

REDRESS

Ending Torture. Seeking Justice for Survivors



Sudan Law Reform Update

January - March 2012

Welcome to the seventeenth issue of the Sudan law reform update. The Project for Criminal Law Reform in Sudan (PCLRS) provides this regular service with a view to informing those working on, and interested in, law reform and human rights of relevant developments. The update includes a comment on recent developments as well as a summary of the news (largely based on English language media sources) on law reform and other developments. It aims to serve as a platform for sharing of information, comments and opinions on any issues related to law reform and human rights in Sudan. This issue covers developments from 1 January 2012 up to 31 March 2012.

Yours,

Lutz Oette

For further information, please visit our website at www.pclrs.org/

Please contact Lutz Oette (REDRESS) at lutz@redress.org (Tel +44 20 7793177) if you wish to share information or submit your comments for consideration, or if you do not wish to receive any further issues of the update.

I. New PCLRS Publications

1. No More Cracking of the Whip: Time to End Corporal Punishment in Sudan

REDRESS and the Sudanese Human Rights Monitor are pleased to announce the publication of a major new report: *No More Cracking of the Whip: Time to End Corporal Punishment in Sudan*, <http://www.pclrs.org/downloads/Corporal%20Punishment%20-%20English.pdf> and <http://www.pclrs.org/downloads/Corporeal%20Punishment%20-%20Arabic.pdf>. The Report examines Sudan's law and practice on corporal punishment, particularly whipping, and its compatibility with binding international human rights standards, finding that:

African and UN treaty bodies, as well as UN Charter mechanisms have been uniform in their condemnation of corporal punishment in Sudan as a violation of the prohibition of torture and inhuman, cruel or degrading punishment. They have also highlighted its discriminatory aspects in the context of public order laws. However, Sudan has defied these findings and recommendations; it has not taken any action to re-examine the use of corporal punishment, particularly in the form of floggings. On the contrary, Sudan has repeatedly sought to justify the practice, referring both to its national laws and utilitarian arguments. As noted by the African Commission in the case of *Doebbler v Sudan*, Sudan stated 'that it was better for the victims to have been lashed rather than hold them in detention for the said criminal offences and as such deny them of the opportunity to continue with their normal lives'. The Commission castigated the Government of Sudan, stating that '[t]he law under which the victims in this communication were punished has been applied to other individuals. This continues despite the government being aware of its clear incompatibility with international human rights law'.

The Report also considers reasons for the abolition of corporal punishment in light of a growing trend to this end worldwide, finding that:

International standards recognised in regional and international treaties and customary international law are not abstract prescriptions that are blind to the difficulties of effectively combating crime. Instead, they have developed against the background of the state sanctioned abuse of its powers to protect the dignity of individuals and guarantee the fair administration of justice. Country experiences to date provide ample evidence to demonstrate why the prohibition is so important: Corporal punishments are often stipulated for a wide range of vaguely worded offences, applied arbitrarily in a repressive environment, and often result in extreme physical (and psychological) harm. Unsurprisingly, medical standards make it clear that doctors should not be complicit in this practice, and medical practitioners, such as in Pakistan, have openly protested against floggings. They are part of a growing international movement and struggle to stop any torture, inhuman, degrading or cruel treatment or punishment, including corporal punishments. Sudan is no exception.

Based on the findings of this Report, and with a view to ending the harmful and discriminatory impact of corporal punishment and considering Sudan's commitments under international human rights law, REDRESS and the Sudan Human Rights Monitor urge the Government of Sudan to:

- Publicly declare an unequivocal moratorium on the imposition of all forms of corporal punishment with immediate effect;
- Request the Ministry of Justice to identify legislation that needs to be amended or repealed to bring Sudanese laws in conformity with Sudan's obligations under international human rights law;
- Enshrine an absolute prohibition of torture, inhuman, degrading and cruel treatment or punishment in the new Constitution;
- Undertake legislative reforms resulting in the abolition of all forms of corporal punishment from the Criminal Act, public order laws and other relevant legislation;
- Enact legislation that makes torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including whipping, a criminal offence subject to punishments reflecting the seriousness of the crime;
- Hold accountable any officials who inflict corporal punishment or, for violations to date, who exceeded their power when inflicting corporal punishment;
- Provide adequate forms of reparation for any individuals subjected to corporal punishment, including access to medical treatment where necessary.

2. Criminal Justice and Human Rights: An agenda for effective human rights protection in Sudan's new constitution

REDRESS and the Sudanese Human Rights Monitor are pleased to announce the publication of a position paper *Criminal Justice and Human Rights: An agenda for effective human rights protection in Sudan's new constitution*,

<http://www.pclrs.org/downloads/1203%20Sudan%20Criminal%20Justice%20and%20Human%20Rights.pdf> and

<http://www.pclrs.org/downloads/1203%20Sudan%20Criminal%20Justice%20and%20Human%20Rights.pdf>:

Sudan is yet again undergoing a constitutional review process following the end of the interim period under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). This process takes place against a legacy of human rights violations, which in no small part are due to a failure of the criminal justice system. It is in this context that this Position Paper addresses the critical question of why successive Sudanese Bills of Rights have to date failed to provide adequate protection and ensure the effective exercise of the rights to personal liberty and security, non-discrimination and equality before the law, as well as fair trial guarantees. In other words, why have many constitutions failed to be 'translated' into practice, including by bringing statutory law into conformity with its provisions, institutional reforms and adequate judicial protection?

The Paper focuses on the substance of the Bill of Rights from a criminal justice perspective and its implementation. It develops a set of proposals aimed at addressing substantive shortcomings of the provisions related to criminal justice contained in the Bill of Rights of Sudan's Interim National Constitution 2005 (INC). In addition, it identifies the mechanisms that need to be put in place to ensure effective implementation of the Bill of Rights. In this respect, it examines

both substantive provisions and the effectiveness of the bodies and CPA commissions tasked under the INC to protect and promote human rights (i.e. Human Rights Commission, National Commission for the Review of the Constitution (NCRC), and the National Judicial Service Commission).

Institutional reform of the Police and the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) are critical preconditions for effective human rights protection. The paper therefore advocates that any effective constitutional review process in Sudan must include security sector reform (SSR) as one of its priorities. In particular, the new constitution should address the NISS's powers of arrest and detention, immunities of NISS personnel as well as accountability and effective parliamentary and judicial oversight.

The judiciary plays an important role, and there is a need for the courts to assume and effectively exercise their supposed role in protecting and promoting human rights. The Paper therefore proposes that the Constitution specifies judicial powers and vests courts with greater control over the whole process of administration of criminal justice from arrest to post trial stage (including the right to habeas corpus) to reparation.

The apparent contradiction between constitutional guarantees related to criminal justice and national criminal laws that visibly contradict the INC's Bill of Rights have already been examined in detail elsewhere. Taking the widespread recognition that statutory criminal laws need to be changed in order to implement the INC's Bill of Rights as its starting point, it considers how the constitution can best ensure that such law reform is undertaken, for example, through a Law Reform Commission, a stronger Constitutional Court or other oversight bodies.

II. News

1. Constitutional Developments/Law Reform

Sudan

5 March 2012

Sudan's ruling party slams the stance of Turabi's party against Islamic Constitution
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-ruling-party-slams-the,41799>

2 March 2012

Sudanese opposition slams calls for Islamic constitution
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-opposition-slams-calls,41771>

29 February 2012

Sudan Islamists warn Bashir over Shariah constitution
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Islamists-warn-Bashir-over,41745>

3 February 2012

Fresh calls for Shari'ah laws in Sudan amid increased sectarian tension
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Fresh-calls-for-Shari-ah-laws-in,41494>

17 January 2012

Sudan's Bashir politely brushed aside reform demands: source
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-Bashir-politely-brushed,41313>

South Sudan

26 February 2012

Kiir witnesses signing of new Jonglei constitution

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Kiir-witnesses-signing-of-new,41714>

11 February 2012

Unity state adopts new transitional constitution

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Unity-state-adopts-new,41568>

26 January 2012

South Sudanese women call for greater participation in constitutional review

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudanese-women-call-for,41405>

17 January 2012

Official vows to quit S. Sudan constitutional review body

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Official-vows-to-quit-S-Sudan,41311>

11 January 2012

South Sudan Council of Ministers passes Electoral Bill

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-Council-of-Ministers,41247>

2. Human Rights Situation

Sudan

28 March 2012

Sudanese daily confiscated, defies orders to ditch columnist

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-daily-confiscated-defies,42056>

16 March 2012

Sudan's Bashir endorses newspapers closures, warns journalists against insulting army

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-Bashir-endorses-newspapers,41928>

23 February 2012

Sudan suspends daily on charges of undermining national security

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-suspends-daily-on-charges-of,41692>

18 February 2012

Sudanese police storm Khartoum University's compounds, over 300 students arrested

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-police-storm-Khartoum,41644>

25 January 2012

Amnesty International: free Sudanese student activist

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Amnesty-International-free,41393>

17 January 2012

Sudan says immunities granted to individuals impeded justice in Darfur

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-says-immunities-granted-to,41310>

16 January 2012

Sudan: Nafie denies involvement in detention of student activist

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Nafie-denies-involvement-in,41304>

2 January 2012

Sudanese activist arrested days after heckling ruling party official
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-activist-arrested-days,41152>

17 January 2012

Sudan's student activist Boshi released from detention
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-student-activist-Boshi,41316>

14 January 2012

Sudan closes Al-Wan newspaper over statements glorifying JEM former leader
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-closes-Al-Wan-newspaper-over,41290>

12 January 2012

President Bashir appoints members of Sudan's human rights commission
<http://www.sudantribune.com/President-Bashir-appoints-members,41267>

11 January 2012

Sudan to establish special court for Darfur crimes and appoints new special prosecutor
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-to-establish-special-court,41255>

6 January 2012

Family of detained Nuba general urges Sudan to secure his release
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Family-of-detained-Nuba-general,41200>

3 January 2012

Sudan shuts pro-opposition newspaper
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-shuts-pro-opposition,41164>

South Sudan**26 March 2012**

Juba county commissioner's office under investigation over Komiru incident - official
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Juba-county-commissioner-s-office,42030>

12 February 2012

Human rights groups call for independent investigation into Jonglei violence
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Human-Rights-groups-call-for,41581>

3 January 2012

South Sudan probes beating of senior official in Wau
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-probes-beating-of,41162>

3. Post-Referendum and South Sudan Independence**31 March 2012**

South Sudan's Kiir orders public mobilization
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-s-Kiir-orders-public,42090>

31 March 2012

Khartoum says war not diplomacy governing relations with South Sudan
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-says-war-not-diplomacy,42089>

30 March 2012

Return to North-South Sudan war will cost over \$100bn: activists

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Return-to-North-South-Sudan-war,42075>

27 March 2012

Mini-war on north-south Sudan borders leads to cancellation of Bashir's trip to Juba

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Mini-war-on-borders-of-north-south,42041>

24 March 2012

Khartoum and Juba strike new tone on post-independence negotiations

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-and-Juba-strike-new-tone,42012>

15 March 2012

Far-right group slams government over four freedom deal with South Sudan

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Far-right-group-slams-government,41914>

14 March 2012

North, South Sudan sign agreements on nationality, border demarcation

<http://www.sudantribune.com/North-South-Sudan-sign-agreements,41906>

8 March 2012

Khartoum & Juba talks stall over slavery allegations

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-Juba-talks-stall-over,41838>

7 March 2012

UNSC condemns attempts to overthrow governments in Khartoum & Juba

<http://www.sudantribune.com/UNSC-condemns-attempts-to,41822>

5 March 2012

Decisive round of oil talks between Sudan & South Sudan on Tuesday

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Decisive-round-of-oil-talks,41801>

4 March 2012

Khartoum lodges complaint to UN on South Sudan's "aggression"

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-lodges-complaint-to-UN-on,41789>

1 March 2012

Update: UN top official in South Sudan meets with Bashir to discuss deescalating tensions

<http://www.sudantribune.com/UN-top-official-in-South-Sudan,41758>

18 February 2012

AU urges Sudan & South Sudan to complete nationality talks

<http://www.sudantribune.com/AU-urges-Sudan-South-Sudan-to,41642>

17 February 2012

Sudan and South Sudan agree to demarcate border

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-and-South-Sudan-agree-to,41636>

13 February 2012

S. Sudan minister: Khartoum backs rebellions against Juba

<http://www.sudantribune.com/S-Sudan-minister-Khartoum-backs,41591>

11 February 2012

Khartoum and Juba sign non-aggression pact

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Khartoum-and-Juba-sign-non,41574>

4 February 2012

Sudanese president does not exclude possibility of war with Juba
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-president-does-not,41502>

31 January 2012

Warrap state attack: South Sudan accuses Khartoum of arming militia
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Warrap-state-attack-South-Sudan,41459>

30 January 2012

Exclusive: Sudan army officers warn Bashir & Hussein against rush to war with south
<http://www.sudantribune.com/EXCLUSIVE-Sudan-army-officers-warn,41444>

27 January 2012

North and South Sudan reviewing latest proposal by AUHIP on oil dispute
<http://www.sudantribune.com/North-and-South-Sudan-reviewing,41420>

22 January 2012

Sudan: Oil disputes threaten peace prospects: Global Witness
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Oil-disputes-threaten-peace,41367>

7 January 2012

South Sudan asks Khartoum to end “bombardment” of border areas
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-asks-Khartoum-to-end,41184>

6 January 2012

South Sudan threatens to “sue” Khartoum over unilateral oil charges
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-threatens-to-sue,41194>

4 January 2012

South Sudan accuses Khartoum of arming Jonglei tribes
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-accuses-Khartoum-of,41173>

4. Other News

Sudan

27 March 2012

Nugud’s death reignites conflict of generations within Sudan’s communist party
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Nugud-s-death-reignites-conflict,42044>

18 March 2012

Tensions escalate between Umma & opposition parties over regime change in Sudan
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Tensions-escalate-between-Uma,41945>

12 January 2012

Mysterious “reform memo” mirrors spilt of Sudan’s Islamists
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Mysterious-reform-memo-mirrors,41265>

5 January 2012

Sudanese opposition decides to seek regime change
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudanese-opposition-decides-to,41190>

3 January 2012

Bashir establishes Sudan's first anti-graft agency

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Bashir-establishes-Sudan-s-first,41166>

2 January 2012

Sudan's rebels urge opposition parties to join struggle for regime change

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-rebels-urge-opposition,41150>

South Sudan

2 March 2012

Difficulties for 500,000 S. Sudanese returnees

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Difficulties-for-500-000-S,41768>

8 February 2012

SPLM set to re-organise party structure

<http://www.sudantribune.com/SPLM-set-to-re-organize-party,41541>

14 January 2012

South Sudan rebels: united to fight for regime change

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-rebels-united-to-fight,41284>

10 January 2012

Machar calls on nations to help reconcile communities in South Sudan

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Machar-calls-on-nations-to-help,41235>

5 January 2012

South Sudan launches passports and national ID cards

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-launches-passports-and,41183>

2 January 2012

Ugandan traders seek \$41m compensation from S. Sudan

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Ugandan-traders-seek-41m,41151>

5. Conflict

South Kordofan

31 March 2012

Fierce battles erupt at key town in Sudan's South Kordofan state

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Fierce-battles-erupt-at-key-town,42088>

25 March 2012

Sudan says South Kordofan survey proves stable humanitarian situation

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-says-South-Kordofan-s-survey,42025>

23 March 2012

Sudan wants ceasefire for allowing aid into war zone

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-wants-ceasefire-for-allowing,42002>

21 March 2012

Sudan defers response to tripartite initiative on South Kordofan aid

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-defers-response-to,41984>

20 March 2012

Defense minister warns South Sudan that any attack in South Kordofan voids sealed deals
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Defense-minister-warns-South-Sudan,41970>

17 March 2012

Sudan: Haroun reaffirms commitment to re-establish West Kordofan
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Haroun-reaffirms-commitment,41939>

16 March 2012

Sudan still undecided on UN-AU-AL aid initiative for two border areas
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-still-undecided-on-UN-AU-AL,41930>

6 March 2012

Sudan: Worsening situation in South Kordofan as rebels claim they have attacked Dilling
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Worsening-situation-in-South,41808>

5 March 2012

Sudan vows to continue war in S. Kordofan until the end
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-vows-to-continue-war-in-S,41798>

29 February 2012

South Kordofan governor comes under renewed pressure over performance
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Kordofan-governor-comes,41746>

17 February 2012

Amnesty International calls for humanitarian access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Amnesty-International-calls-for,41629>

15 January 2012

Sudan's air forces reportedly kill civilians in South Kordofan
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-air-forces-reportedly-kill,41298>

7 January 2012

South Kordofan rebels deny forced recruitment of children
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Kordofan-rebels-deny-forced,41208>

6 January 2012

Sudan claims SPLM-N recruited 900 children in South Kordofan, calls for UNICEF intervention
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-claims-SPLM-N-recruited-900,41201>

Abyei**26 March 2012**

South Sudan blames Khartoum for postponing Abyei meeting
<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-blames-Khartoum-for,42029>

12 February 2012

UN Abyei peacekeepers reach nearly 3,800 but tension remains
<http://www.sudantribune.com/UN-Abyei-peacekeepers-reach-nearly,41557>

11 January 2012

Abyei community leader calls for accelerated international intervention
<http://www.sudantribune.com/Abyei-community-leader-calls-for,41250>

Darfur

30 March 2012

Sudan: UNAMID embroiled in North Darfur's unrest

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-UNAMID-embroiled-in-North,42079>

7 March 2012

Rebel groups attack Sudanese army in North Darfur

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Rebel-groups-attack-Sudanese-army,41821>

22 February 2012

Gunmen kill UNAMID peacekeeper in East Darfur

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Gunmen-kill-UNAMID-peacekeeper-in,41364>

26 January 2012

Sudan: South Darfur's unrest escalates

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-South-Darfur-s-unrest,41409>

21 January 2012

JME releases Darfur peacekeepers, calls for Gambari's resignation

<http://www.sudantribune.com/JEM-releases-UNAMID-peacekeepers,41666>

18 January 2012

Sudan demands reduction to Darfur peacekeeping mission

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-demands-reduction-to-Darfur,41326>

11 January 2012

Bashir establishes two states in Darfur, reshuffles governors

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Bashir-establishes-two-states-in,41256>

Blue Nile

5 March 2012

Sudan's rebels say they defeated army in Blue Nile state

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-s-rebels-say-defeated-army,41797>

17 February 2012

Amnesty International calls for humanitarian access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Amnesty-International-calls-for,41629>

12 February 2012

Sudan army says it recaptured area in Blue Nile

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-army-says-it-recaptured-area,41585>

South Sudan

28 March 2012

Inter-communal violence rocks University of Juba

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Inter-communal-violence-rocks,42051>

26 March 2012

S. Sudan army, rebels blamed for Jonglei violence

<http://www.sudantribune.com/S-Sudan-army-rebels-blamed-for,42032>

23 March 2012

South Sudan army clashes with Lou-Nuer armed youth in Jonglei state

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-army-clashes-with-Lou,41999>

16 March 2012

South Sudan risks more ethnic violence, UN envoy tells Security Council

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-risks-more-ethnic,41926>

16 March 2012

Kiir excludes Northern Bahr el Ghazal from disarmament

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Kiir-excludes-Northern-Bahr-el,41920>

14 March 2012

After Juba killings, South Sudan parliament discuss tribal conflict

<http://www.sudantribune.com/After-Juba-killing-South-Sudan,41897>

14 March 2012

S. Sudan: UN condemns tribal attacks, supports peaceful disarmament

<http://www.sudantribune.com/S-Sudan-UN-condemns-tribal-attacks,41899>

12 March 2012

SPLA signs agreement with UN to free children

<http://unmiss.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3465&ctl=Details&mid=6047&ItemID=111468&language=en-US>

11 March 2012

Jonglei: "Over 500 people killed or missing" after Akobo attack – commissioner

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglei-Over-500-people-killed-or,41862>

10 March 2012

Update: Akobo villages "besieged" by Jonglei raiders, wounded reach hospital

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglei-Akobo-villages-besieged-by,41855>

4 March 2012

30 people killed in fresh attacks in South Sudan's Jonglei state

<http://www.sudantribune.com/30-people-killed-in-fresh-attacks,41788>

21 January 2012

Over 120,000 displaced in South Sudan ethnic violence

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Over-120-000-displaced-in-South,41356>

20 January 2012

Jonglie state's Duk county commissioner: 86 killed and 20,000 displaced in Padiet

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglie-state-s-Duk-county,41341>

15 January 2012

Jonglei revenge attack kills 55 – official

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglei-revenge-attack-kills-55,41283>

12 January 2012

Murle youth launch counter attack in Uror Country in Jonglei state

<http://www.sudantribune.com/BREAKING-NEWS-Murle-youth-launch,41270>

11 January 2012

Jonglei: Fresh retaliatory clashes in Akobo country near UNMISS camp

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglei-Fresh-retaliatory-clashes,41251>

10 January 2012

Jonglei: Akobo commissioner calls for cessation of retaliatory raids

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Jonglei-Akobo-commissioner-calls,41240>

9 January 2012

Updated: Murle revenge attack on Luo-Nuer 'kills 23' in Jonglei's Akobo Country

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Murle-revenge-attack-on-Luo-Nuer,41226>

7 January 2012

More than 3,000 killed in South Sudan ethnic violence, says Pibor official

<http://www.sudantribune.com/More-than-3000-killed-in-South,41204>

5 January 2012

South Sudan declares Jonglei state a disaster area

<http://www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-declares-Jonglei-state,41186>

4 January 2012

Address root cause of Jonglei conflict, Ki Moon tells S. Sudan's Kiir

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Address-root-cause-of-Jonglei,41175>

3 January 2012

S. Sudan: 50,000 displaced as Pibor attacks condemned

<http://www.sudantribune.com/S-Sudan-50-000-displaced-as-Pibor,41161>

III. Documents

United Nations**6 March 2012**

United Nations, Security Council, Statement by the President of the Security Council, S/PRST/2012/5, 6 March 2012

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/252/84/PDF/N1225284.pdf?OpenElement>

17 February 2012

United Nations, Security Council Resolution 2035

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sc10544.doc.htm>

14 February 2012

United Nations, Security Council, Press Statement on Sudan's Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile States, SC/10543, AFR/2336

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2012/sc10543.doc.htm>

27 January 2012

United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/215/51/PDF/N1221551.pdf?OpenElement>

Others**2 March 2012**

Human Rights Watch: *Sudan: Don't Strip Citizenship Arbitrarily Bring Nationality Law in Line with International Standards*
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/02/sudan-don-t-strip-citizenship-arbitrarily>

9 February 2012

Amnesty International: *Sudan: No end to violence in Darfur - Arms supplies continue despite ongoing human rights violations*
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