

STAND | digest

JANUARY 2010 // standcanada.org

SUMMARY // CONTENTS //


A LOOK AT THE DRC ■ The United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) announced that it would no longer conduct joint operations with the Congolese armed forces (FARDC), following large-scale human rights abuses by the army during Kimia II, a counter-insurgency operation meant to root out the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). Media reports on the violence in eastern DRC have focused on abuses against civilians, but have failed to provide in-depth analysis of the reasons why civilians have been deliberately targeted by a diversity of parties to the conflict. Research on natural resources and on patterns of economic incentives in the conflict makes an important contribution to a better understanding of ongoing wide scale abuses against civilians in eastern DRC.

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS ■ In late November over one hundred UNAMID chosen Darfuri civilian groups met in a consultative meeting in Doha where they partook in deliberative discussions which addressed the means by which future mediation in Sudan would ensue. Continued hostilities have been attributed to the behaviour as the National Congress Party (NCP), led by Omar Al-Bashir. The NCP has also been accused of undermining the future referendum and therefore re-igniting the potential for civil war in Sudan. In November, the African Union Peace and Security Council endorsed a report compiled by the AU High Level Panel on Darfur (AUPD), led by Thabo Mbeki, which detailed plans to create a roadmap for resolving the conflict in Darfur. The AU has been accused of undermining the peace process. Recent Libyan involvement in the Darfur crisis has heightened following a meeting of unity titled the Kufra meeting, which sought to reunite faction rebel groups and develop a comprehensive logic to approach the conflict.

DARFUR: PROJECTIONS FOR 2010 ■ Major attacks have ceased, but the likelihood of renewed violence is high, given the tensions that will result from the failed implementation of peace agreements. DDR and the distribution of fuel efficient stoves show some promise to reduce violence, but ongoing instability on the ground will likely keep most of the population in refugee camps, and lack of humanitarian resources will continue to be a prevalent issue within them. Given current circumstances it appears as if UNAMID will continue to provide a tentative amount of stability, but will produce limited results, given a chronic lack of resources. UNAMID's operating capacity will benefit greatly should Ethiopia follow through on it's pledge to commit helicopters.

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY ■ The Freedom Eagles of Africa announced that by kidnapping French aid workers, they were pressuring the French government to change its policy in the region, not targeting international aid workers. Nevertheless, the International Committee of the Red Cross decided to scale down its humanitarian work in Darfur. Two civilian peacekeepers regained their liberty this month after over 100 days of captivity. UNAMID was targeted three times this month by armed unidentified men who killed three Rwandan UNAMID peacekeepers and wounded others in two separate attacks in the region of Darfur. Seven Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were killed by Sudan's government forces during voter registration as IDPs oppose the electoral operation. The UN announced in early December that Ibrahim Gambari will become the new head of UNAMID.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLICTICS ■ A potentially dangerous precedent was established when the Canadian government axed funding to particular aid agencies which did not fit current foreign policy priorities. The announcement serves as a warning to all humanitarian organizations dependent on federal support not to challenge government policy. Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon has also expressed concern at a spate of recent killings in Darfur.



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 enforcement of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA 2005) is crucial to maintaining peace in Sudan given the approaching elections (April 2010) and referendum (by March 2011). Canada should support the implementation of the CPA by increasing elections and civil society capacity programming. Canada can further support the democratic processes in Sudan by providing considerable financial assistance and a team of election observers.
- 2 A solution to the political stalemate in Darfur is critical if peace is to ensue. Canada should increase its diplomatic engagement in the rebel unification process, utilizing the capabilities of the Sudan Task Force (STF) and Canada's embassy in Sudan.
- 3 Canada should engage more actively in multilateral diplomacy at the UN to bring a renewed sense of urgency to the Darfur issue and rally greater support for conflict resolution processes. Avenues at the UN include:
 - As a co-chair of Friends of UNAMID, Canada should reach out to other nations to persuade them to join in the peacebuilding and peacekeeping process and, where possible, provide heavy lift capabilities to the Mission.
 - Canada's membership on the UN Human Rights Council should be used to address the issue on a regular basis.
 - Embolden Canada's ambassador to speak out at the UN General Assembly.
- 4 In order to effectively prevent, monitor and address grave human rights abuses and mass atrocities, the Government of Canada should create an institutional apparatus that is capable of carrying out this mission on a permanent basis. Stand calls on the government to:
 - Create an interdepartmental Coordinating Office for the Prevention of Mass Atrocities.
 - Convert the All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity into a standing joint committee.

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS //

BY CHELSEA SAUVÉ

In late November, over one hundred UNAMID chosen Darfuri civilian groups met in a consultative meeting in Doha where they partook in deliberative discussions which addressed the means by which future mediation in Sudan would ensue. This process was deemed integral to the peace process, as the Joint African Union-United Nations Mediation has specified the important role which civil society must occupy in building trust and confidence amongst rebel factions and the GoS. The consultative process seeks to engage civil society so that they may be mobilized to support a future peace agreement and facilitate its implementation. The report given by Djibril Bassole, the Joint Chief Mediator to the

UN Security Council on November 30, suggested that lingering mistrust between the warring parties in Darfur had hindered the progression of talks and made the prospects of a ceasefire quite low.

In addition to the failed peace agreement, continued hostilities have been attributed to the behaviour as the National Congress Party (NCP), led by Omar Al-Bashir. Currently, many anti-genocide groups have called upon the UN Security Council, the US and other major powers within the international community to place smart sanctions upon the ruling NCP of Sudan in order to prevent the future outbreak of war. JEM has announced

its support of a report titled 'Enough Project' conducted by an anti-genocide group which has asserted that smart sanctions should be extended to members of the military and judiciary within the NCP in order to halt crimes against humanity which are currently occurring. Such crimes include evidence which suggests that the divisive policies employed by the NCP as being responsible for the intercommunal violence which is currently taking place in southern Sudan.

In addition to accusations involving violence against Sudanese civilians, the NCP has been accused of undermining the future referendum in Southern Sudan and therefore re-igniting the potential for civil war. The NCP has been accused of precipitating violence against civilians within Darfur and Southern Sudan. It continues to intimidate relief organizations and deny them access to relief the vulnerable populations of Darfur as they proceed to neglect the establishment of proper conditions where free and fair elections may take place. Such accusations also extend to the manner in which the election process for the coming April 2010 have been conducted. The NCP's current agenda has been deemed inadequate to fostering a democratic transition. JEM has labelled the NCP as unfit to secure the best interests of the people of Sudan.

In a meeting held in Abuja, Nigeria, in November, the African Union Peace and Security Council endorsed a report compiled by the AU High Level Panel on Darfur (AUPD) which detailed plans to create a roadmap for resolving the conflict in Darfur. The AUPD designated chairman Thabo Mbeki, has been accused of attempting to sabotage the joint AU-UN efforts. Mbeki and the AU Commission Chairman, Jean Ping have been accused of engaging in a hidden battle with the UN, as they intend to remove the Darfuri conflict from the global agenda. As a result, recent tensions between the AU and the UN have threatened the integrity of the mediation as Bassole's mediation efforts. Although JEM refuses to take part in the negotiations, they have expressed their concerns for the integrity of the mediation process and have stated that the success of the process hinges upon the harmonious relationship shared by the AU and the UN. As such, JEM

has vocalized their continued support of the AU-UN mediation.

On December 12 Bassole met with Qatari state minister for foreign affairs Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud in Doha in order to discuss the current stalemate between the GoS and JEM. The failure of the Darfur Peace Agreement has been attributed to JEM's refusal to respect a ceasefire until its prisoners are released and the humanitarian situation has improved, while the GoS continues to refuse the release of prisoners until a ceasefire has been met. In an attempt to promote the progression of the peace process and increase strong social cohesion within Darfur, Bassole and Al-Mahmoud have established a series of workshops for all rebel groups and civil society members set to take place January 19th to the 21st. These meetings will then be followed by direct negotiations between the GoS and the rebel groups beginning on January 24th. This process therefore seeks to properly articulate all positions on the conflict through a deliberative process; however, such meetings will exclude groups such as the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) –led by Abdel Wahid Al-Nur, who refuse to attend the talks. Despite this, the SLM has agreed to continue conducting consultations with the Joint Mediator on security conditions.

Recently, Libyan involvement in the Darfur crisis has heightened following a meeting of unity titled the Kufra meeting, which sought to reunite faction rebel groups and develop a comprehensive logic to approach the conflict. The Sudan Liberation Movement Revolutionary Forces (SLM-RF), an alliance of rebel groups formed by Libya in August in Tripoli, has experienced some internal rifts concerning the location of this meeting. Held in Libya, groups such as the SLM-Abdel Shafi, URF of Idriss Abu Garda and URFF of Yousif Ibrahim Izat have refused to take part in said external negotiations as they are of the belief that the meeting must be held within Sudanese borders.

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY //

BY SABRINA IRIARTE

After the kidnapping of two French aid workers in late November, the spokesman of the Freedom Eagles of Africa, Abu Mohammed Rizeigi, told Agence France-Presse that the group was not targeting international humanitarian groups. Instead, they were trying to pressure France into changing its policy in the region. In response to the kidnappings of two members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the ICRC decided to scale down its humanitarian work in Darfur.

Earlier this month, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon phoned Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir to ask him to step up efforts to free two peacekeepers. After over 100 days in captivity, Patrick Winful from Nigeria, a UNAMID security officer, and Pamela Ncube from Zimbabwe, who was part of the force's child protection team, were released in Darfur on December 13.

UNAMID was under attack by armed, unidentified men three times this month. Three Rwandan UNAMID peacekeepers were killed in North Darfur on December 4 and two other were wounded while escorting a water tank when they were ambushed. Another two Rwandan peacekeepers were killed the day after in a second ambush by armed men wearing traditional robes while they were distributing water in a refugee camp in the settlement of Shangil Tobay. Investigations about the motive of the attack are taking place. In the meantime, Rwandan President Paul Kagame is demanding explanations from the Sudanese government.

The third attack occurred on December 8 in South Darfur where unidentified attackers opened fire on a Pakistani armed police unit as it was escorting a convoy just outside Nyala, the capital of South Darfur. Kemal Saiki, the force communications chief, announced no one was wounded and that the attackers fled, after a Nigerian UNAMID reinforcement force arrived at the scene.

During Sudan's voter registration, seven IDPs were killed by Sudan's government forces. The killings happened on November 27 at the Deleij IDP camp, 280km from El Gineina, where residents were opposing the electoral operation. Hussein Abu Sharati, the spokesperson of Darfur IDPs and refugees, said that peacekeepers were present in the area, but did not intervene to prevent the killing.

The United Nations announced on December 2 that Nigerian diplomat Ibrahim Gambari will become the new head of UNAMID. On January 1, he will replace Rodolphe Adada, a former foreign minister of the Republic of Congo, who resigned last August.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLICTICS //

BY JOHN MATCHIM

In Darfur five Rwandan peacekeepers were killed and a member of parliament assassinated in three separate attacks. Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon condemned the attacks and called upon the Government of Sudan to deal swiftly with the perpetrators. Cannon went on to reiterate Canada's "strong support" for the AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator Djibrill Ypene Bassole and the ongoing peace negotiations in Doha. However, the recent violence has further weakened prospects for success at Doha, with the United Nations recently announcing that talks would resume on 18 January to be followed one week later by direct negotiations between the Government of Sudan and rebel movements.

On December 10, Ms. Christine Gagnon (Quebec, BQ) marked International Human Rights Day by blasting the Conservative government over its suspension of funding to a number of non-governmental aid organizations. Ms. Gagnon noted that the funding severance comes at a time when the government of Canada has repeatedly failed to uphold its much touted human rights record, particularly in regards to the mistreatment of Afghan detainees and abandonment of "child soldier" Omar Khadr. Among the organizations removed from the funding list is KAIROS, a social justice group made up of 11 Christian churches

and other faith-based organizations, and a recipient of federal aid for almost forty years. KAIROS is an internationally recognized leader in human rights protection and environmental sustainability and has been very active in the Congo where it extends relief to victims of rape. While visiting Jerusalem Immigration Minister Jason Kennedy announced that funding to KAIROS had been cancelled after the aid group supposedly led an international campaign to boycott Israel, a claim KAIROS denies. The government's decision has left aid organizations wondering whether "they'll be cut off and their reputations smeared if they dare to contradict Conservative policy." Mr. Francis Valeriote of Guelph also presented Parliament with a petition from his constituents calling for an end to hostilities in Darfur and more Canadian support for Darfur-Chad refugee camps.

A LOOK AT THE DRC //

BY SARAH KATZ-LAVIGNE

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Nations Mission in the DRC announced that it would put an end to its joint operation with the Congolese armed forces by the end of December 2009. The operation, known as Kimia II, is a joint endeavour between the UN and the FARDC, with MONUC directly supporting Congolese troops. Kimia II has the stated aim of breaking up the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), an insurgent group that began operating in DRC in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, which saw a large number of Hutu refugees seek refuge in eastern DRC. The international NGO Human Rights Watch (HRW) has reported that instead of bringing security to North and South Kivu, the epicentres of the conflict in eastern Congo, the Congolese army has committed large-scale human rights abuses. HRW recently estimated that between January and September 2009, about 1400 civilians were murdered by the Congolese armed forces, the FDLR, and the Rwandan army.

News articles on the violence in eastern DRC habitually focus on the security implications of the continued conflict; particularly the physical abuses carried out against civilians. There

is little meaningful analysis of the underlying reasons for the violence. In contrast, a December 2009 report put out by Global Witness discusses resource exploitation in the DRC from 1993 to 2003. The report suggests that during this time period, both state and non-state actors used violence, particularly against civilians, as a means to gain control of resource-rich territory. Natural resources played a role both in funding, and creating an incentive for the continuation of, conflict in eastern DRC. Interestingly, the report highlights the violations of the economic rights of the Congolese – as opposed to the civil and political rights generally highlighted in the news media – through the pillaging, theft, and large-scale corruption that has taken place in eastern DRC. The report describes the different violations that were carried out in the name of controlling lucrative territory; including massacres of civilians, arbitrary arrest, forced displacement, torture, and rape. Anyone familiar with the abuses that the FARDC and other insurgent groups, particularly the FDLR, have committed in eastern DRC of late will recognise a similar pattern of killings, displacement, and sexual violence.

It would be an error to assume that because the second Congolese civil war has been said to be at an official end since 2006, the violence that still persists to this day in eastern DRC is solely linked to the imperatives of insurgency and counter-insurgency. During the second Congolese civil war, Rwanda and Uganda invoked security concerns as the primary reason for their continued presence in Congo, when it was well-known that the resource richness of the country was an important factor. Yet another recent Global Witness report, published in July 2009, describes how insurgent groups and the Congolese armed forces still control the tin ore, gold, coltan (best known for its use in cell phones), and wolframite trade, in addition to the trade in other minerals. The report points to the existence of these minerals not only as a continuing contributing factor to the violence in eastern DRC, but as a source of violations in itself; associated with forced labour, extortion, and the use of physical violence as an intimidation tool against civilians. It is certainly no longer credible to suggest that the presence of natural resources is solely responsible for the

occurrence of civil war. But the economic incentives in the conflict in eastern DRC have by no means disappeared, and it would be irresponsible to suggest otherwise.

DARFUR: PROJECTIONS FOR 2010 //

BY STEVEN CHUA

The conflict has now turned to a stand-off in the Darfur region. Few targets remain for the government, given that thousands of villages have been destroyed and almost half of the region's pre-war population reside in refugee camps. As a result, village raids and aerial bombings have ceased. Refugee camps face resource and staff shortages, as President Omar al-Bashir evicted aid agencies present in his country upon the news of his ICC indictment this past March. While some humanitarian organizations have been allowed back in, many refugee camps still struggle to deliver basic needs and security to their populations. Continued instability (often in the form of non-political banditry) on the ground prevents much needed humanitarian supplies from reaching their destinations. Lastly, the unwillingness of Khartoum to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Darfur Peace Agreement, and the East Sudan Peace Agreement have increased regional tensions, and will likely be the main catalyst for renewed conflict in Sudan. Such a conflict will certainly have negative implications for the situation in Darfur.

However, some positive developments have unfolded. The UN has created an initiative, Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings (SAFE) to distribute fuel efficient stoves to the women of Darfur. This will reduce the amount of trips to gather firewood and will thus decrease mortality rates among the women who do so. The UN has also begun a Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) program to reintegrate former combatants into society. This program has so far reintegrated 150 ex-combatants. Talks with the government and rebel factions are working out deals to discharge child soldiers (which are being used by all sides,) as well as to secure pardon for children being sentenced to death.

Logistical difficulties and a lack of political will continue to plague the peacekeeping operations in Darfur. As of now, the UNAMID mission has been capable of providing some measure of stability in the areas it has been deployed in, but it simply lacks the resources and manpower needed to be able to maintain a lasting peace. The most current figures indicate it is currently understaffed, having reached only 69% of its intended capacity despite having been deployed for two years. Furthermore, it lacks essential capacities such as medium transports, a level II hospital, helicopters, and an aerial reconnaissance unit. Recent attacks and kidnappings directed toward peacekeepers and international civilian workers suggest that conditions are becoming increasingly hostile. In addition, rebel groups have been obstructing UNAMID operations. Lastly, the absence of a stable political peace process means that there is either no peace to keep, or the stability established by the UN-AU mission is tentative at best. Bargaining for peace has proven to be incredibly difficult given the fact that factions suffer from widespread fragmentation, thus increasing the difficulty to obtain consensus from a majority of actors.

Positive developments include declining rape, death, and assault numbers, and a pledge from Ethiopia to contribute much needed helicopters.

DARFUR DIGEST STAFF //

MANAGING EDITOR // CHRISTINE JOHNSTON

EDITOR AND DESIGNER // DAVID SEAL

WRITERS // CHELSEA SAUVÉ, SABRINA IRIARTE, JOHN MATCHIM, SARAH KATZ-LAVIGNE, STEVEN CHUA

REFERENCES //

NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE PROCESS

- "JEM rebels have reservation on civil society participation in peace talks." Sudan Tribune. Tuesday November 17 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33147>
- "Peace mediator calls for truce in Darfur." Sudan Tribune. Tuesday December 1 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33296>.
- "Darfur peace talks between government and rebels to start in January – mediation." Sudan Tribune. Monday December 14 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33450>.
- "JEM rebels urge African Union to support Darfur Joint Mediator." Sudan Tribune. Monday November 23 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33218>
- "Darfur JEM supports calls for sanctions on NCP officials." Sudan Tribune. Wednesday December 2 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33316>
- "Darfur rebels begin to arrive in Libya for unity meeting." Sudan Tribune. Wednesday December 2 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33305>.

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

- Lavallee, Guillaume "Darfur group says it took three hostages to pressure France" Agence France-Presse (AFP), November 26, 2009. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SNAA-7Y757G?OpenDocument&rc=1&cc=sdn>
- "Sudan kills seven IDPs in Darfur Camp," Sudan Tribune, November 29, 2009. <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article33276>
- United Nations, "Nigerian to head Darfur peacekeeping mission – UN." Reuters Africa, December 2, 2009. <http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFN023104120091202>.
- "Red Cross scales down Darfur work after abductions." Reuters Africa, December 3, 2009. <http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA35044220091203?sp=true>.
- United Nations Spokesperson, "Statement attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General on Darfur." United Nations Office of the Spokesperson, December 4, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/sg/sgstats.asp?nid=4284>.
- Heavens, Andrew, "Two Darfur peacekeepers killed in second attack." Reuters Africa, December 5, 2009. <http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFHEA56268520091205?sp=true>
- "Sudan must explain Darfur peacekeeper killing-Rwanda." Reuters Africa, December 6, 2009. <http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFGEE5B50E820091206?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>.
- Heavens, Andrew, "Kidnapped peacekeepers freed in Sudan's Darfur." Reuters Africa, December 13, 2009. <http://af.reuters.com/article/sudanNews/idAFGEE5BA1RO20091213?sp=true>.
- "Gunmen launch third attack on Darfur peacekeepers," Relief Web, December 8, 2009, <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7YL35D?OpenDocument&rc=1&cc=sdn>.

DARFUR AND CANADIAN POLICTICS

- House of Commons, 40th Parliament 2nd Session, <http://www2.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&Parl=40&Ses=2&DocId=4318474>.
- Joan Bryden, "KAIROS clash sends message to foreign aid groups: Toe government line or lose funding," Winnipeg Free Press December 22 2009. <http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/canada/breakingnews/79857797.html>
- Government of Canada, "Canada Condemns Recent Violence in Darfur," http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/sudan-soudan/news_releases-communiques/2009-12-11.aspx?lang=eng
- United Nations News Service, "Darfur peace process has reached 'critical' juncture, Ban says," <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33319&Cr=darfur&Cr1=>

REFERENCES CONTINUED//

A LOOK AT THE DRC

- "UN ends criticised Congo campaign," BBC News, 16 December 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8417450.stm>.
- "Natural resource exploitation and human rights in the DRC, 1993-2003," Global Witness, December 2009, http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/904/en/natural_resource_exploitation_and_human_rights_in_
- "Faced With a Gun, What Can You Do?" Global Witness, July 2009, http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/786/en/global_witness_report_faced_with_a_gun_what_can_yo

DARFUR: PROJECTIONS FOR 2010

- "Darfur Violence Becoming A Forgotten War." CNN. December 11, 2009. <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/africa/12/10/sudan.darfur/>
- "Sudan: Election Crisis Reveals a Country Lurching Toward War." Sudanreeves. November 9, 2009. <http://www.sudanreeves.org/Article251.html>
- "Sudan: Preventing Implosion." International Crisis Group. December 17, 2009. http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/africa/horn_of_africa/b68_sudan___preventing_implosion.pdf
- "With Better Stoves, UN Aims to Cut Risk of Murder, Rape for Women Seeking Firewood." United Nations News Service. December 16, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33275&Cr=wfp&Cr1=>
- "UN-Backed Demobilization Process Begins In North Darfur." United Nations News Service. November 23 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33037&Cr=unamid&Cr1=>
- "Despite Progress, Challenges Remain on Child Soldiers in Sudan, UN Official Reports." United Nations News Service. November 25, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33075&Cr=sudan&Cr1=>
- "Darfur: Security Situation Worsens After Attacks on UN-African Peacekeepers." United Nations News Service. December 6, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33158&Cr=unamid&Cr1=>
- "Staff Abductions and Regional Stability in Darfur Concern Senior UN Official." United Nations News Service. November 30, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33097&Cr=unamid&Cr1=>
- "Joint UN-African Force Calls on Sudanese Group to Stop Obstructing Its Work." United Nations News Service. November 9, 2009. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=32883&Cr=unamid&Cr1=>
- "Press Conference By United Nations Force Commanders in Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo." United Nations News & Media Division. August 6, 2009. http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2009/090806_FC.doc.htm
- "Press Conference By Head of Joint African Union-United Nations Darfur Operation." United Nations News & Media Division. April 27, 2009. http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2009/090427_Adada.doc.htm