

SUMMARY // CONTENTS //

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY ■ The SPLM government works towards establishing a nation defined by its rejection of the North's values, but is experiencing some setbacks in part due to the south-south violence that occurred during the civil war. Police abuse allegations have gone largely unanswered despite repeated calls from the UN. Journalists are warning that the promises for news media free from government intimidation may be far off, if they appear at all. Government officials and leaders are speaking out against the lack of status given to women. Calls are made to further enshrine the rights of women and to stop the practice of forced marriage

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS ■ In preparation for the Southern transition to independence, a Southern Sudan 2011 Taskforce was created. Post referendum discussions are still ongoing as the North and South remain divided on: the status of Abyei, citizenship rights, the future of the Sudanese Pound, national assets and debts, international agreements and natural resources (oil and water). Tensions have risen between the SPLM and Southern opposition parties as representatives of nine of the eleven Southern opposition parties in South Sudan withdrew from the technical committee tasked with the review of the Interim Constitution of South Sudan. Finally, it was announced that all Darfur stakeholders would meet in Doha on April 18th, 2011, to discuss the ongoing peace process in the hopes of achieving a final and comprehensive peace agreement for the western region.

DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN SUDAN ■ While South Sudan has successfully held a relatively peaceful referendum, disputes regarding several key issues prove to be a cause for lingering conflict: the oil rich Abyei region, and the resistance of renegade militia forces. The South has accused the North of sponsoring the militias that are conducting raids in Southern territory, and the North has flatly denied these claims. In economic news, South Sudan has set the conditions for debt relief from the North, and oil audits have been planned for the entire country.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLITICS ■ Once again, other events in the Middle East and North Africa region have diverted international attention away from the violence in Sudan. This includes the Canadian government. While Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon issued a statement expressing concern over the renewed violence and lack of progress on negotiations regarding the status of Abyei, he personally addressed the UN Human Rights Council on the topic of the violence in Libya.

DRC: THE WOMEN ■ March 8th, 2011 witnessed the 100th celebration of International Women's Day, with the Marche Commemorative de la Journée Internationale de la Femme and the Brindis Dia Internacional de la Mujer held in the Democratic Republic of Congo. March 2011 also saw international reporting on another event pertaining to the rights of women in the DRC: four senior military officers were found guilty of rape and terrorism, along with five soldiers convicted of rape and inhumane acts, stemming from the mass rape of over fifty women and girls in the village of Fizi on New Year's Day 2011.



STAND is a national advocacy organization that aims to make stopping genocide a cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy. We make it easy for Canadians to act against genocide by providing simple and effective ways for people to take action.

Learn how you can start making a difference by visiting standcanada.org

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS //

- 1** The people of South Sudan have voted overwhelmingly for independence, but with less than 4 months before the Comprehensive Peace Agreement comes to a close, there is still much work to be done. The Canadian government needs to focus on facilitating a dialogue between both parties in order to resolve the following outstanding issues (among others):

 1. Border demarcation
 2. Nationality and citizenship
 3. Oil revenue sharing
 4. The future of oil rich Abyei
 5. Sudan's external debts

- 2** In December 2010, the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development (FAAE) issued a report on the referendum in Sudan, wherein one of the key recommendations reads:

Canada should send a high-level delegation that includes Ministers and parliamentarians to both North and South Sudan immediately following the referendum in order to communicate its continuing interest in a peaceful future for the Sudanese people, including in Darfur. The delegation should assess, with civil society, needs on the ground and establish with governments the most effective types of assistance Canada can contribute toward optimal outcomes.

Because this recommendation was arrived through a bipartisan committee process and to signal Canada's continuing commitment in the region to the people of Sudan, Stand calls for the government to adopt this key recommendation.

- 3** In order to effectively prevent, monitor and address grave human rights abuses and mass atrocities, the Government of Canada should:

 - Create a Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity which should be attached to the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development. This would allow parliament to conduct:
 - MONITORING: keep MPs informed about the onset of genocide and crimes against humanity, including the identifiable stages of these crimes
 - PREVENTION: become proactive in its response to such crises, allowing MPs to act early and utilize a wider set of policy mechanisms
 - COORDINATION: centralize Canada's institutional approach to the issue of mass atrocities by giving one central committee the mandate to comprehensively monitor, study and recommend courses of actions.

- 4** Civil society participation in the Darfur peace process is essential if a sustainable peace is to occur. The inclusion of Darfur civil society in the Doha peace consultations will give the process the legitimacy it requires but it continuous to be fraught with difficulty. Canada has extensive experience in including civil society in public consultations and therefore should call on:

 1. The fair representation of Darfuri civil society.
 2. The lifting of security measures and restrictions on civil society members that hamper their participation in the consultations.
 3. UNAMID (United Nations African Mission in Darfur) to help organize civil society members and facilitate their participation in the civil society consultations in Darfur and Doha.

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS //

BY CHELSEA SAUVÉ

Determined by an overwhelming vote for secession from the North of Sudan on January of this year, South Sudan will become an independent state as of July 9th 2011. In preparation for this transition to independence, a Southern Sudan 2011 Taskforce was created. The taskforce includes around 20 ministers and representatives of other political parties, civil society organizations and foreign experts. With the expertise of the taskforce, it is hoped that strategies on how to establish and strengthen diplomatic relations with regional neighbors and entities will be developed. In the same meeting, it was announced that the National Congress Party (NCP) of the North of Sudan has decided to open an embassy in Juba. The current plan is to upgrade the existing consulate to a full embassy with a permanent diplomatic representative, following Southern independence. Despite this sign of support, much disagreement still exists between the North and South. Post referendum discussions are still ongoing as the North and South remain divided on: the status of Abyei, citizenship rights, the future of the Sudanese Pound, national assets and debts (including the establishment of a central bank, the creation of a currency for an independent South Sudan as well as putting in place contingency planning for currency options, payments and accounting systems in order to strengthen bank operations), international agreements and natural resources (oil and water).

Given that South Sudan's economy is almost entirely dependent on non-renewable oil revenues, which currently constitute 98% of the region's wealth, the taskforce has already begun to discuss the future of the oil sector. Transparency was discussed as being imperative to a successful oil sharing agreement between the North and South. Both North and South Sudan have expressed the need to maintain their current economic ties, as it will likely be the basis for maintaining security and diplomatic cooperation. Currently, it is thought that most of Sudan's known oil reserves will belong to the independent South while the North will continue to host the pipelines, refineries and export terminals.

Other preparations for secession include the development of a foreign policy for the new national sovereign independent state. Until now, Sudan's foreign policy has been determined by the national government, the National Congress Party (NCP) in Khartoum, which the Southern People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) have been partnered with since the Comprehensive Peace Treaty of 2005. The emerging independent South Sudan is in the process of developing all of its immediate priorities as well as medium and long term strategies before it becomes officially independent. One of the priorities which has been discussed is preparation for the regional adoption of international treaties to as well membership in international organizations. Such decisions are imperative, as it is likely that South Sudan will not join the same organizations as North Sudan. For example, at the moment Sudan is a member of the Arab League; however, it is believed that an independent South Sudan, with its largely African and Christian identity, will not seek membership. South Sudan is however, expected to become a member of the United Nations and African Union.

Recently, representatives of nine of the eleven Southern opposition parties in South Sudan withdrew from the technical committee tasked with the review of the Interim Constitution of South Sudan. Initially, the Technical Committee to review the Interim Constitution of South Sudan included 24 SPLM members and 11 from the opposition parties; however, a short while ago, Salva Kiir, leader of the SPLM, appointed 41 members from the SPLM, and failed to increase the number of opposition seats, leaving 11 seats for the opposition resulting a large imbalance between SPLM representation and opposition representation. The opposition parties have suggested that their withdrawal is a direct consequence of the SPLMs deliberate violation of the spirit of consensus which had previously been established by the parties. Organizations such as the Carter Centre, based in Washington DC, have urged all parties of South Sudan to set aside all existing mistrust so that they may work together in the creation of a constitution for what will become an independent South Sudan. In order to

encourage unity amongst the parties, the Carter Center lauded initiatives by the south-ruling party to have the opposition included in the constitution drafting and transition processes.

The oil producing region of Abyei remains an ongoing topic of discussion between North and South Sudan. Under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Treaty, signed by the SPLM and the NCP, the citizens of Abyei were to vote at a referendum to have concurrently taken place with a referendum for the people of South Sudan which took place on 9th of January 2011. This vote would have allowed citizens of Abyei to decide whether they should remain in Kordofan in central Sudan or return to Bahr el Ghazal in South Sudan from where they were detached from in 1905. However, due to the fact that North and South could not reach a compromise on voter eligibility and the composition of the referendum, citizens of Abyei, did not vote.

Recently tensions over the region rose again, as the SPLM expressed outrage that the NCP's deployment of 1500 additional Northern police to the northern borders of the region. Given that the deployment of additional armed troops, was not agreed to by the SPLM or the local Abyei administration, Deng Arop Kuol, the Abyei chief Administrator, has suggested that their presence in the area is illegal. While the NCP has suggested that their presence in the region is related to the inclusion of the region of Misseriya in a referendum vote given its access to water and pasture, Kuol has suggested that the move has been interpreted as being a forceful take over of the oil rich region. The NCP has however denied that the accusation of the deployment of troops into the Abyei region, calling the SPLM claim unfounded. The SPLM spokesperson in Abyei has implicated the United Nations Mission of pursuing the NCP's interests by seeking other paths to resolve the issue outside the protocols agreed upon between the North and South. Given the recent accusation, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is scheduled to hold a session on Abyei which will be attended by both NCP and SPLM officials.

Recently it was announced that all Darfur stakeholders would meet in Doha on April 18th, 2011,

to discuss the ongoing peace process in the hopes of achieving a final and comprehensive peace agreement for the western region. This meeting will be attended by all Darfur stakeholders, including the government, rebel groups, civil society groups, IDPs and refugees' representatives, tribal leaders, political forces and regional and international partners. Given the vast attendance, this meeting will also serve to secure international support for the implementation of the provisions of the final agreement. Pending issues which must be discussed include: the administrative status of Darfur, the scope of the powers of the Darfur Regional Authority and its link with other levels of Government, the participation of rebel groups in the various institutions of power, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, and the mechanisms and guarantees for the implementation of the peace agreement.

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY //

BY PRESTON TAYLOR

As South Sudan moves forward towards taking full control of the independence in July, there is still much work that needs to be done. There have been multiple accusations of abuse at the only police academy in the country, prompting an investigation by the UN peacekeeping force. There has even been the fear that the academy is being used to recruit and train child soldiers. Unfortunately, the accusations that were handed to the inspector general of the South's police force, attempted to hide the findings from the rest of the government, forcing the human rights movement of the UN force to take their findings directly to the minister of the interior. Even then, it took the threat of suspension of international donor funds to spur the South's government into action. Even though the report was delivered to the government back in February, President Salva Kiir has yet to appoint an official committee to oversee the independent investigation. Some of these problems stem from the lasting animosity that was garnered during the south-south violence that occurred during the civil war

as a result of the SPLM taking control over a wide area with a diverse population.

Also, there has been concern on the behalf of reporters critical of the SPLM government that they will be subjected to intimidation and harassment, after security forces went after a newly opened printing press and arrested a top journalist, named Nhial Bol, before releasing him without laying charges. This is the latest in a series of attempts to dissuade media outlets to be critical of the current government. His arrest came a day after the government made promises to pass freedom of information and media laws. Bol believes that his arrest was in retaliation for comments he made in *The Citizen*, one of the few newspapers to openly criticize government policies. David De Dau, executive director of the Agency for Independent Media in Juba, stated that he was not optimistic that the government would follow through on promises about legislation protecting independent news outlets. He noted that journalists are often discouraged from taking on controversial pieces due to the harassment and legal fees they can incur.

However, there has been movement in particular regions to try and separate themselves from the North's disrespect for human rights. In Jonglei, governor Kuol Manyang Juuk held a daylong celebration on March 9th to celebrate international women's day and highlighted the divide that still exists between the lives of men and women. Juuk acknowledged that the government must take steps to increase the influence that women hold, stating that although they are given less respect, they are the ones who keep households together. He pledge to use his time in office to see the current quota of 25 percent representation for women in political offices increase. Juuk wanted to stop the domestic assaults that he believes stems from the fact that men feel the need to prove their dominance over women. He reminded the crowd that women were not only responsible for raising the families that men left behind to go to war, they also actively participated and died to see the South seceded. Juuk went on to state that he would be overseeing the opening of new school for both boys and girls and that they would help to educate them

against the need for early or forced marriages. He hopes this will stop the killing of young girls who refuse their parents demands.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLITICS //

BY JOHN MATCHIM

Once again, other events in the Middle East and North Africa region have diverted international attention away from the violence in Sudan. This includes the Canadian government. While Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon issued a statement expressing concern over the renewed violence and lack of progress on negotiations regarding the status of Abyei, he personally addressed the UN Human Rights Council on the topic of the violence in Libya.

Canada has supported all of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations, and Prime Minister Stephen Harper has pledged that Canada will be beyond the UN measures by freezing Libyan government assets and banning any financial dealings with the Libyan government and its institutions and agencies. Mr Cannon also said that Canada would completely support a resolution to bring Gadhafi before an international court.

With the UN Security Council returning a historic vote to impose a no-fly zone over Libya, Canada is one of a handful of nations contributing to its enforcement. They have sent six planes and over 100 personnel to a base in Italy, from which they have already conducted their first mission.

Mr Harper called the situation in Libya "intolerable", and urged that "urgent action" must be taken to support the UN resolution. "One either believes in freedom or one just says one believes in freedom," he said. "The Libyan people have shown by their sacrifices that they believe in it. Assisting them is a moral obligation upon those of us who profess this great ideal."

There has also been talk of the possibility of Canada committing ground troops to Libya. Opposition parties have expressed reservations about such a commitments, but Mr Cannon said in an interview with CBC Radio that Canada is "open to

all options" in responding to the Libyan crisis. According to Mr Cannon, this would include "boots on the ground" if that were required to "protect citizens that are being literally murdered by Gadhafi, that's what the resolution calls for".

Canada's support of the no-fly zone is one of its most significant foreign policy decisions in years. It has generally been positively received by leading politicians and major newspapers, but there has also been some dissent over the move.

So what does this mean for Canada's foreign policy in the future, particularly with regard to Darfur? Does it indicate a willingness for Canada to launch peacekeeping missions to "tribal societies", as some critics have put it, where they have nothing to gain? If they do eventually commit ground troops to Libya, could that be at the expense of a mission to Sudan? Time will tell.

DRC: FOR THE WOMEN...//

BY JENNIFER BARNETT

March 8th, 2011 witnessed the 100th celebration of International Women's Day (IWD). There were 464 events scheduled in the United Kingdom, 262 in Canada, 252 in the United States and 233 in Australia. In 1911, the first International Women's Day (IWD) was held in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. The idea of IWD spread and eventually we saw the United Nations (UN) hold annual IWD conferences and designate 1975 as International Women's Year. IWD is now an official holiday in twenty-seven countries in the world. This year on March 8th, the Marche Commemorative de la Journee Internationale de la Femme and the Brindis Dia Internacional de la Mujer was held in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Both of these events took place in the Katanga province. March 2011 also saw international reporting on another event pertaining to the rights of women in the DRC.

Mobile courts have now been established and on 21 February, four senior military officers were found guilty of rape and terrorism, along with five soldiers convicted of rape and inhumane acts, stemming from the mass rape of over fifty women and girls in the village of Fizi on New

Years Day 2011 . Lt. Col. Mutware Kibibi (sentenced to 20 years) ordered the attack and rape in response to the stoning of a soldier by a local civilian . The soldiers went house to house for eleven hours . One grandmother is still in hospital after being raped by 12 different soldiers in front of her own family . In many cases their male partners have left them as they are now deemed "tainted" .

Forty-nine women stepped forward to recount the assaults and some individuals wishing to witness the proceedings walked 35 km to reach the court's location. The Mobile Court, created by the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), has only been active for 18 months , yet it has adjudicated 186 cases of which 115 were for rape . However, the number of cases heard does not equal even a small percentage of the outstanding cases to be investigated.

The year 2009 saw 15,000 reported cases of sexual violence against women and in the first six months of 2010, 7,685 cases were reported . Most cases go unreported . According to the World Report 2011: Democratic Republic of Congo, more than half of the 2010 victims were under the age of 18 . Limited effort has been made to prosecute crimes against humanity or war crimes in the DRC . Former rebels who are now members of the armed forces have not been held accountable and have continued to murder and rape civilians . According to one source, "[r]ape is an 'epidemic' in DRC. The army is one of the primary offenders" .

Women rape survivors now number 200,000 in the DRC . For the women raped New Years Day 2011 in the DRC, a little bit of justice has now been served. While this does not go nearly far enough to end violence against women in the DRC, it is a small step forward. This year, February 21, opposed to March 8, was the true International Women's Day.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN //

BY STEVEN CHUA

Militia forces backed by Khartoum have staged raids in the oil-rich Abyei region, which have

resulted in an unknown amount of casualties. While the number of casualties is still unclear, the victims have mostly been Southerners. The United Nations has responded to this situation by promising to send over 100 peacekeepers to the region to help quell the violence. In the meantime, tens of thousands of people have fled the area, fearing victimization from the continued violence. It is feared that conflict will continue to escalate, as satellite tracking has shown opposing forces from both North and South sides have started positioning themselves in the area. Experts warn that the violence present in this area poses the greatest threat of completely derailing the peace process.

Amidst the continued violence occurring in the South, the dominant Southern party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) have accused the National Congress Party (NCP), the North's governing political party, of arming and supporting the numerous renegade militia forces present in South Sudan in an attempt to destabilize and overthrow the Southern government before secession has time to come into effect. The SPLM has promptly suspended peace talks regarding the upcoming secession, and in response, the NCP has decried the claims as 'baseless'

In economic news, the South has agreed to assist the North in procuring \$38 billion dollars in debt relief, if the North cooperates on the border dispute issue and a number of other issues that revolve around the separation of the two regions. One of these issues is the redemption of the old Sudanese pound in the South; the South plans to instate its own currency, and will require the North to reimburse the old currency. Both sides have agreed to send a joint mission between the IMF and World Bank to help address of debt relief. With regard to oil transparency leading up to the separation, President Bashir has revealed that he will ask a foreign firm to audit the oil revenue of both sides, a move which observers have called a step forward, albeit a long overdue one.

DARFUR DIGEST STAFF //

MANAGING EDITOR // **CHRISTINE JOHNSTON**

EDITOR // DESIGNER // **ELHAM BIDGOLI**

WRITERS // **CHELSEA SAUVÉ, PRESTON TAYLOR, JOHN MATCHIM, JENNIFER BARNETT, STEVEN CHUA**

REFERENCES //

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS

- SPLM rejects deployment of additional northern police in Abyei. Monday March 21, 2011. Sudan Tribune. <http://www.sudantribune.com/SPLM-rejects-deployment-of,38351>.
- All Darfur stakeholders meet in April as agreement reached over 4 chapters. March 20, 2011. Sudan Tribune. <http://www.sudantribune.com/All-Darfur-stakeholders-meet-in,38348>.
- Sudan's SPLM ridicule North's claim of uncovering source of leaked documents. March 20, 2011. Sudan Tribune. <http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-SPLM-ridicule-North-s,38347>.
- Inclusive transition process essential in South Sudan's constitutional review – Carter Center. March 19, 2011. Sudan Tribune. <http://www.sudantribune.com/Inclusive-transition-process,38338>.
- Khartoum opens embassy in Juba as South Sudan approaches separation. March 19, 2011. Sudan Tribune. <http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-opens-embassy-in-Juba-as,38334>.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLITICS

- "Canadian jets join UN mission in Libya", Macleans.ca, 21 March 2011, <http://www2.macleans.ca/2011/03/21/canadian-jets-join-un-mission-in-libya/>
- "Libya: Canada to send fighter jets for no-fly zone", BBC, 18 March 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-12781682>
- "Why are we at war in Libya", The Globe and Mail, 22 March 2011, <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/opinions/opinion/why-are-we-at-war-in-libya/article1950648/>
- "Canada conducts first Libya mission", Canada.com, 22 March 2011, <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+conducts+first+Libya+mission/4482317/story.html>
- "Who's contributing what to the Libya offensive", CBC, 22 March 2011, <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/story/2011/03/22/f-libya-coalition-contributions.html>
- "Canada wants Gadhafi to face world court for crimes against humanity", Winnipeg Free Press, 28 February 2011, <http://www.winnipeg-freepress.com/canada/breakingnews/canada-bans-dealings-with-libyan-government-central-bank-hopes-sanctions-hurt-117070363.html>
- "Libya: New Allies Join Offensive", All Africa, 22 March 2011, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201103220392.html>

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

- Foreign Policy: Sudan Heads South On A Bad Foot, NPR, March 24, 2011. <http://www.npr.org/2011/03/24/134820272/foreign-policy-sudan-heads-south-on-a-bad-foot>
- Jonglei Governor Denounces Human Rights Abuses Against Women, allAfrica, March 9, 2011. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201103101100.html>
- Media fighting for press rights in Southern Sudan, war-weary region with 1 printing press, Canadian Press, March 17, 2011. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/canadianpress/article/ALeqM5jlln5o7GbCGjy4oGi5iRMT47n6NQ?docId=6274781>

DRC: FOR THE WOMEN...

- International Women's Day 2011. About. International Women's Day 2011 [website]. Retrieved 8 March, 2011. <http://www.internationalwomensday.com/about.asp>
- Baraka, K.A. (2 March, 2011). Fizi Mobile Court: Rape Verdicts. International Justice Tribune (The Open Society Foundations) – Radio Netherlands Worldwide. Retrieved 24 March 2011 from <http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/fizi-mobile-court-rape-verdicts>
- Clifford, L. (16 March, 2011). Open Air Justice in DR Congo. International Justice Tribune – Radio Netherlands Worldwide. Retrieved 24 March 2011 from <http://www.rnw.nl/africa/article/open-air-justice-dr-congo>
- Human Rights Watch. (2011). World Report 2011: Democratic Republic of Congo Taking a Stand Against Violence: The Women of DR Congo. Country Facts. Retrieved 23 March, 2011 from <http://www.womenforwomen.org/global-initiatives-helping-women/help-women-congo.php>

REFERENCES CONTINUED//

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

- "UPDATE 1-Women flee Sudan's contested Abyei, shots heard." Reuters Africa. March 3, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFN0310249920110303>
- "UN boosts peacekeepers in Sudan's Abyei flashpoint." Reuters Africa. March 4, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA43370420110304>
- "UPDATE 1-Thousands flee Sudan's Abyei flashpoint: aid group." Reuters Africa. March 4, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA46208820110304>
- "Renegade leader clashes with S. Sudan army offers ceasefire." Reuters Africa. March 6, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA62243120110306>
- "South Sudan sets conditions for north debt help." Reuters Africa. March 6, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFLDE72508A20110306>
- "UPDATE 1-Rival troops build up in Sudan's Abyei-satellite." Reuters Africa. March 11, 2011
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA13969420110311>
- "UPDATE 3-Militia fighters attack south Sudan oil town -army." Reuters Africa. March 12, 2011
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA21896020110312>
- "UPDATE 3-South Sudan accuses Bashir of plot, suspends talks" Reuters Africa. March 12, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA25340420110312>
- "UPDATE 2-South Sudan accuses north of planning genocide." Reuters Africa. March 13, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFLDE72C03P20110313>
- "Sudan plans oil audit to refute transparency fears." Reuters Africa. March 14, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA43784320110314>
- "Abyei violence may derail Sudan peace: rights experts." Reuters Africa. March 14, 2011.
<http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFLDE72D1M420110314>