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**How do the violent conflicts over Sudan's economic issues negatively impact the social lives of the citizens of Darfur?**

Nichols, Michelle. "Sudan Violating Sanctions with Darfur Air Strikes: U.N. Panel." *Msnbc.com*. Ed. Philip Barbara. NBC News, 1 Mar. 2013. Web. 9 Mar. 2013. <[http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51010093/ns/world\\_news-mideast\\_n\\_africa/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51010093/ns/world_news-mideast_n_africa/)>.

The main purpose of this article discussed the fact that Sudan's government has carried out air strikes with aircraft despite United Nations' sanctions. Sudanese armed forces are believed to have conducted several offensive military over flights and bombardments in Darfur. The government responded by saying there was limited use which conformed along with the rights of a sovereign state. The U.N. Security Council is also investigating possible use of Iranian armored personnel carriers in Darfur. Military hardware can still be supplied as long as the Sudan government guarantees that equipment and arms will not end up in Darfur. The African tribes in Darfur began fighting in 2013 in arguments over political and economic marginalization. In 2006, African Union peacekeeper were deployed until replaced in 2008 by AU-U.N. forces.

Without knowing anything about Darfur, this article offers a strong overall understanding about what occurs throughout the lives of many living in Western Sudan. This article will assist me with the research I am completing in order to determine my research question, because it provides a brief explanation of the background information on the events occurring in Darfur. The article also explains how the United Nations interfere with the actions taking place in Sudan. This information will take me multiple steps closer to discovering a clear and concise research question.

Abdelaziz, Khalid, Ulf Laessing, and Hereward Holland. "Fighting between Rebels and Army Erupts in Central Sudan." *Msnbc.com*. Ed. Jon Hemming. NBC News, 3 Mar. 2013. Web. 13 Mar. 2013. <[http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51024215/ns/world\\_news-africa/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51024215/ns/world_news-africa/)>.

This article focuses on an attack that has been launched against the army in North Kordofan state by the Rebels of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) from the western region of Darfur. The JEM, along with two other Darfur rebel groups, formed an alliance in 2011 with the SPLM-North from southern Sudan to take over President Omar Hassan al-Bashir. Fighting has remained in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states bordering South Sudan. North Kordofan is closer to Khartoum where gum Arabic is produced. This substance extracted from acacia trees is used by food and drink industries and results in much needed income for Sudan. JEM took over Wad Bahr in North Kordofan by beating their army and seizing many weapons. Both sides suffered losses. Villagers continue to be harassed and attacked. More than 200 cattle and goats have been looted by the militia.

This article will help me develop new leads with the research I am undergoing for my research question, because the well-written explanation on the Justice and Equality

Movement will benefit my perception of the events occurring in Sudan. The information also provides me with a basic understanding of the hardships faced daily by the people living with in Darfur. Overall, this source offers me information and evidence that could potentially lead me into developing a thorough and focused research question.

Abdelaziz, Khalid, and Ulf Laessing. "Darfur Rebels Say Attack to Block Bashir Visit." *Msnbc.com*. Ed. Andrew Heavens. NBC News, 7 Mar. 2013. Web. 13 Mar. 2013. <[http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51088314/ns/world\\_news-africa/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/51088314/ns/world_news-africa/)>.

This article explains how the rebels attacked government soldiers in Sudan's Darfur region in attempt to stop President Omar Hassan al-Bashir visiting the area. The clash with the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) was near the capital of North Darfur state El Fasher. Sudan's government sent soldiers and Arab militias to stop the revolt. JEM started two attacks to show the conflict was continuing and that Darfur was not safe enough for Bashir's visit. Several Sudanese soldiers were killed. Bashir's plane was a legitimate military target, so his planned trip to North Darfur state was postponed. The International Criminal court charged Bashir with masterminding genocide and other atrocities during the conflict. Bashir dismisses the accusations.

The main purpose of this article was to describe how government leaders fight and interact with one and another over issues that needed resolving. This topic will definitely provide me with some prominent information when trying to conduct my research question. The article also indicates where the conflict with the JEM starts to rise which will help me to grasp a better understanding of the violent fights in Darfur that lead to lost lives and injuries. This article will certainly help me overall by providing material that discusses the lives of the citizens living in Darfur, which would create a complex research question.

Gettleman, Jeffrey. "Tribal Battles Displace Thousands in Darfur." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 02 Feb. 2013. Web. 14 Mar 2013. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/02/world/africa/thousands-displaced-in-darfur-astribes-battle-over-mine.html>>.

Since January 2013, over 100,000 people have been displaced in Darfur, Sudan because of the violent fights between two Arab tribes over a gold mine. The first group is the Banni Hussein who are mostly cattle herders and have accused the government of helping the other tribe by giving them powerful weapons. The other group is the camel herding Rizeigat. The conflict has spread beyond the two original tribes as both have brought in heavily armed allies from other areas of Darfur. As a result of this clash, villages have been burned and people are living in unacceptable conditions. Some say that this recent fighting is related to Sudan's economic issues. Much of Sudan's oil industry has been hurt and rapid inflation has caused riots, so the government is searching quickly for new sources of revenue.

This article explains how the fights occurring in Sudan are affecting the citizens who live in Darfur. The multiple fights between two Arab tribes over a gold mine have led to thousands of displacements of citizens in Darfur. This is a negative impact for the Darfur residents because they are being moved out of their homes to unfamiliar and

unwanted lands. These citizens are not able to control what happens within the government because they have no say in the fights that occur in their community.

Abdelaziz, Khalid, and Ulf Laessing. "Fighting in Sudan's Darfur Region Kills 51: Government." *Msnbc.com*. Ed. Jason Webb. NBC News, 24 Feb. 2013. Web. 14 Mar. 2013. <[http://www.nbcnews.com/id/50931205/ns/world\\_news-africa/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/50931205/ns/world_news-africa/)>.

Continued fighting in Darfur resulted in another 51 dead and 62 wounded. The army recently restored order after both sides were accused of increased violence. According to the United Nations, the fighting in Sudan broke out in January between the Banni Hussein and Rizeigat tribes over the mine in Jebel Amer in North Darfur, displacing approximately 100,000 people. Later on, separate clashes between the army and a rebel group in central Darfur forced another 30,000 Darfur people to flee.

This article continues to describe the fights that occur in Sudan that are increasingly becoming more violent. Thousands of more Darfur citizens had been forced to flee the lands of Sudan because of the government issues over the economic income from the gold mines. Approximately 50 people in Darfur have passed away due to the vicious fighting happening every day in Sudan. These fights over the economic income have also led to multiple injuries of many citizens. The fights in Darfur are putting innocent lives in danger and families are losing loved ones over issues that can be resolved in other social methods other than fighting.

Laessing, Ulf. "More Fighting Erupts in Sudan's Darfur Region." *Msnbc.com*. Ed. Rosalind Russell. NBC News, 23 Feb. 2013. Web. 13 Mar. 2013. <[http://www.nbcnews.com/id/50920280/ns/world\\_news-africa/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/50920280/ns/world_news-africa/)>.

New fighting between Arab tribes threatens to affect location of people living in Darfur region. All law and order is vanishing. Violence increased in recent months, forcing 130,000 to leave the area. The Rizeigat and Banni Hussein tribes are fighting over control of a gold mine and other resources. Most recently the militias were armed by the government which resulted in 53 people being killed and 83 more injured. Since 2003, the government reports around 10,000 people have been killed. The International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants against Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir and some aides for organizing war crimes. Charges have been denied. These major events are difficult to verify since Sudan has restricted travel by journalists, aid-workers, and diplomats.

This article argues about the deaths of many due to the wars occurring in Sudan. Some 10,000 citizens have lost their lives since the early 2000's attempting to fight for their community and their family. Many of these lost lives were also taken from innocent children and women due to the unsafe and hazardous living conditions produced by the violent fights in Darfur. There is really no safe place in Darfur for families to remain protected socially and physically from the violent fights occurring in Sudan.