



2017

Sudan, Republic of South Sudan

**ZAGHAWA, FUR, JIE, KATCHIPO, NUER, DINKA, MURLE,
TOPOSA, NGATOM, TURKANA, KOMOGANZA, NUBA.**

TOMO KRIŽNAR

FOUNDATION

H.O.P.E.
HUMANITARNA USTANOVA



ZAGHAWA: Babica pred šotorom na južnem robu Sahare. Begunsko taborišče Ore Kosuoni, Darfur, meja med Sudanom in Čadom, 2006.

ZAGHAWA: Grandmother in front of a tent on the southern edge of the Sahara. Refugee camp Ore Kosuoni, Darfur, border between Sudan and Chad. 2006

Januar/January



FUR: Deček iz koranske šole na vzhodni strani ugaslega vulkana Jebel Marra. Darfur, Sudan, 2006.
FUR: Boy from a Qur'anic school on the east side of the extinct volcano Jebel Marra. Darfur. Sudan. 2006

Februar/February



JIE: Za ženitev godno dekle zre v tujca pod planoto Buma. Južni Sudan, 2011.
JIE: Nubile girl looking at a stranger under the Buma plateau. South Sudan. 2011

Marec/March



MURLE: Fantje med mašo pred protestantsko cerkvijo na planoti Buma. Južni Sudan, 2011.
MURLE: Boys during mass in front of a Protestant church on the Buma plateau. South Sudan. 2011

April/April



DINKA: Vojaki SPLA in lokalni administratorji v procesiji katoliške cerkve tik pred izbruhom nove državljanske vojne. Kapoeta, Republika Južni Sudan, 2013.
DINKA: SPLA soldiers and local officials in a Catholic procession just before the outbreak of the new civil war. Kapoeta. Republic of South Sudan. 2013

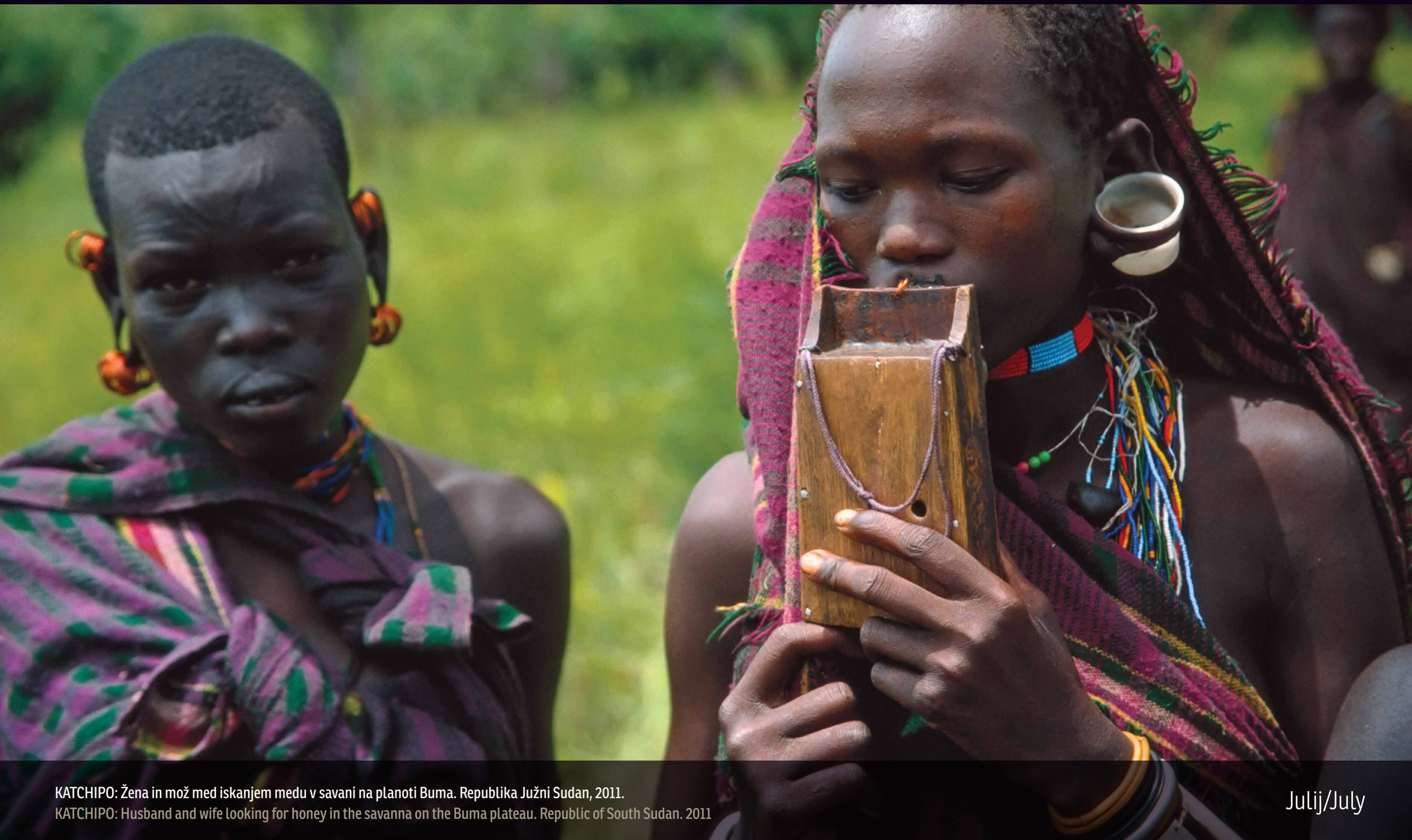
Maj/May



NUER: Dečki na ostanku civilizacije za cesto pred procesijo katoliške cerkve v Boru tik pred izbruhom nove državljanske vojne. Republika Južni Sudan, 2013.

NUER: Boys on a roadside remnant of civilization watching a Catholic procession in Bor, just before the outbreak of the new civil war. Republic of South Sudan. 2013

Junij/June



KATCHIPO: Žena in moč med iskanjem medu v savani na planoti Buma. Republika Južni Sudan, 2011.
KATCHIPO: Husband and wife looking for honey in the savanna on the Buma plateau. Republic of South Sudan. 2011

Julij/July



TOPOSA: Deklice v dežju med mašo pod drevesom na plemenskem ozemlju, ki ga škof Paride Taban brani pred tujimi vsiljivci. Republika Južni Sudan, 2016.
TOPOSA: Girls in the rain under a tree during mass, in the tribal area defended from foreign intruders by bishop Paride Taban. Republic of South Sudan. 2016

Avgust/August



NGATOM: Deklice v vsakodnevni opravi med sprejemom dveh belih popotnikov. Meja med Republiko Južni Sudan in Etiopijo, 2016.
NGATOM: Girls in everyday attire greeting two white travellers. Border between the Republic of South Sudan and Ethiopia. 2016

September/September



TURKANA: Dekleti v tradicionalnem okrasju med razgledovanjem po lokalni tržnici. Narus, Republika Južni Sudan, 2016.
TURKANA: Girls in traditional apparel shopping at the local marketplace. Narus. Republic of South Sudan. 2016

Oktober/October



KOMOGANZA: Mati in sin v rahlem transu med kajenjem vodne pipe in igranjem na tradicionalno glasbilo rababa. Jabous. Meja med Sudanom in Etiopijo, 2014.
KOMOGANZA: Mother and son in a delicate trance, smoking a water pipe and playing the rababa, a traditional instrument. Jabous. Border between Sudan and Ethiopia. 2014

November/November



NUBA KAUNIARO: »Kaj nas čaka?« Nubske gore, Sudan, 2015.
NUBA KAUNIARO: »What awaits us?« Nuba mountains. Sudan. 2015

December/December



TISTI, KI NE BEŽIJO

Tudi letos vam predstavljamo žrtvovane, iztrebljane, najbolj pozabljene soljudi v Sudanu. Tokrat tudi v novi in odcepljeni Republiki Južni Sudan.

Odkar so leta 1956 največjo afriško kolonijo Sudan zapustili Britanci, je v obeh Sudanah v vojnah za nadzor naravnih virov umrlo najmanj štiri milijone staroselcev. To pomeni smrt več ljudi kot v Siriji, Iraku, Afganistanu, Libiji, Jemnu in Somaliji skupaj.

Njihov sovražnik ni samo islamska fundamentalistična vojaška hunta Omarja Bashirja – ta je leta 1989 z državnim udarom prevzela oblast v Sudanu in se navkljub obtožnici Mednarodnega sodišča v Haagu, da je kriva štirih najhujših zločinov proti človeštvu (vključno z genocidom v Darfurju), in že leta 2009 izdani tiralici še naprej ohranja na oblasti – ampak tudi zunanja politika Savdske Arabije, Katarja, Irana, Kitajske, Rusije in tudi ZDA in EU.

Zaradi delitve plena v podganji dirki za naravnimi bogastvi v obeh Sudanah nadnacionalne korporacije s sedeži v Evropi, Ameriki in Aziji in tudi Afriki še naprej podpirajo generale tako v Kartumu kot Jubi. In z roko v roki skupaj še naprej sistematično iztrebljajo vse staroselce v tem najbolj indigenem ter etično in kulturno najbolj raznolikem delu planeta.

Zaradi nove vojne med predsednikom Republike Južni Sudan in vodjem Dinka Kirrom ter podpredsednikom in vodjem Nuerov Riekom Macharjem, ki je izbruhnila junija letos in zdaj onemogoča gibanje po celi novi državi in tudi prehod čez mejo na severu, pa tudi zaradi politike EU, ki je poleti nakazala Omarju Bashirju 165 milijonov evrov za nadzor sudanskih meja in trgovine z begunci in preprečevanje bežanja čez Saharo in Sredozemsko morje v Evropo, je po novem zdaj dostop v Nubske gore, Modri Nil in Darfur še težji. Morda celo onemogočen. Morda se v novem letu 2017 ne bomo mogli več vrniti nazaj. Morda v novem letu 2017 čaka Nube v Kauniaru in Komoganzu v Modrem Nilu prva »dokončna rešitev vprašanja staroselcev« v obeh Sudanah.

Razglasitev nadnacionalnega naravnega kulturnega parka, za katero se zavzemamo v Ustanovi Tomo Križnar in humanitarni organizaciji Hope, in zaposlitev dronov – brezpilotnih letal, ki utegnejo varovati staroselce pred divjimi lovci podobno kot že varujejo divje živali ponekod v Afriki - je morda (vsaj začasno) najboljša rešitev za pol milijona najbolj nedolžnih ljudi na Zemlji.

Prosimo, pridružite se nam in pomagajte s svojim prispevkom dokončati montažo dokumentarnega filma »Droni nad koreninami človeštva«. S tem filmom bodo žrtvovani na tem žrtveniku celega planeta mogoče še uspešno priklicati na pomoč pozornost še občutljivih ostalih soljudi.

Tomo Križnar



THOSE WHO DO NOT RUN AWAY

We present again the forgotten, sacrificed, besieged and displaced indigenous people facing extermination in Sudan. And the seceded Republic of South Sudan.

Since 1956, when the British left Sudan, the largest colony in Africa, more than four million people have died in both Sudans in wars for control over natural resources. This means the death of more people than in Syria, Irak, Afganistan, Libya, Yemen and Somalia combined.

Their enemy is not only the Islamist fundamentalist military junta of Omar Bashir, who took power in Sudan with a coup d'état in 1989, and still holds on to power despite the indictment by the International Criminal Court in The Hague, charging him with numerous counts of crimes against humanity, war crimes, including genocide in Darfur, and despite the warrant for his arrest, first issued already in 2009 - their enemy is also the foreign policy of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iran, China, Russia, as well as that of the US and the EU.

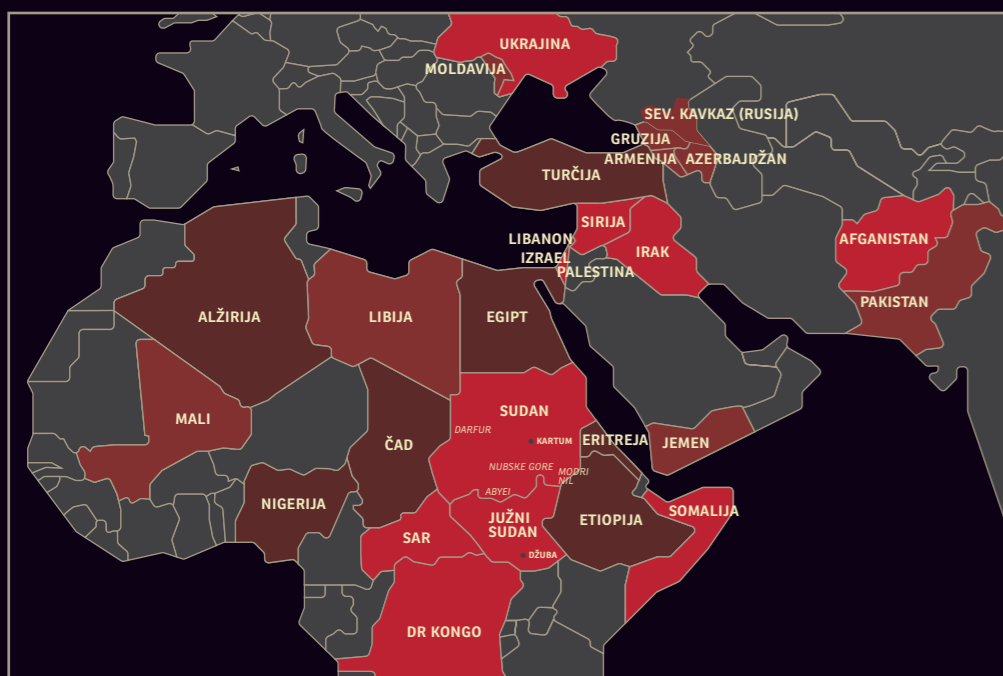
To divide the spoils of the rat race for natural resources, transnational corporations continue to support the generals in both Khartoum and Juba. And all together, hand in hand, continue to systematically exterminate all native populations in this most indigenous, ethnically and culturally most diverse part of the planet.

Because of the new war between the president of the Republic of South Sudan and Dinka leader Salva Kiir, and ex-vice president and Nuer leader Riek Machar, which erupted in June and now prevents movement across the whole new state and access to the northern frontier, and also because of EU policy - transferring 165 million EUR to Omar Bashir in the summer, to control the borders and the trade in refugees, and to block refugee routes across the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea to Europe, money that now finances the janjaweed and other mercenaries - access to the Nuba mountains, Blue Nile and Darfur is now made even harder. Maybe even impossible.

Maybe the best solution, at least in the short run, for these half million people would be to establish a trans-national natural and cultural park. This temporary solution, advocated by the Tomo Križnar Foundation and the humanitarian organization H.O.P.E, would also involve the use of surveillance drones / unmanned aircraft to watch over and protect these most innocent indigenous people from heartless poachers, the way animals are being protected in the wild in parts of Africa.

Please join us and help us with your contribution to finish editing the documentary »Drones above the Roots of Humanity«, with which the victims on this sacrificial altar of the planet may still invoke the attention of sensitive fellow humans.

Tomo Križnar



Področja od koder se kri v žilah beguncev zliva proti Sredozemlju in čez. / Areas from which blood in the veins of refugees pours towards the Mediterranean and beyond.



Osvojenozemlja v Sudanu. / Liberated areas in Sudan.

PROSIMO PRISPEVAJTE IN NAM POMAGAJTE DOKONČATI FILM. / PLEASE DONATE AND HELP US TO FINISH THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY FILM.

TOMO KRIŽNAR
FOUNDATION



DONACIJE ZA PRODUKCIJO DOKUMENTARNEGA FILMA / DONATIONS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY FILM

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