abducted by Janjaweed held in an encampment where they were repeatedly raped.	
Anka, North Darfur	February 2004	15	UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p.77.	Antonov aircraft bombed Anka village and the surroundings. After the bombing, Janjaweed attacked, destroying houses and looting property. Houses were burned and property was lost. Some of the survivors now have physical disabilities as a result of their injuries.			
Abhasla, West Darfur	February 2004	"Killed every man and boy" number unknown	Lord Alton and Rebecca Tinsley, October 2004, <i>"Darfur. The Genocide Continues"</i> , p.6.	Heavily armed Janjaweed on horseback swept into the village and killed every man and boy they could find. Their cattle were looted and their homes were burned down. The women raped.	Fled to Ardamata Camp.		

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Village near Karenik, West Darfur	Fevrier 2004	?	Liberation 24. juli 2004	Une victime "J'ai tout perdu quand mon village a été attaqué par les Jenjawids. Ma maison a été brûlé. L'attaque déroulée en fevrier. Le village est vide. Les Jenjawids ont tout pris."	Karenik	Plusieurs cas de disparition ont été signalés après les témoignages, auprès de journalistes, de victimes des violences des milices. Et la sécurité? "Cela ne va pas" répond une victime.	
Menj Merrah, West Darfur	6 February 2004	number of deads unknown	Human Rights Watch, "If We Return, We Will Be killed", November 2004	The uniformed Janjaweed attacked, stealing, burning, killing people, and stealing their belongings. The shops, which line the road, were looted then burned. Everything else, including the school and the health post, was burned, also.	Fled to Geneina, some returned	"We do not want the rest of the world to say we left our land for others. We will continue to stay here and we will not surrender to any foreigner (Darfurians Arabs) who wants to interit our land."	
Sildi, south-east of Geneina, West Darfur	7 February 2004	12 + number unknown	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Attacked first by air and then by land. Bombed first."Then the Janjaweed and the government came". 12 killed incl. 2 women. Some were killed point-blank. The village was burnt.	Villagers fleeing to Chad	In the next few days 30 villages of Sildi were looted and burned. The number of dead is not known.	
Tunfuka, south of Murnei, West Darfur	7 February 2004	26 +	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Antonov's bombed for one hour killed 8 people including 3 children & 2 old women. The village began to burn. Army entered first. Janjaweed followed later shooting 18 people and shouting racial abuse. Looting cattle. Janjaweed commander Abdullah Sheneibat were also giving orders to the Government soldiers.	Survivors fled to Chad		
Yoro, West Darfur	8 February 2004	67	IRIN, "Starting a new life in Krinding Two", 13. September 2004	"The men on camels and horses arrived and started spraying everyone with bullets at random," says witness 40-year-old Al Dain. ' Countless armed men entered his village, stole all the livestock in sight, burned their homes to the ground and killed 67 men.'			
A village in the Nouri area, near Murnei, West Darfur	10 February 2004	38	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	The Nouri area was attacked a second time, on February 10, 2004. People had returned to the area because they had been told by local government officials that they should. One helicopter gunship arrived, flying low, followed by Janjaweed in front and Land Cruisers behind," They burned the entire village and killed 38 men incl. 4 men praying in the mosque.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Tullus, South Darfur	10 February 2004	23+28	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	Antonov planes bombed the village of Tullus in advance of an attack on the village by Janjaweed. Most women and children managed to leave the village before the Janjaweed arrived. They were warned of the approach, according to forty-two-year-old Kaltoum, but the Janjaweed went looking for them where they were hiding in the mountains: One villager, Hassan, said at least 12 men were killed in the village; other sources put the figure as high as 23. 15 people including 7 women and 6 children were reportedly killed outside the village – some of them targeted and then shot in cold blood. The Janjaweed burned the village. Took cows.	Survivors fled to chad and to Murnei.		
Terbeba, West Darfur	15 February 2004	26 (+ 5 SLA rebels)	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	' The attack was done by some 300 Janjaweed on horses and camels, accompanied by 4 Government cars – 3 Landcruisers carrying soldiers and a Renault for logistics [ammunition]. About 90 percent of them were wearing army uniforms and the rest were in ordinary clothes.' The village headman, Abdullah, said these forces killed 31 people including old men and women and 5 members of the SLA who arrived to try to defend the village two hours after the attack began.' The army burned houses, stole 1,000 cattle, stole some grain and burned the rest. ...They hit women.'			The SLA arrived after two hours, and together with the eight Masalit policemen in the police station put up resistance.
Millebeeda south-west of Geneina, West Darfur	17 February 2004	30 + (1 rebelfighter)	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004	The coordinated attack was conducted by hundreds of army soldiers and Janjaweed who descended on the village from three directions. A villager who witnessed the attack, thirty-year-old Bukhari, said hundreds of Janjaweed and Government soldiers came in three groups from the north, south and east with camels and horses 31 killed incl. 4 women, 3 children and a rebel fighter.			Police resist - only 7 or 8 of them, all African.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Barey near Anka North Darfur	17 or 18 Feb. 2004	15 (8 wounded)	UN, " <i>Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...</i> ", 25 January 2005, p.66f.	Attacked by a combined force of government soldiers and Janjaweed. 300-400 Janjaweed on foot and 100 Janjaweed on camels and horseback. The Janjaweed wearing same uniforms as government soldiers. Trucks and 18 Toyota pickup vehicles. The trucks carried government armed forces and were later used to transport looted property from the village. Before the Janjaweed entered the village, the government armed forces bombed the area with Antonov aircraft. The bombing lasted for about two hours. After the bombing the Janjaweed and government soldiers looted the village. Remaining buildings were destroyed by burning. The village is now totally deserted.			
10 villages between Kabkabiya and Al-Fasher, North Darfur	27-29 February 2004	80+	Amnesty International, " <i>SUDAN Deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur</i> ", 7 April 2004	More than 80 civilians were reportedly killed during an attack by the Janjaweed on at least 10 villages between Kabkabiya and Al-Fasher. A United Nations Humanitarian Task Force that visited the villages after the raids described a situation of fear and devastation. There were reports that a number of school girls had been raped.		Further attacks on 24 villages around Tawila took place on 19 March and an estimated three to four thousand villagers fled the area.	
Mukjar, West Darfur	Late-February 2004		Human Rights Watch, " <i>Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur</i> ", 24 January 2005	SLA attack on Mukjar			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Mukjar, West Darfur	Beginning of March 2004	70+52	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur"</i> , 24 January 2005 UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p.89.	Following the SLA attack any Fur men trying to enter Mukjar were screened by Government and militia forces. Many of the displaced were collected in the military compound and the commissioner's compound and "everyone who was Fur was disarmed. Then they let the Janjaweed go through the town and loot and kill". On March 2, 2004, the government and militia forces attacked villages east of Mukjar and "at least eleven villages [northeast] in the Sindu area. Many displaced people came to Mukjar following the attacks ... at least seventy displaced men and community leaders were rounded-up, taken out of town and executed. Another Mukjar witness noted that sometimes if individuals had enough money, they could pay the militia and Government forces to let them go, but "if they had no money, then they would be killed". Sometimes they took ten people at a time; the largest group was fifty-two—they were taken by Ali Kosheib north of Mukjar at the beginning of March. Ali Kosheib said he was transferring them to Garsila, but he killed them on the way'. UN : Mass rape at			
Kailek, South Darfur	March 2004	17	UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p75.	Government forces and Janjaweed attacked at around 15h00, supported by aircraft and military vehicles. Villagers fled west to the mountains. Janjaweed on horses and camels commenced hunting the villagers down, while the military forces remained at the foot of the mountain. They shelled parts of the mountains with mortars, and machinegunned people as well. People were shot when, suffering from thirst, they were forced to leave their hiding places to go to water points. There are consistent reports that some people who were captured and some of those who surrendered to the Janjaweed were summarily shot and killed. One woman claimed to have lost 17 family members on the mountain.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Kalokitting, South Darfur	March 2004	1	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.92f.	The village was attacked around 4 in the morning. Men with weapons, wearing khaki and covering their faces, entered houses. There were many weapons, including Kalashnikov, Dushka, and GM, as well as green vehicles. The army was there and everybody was wearing khaki. The victim was raped several times by soldiers. A soldier killed a girl who refused to lie down.			
Nabagai, South Darfur	March 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	Attack by Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Kornei, North Darfur	March 2004	48	New York Times, "Sudan's Final Solution", 19 June 2004	She saw the Janjaweed round up all the villagers, including her husband and his three young brothers: Moussa, 8, Mochtar, 6, and Muhammad, 4. "Even the boys," she remembers. "They tied their hands like this" — she motioned with her arms in front of her — "and then forced them to lie on the ground." Then, she says, the males were all shot to death, while women were taken away to be raped. There were 45 corpses.	Fled to the mountain. Fled to Chad - Iridimi.	New York Times: The Sudanese military plane spotted the villagers' hideout, an soon after the Janjaweed attacked. After that the survivors fled to Chad	
Dobo, North Darfur	March 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88,101.	Joint attacks by government soldiers and Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks. "They started burning everything and stealing our belongings. We were attacked the same day the plane came, they bombed 5 cars and Janjaweed looted the village. They took our cattle and belongings".			
Kolonga, West Darfur	March 2004		UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	Attack by Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Wadi Salih area, West Darfur	5 March 2004	145	Human Rights Watch, "Darfur Destroyed", May 2004.	Men belonging to the Fur tribe in Wadi Salih killed. Asked villagers of origin, singling out men from villages previously burned - emphasis on the Zamey area south of Deleig. Burned a large area of Wadi Salih. Took the men to the hills and killed them. "The executioners were army soldiers and Janjaweed, operating together."		July 2003 Kwoshib established a Janjaweed base in Garsila. Burned a large area of Wadi Salih. Dozens of villages around Deleig have been burned by the government, many had fled to Wadi Sali.	Retaliation for an SLA attack on Government troops in the Mugjir area a month earlier.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Villages in the Garsila area, West Darfur	5 March 2004	104	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur"</i> , 24 January 2005	Villagers from the Garsila area told Human Rights Watch that they woke up on March 5, 2004, to find an area encompassing 32 villages surrounded by government troops and Janjaweed. The government and militia forces then entered the villages and began asking men where they came from. 104 individuals—most of them people who had been displaced from villages in the Zara and Kaskildo areas south-east of Deleig, in the hills, and many of them sheikhs and omdas—were taken to the government jail in Deleig. That same night, according to local people, 72 of the 104 were loaded into army trucks by government and militia forces, and driven two kilometers to a valley where they were executed.			
Deleig, West Darfur	5-10 March 2004	120+	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Targeting the Fur: Mass killings in Darfur"</i> , 24 January 2005 UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p.75.	UN: A instance of planned and organized joint attack by the government forces and the Janjaweed, during which mass killings and summary executions were committed. Janjaweed and government forces surrounded the town of Deleig, and then went from house to house. Many men were arrested. They were separated into different groups and some were transported in a truck. The truck would come back empty and leave again with a new group of men. Most of those taken away were executed. According to highly reliable eyewitnesses, over 120 men were killed (reportedly mainly intellectuals and leaders).			
Al-Kuraynik, West Darfur	6 March 2004	15	IRIN, <i>"Gov't doing nothing to stop militia attacks, says Amnesty International"</i> , 17 March 2004 Amnesty International, <i>"Deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur"</i> , 7 April 2004	In Western Darfur, on 6 March, the Janjaweed militias with three Land-Cruisers and some 60 men on horseback attacked al-Kuraynik, east of Al-Junaynah, the capital of Western Darfur. They allegedly killed 15 villagers, including a child'.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Aysh Barraah, West Darfur	8 March 2004	12	IRIN, "Gov't doing nothing to stop militia attacks, says Amnesty International", 17 March 2004 Amnesty International, "Deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur", 7 April 2004	Bombed. 3 children were among 12 people reportedly killed in Aysh Barraah, a village west of Al-Junaynah, near the border with Chad.			
Al-Shariya, North Darfur	12 March 2004	6+ (11+ wounded)	Amnesty International, "Deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur", 7 April 2004	The Janjaweed reportedly attacked the village killing and wounding many civilians'.			
Buram, South Darfur	13 March 2004	17 soldiers + 2 policemen	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.69f.	Rebels arrived in 8 Landcruisers with 9 to 10 soldiers. The attackers wore a variety of different military uniforms. Killed 2 policemen and removed weapons and ammunition. Stole 2 truck (1 civilian) destroyed official documents. Went to Hufran-an-Nahas and killed 17 Government soldiers.		A week later the attackers went to the prison and released all prisoners. The rebels invited the prisoners to join them , which some did. Killed one prison guard and beat another.	
Hashberra, West Darfur	15 March 2004	25	Human Rights Watch, "If We Return, We Will Be killed", November 2004	Burned and looted. The government and Janjaweed forces attacked the village with helicopters.	Fled and returned.	Returnees met with armed Janjaweed farming the land. The witness returned in July 2004.	
Korma, North Darfur	19 March 2004	49	AL-Jazeera, "Sudanese militia hangs residents" 22 March 2004 UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	Korma attacked by militia. Witnesses in Korma told journalists of the 49 people killed, 9 were hanged and various parts of the town were looted and burned. More than 20 women and girls were raped. Women were abducted.			
Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March 2004	20	IRIN, "IDPs from southern Sudan caught up in Darfur violence", 8 April 2004	Conflict broke out in Abu Ajurah on 28 March, when armed Janjaweed went to the village to attack the Fur, a Dinka sultan [chief], told IRIN in Nyala. "The Janjaweed went to the Fur area of the village. First they started shooting, the Fur started running towards the Dinka camp, then they started burning the village," he said. He was not sure how many people were killed, but suggested about 20.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Camp on the edge of Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March 2004	2	IRIN, "IDPs from southern Sudan caught up in Darfur violence", 8 April 2004	The Janjaweed chased the Fur into the Dinka camp, where they killed 2 of them. "They found 2 Fur men and killed them: one by shooting, the other with an axe. They hit him with an axe on the neck, he fell down, and then they finished him off with a knife." The Janjaweed then looted the Dinka camp, taking clothes, beds, watches, goats and donkeys - anything they could find, he said. Those who resisted were beaten up. The camp, home to thousands of Dinkas is located on the edge of Abu Ajurah, "Almost all of it was burned by Janjaweed" several of the IDPs told IRIN in Nyala'.	Between 2 April and 5 April, the majority of the Dinka fled from Abu Ajurah. They organised 23 trucks, each carrying between 100 and 150 Dinka, to take them to Nyala.		
Shatee, South Darfur	April 2004	?	The Guardian, "They came at dawn and killed the men", 8 June 2004	Mrs Mousa walked for three days to reach Kalma after the Janjaweed militia attacked her village, Shatee, west of the Mara mountains, two months ago. Janjaweed attacked, they came on horses, donkeys, camels and Land Cruisers. They burnt the houses and killed the men and many of the male children.	Fled to camp Kalma		
5 villages including Tabaldiya and Abqarajeh/Abqa Ragil,(15 km south of Nyala), South Darfur	22 May 2004	56 (in one village)	Reuters, "Some 56 Killed in W. Sudan Militia Raid - Witnesses", 23 May 2004 Amnesty International: "Sudan: Death and devastation continue in Darfur", 3 June 2004	On 22 May, Janjaweed violated the ceasefire and killed at least 40 villagers and burnt five villages including, Tabaldiya and Abqarajeh, 15 km south of Nyala. They reportedly arrived, some in army uniforms, on horses and camels. "The Janjaweed who attacked the Tabaldiya villages reportedly came from the former army training camp of Dumai, near Nyala," said Amnesty International. "The Government is not addressing the impunity of the Janjaweed, it is integrating them into the army. Reuters:" Ibrahim Adam, also from the village (Abqa Ragil), said: "The tally of those we buried was 56. 40 of them we buried in one grave."			
Villages south of Nyala, South Darfur	25 May 2004	46	Justice Africa, "Prospects for peace in Sudan", 5 July 2004	Among the many incidents, an attack by the Janjaweed on villages south of Nyala on 25 May, in which 46 people were reported killed'.			
Tabit, North Darfur	28 May 2004	12+	Human Rights Watch: "Empty Promises", 11 August 2004	Tabit, a market town 20 km south of el Fashir, North Darfur. At approximately 2 p.m, one Antonov airplane accompanied by two helicopter gunships dropped three bombs on the market area and killed at least 12 people'.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Mugdi, South Darfur	Early June 2004	?	The Guardian, " <i>They came at dawn and killed the men</i> " 8. June, 2004.	Village suffered an aerial bombardment, the militia had gone into the village immediately afterwards. Asked who had been responsible the witness said "The Government"			
Locations near Chad, West Darfur and inside Chad, Birak.	Early June	unknown number of deads	Human Rights Watch, " <i>Sudan: Darfur Atrocities Spill Into Chad</i> ", 22 June 2004	In early June, Sudanese Government aircraft also bombed locations in Darfur near Chadian border towns, including Birak, resulting in an unknown number of deaths'.			
Funu, North Darfur	June 2004	?	New York Times, " <i>In Western Sudan, Fear Is the Ever-Growing Enemy</i> ", 2 September 2004	Government planes circled overhead before the Janjaweed stormed their village. The village trashed, animals were stolen.	Went hiding in caves or hide in small clusters.		
Ourshi, North Darfur	June 2004	?	New York Times, " <i>In Western Sudan, Fear Is the Ever-Growing Enemy</i> ", 2 September 2004	Government planes circled overhead before the Janjaweed stormed their villages. The village trashed, animals were stolen.	Went hiding in caves or hide in small clusters.		
Funu, North Darfur	3 June 2004	(6 injured)	Human Rights Watch, " <i>Empty Promises</i> ", 11 August 2004	Funu, south-east of Karnoi, reportedly bombed, injuring 6 people, following an encounter between SLA and Janjaweed militia over cattle'.			
Jebel Mun area, West Darfur	3 June 2004	13	Human Rights Watch, " <i>Sudan: Darfur Atrocities Spill Into Chad</i> ", 22 June 2004	On June 3, the Janjaweed attacked 8 villages in the Jebel Mun area of West Darfur, and killed 13 villagers, all civilians, some of whom attempted to resist the looting with guns. The Sudanese Government then bombed the area'.			
Golo, South Darfur	21 June 2004	6	UN: " <i>Humanitarian situation report Darfur crisis, Sudan</i> ", 22 June 2004	WFP and CARE food registration teams in Golo (Jebel Marra) report that Janjaweed militias attacked, looted and burnt six villages around Golo on 21 June, reportedly killing 6 civilians.			
Farida, Chad	Late June 2004	3	Human Rights Watch: " <i>Empty Promises</i> ", 11 August 2004	A member of one of the village self-defense groups who witnessed an incursion into Farida in late-June, 2004 said that Janjaweed militias and Government forces "entered the village at about 4:00 a.m. They had vehicles but the vehicles stayed on the border whilst about 150 Janjaweed came across, about 7 km into Chad...All the Janjaweed wore khaki uniforms and forage caps." The militias killed three villagers and reportedly stole 200 camels before returning to Sudan.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Gerer, 50 km north of the town of Kutum in North Darfur.	July 2004		IRIN, " <i>The forgotten nomads of Darfur</i> ", 28 July 2005	Khatir Idriss, the religious leader of a semi-nomadic clan from the Maharia community, said his clan of almost 1,000 families had been displaced by an SLM/A attack on their village. "We lost everything - our homes, schools, mosques and camels - when the SL[M]A attacked our village in July 2004," he said'.	They were staying with relatives in Aramba, 25 km north of Kabkabiya, until the situation normalised.		He acknowledged that many had felt the need to protect themselves after the conflict started, and some members of his clan had actually joined the Janjaweed voluntarily. "The Janjaweed is a looting group - they are not real Arabs, they are made up of thieves from different tribes".
Ghanja, South Darfur	1 July and 19 July 2004	8+5	Refugees International, " <i>Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur</i> ", 8 October 2004	400 horsemen, accompanied by an aircraft, a helicopter and several military vehicles. Hundreds of animals stolen. 8 men were killed, 17 men injured.		Janjaweed returned and were escorted by 4 land cruisers filled with Sudanese soldiers, 5 villagers killed and 3 wounded.	
Suleya, South Darfur	3 July 2004	8+	Human Rights Watch: " <i>Empty promises</i> ", 11 August 2004 Refugees International, " <i>Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur</i> ", 8 October 2004	HRW: ' The July 3 attack in the Suleya area, was investigated by African Union ceasefire monitors. They concluded that the attack was committed "by militia elements believed to be Janjaweed. The attackers looted the market and killed civilians, in some cases, by chaining them and burning them alive." Separate reports noted that amongst the victims burned alive were 8 schoolgirls who had been shackled together'.			
Donki Dereisa	12 July 2004	150	Refugees International, " <i>Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur</i> ", 8 October 2004	An attack by more than 400 armed horsemen on the village of Donki Dereisa on July 12. The attack, which was supported by a fixed-wing aircraft that bombed the village and by several military vehicles filled with Sudanese foot soldiers, resulted in the death of as many as 150 villagers, including six young children			
Talha, South Darfur	12 July 2004	20+	Refugees International, " <i>Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur</i> ", 8 October 2004	Attack by the Janjaweed supported by a military airplane. Several children died.			
Tabaldiat, South Darfur	13 July 2004	80	Refugees International, " <i>Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur</i> ", 8 October 2004	Hundreds of armed horsemen. Burned the village to the ground.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Abu Noura, South Darfur	13 July 2004	12	Refugees International, <i>"Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur"</i> , 8 October 2004	Attack by hundreds of Janjaweed, supported by a fixed wing aircraft and two military vehicles. Village looted and burned.			
Moraia Jenge, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004	1	Refugees International, <i>"Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur"</i> , 8 October 2004	Janjaweed accompanied by Sudanese soldiers. The village was looted and a women was shot in the thigh.			
Mosabikra, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004	1	Refugees International, <i>"Violence Against Civilians Continues in Darfur"</i> , 8 October 2004	Dozens of armed horsemen and camel riders. Accompanied by military vehicles filled with Sudanese soldiers, stole livestock and personal belongings.			
Abu Dilek, market town southeast of El Fashir, North Darfur	Late-July 2004	14+	New York Times, <i>"In Western Sudan, Fear Is the Ever-Growing Enemy"</i> , 2 September 2004	Joint government-militia attack. Soldiers and militiamen surrounded the market and began shooting. Soldiers in forest-green uniforms. Janjaweed in camouflage fatigues. Women had been raped. The village emptied out.	Went to Camp Abu Shouk		
Miski, North Darfur	August 2004	3+	Amnesty International <i>"Darfur: Rape as a weapon of war: sexual violence and its consequences"</i> 19 July 2004	At 7am in August 2003, our village was surrounded by the Janjaweed; we heard machine guns and most of the people ran away, some were killed while trying to escape. My sister, M., aged 43, was captured by the military and the Janjaweed. They tried to sleep with her. She resisted, I was present and could hear her: "I will not do something like this even if you kill me" and they immediately killed her."			
Bindis, West Darfur	1 August 2004	7-8+	UNHCR: <i>"You can't imagine what we've been through"</i> , says <i>Darfur refugee</i> , 27 October 2004	First Antonov's bombed the village. Since "The Janjaweed followed on horses, about 2,000 of them, shooting in all directions. When I stepped outside my hut, I saw a dead man in front of the door." "The Janjaweed were everywhere, killing to grab people's bags they thought contained valuables, pillaging the town's market, shooting indiscriminately". He (the witness) saw 6 or 7 people dead on the road he was travelling.	First to Mukjar and 4 months later to Chad.		
Camp near Ardjah, North Darfur	6 August 2004	?	New York Times, <i>"Death and Sorrow Stalk Sudanese Across Border"</i> , 20 August 2004	Janjaweed forces attacked a displaced people's camp near the Darfur village of Ardjah.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Diba, West Darfur	9 August 2004	2+	The Guardian, <i>Special report Sudan "Hunted by death squads, a people without hope"</i> , 24. August 2004	Janjaweed attacked and were shooting. The Sudanese military came with five vehicles, shot people, Janjaweed threw grenades to burn the houses.	Fled to Chad	On the way the witness with the family were sleeping in a stockade of branches at Senett when they were fired on, children killed or fatally injured.	
Kalokitting, South Darfur	August 2004		UN, <i>Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...</i> , 25 January 2005, p.92.	Joint attacks by government soldiers and Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Mongue, North Darfur	August 2004		UN, <i>Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...</i> , 25 January 2005, p.88.	Attack by Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Villages in Wadi Saleh area, West Darfur	August 2004		UN, <i>Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...</i> , 25 January 2005, p.88.	Joint attacks by government soldiers and Janjaweed. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Near Jabal Moon Hills, North Darfur	Mid-August 2004		New York Times, <i>"In Western Sudan, Fear Is the Ever-Growing Enemy"</i> 2 September 2004	Men on horseback took all the cattle. They looted and emptied out the village.	Fled to Chad		
Nortik, North Darfur	Late August 2004	(18 injured)	IRIN, <i>"Armed men burn village, top UN official decries abuses"</i> , 1 September 2004	Armed men travelling in three vehicles attacked the village of Nortik, 75 km south of El-Fasher, in the Sudanese region of North Darfur on Friday, burning down 48 huts and injuring 18 people.			
Umm Boum, South Darfur	Late August 2004	Many	IRIN, <i>"Desperation on both sides of the frontline"</i> , 8 October 2004	I came here a month [ago] from Umm Boum village because Janjaweed attacked our village and killed many men and also took all things [from our] homes [even] our clothes. There were bodies, I don't know the number, but there were many," Ismail said.'	Saniafandu near Marla, South Darfur		
Fashe, North Darfur	Late September 2004	?	The Washington Post, <i>"Weary Darfur Villagers Tell of Attack"</i> , 30 September 2004	"They were Janjaweed in government uniforms, then we saw Landcruisers following. Then the bombers and helicopters gunships came overhead."	Nyala camp Hay Drig	Truck had been attacked on the way from Fashe to Hay Drig refugee camp.	
Adar, North Darfur	25 September 2004	90	AFP, <i>"Darfour: Ruud Lubbers en visite dans les camps de réfugiés au Tchad"</i> , 25 September 2004	"Mon mari et mon enfant sont morts lorsque le gouvernement a bombardé mon village d'Adar. 90 personnes sont mortes sous les bombardement aériens. Lorsque les Djandjawids sont arrivés et ont tout brûlé.	Tchad		

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Mallaga, North Darfur	October 2004	18 (6 injured)	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.76,89.	Janjaweed attacked the village. 18 men were killed and 4 men and 2 women injured. The Commission verified the presence of two grave sites in the village - The Janjaweed abducted 4 girls, one 12 years old.			
Alliet, North Darfur	October 2004	20	Washington Post, "In Darfur, My Camara was Not Nearly Enough", 20 March 2005	"The first photograph I took in Darfur was an one year old child, Mihad Hamid. Her mother had attempted to escape an onslaught from helicopter gunships and Janjaweed Marauders that had descended upon her village. We returned to Alliet. Upon entering the village, we saw that the noise was coming from flies swarming over dead animals and people. We counted about 20 dead, many burned."			
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	30 October 2004	17	UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p. 65.	30 October 2004. Soldiers on foot attacked the village later the soldiers were joined by an air attack by two helicopters (MI-24) and Antonov. The helicopters shot people working in the fields but did not fire on the village. The helicopters fired 57 rockets at the escaping villagers who the witnesses insists were unarmed. Janjaweed later looted the village. The remains of rockets fired from helicopters were clearly identified. Fresh graves in the area.			Rebel forces attacked a school in the village where police had established its headquarters on 2 october 2004
Al Jeer Camp, South Darfur	2 and 10 November 2004		Washington Post, "Sudanese Troops Attack and Destroy Camp in Darfur", 4 November 2004 Liberation, <i>Au Darfour, «des femmes ont été violées par des policiers»</i> , 20 November 2004	WP:Government soldiers and police stormed into this camp of 5,000 in South Darfur. Residents and relief workers said the troops burned shelters, smashed water pipes, fired tear gas and beat people as they fled half-asleep from their huts. Within five hours, they said, the camp was reduced to ashes and about 100 residents were crammed into the makeshift clinic, seeking first aid for gunshot wounds, burns and bruises. Lib:"les policiers sont venus au milieu de la nuit dans le camp d'Al-Geer pour nous attaquer. Il ont entouré le camp. Et puis ils ont tiré de grenades de gaz lacrymoènes. Ils nous ont frappés. Des femmes ont été violées par des policiers. Ils nous ont fait embarquer dans des camions pour nous amener ici."	Within a few hours of the attack, camp residents said, 250 families were placed in government trucks and moved under armed guard to an area 25 miles south. And at a nearby camp, Otash, officials removed an unknown number of residents and blocked access to aid workers.	Les policiers soudanais ont attaqué des civils qui avaient trouvé à Nyala après avoir déjà fui leurs villages pour échapper aux attaques meurtrières des Jenjawids, des milices. "Nous craignons vraiment que ce soit seulement la première étape, dit-il à voix basse, que le gouvernement décide maintenant de nous ramener de force dans nos villages."	

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
5 villages north of Labado, South Darfur	Early November		Human Rights Watch, <i>"Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur"</i> , December 2005	Government forces and militia had attacked at least five villages north of Labado in early November			
Adwa, South Darfur	23 or 30 November 2004	Between 20 and 30 (100 persons injured)	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur"</i> , December 2005 UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p. 68f. The Independent, <i>"I walked through a Field filled With Human Bones"</i> , 1 April 2005	The attack consisted of militia forces on camels and horseback and Sudanese army troops in vehicles. According to several witnesses there were at least fifteen Land Cruisers armed with machine guns, RPGs, and other weapons. Two helicopter gunships and an Antonov were involved in the attack According to witness reports, civilians including women, children and elderly persons were targeted during the attack. Men were summarily shot, as was anyone who attempted to escape. Young girls were taken by the attackers to another location and many were raped in the presence of other women. The attackers looted the village. The AMIS team sent to investigate on November 30 was stopped on the side road leading to Adwah by a Sudanese government commander. When the AMIS team eventually gained access to Adwah, the Janjaweed militia and government forces' looting of the town was still in progress.	Fled to the mountains		HRW: The village was surrounded and attacked from all directions, surprising both the villagers and the SLA troops who were present in the village.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Labado, South Darfur	December 2004	60+	Human Rights Watch, <i>"Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur"</i> , December 2005 The Independent, <i>"I walked through a Field filled With Human Bones"</i> , 1 April 2005. Washington Post, <i>"In Darfur, My Camara was Not Nearly Enough"</i> , 20 March 2005.	One of the worst attack witnessed by my team of eight observers: Government helicopter gunships swooped on the village of 20.000 people and burned it to the ground. 3000 soldiers attacked together with the Arab Janjaweed militia. We actually saw a group of uniformed men in a Toyota Landcruiser, who according to the General were just going to get water. But they jumped out of their vehicle further along the road, looted a hut, and burned it. HRW: Displaced people from Labado said that hundreds of Janjaweed militiamen then attacked the town and killed, burned, and looted at will. Government troops followed the militias, also killing civilians and destroying parts of the town. Some families were reportedly locked in their huts and burned to death. A large number of people were gathered in the school and apparently executed there. At least 60 civilians were reported to have been killed.	A week after the attack, the AU put 70 soldiers into the villag, and a 10-man monitoring team. The small troop presence not only convinced the government to withdraw, but 3000 people then returned to the embers of their village to begin to rebuild.		HRW: 'Some of the larger villages like Labado had small forces of thirty or so SLA combatants stationed in compounds in the villages'. According to an international observer who interviewed displaced residents of Labado, there was a small contingent of SLA troops living in Labado, in one specific compound, but the SLA troops fled as soon as the attack began.
Gukor, West Darfur	December 2004		UN, <i>"Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur..."</i> , 25 January 2005, p.88.	Janjawees attack. Sexual abuse were perpetrated during the attacks.			
Saraf Ayat, North Darfur	1 December 2004		IRIN, <i>"Fresh attack on North Darfur village reported"</i> , 2 December 2004	Armed men attacked a village in the western Sudanese state of North Darfur on Tuesday forcing about 2,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to flee from their homes, the medical charity Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported. "What our people on the ground were told by the IDPs was that the attackers were suspected to be a pro-government militia." The IDP's had fled their homes three days beforehand, after assaults on 27 November targeted villages north of the town of Tawillah .			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Marla, South Darfur	8 and 15 December 2004	?	Human Rights Watch, "Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur", December 2005	Marla was attacked 8 of December by Government troops and again on the morning of December 15. According to residents of Marla, the attack started with two helicopter gunships and an Antonov circling above the town, possibly to determine whether there was any SLA presence. Government soldiers in several trucks arrived from different directions, and began shooting indiscriminately and setting fire to houses. The troops established a base on the western side of the village and began looting and burning the shops in the marketplace. While the majority of the attackers were government troops, some militia members were also involved in the attack and the looting that followed. "Many people and children were killed during that attack and in front of us, but we had to leave their bodies unburied and run". The number of civilians killed there, by targeted or indiscriminate shooting, is unclear. Several women were wounded reportedly by rockets fired by the helicopter gunships			Marla was SLA - controlled.
Ishma and Um Zeifa, South Darfur	10 December 2004		Human Rights Watch, "Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur", December 2005 Reuters, "Sudan eyes Darfur war crimes court in 2-3 months", 21 May 2005. The Independent, "I walked through a Field filled With Human Bones", 1 April 2005	HRW: Government forces and Janjaweed militia began their attack on Ishma and Um Zaifa on December 10, and quickly forced the population from the villages. Independent: The village burns after attack by the Janjaweed militia. Um Zeifa a village of about 1,500, we (Brian Seidle and his team) arrived just as the Janjaweed militia had begun burning the huts after looting everything.			HRW: The SLA had held this area, which in addition to Um Zaifa village included the larger villages of Ishma, Labado and Muhajariya, and many smaller hamlets since early 2004.

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Hamada, South Darfur	13-14 and 16 January 2005	105	Human Rights Watch, "Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur", December 2005 The Independent, "Sudan's bombing of Darfur breaks ceasefire" 28 January 2005 UN, "Report of the International Commission of inquiry on Darfur...", 25 January 2005, p.88.	HRW: For two days, the residents of Hamada were detained in the village, not allowed to flee. Men and women were separated into groups: some of the men and boys were executed; others were kept alive to guard their own livestock, looted by the Janjaweed. Women and children were killed, some while fleeing the school; other women and girls were raped, some repeatedly. Wounded people were executed. Independent: 16 January Hamada was bombed -virtually wiped out.	Fled to nearby town Menawashi		
Malam, South Darfur	21 January 2005	30	The Independent, "Sudan's bombing of Darfur breaks ceasefire", 28. January 2005	The rebel group broke the ceasefire and around 30 people were killed when they attacked the village (2)		New attack by SLA in August 2005	
Seleia, West Darfur	21 January 2005	20+	IRIN, "Many reported killed during new hostilities in Darfur", 27 January 2005	On 21 January a large group of armed tribesmen attacked the village of Seleia in West Darfur state, killing at least 20 people, abducting 2 women and stealing cattle'.			
Rahad Kabolong, North Darfur	26 January 2005	100	IRIN, "International community condemns aerial bombardment in Darfur", 31 January 2005	According to African Union monitors, government aircraft bombed the village on 26 January, reportedly killing some 100 civilians, among them many women and children'.			
Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur	26 January 2005	100	The Independent, "Sudan's bombing of Darfur breaks ceasefire", 28 January 2005 The Scotsman, "Bombing threatens ceasefire", 28 January 2005 BBC, "Peace team to probe Darfur raid", 28 January 2005	UN spokeswoman Radhia Achouri said the Sudanese air force had earlier bombed Shangil Tobaya, a town in another area of western Sudan, killing or wounding 100 people and forcing thousands to flee. She said African Union observers at the scene had reported "almost 100 casualties" but did not specify the number of dead or wounded. She described it as "one of the most serious violations of the ceasefire". The majority of the victims were women and children.	Fled to nearby town Menawashi		
Tori area, South Darfur	21 February 2005	13 (4 wounded)	UN, Report of the Secretary-General, 4 March 2005	On 21 February militia members attacked the area of Tori in South Darfur. The African Union Mission in the Sudan reported that 13 villagers were killed and 4 were wounded'.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Thur, South Darfur	23 February 2005	16	IRIN, <i>"IDPs report continuing killings by gunmen in Darfur"</i> , 2 March 2005	"A number of IDPs [internally displaced persons] reported that in an attack in Thur, 20 km north of the town of Kas in South Darfur, approximately 16 people were killed on 23 February," Leon Willems, spokesperson for the UN Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS), said.'			
Aduana, South Darfur	26/27 February 2005	2 (and 2 injured)	IRIN, <i>"IDPs report continuing killings by gunmen in Darfur"</i> , 2 March 2005	During the weekend of 26 and 27 February, a number of incidents were reported, including an attack by tribal militias on a village called Aduana, in South Darfur. The monitoring team of the AU, which investigated the report, established that two villagers were killed and two others injured. The attackers fled after looting livestock'.			
Haraza, South Darfur	17 March 2005	3 (6 Wounded)	UN, <i>Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur</i> , 12 April 2005	SLM/A has likewise been implicated in a number of attacks against civilians in March, including its raid on the village of Haraza, south-west of Nyala, Southern Darfur, on 17 March which resulted in 3 dead and 6 wounded'.			
Doli, (near Zalingei) West Darfur	26 March 2005	2 (3 wounded)	UN, <i>Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur</i> , 12 April 2005	Suspected Janjaweed assault on the village of Doli, near Zalingei, Western Darfur, on 26 March, which the African Union reports killed 2 and wounded 3 people'.			
Rahad El Fate, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005	2 (1 wounded)	UN, <i>Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur</i> , 12 April 2005	JEM reportedly attacked the village of Rahad El Fate in Southern Darfur, where AMIS confirmed two killed and one wounded in the course of the raid'.			
Wazazen, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005	2 (3 wounded)	UN, <i>Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur</i> , 12 April 2005	SLM/A also attacked the village of Wazazen, also in Southern Darfur, leading to the deaths of two villagers and the wounding of three others'.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Khor Abeche, South Darfur	7 April 2005	4 (15 missing)	BBC, "Darfur village rampage shocks UN", 9 April 2005 IRIN, "Attack on Darfur village condemned, donors meet in Oslo", 12 April 2005 African Union, "CFC report no. 66/05", 27 April 2005	"They rampaged through the village, killing, burning and destroying everything in their paths and leaving in their wake total destruction, with only the mosque and the school spared," the envoys added. According to the statement, over 200 militiamen on horses and camels attacked the town on Thursday, under the command of Nasir Al Tijani Adel Kaadir. A further 150 reinforcements, also from Niteaga, a town north-west of Nyala, South Darfur's capital, later joined them'. BBC: 'The BBC's Jonah Fisher in Khartoum says reports speak of 17 people killed. AU-report: 4 dead and 15 missing'.			
In the area of Manawashi, about 78 km north of Nyala, South Darfur	19 June 2005	4 soldiers (3 soldiers wounded)	IRIN, "Rebels attack government soldiers in South Darfur", 22 June 2005	Rebel fighters of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) attacked and killed a number of Sudanese soldiers. A humanitarian source reported that 4 Sudanese soldiers were killed and 3 others wounded during the attack'.			
Malam, South Darfur	25 August 2005	3 (and 3 soldiers). 3 children abducted + 40 soldiers killed (both SLA and militant nomads)	IRIN, "Major clash in Darfur reportedly kills more than 40", 20 September 2005	SLM/A attacked the village of Malam on 25 August. The rebels abducted children belonging to the Arab nomads living in the area. According to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the rebels also stole more than 2,000 camels and killed 3 civilians and 3 Government soldiers'.		A week later a large group of nomads attacked an SLA stronghold in the Jebel Marra mountain area. The fighting lasted four or five hours, and 30 nomads were killed. During the skirmish, approximately 10 to 15 rebels also were killed, according to a humanitarian source who was in the Jebel Marra when the attack occurred.	
Dugumare, North Darfur	20 September 2005	2+	IRIN, "Violence forces many to flee North Darfur", 11 October 2005	"We were chased, some of us killed and we lost all our property," Kogere told IRIN at Zam Zam. "Those who survived had nothing left and came here." She was in the fields when the attack on Dugumare village - about 50 km south west of El Fasher - took place. She managed to get away, but her son and grandson were killed. Her house was torched.	Witness fled to Zamzam Camp		

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
20 villages including Tarni, Soraj, Amar Jadid, Jabaian and Korofola, North Darfur	18 to 20 September 2005	27	IRIN, " <i>Violence forces many to flee North Darfur</i> ", 11 October 2005	"There were people on camels and a number of Land Cruisers. They had heavy weapons on vehicles and RPGs [rocket-propelled grenades]. Then they started shooting," Ali Mohamed Fadul, a local Sheik who oversees 45 villages, told IRIN. "When the Janjaweed and soldiers arrived, they took all our property. They shot the men and abducted women and girls. We ran with only the clothes on our bodies," he recounted. "Some elderly men couldn't run. They [the attackers] put a rope around their necks and dragged them around with horses until they died," he added. According to Fadul, 35 people were killed during the attacks and 10 were still missing. He stressed, however, that it was hard to give an exact number of casualties as everybody had dispersed. African Union (AU) observers in the region put the preliminary number of fatalities at 27.			
Aro Sharow Camp, North Darfur	28 September 2005	29 people dead and another 10 seriously wounded	UNHCR, " <i>UNHCR gravely concerned over attack on Darfur camp</i> ", 29. September 2005	Initial reports received by UNHCR indicate a group of 250-300 armed Arab men on horses and camels attacked Aro Sharow camp, in northern West Darfur, on Wednesday afternoon, sending thousands of camp residents fleeing into the insecure countryside. The attackers reportedly burned about 80 makeshift shelters – about one-quarter of the camp's households'.			

Table 1. Descriptions of attacks against villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	No. of death	Source	Type of attacks	Fleeing to	Return of attacks	Defense
Tawilla, North Darfur	29 September 2005	4 (7 injured)	IRIN, " <i>Violence forces many to flee North Darfur</i> ", 11 October 2005	On 29 September, a government convoy of 41 trucks and 9 all-terrain vehicles stopped on the outskirts of Tawilla, a town west of El Fasher, and numerous soldiers entered the town. Many shops and houses were burnt to the ground, forcing thousands of inhabitants to flee to the nearby camp of the AMIS military observers. Tawilla is a government-controlled town, but many residents are of Zaghawa origin. An AMIS officer in Tawilla told IRIN that the Sudanese armed forces suspected many of its inhabitants of being SLM/A sympathisers. "4 elderly men were killed at close range - execution style - and 7 people were injured," the AU officer noted. "The armaments used varied from small arms to heavy 12.7 mm machine guns and RPGs."	The 29 September attack led to the reported displacement of about 2,500 individuals who erected makeshift shelters near the AMIS group site camp in Tawilla.		

-  Attack on Camp
-  Rebel attack - SLA/JEM
-  Attack inside Chad

Table 2. Summary of attacks on villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	What type of attack								Who got killed in the attack						Raped by Gov.			Stolen cattle/ livestock	Burned	Destroyed the village	
		Antonov planes	Helicop - ters	Cars/ Land Cruisers	Janjaweed in uniform	Arab militia/ Janjaweed	Soldiers/ Army	Camel and/or horses	Bombing the village	Children	Women	Young men	People	Old people	People killed in the Moske	Raped * by Janjaweed	Soldiers	Abducted				
Shoba area, Kabkabya, North Darfur	2 April 2001				X	X		X				X								X		
Shoba area, kabkabya, North Darfur	28 April 2002				X	X	X					X								X	X	X
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	September 2002					X																
Singita near Kas, South Darfur	31 December 2002 -3 January 2003											X								X	X	
Terga, West Darfur	January 2003	X		X		X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X			
Tarna, West Darfur	7 January 2003			X	X	X	X	X					X	X					X			
Jalla, South Darfur	March 2003							X											X	X	X	
Mulli, West Darfur	23 April 2003					X									X	X						
El Fasher, North Darfur	25 April 2003												Soldiers									
Gorsella, near Kornoy, North Darfur	Somtime in April 2003				X	X							X							X		X
Abu Jidad near Abu Gramra , North Darfur	17 May 2003				X	X	X	X														
Usha near Silay, West Darfur	June 2003												X									
Kornoy, North Darfur	20 June 2003																					X
Abu Jidad near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	28 June 2003	X		X	X	X	X		X													
Goza Na' ima near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	29 June 2003	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X
Amnatay, North Darfur	June/July 2003	X											X				X					
Disa, West Darfur	June, July and August 2003					X	X															
Jizu, West Darfur	July 2003					X							X									
Um Naima, West Darfur	July 2003					X												X				
Adar, North Darfur	July 2003				X	X		X					X									
Tina, North Darfur	July 2003					X	X		X				X									
Dorok, an Arab community living around Silaya, West Darfur	July 2003					X							X									
Kabkabijah, North Darfur	6 July 2003	X				X	X						X									

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		Antonov planes	Helicop - ters	Cars/ Land Cruisers	Janjaweed in uniform	Arab militia/ Janjaweed	Soldiers/ Army	Camel and/or horses	Bombing the village		Children	Women	Young men	People	Old people	People killed in the Moske		Janjaweed	Soldiers	Abducted							
Amir near Jafal, West Darfur	7 July 2003			X		X	X					X															
Shoba, North Darfur	25 July 2003			X		X	X	X				X										X					X
Meramta, West Darfur	28 July 2003					X	X					X															X
Tukultukul, West Darfur	28 July 2003					X	X					X															
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	July and August 2003	X		X	X	X	X					X		X													
Kasia, South Darfur	28 July 2003 to 1 August 2003					X	X					X										X		X			
Jafal around Silaya, West Darfur	July and August 2003					X	X					X										X		X			
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	August 2003					X						X															
Kerana, South Darfur	August 2003	X		X		X	X	X			X	X										X					
Abu Gamra, North Darfur	August	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X											X				
Kishkish, West Darfur	August 2003					X						X										X					
Goz Badeen, West Darfur	August 2003					X													X								
Habila, West Darfur	August 2003	X										X															
Korcha - Turgu, West Darfur	August 2003	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X								X		X		X	
Gazmoun, West Darfur	August 2003 and again August 2004	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X										X					
Tina, North Darfur	5 August 2003																										X
Kutum, North Darfur	5 & 6 August 2003					X	X					X										X					
Mukjar and Bindisi area, West Darfur	8 August 2003		X			X	X																				
Suani near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	10 August 2003					X	X					X										X					
Kudun, near Bindisi, West Darfur	15 August 2003			X		X	X	X				X		X													
Garadai, West Darfur	16 August					X		X				X		X								X		X			
Kudun near Bindisi, West Darfur	Late August 2003					X						X															
Bauda, West Darfur	29. august 2003					X	X					X													X		X
Namai, Bogah and Debsa, North Darfur	30 August 2003		X	X		X	X	X				X															
Mororo village, West Darfur	30 August 2003					X						X		X										X			

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		Antonov planes	Helicop - ters	Cars/ Land Cruisers	Janjaweed in uniform	Arab militia/ Janjaweed	Soldiers/ Army	Camel and/or horses	Bombing the village	Children	Women	Young men	People	Old people	People killed in the Moske	Raped * by Janjaweed	Soldiers	Abducted				
Dasa, West Darfur	September 2003			X	X	X		X									X			X		
Gozbeddine, near Habila, West Darfur	1 October 2003					X						X									X	
24 villages around Nyala, South Darfur	Between the end of September and the beginning of October 2003,											X									X	
Abdeika, West Darfur	October 2003					X										X						
Masteri area, West Darfur	October 2003	X			X	X		X											X	X		
Villages around and east of Garsila, West Darfur	Several weeks in October 2003					X						X										
Kulbus, West Darfur	4 October 2003			X							X											
Haloof, South Darfur	5 October 2003					X		X				X										
Murnei area, West Darfur	9 October 2003					X		X				X	X						X		X	
A village about 10 hours away from Riyadh camp in al-Jeneina	November 2003	X				X		X				X									X	
4 villages close to Mango, West Darfur			X			X															X	
Mango Buratta, West Darfur	November 2003		X			X		X												X	X	
Urum near Habila West Darfur	November 2003					X		X				X	X									
Tiro, South Darfur	5 December 2003				X	X																
Urum, near Habila, West Darfur	6 or 7 Dec. Janjaweed returned					X		X				X	X						X	X		
The Bareh area, east of Geneima, West Darfur	11 December 2003					X		X					X	X								
Habila Canare, West Darfur	20 December 2003					X		X				X	X							X	X	
Kulbus, West Darfur	25 & 26 Dec. 2003											X	X							X		
Domai Tamait, South Darfur	27 December 2003					X						X	X						X			
Kondoli Misterei area, West Darfur	27 & 28 December 2003			X		X		X				X	X							X	X	
Nouri near Murnei West Darfur	29 December 2003					X		X				X									X	

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Goz Naim, North Darfur	Early January 2004					X			X						X					X		
Hashab, West Darfur	January 2004					X						X										
Kanjew, West Darfur	January 2004					X	X									X		X				
Surra east of Zalingi, South Darfur	January 2004					X	X							X								
Amborou, North Darfur	January 2004					X																
Kenyu, near Forbranga, West Darfur	Dec. 2003 & Jan. 2004					X	X							X						X		X
Korkoria, West Darfur	5 January 2004		X			X						X									X	
Tine, West Darfur & Tine Chad	9 January 2004																					X
Habilah, West Darfur	15 and 16 January 2004			X		X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Village near Nuri, West Darfur	February 2004					X						X								X		
Badi, North Darfur	February 2004					X	X									X						
Magarsa, West Darfur	February 2004					X										X						
Shataya, near Kas (South Darfur)	Early February 2004					X	X					X	X								X	X
Torobeda and Kailek, near Kas (Sourth Darfur)	Early February 2004			X		X	X					X				X		X			X	
People from the Shataya and Kailek area are getting gathered in Kailek, South Darfur	February, March and April 2004																					
Kailek, South Darfur	February-April 2004												X			X						
Kailek, South Darfur	February-April 2004											X										
Tawilah, North Darfur	February 2004		X	X	X	X		X			X	X				X		X				
Anka, North Darfur	February 2004	X				X					X										X	X
Abhasla, West Darfur	February 2004					X		X			X					X				X	X	
Village near Karenik, West Darfur	Fevrier 2004					X															X	
Menj Merrah, West Darfur	6 February 2004				X	X														X	X	
Sildi, south-east of Geneina, West Darfur	7 February 2004	X		X		X	X				X										X	
Tunfuka, south of Murnei	7 February 2004	X				X	X				X									X	X	

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Yoro, West Darfur	8 February 2004					X						X									X	X	
Nouri near Murnei West Darfur			X	X		X						X		X								X	X
Tullus, South Darfur	10 Feb. 2004			X		X	X		X			X									X	X	
Terbeba, West Darfur	15 February 2004			X		X	X	X				X		X							X	X	
Millebeeda, south-west of Geneina, West Darfur	17 February 2004					X	X					X											
Barey near Anka North Darfur	17 or 18 Feb. 2004	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X									X		X
10 villages between Kabkabiya and Al-Fasher, North Darfur	27-29 February 2004					X						X											
Mukjar, West darfur	Late-February 2004																						
Mukjar, West Darfur	March 2004					X	X					X								X	X		
Kaileck, South Darfur	March 2004			X		X	X	X				X											
Kalokitting, South Darfur	March 2004	X		X	X	X	X					X						X					
Nabagai, South Darfur	March 2004					X						X								X			
Kornei, North Darfur	March 2004	X				X	X		X			X								X			
Dobo, North Darfur	March 2004			X		X	X					X									X	X	
Kolonga, West Darfur	March 2004					X														X			
Wadi Saih, West Darfur	5 March 2004			X		X	X					X										X	
Villages in the Garsila area, West Darfur	5 March 2004					X	X					X											
Deleig, West Darfur	March 2004			X		X	X					X										X	
Al-Kurraynik, West Darfur	6 March 2004			X		X		X				X											
Aysh Barrah, West Darfur	8 March 2004					X						X											
Al-Shariya, North Darfur	12 March 2004					X						X											
Buram, South Darfur	13 March 2004																						
Hashberra, West Darfur	15 March 2004		X			X	X					X									X	X	
Korma, North Darfur	March 2004					X	X					X								X			
Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March 2004					X						X										X	
Camp on the edge of Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March- 4 April 2004					X						X									X		
Shatee, South Darfur	April 2004			X		X	X	X				X										X	

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5 villages including Tabaldiya and Abqarajeh/Abq a Ragli, (15 km south of Nyala), South Darfur	22 May 2004						X		X					X																							
Villages south of Nyala, South Darfur	25 May 2004					X								X																							
Tabit, North Darfur	28 May 2004	X	X											X																							
Mugdi, South Darfur	May 2004?	X				X	X		X					X																							
Locations near Chad, West Darfur and inside Chad, Birak.	Early June													X																							
Funu, North Darfur	June 2004	X				X	X																		X								X				
Ourshi, North Darfur	June 2004	X				X	X																		X								X				
Funu, North Darfur	3 June 2004																																				
Jebel Mun area, West Darfur	3 June 2004					X								X											X												
Golo, South Darfur	21 June 2004					X								X											X	X											
Fanda, Chad	Late June 2004				X									X											X												
Gerer, 50 km north of the town of Kutum in North Darfur.	July 2004																																		X		
Ghanja, South Darfur	1 July & 19 July 2004	X	X	X		X								X											X												
Suleya, South Darfur	3. July 2004					X								X																						X	
Donki Dereisa	12 July 2004						X							X																						X	
Talha, South Darfur	12 July 2004	X				X								X																							
Tabaldiya, South Darfur	13 July 2004					X								X													X								X		
Abu Noura, South Darfur	13 July 2004	X		X		X								X											X	X											
Moraia Jenge, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004			X		X	X	X						X											X												
Mosabikra, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004					X								X											X												
Abu Dilek, market town southeast of El Fashir, North Darfur	Late-July 2004				X	X	X							X																							
Miski, North Darfur	August 2004					X								X																							
Bindis, West Darfur	1 August 2004	X				X								X																							
Ardjah, North Darfur	6 August 2004					X																															


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Diba, West darfur	9 August 2004			X		X	X				X													X	
Kalokitting, South Darfur	August 2004					X	X										X								
Mongue, North Darfur	August 2004					X											X								
Wadi Saleh, West Darfur	August 2004					X	X										X								
Near Jabal Moon Hills	Mid-August 2004					X					X											X			
Nortik, North Darfur	Late August 2004			X																				X	
Umm Boum, South Darfur	Late August 2004					X						X											X		
Fashe, North Darfur	Before 30 September 2004		X	X	X	X	X				X														
Adar, North Darfur	25 Septembre 2004	X				X	X				X													X	
Mallaga, North Darfur	October 2004					X					X							X							
Alliet North Darfur	October 2004		X			X	X				X													X	
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	2 & 30 October 2004	X	X			X	X				X											X			
Al Jeer Camp, South Darfur	2 and 10 November 2004						X											X							
5 villages north of Labado, South Darfur	Early November					X	X																		
Adwa, South Darfur	23 or 30 November 2004	X	X			X	X				X						X		X						
Labado, South Darfur	December 2004		X	X	X	X	X				X											X	X		X
Gukor, West Darfur	December 2004					X					X											X			
Saraf Ayat, North Darfur	1 December 2004					X																			
Marla, South Darfur	8 and 15 December 2004			X		X	X				X											X	X		X
Ishma and Um Zeifa, South Darfur	10 December 2004					X	X				X												X		
Hamada, South Darfur	13-14 and 16 January 2005	X									X													X	X
Malam, South Darfur	21 January 2005										X														
Seleia, West Darfur	21 January 2005										X											X	X		
Rahad Kabolong, North Darfur	26 January 2005										X														
Shangil Tobaya 40 miles from El-Fasher, West Darfur	26 January 2005	X					X				X														X
Tori area, South Darfur	21 February 2005					X					X														
Thur, South Darfur	23 February 2005					X					X														

Table 2. Summary of attacks on villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	What type of attack								Who got killed in the attack						Raped by Gov.			Stolen cattle/ livestock	Burned	Destroyed the village			
		Antonov planes	Helicop - ters	Cars/ Land Cruisers	Janjaweed in uniform	Arab militia/ Janjaweed	Soldiers/ Army	Camel and/or horses	Bombing the village	Children	Women	Young men	People	Old people	People killed in the Moske	Raped * by Janjaweed	Soldiers	Abducted						
Aduana, South Darfur	26/27 February 2005											X										X		
Haraza, South Darfur	17 March 2005											X												
Doli, West Darfur	26 March 2005					X						X												
Rahad El Fate, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005											X												
Wazazen, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005											X												
Khor Abeche, South Darfur	7 April 2005					X		X				X											X	X
In the area of Manawashi, about 78 km north of Nyala, South Darfur	19 June 2005											Soldiers												
Malam, South Darfur	25 August 2005											X						X						
Dugumare, North Darfur	20 September 2005					X						X										X	X	
20 villages including Tarni, Soraj, Amar Jadid, Jabaien and Korofola, North Darfur	18 to 20 September 2005				X	X	X					X	X					X						
Aro Sharow Camp, North Darfur	28 September 2005					X		X				X											X	
Tawilla, North Darfur	29 September 2005				X		X					X	X										X	

 Attack on Camp

 Rebel attack - SLA/JEM

 Attack inside Chad

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

		Longitude (x)	Latitude (Y)	OCHA equivilant name
Location	Date	Degrees	Degrees	
Shoba West and Shoba Karika, North Darfur	2 April 2001	24,8	13,816	Shoba
Shoba West and Shoba Karika, North Darfur	28 April 2002	24,8	13,816	Shoba
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	September 2002	24,733	12,2	Amaki Sara
Singita near Kas, South Darfur	31 December 2002 - 3 January 2003	24,299	12,319	Singita
Terga, West Darfur	January 2003	Not located	Not located	
Tarna, West Darfur	7 January 2003	24,85	13,317	Tarny / Tarnet, West Darfur
Jalla, South Darfur	March 2003	25,183	10,95	Abu Jallabiya ?
Molli, West Darfur	23 April 2003	22,267	13,6	Muli, West Darfur
El Fasher, North Darfur	25 April 2003	25,35	13,617	Al Fasher
Gorsella near Kornoy, North Darfur	Sometimes in april 2003	23,233	15,083	Kornoi, North Darfur
Abu Jidad near Abu Gamra , North Darfur	17 May 2003	25,217	14,467	Amar Jidad, North Darfur
Usha near Silay, West Darfur	June 2003	22,817	13,917	Ushara, Seleia
Kornoy, North Darfur	20 june 2003	23,233	15,083	Kornoi
Abu Jidad near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	28 June 2003	25,217	14,467	Amar Jidad, North Darfur
Goz Na' ima near Abu Gamra, North Darfur	29 June 2003	24,85	13,767	Gosa Nein, North Darfur
Amnatay, North Darfur	June/July 2003	Not located	Not located	
Disa, West Darfur	June, July and August 2003	24,585	14,607	Disa, North Darfur
Jizu, West Darfur	July 2003	Not located	Not located	
Um Naima, West Darfur	July 2003	Not located	Not located	
Adar, North Darfur	July 2003	Not located	Not located	
Tina, North Darfur	July 2003	22,783	15	Tina
Dorok, an Arab community living around Silaya, West Darfur	July 2003	22,55	13,933	Seleia
Kabkabijah, North Darfur	6 July 2003	24,067	13,633	Kabkabiya

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

		Longitude (x)	Latitude (Y)	OCHA equivilant name
Location	Date	Degrees	Degrees	
Amir near Jafal, West Darfur	7 July 2003	22,85	14,017	Amir
Shoba, North Darfur	25 July 2003	24,8	13,816	Shoba
Meramta, West Darfur	28 July 2003	22	12,817	Meirdmta, West Darfur
Tukultukul, West Darfur	28 July 2003	21,867	12,767	Tukultukul
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	July and august 2003	22,267	13,6	Muli, West Darfur
Kasia, South Darfur	28 July 2003 - 1 August 2003	24,267	11,833	Kasita, South Darfur
Jafal, West Darfur	July and August 2003	Not located	Not located	
Murli near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	August 2003	22,267	0	Muli, West Darfur
Kerana, South Darfur	August 2003	25,283	12,917	Karanu ?
Abu Gamra (near Kornoy), North Darfur	August 2003	Not located	Not located	
Kishkish in Silaya area, West Darfur	August 2003	22,55	13,933	Seleia
Goz Badeen, West Darfur	August 2003	Not located	Not located	
Habila, West Darfur	August 2003	22,85 22,55 22,767 22,417	14,217 12,667 13,767 13,917	NB: 4 x Habila/h in West Darfur
Korcha - Turgu, West Darfur	August 2003	22,133	13,667	Turju ?
Gazmoun, West Darfur	August 2003 and again August 2004	Not located	Not located	
Tina, North Darfur	5 August 2003	22,783	15	Tina
Kutum, North Darfur	5 & 6 August 2003	24,633	14,2	Kutum
Mukjar and Bindisi area, West Darfur	8 August 2003	Mukjar 23,267 Bindisi 23,1	Mukjar 11,85 11,933	Bindisi Mukjar & Bindisi
Suani near Al-Jeneina, West Darfur	10 August 2003	22,433	13,433	Al Geneina
Kudun near Bindisi, West Darfur	15 August 2003	23,1	11,933	Bindisi
Garadai, West Darfur	16 August 2003	22,217	13,267	Garadaya
Kudun near Bindisi, West Darfur	Late August 2003	23,1	11,933	Bindisi

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivalent name
Bauda, West Darfur	29 August 2003	22,05	13,017	Beida
Namai, Bogah and Debsa, North Darfur	30 August 2003	Not located	Not located	
Mororo, West Darfur	30 August 2003	22,667	12,567	Mororo
Dasa, West Darfur	September 2003	22,517 22,5	12,3 12,35	Dasa village Darsa
Gozbeddine, near Habila, West Darfur	1 October 2003	22,85 22,55 22,767 22,417	14,217 12,667 13,767 13,917	NB: 4 x Habila/h in West Darfur
24 villages around Nyala, South Darfur	Between the end of September and the beginning of October 2003.	24,883	12,05	Nyala
Abdeika, West Darfur	October 2003	Not located	Not located	
Masteri area, West Darfur	October 2003	22,183	13,117	Masteri Town
Villages around and east of Garsila, West Darfur	Several weeks in October 2003	23,133	12,367	Garsila
Kulbus, West Darfur	4 October 2003	22,45	14,35	Kulbus
Haloof, South Darfur	5 October 2003	24,883	10,517	Hallufa,
Murnei area, West Darfur	9 October 2003	22,867	12,95	Mornei
A village about 10 hours away from Riyadh camp in al-Jeneina	November 2003	Not located	Not located	

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivilant name
4 Villages Angar, Bayda, Nyorongta and Shushta close to Mango, West Darfur	November 2003	22,05 22,05	12,683 13,017	Shushtah Beida
Mango Buretta, West Darfur	November 2003	Not located	Not located	
Urum, near Habila West Darfur	November 2003	22,85	14,217	Habila (see x 4 in Nr. 45)
Tiro, South Darfur	5 December 2003	23,767	11,983	Tiru
Urum, near Habila West Darfur	6 or 7 Dec. Janjaweed returned	22,85	14,217	Habila (see x 4 in Nr. 45)
3 villages, Arey, Haskanita and Terchana in the Barih area, east of Geneina, West Darfur	11 December 2003	22,267 22,433	13,3 13,433	Terchana Al Geneina
Habila Canare, West Darfur	20 December 2003	22,6	13,333	Habila Kanari
Kulbus, West Darfur	25 and 26. december 2003	22,45	14,35	Kulbus
Domai Tamait, South Darfur	27 December 2003	25,06	12,333	Domaya Temed
Kondoli, Misterei area, West Darfur	28 December 2003	22,183	13,117	Masteri Town
Nouri, near Murnei, West Darfur	29 December 2003	22,8	13,15	Nurei
Goz Naim, North Darfur	Early January 2004	24,85	13,767	Gosa Nein, North Darfur
Hashab, West Darfur	January 2004	25,467 24,85 25,517 22,367 22,217 22,817	13,367 13,917 13,417 13,667 13,167 13,517	3 x Hashab but in North Darfur. In West Darfur 3 x Hashaba.
Kanjew, West Darfur	January 2004	22,7	12,267	Kenyo, West Darfur
Surra east of Zalingi, South Darfur	January 2004	23,467	12,883	Zalingei Suraa
Amborou, North Darfur	January 2004	Not located	Not located	
Kenyu, near Forbranga, West Darfur	Dec. 2003 & Jan. 2004	22,7	12,267	Kenyo

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivilant name
Korkoria, West Darfur	5 January 2004	23,417	12,967	Korare/Korori
Tine, West Darfur og Tine Chad	9 January 2004	22,783	15	Tina, North Darfur
Habilah, West Darfur	15 and 16 January 2004	22,85 22,55 22,767 22,417	14,217 12,667 13,767 13,917	4 x Habila/h in West Darfur
Village near Nuri, West Darfur	February 2004	22,8	13,15	Nurei
Badi, North Darfur	February 2004	24,3	13,55	Bardey
Magarsa, West Darfur	February 2004	22,667	12,4	Mangarasa
Villages around Shataya near Kas, South Darfur	Early February 2004	23,917	12,167	Shattai
Torobeda and Kailek, near Kas (South Darfur)	Early February 2004	23,917	12,25	Kaileck
People from the Shataya and Kailek area are getting gathered in Kailek, South Darfur	February- March 2004	Not located	Not located	
Kailek, South Darfur	February-March 2004	23,917	12,25	Kaileck
Kailek, South Darfur	February-March 2004	23,917	12,25	Kaileck
Tawilah, North Darfur	February 2004	24,85	13,5	Tawila
Anka, North Darfur	February 2004	24,833	14,667	Anka
Abhasla, West Darfur	February 2004	Not located	Not located	
Village near Karenik, West Darfur	Fevrier 2004	22,867	13,367	Al Kereinik
Menj Merrah, West Darfur	6 February 2004	Not located	Not located	
Sildi, south-east of Geneina, West Darfur	7 February 2004	22,433	13,433	Al Geneina
Tunfuka, south of Murnei, West Darfur	7 February 2004	22,683	12,833	Tongfuka
Yoro, West Darfur	8 February 2004	22,817	12,05	Yoya/Yoyo, West D
Nouri area, near Murnei, West Darfur	10 February 2004	22,8	13,15	Nurei

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

		Longitude (x)	Latitude (Y)	OCHA equivalent name
Location	Date	Degrees	Degrees	
Tullus, South Darfur	10 Feb. 2004	24,533	11,033	Tulus
Terbeba, West Darfur	15 February 2004	21,967	13,067	Terbiba
Millebeeda south-west of Geneina, West Darfur	17 February 2004	22,233	13,517	Mileibida
Barey near Anka North Darfur	17 or 18 Feb. 2004	24,833	14,667	Anka
10 villages between Kabkabiya and Al-Fasher, North Darfur	27-29 February 2004	Not located	Not located	
Mukjar, West Darfur	Late-February 2004	23,267	11,85	Mukjar
Mukjar, West Darfur	March 2004	23,267	11,85	Mukjar
Kailek, South Darfur	March 2004	23,917	12,25	Kaileck
Kalokitting, South Darfur	March 2004	24,267	12,717	Kalokitting
Nabagai, South Darfur	March 2004	24,2	12,717	Nabgay
Kornei, North Darfur	March 2004	23,233	15,083	Kornoii
Dobo, North Darfur	March 2004	Not located	Not located	
Kolonga, West Darfur	March 2004	22,467	12,717	Kolongei
Wadi Salih area, (south of Deleig), West Darfur	5 March 2004	23,25	12,467	Deleig
Villages in the Garsila area, (southeast of Deleig) West Darfur	5 March 2004	23,25	12,467	Deleig
Deleig, West Darfur	5-10 March 2004	23,25	12,467	Deleig
Al-Kuraynik, West Darfur	6 March 2004	22,867	13,367	Al Kereinik
Aysh Barrah, West Darfur	8 March 2004	22,167	13,7	Aish Bara
Al-Shariya, North Darfur	12 March 2004	Not located	Not located	
Buram, South Darfur	13 March 2004	24, 317 25,167	11,017 10,8	2 x Buram in South Darfur
Hashberra, West Darfur	15 March 2004	22,167 22,467	13,7 14,433	Aish Bara ? Haish Bara ?

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivilant name
Korma, North Darfur	19 March 2004	24,75	13,85	Korma
Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March 2004	24,667	11,6	Abu Ajurah
Camp on the edge of Abu Ajurah, South Darfur	28 March 2004	24,667	11,6	Abu Ajurah
Shatee, South Darfur	April 2004	24,867 24,283 23,917	12,15 11,183 12,167	Shadidi ? Shartein? Shattai ?
5 villages including Tabaldiya and Abqarajeh/Abqa Ragil,(15 km south of Nyala), South Darfur	22 May 2004	24,983 25,267	11,833 12,45	Abgragel Tebeldiya
Villages south of Nyala, South Darfur	25 May 2004	24,883	12,05	Nyala
Tabit, North Darfur	28 May 2004	25,087	13,31	Tabit
Mugdi, South Darfur	May/June 2004	Not located	Not located	
Locations near Chad, West Darfur and inside Chad, Birak.	Early June	Not located	Not located	
Funu, North Darfur	June 2004	Not located	Not located	
Ourshi, North Darfur	June 2004	23,883	14,833	Orschi
Zulu, West Darfur	June 2004 ?	23,117	12,85	Sullu
Jebel Mun area, West Darfur	3 June 2004	22,6	14	Jebel Mun
Golo, South Darfur	21 June 2004	25,233 23,65	13,617 13,15	Golo, North Darfur Golo, West Darfur
Farida, Chad	Late June 2004	Not located	Not located	
Gerer, 50 km north of the town of Kutum in North Darfur.	July 2004	24,633	14,2	Kutum
Ghanja, South Darfur	1 july & 19 july 2004	24,8	12,483	Ganjo
Suleya, South Darfur	3. july 2004	25,683 24,967	11,667 10,733	Seleah ? Soleicha ?
Donki Dereisa	12 July 2004	25,067	11,517	Donkey Derei
Talha, South Darfur	12 july 2004	24,483	13,533	Talha, North Darfur
Tabldiat, South Darfur	13 July 2004	25,433	13,433	Tabldiat, North Darfur

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

		Longitude (x)	Latitude (Y)	OCHA equivilant name
Location	Date	Degrees	Degrees	
Abu Noura, South Darfur	13 July 2004	Not located	Not located	
Moraia Jenge, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004	24,45	12,3	Moraya / Moray Jengy
Mosabikra, South Darfur	Mid-July 2004	24,333	12,167	Musobikira
Abu Dilek, market town southeast of El Fashir, North Darfur	Late-July 2004	25,633	13,283	Abu Delek
Miski, North Darfur	August 2004	24,217	14,85	Miski
Bindis, West Darfur	1 August 2004	23,114	11,941	Bindizi, West Darfur
Camp near Ardjah, North Darfur	6 August 2004	Not located	Not located	
Diba, West Darfur	9 August 2004	22,867	14,033	Diiba,
Kalokitting, South Darfur	August 2004	24,267	12,717	Kalokitting
Mongue, North Darfur	August 2004	26,017	13,267	Monguri
Wadi Saleh, West Darfur	August 2004	Not located	Not located	
Near Jabal Moon Hills, North Darfur	Mid-August 2004	22,6	14	Jebel Mun
Nortik, North Darfur	Late August 2004	24,683	13,85	Nochti
Umm Boum, South Darfur	Late August 2004	25,467 25,383 25,933	11,417 11,417 11,717	3 X Um Boim, South Darfur
Fashe, North Darfur	Before 30 September 2004	27,017	13,367	Farshah
Adar, North Darfur	25 September 2004	Not located	Not located	
Mallaga, North Darfur	October 2004	23,933 24,717	13,467 14,4	Maalagua ? Malagat ?
Alliet, North Darfur	October 2004	27,333	11,95	Alliet (Location from AU restricted site.)
Amaki Sara, South Darfur	2 & 30 October 2004	24,733	12,2	Amaki Sara
Al Jeer Camp, South Darfur	2 and 10 November 2004	24,819	12,005	Al Geer Camp
5 villages north of Labado, South Darfur	Early November	25,433	12,067	Labado
Adwa, South Darfur	23 or 30 November 2004	24,85	12,517	Adwa
Labado, South Darfur	December 2004	25,433	12,067	Labado

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivalent name
Gukor, West Darfur	December 2004	22,45	13,217	Gukor
Saraf Ayat, North Darfur	1 December 2004	25,05	13,683	Sarafaya
Marla, South Darfur	8 and 15 December 2004	25,267	11,85	Marla
Ishma and Um Zeifa, South Darfur	10 December 2004	25,133 24,667	12,033 11,067	Ishma Um Zueifa
Hamada, South Darfur	13-14 and 16 January 2005	25,133	12,633	Hamada
Malam, South Darfur	21 January 2005	24,867	12,9	Malam
Seleia, West Darfur	21 January 2005	22,55	13,933	Silea
Rahad Kabolong, North Darfur	26 January 2005	Not located	Not located	
Shangil Tobaya 40 miles from El-Fasher, North Darfur	26 January 2005	25,198	13,024	Shangil Tobayi
Tori area, South Darfur	21 February 2005	24,433	12,8	Turri ?
Thur, South Darfur	23 February 2005	24,105	12,854	Thur Camp
Aduana, South Darfur	26/27 February 2005	Not located	Not located	
Haraza, South Darfur	17 March 2005	24,167	11,3	Haraza
Doli, (near Zalingei) West Darfur	26 March 2005	23,467	12,883	Zalingei
Rahad El Fate, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005	Not located	Not located	
Wazazen, South Darfur	Late March - Early April 2005	25,717	11,483	Wazazin
Khor Abeche, South Darfur	7 April 2005	25,277	12,644	Khor Abeche
In the area of Manawashi, about 78 km north of Nyala, South Darfur .	19 June 2005	24,883	12,05	Nyala
Malam, South Darfur	25 August 2005	24,867	12,9	Malam

Table 3 : Location of attacked villages in Darfur based on witness accounts and reports

Location	Date	Longitude (x) Degrees	Latitude (Y) Degrees	OCHA equivalent name
Dugumare, North Darfur	20 September 2005	Not located	Not located	
20 villages including Tarni, Soraj, Amar Jadid, Jabaïen and Korofola, North Darfur	18 to 20 September 2005	24.85 25.217 24.942	13,317 14,467 13,3	Tarny Amar Gedid Gebaien
Aro Sharow Camp, North Darfur	28 September 2005	22,66	14,13	Aro Sharow Camp
Tawilla, North Darfur	29 September 2005	24,85	13,5	Tawila

Red colour means that the exact villagename couldnt be found in the OCHA list, but a similar villagename has been found, although there is still some uncertainty as to whether this is right.

Blue colour means a village name has been found which is recorded as being close to the actual named village or area.

 Attack inside Chad

 Attack on camp

 Rebel attack - SLA/JEM

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