

Annex I

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Sudan: Joint Sudanese and Chadian Forces Accused of Arresting Three Civilians

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2 AUGUST 2012

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Kulbus — Sources affirm that joint Sudanese and Chadian forces arrested three civilians yesterday in Kulbus, West Darfur. The civilians are currently missing.

A relative of one of the detainees told Radio Dabanga that they were arrested around the Goz Dik area, located three kilometers north of Kulbus town. The forces were driving two vehicles and took the detainees to an unknown place.

The witness reported that the joint Sudanese and Chadian forces stated they will not release the three detainees until they hand over a person called Isaq Idriss. The source explained that he does understand the exact reason of the arrest and why the joint forces are looking for this person.

The detainees are: Abdulrahman Moussa and Dafalla Bushara Girda Haroun and Babiker Recep.

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AllAfrica - All the Time

Annex I2



Sudan and Central African Republic Hold Talks in Khartoum

Date 2012/3/6 13:36:09 | Topic: political



²Talks between Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) continue today Tuesday at the Friendship Hall, Khartoum on issues of mutual concern. A session of negotiations was held Monday evening co-headed by the First Vice President of the Republic Ali Osman Taha, and the visiting Prime Minister of the Central African Republic Faustin-Archange Touadér. At the session, Taha said that the two parties will discuss a number of issues for the interest of the two nations, affirming that the exchange of delegations and close cooperation between the two countries will continue for securing the joint border. He added that a joint ministerial committee is heading the work for consolidating the relations between Sudan and the Central African Republic. The First Vice - President said that the progress in the Sudanese - Central African relations is coinciding with other joint efforts to enhance the Sudanese - Chadian relations, a matter that will lead to meeting the aspirations of the three peoples for establishment of an integration between the three countries, that will be a model for the African integration.

Meanwhile, the Central African Prime Minister Faustin-Archange Touadér, said that his country and Sudan were capable of establishing a fruitful relation for the interest of the two countries. He affirmed the endeavour of his country to establish firm relations with Sudan in all fields, adding that both countries are bestowed with huge mining and oil resources that shall be utilized for the welfare of the two nations. The Central African Prime Minister appreciated the experiments of Sudan in the oil exploration and production and in the field of infrastructures.

This article comes from Sudanese Radio - English Service

[³http://www.sudanradio.info/english](http://www.sudanradio.info/english)

The URL for this story is:

[⁴http://www.sudanradio.info/english/modules/news/article.php?storyid=3794](http://www.sudanradio.info/english/modules/news/article.php?storyid=3794)

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Annex I3



SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

JULY 2012 SUDAN/DARFUR

Expected Council Action

In late July, the Council expects to receive a briefing and hold consultations on the latest developments and the Secretary-General's report on the AU/UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The Council is also likely to renew the mission's mandate for another year, as it is due to expire on 31 July.

Key Recent Developments

There were several recent reports of fighting between Sudanese Armed Forces and rebels. On 2 June, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) said that it had killed several troops during an assault on an army base in north-eastern Darfur.

On 9 June, the JEM announced that it had seized an area called Um Ajaja in eastern Darfur, capturing several militia members loyal to Khartoum and 20 army vehicles. Sudan denied the allegation that fighting had occurred, claiming instead that the JEM had merely stolen property from civilians in the area.

On 15 June, rebels apparently linked to the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) attacked Abu-Ajora, a town southwest of Nyala in South Darfur, and seized five vehicles from an American Refugee Council facility. Two civilians reportedly died while the rebels confiscated supplies from a local market.

Fighting was also reported on 16 June between the army and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF), an alliance of rebel groups, in northern Darfur between El Fasher and Nyala. The army said that it had initiated the attack against the SRF, which had apparently been obstructing the passage of goods in the area.

On 18 June, President Omar al-Bashir declared austerity measures in Sudan that include eliminating fuel subsidies, increasing taxes, devaluing the currency and cutting government posts. The measures are meant to bolster the deteriorating economy, which has been hard hit since South Sudan gained independence in July 2011 and left Sudan with approximately 75 percent less in oil reserves. Several days of protests ensued in Khartoum and other cities in Sudan following the announcement, which were ongoing at press time.

The Council was last briefed on UNAMID on 26 April by Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous. He highlighted the need for Sudan to provide financial support for the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), an entity established in February 2012 to help implement provisions of the Doha Document for Peace related to human rights, justice, reconciliation and development. Ladsous noted in particular that the DRA Chair, El-Tigani Sessi, warned in an address to the Sudanese parliament on 23 April that without requisite funding the peace process could collapse.

Ladsous also said that the potential for a resumption of negotiations between the government and rebel movements that have not signed the Doha document did not look favourable. He explained that the JEM and the SLA-MM have indicated a desire to discuss only national economic and political reforms, while the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) has said that it will only negotiate when the government deals with the underlying sources of the conflict. (Khartoum has said that it is only willing to discuss the situation in Darfur, and in this respect, only particular elements of the Doha document related to security arrangements and political appointments.)

Ladsous further outlined the findings of the conflict assessment and review of UNAMID uniformed personnel that the UN conducted in February in collaboration with the AU in accordance with resolution 2003. According to the Secretary-General's report (S/2012/231), the review found that while there had been an overall reduction of fighting between rebel groups and the government since UNAMID was established in 2008, conflict nonetheless continued, especially in central Darfur. The report also noted that "criminality has emerged as the most significant threat to civilians and humanitarian workers" because of a lack of governmental, judicial and policing capacity and the challenging political environment in the region.

As the review found that the mission could reduce inefficiencies and overlapping responsibilities among personnel, the Secretary-General expressed his intention "to proceed with downward adjustments in UNAMID consisting of approximately 4,200 military elements, 280 formed police unit elements and 1,460 individual police officers, and a reconfiguration of the remaining elements as appropriate." He further recommended that the Council reduce the authorised strength of the different types of mission personnel correspondingly.

Ladsous noted in his 26 April briefing to the Council that, according to the review, a large number of UNAMID infantry could be moved from the Chadian and Libyan borders to the relatively populous central belt of Darfur. (According to Ladsous, the basis for this finding is that Sudan's relations with Chad and Libya have improved, as has security along its border with these countries.)

On 21 June, the Sudan Sanctions Committee met in consultations. It seems that much of the discussion focused on the fact that the members of its Panel of Experts (PoE), appointed in April, had yet to receive visas to enter Sudan and conduct their

investigations. (At press time, it appeared that Khartoum had approved the visa requests, and the panel planned to submit an interim report to the Committee by the end of July.) The release of this report had been expected in June, but the Committee requested an extension given the fact that the PoE has not been able to enter Darfur to conduct its investigations. The 2011 final report of the PoE, submitted to the Council in early 2012 in accordance with resolution 1982, has also not been publicly released, as some Council members believe that it contains inaccuracies.

On 5 June, Luis Moreno-Ocampo delivered his final briefing to the Council as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). He said that the failure of the government of Sudan to apprehend and surrender four ICC indictees—al-Bashir, Ahmed al-Harun, Abdelrahim Mohamed Hussein and Ali Kushayb—directly challenges the authority of the Council. Ocampo suggested that the Council consider as an option asking member states and regional organisations to conduct operations to arrest these individuals.

On 15 June, Fatou Bensouda (Gambia) was sworn in as Prosecutor of the ICC. In a speech on 13 June, she said that the Court's focus was on "individual criminal behaviour against innocent victims", alluding in particular to al-Bashir, al-Harun, Joseph Kony and Bosco Ntaganda.

In Khartoum, on 12 June, the Special Prosecutor of Darfur Crimes, Ahmed Abdel Motalib, submitted his resignation to al-Bashir for undisclosed reasons. Motalib was the third person to hold the post since October 2010. A new prosecutor, Yassir Ahmed Mohamed, was appointed on 19 June. (The government established the Special Prosecutor position in 2010 to investigate alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur; however, Sudanese officials have benefited from immunity, which makes the work of the prosecutor problematic.)

Human Rights-Related Developments

The UN independent expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan, Mashood Adebayo Baderin, conducted his first mission there from 10-14 June to identify areas of technical assistance and capacity-building that could help the country fulfill its human-rights obligations. Baderin recognised the initial measures taken by Sudan, such as the establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, but highlighted the need for further steps to be taken, including in the area of protecting freedom of expression and the press. Noting the need for capacity-building in human rights training for judges, justice officials and the police, the expert also identified the need for the government to include the promotion of human rights among its priority funding considerations. Baderin will present his findings and recommendations to the September session of the Human Rights Council.

Key Issues

A key issue is whether to renew UNAMID's mandate with a reconfigured and streamlined force structure in accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendation. If the Council were to take this step, a related issue would be how well the mission would be able to carry out its mandate with this adjusted force structure.

An ongoing issue is the fact that key rebel movements in Darfur—including JEM, SLA-MM and SLA-AW—continue to fight the Sudanese government and refuse to participate in the peace process in Darfur.

Another important and recurring issue is the lack of timeliness by the government of Sudan in granting visas to UN personnel. In the context of Darfur, this is reflected by the delay that the current PoE has experienced in receiving its visas.

Options

The most likely option for the Council is to renew the mandate of UNAMID for an additional year at the reduced force level recommended by the Secretary-General.

Other options for the Council include:

- reducing the force level in an incremental fashion given the recent clashes between Sudan and rebel groups;
- reducing the force level and calling for a review of UNAMID's reconfiguration at a future date to ensure that the streamlined mission is achieving maximum operational effectiveness;
- emphasising the need for progress in implementing the Doha Document for Peace;
- reiterating calls on rebel groups to accede to the Doha Document and threatening sanctions in case of non-compliance;
- demanding progress by the government in issuing visas more expeditiously; and
- expressing eagerness to consider the assessment called for by paragraph 21 of resolution 2033 adopted on 12 January, which requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the AU, to "conduct a comprehensive analysis of lessons learned from practical cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in particular with regard to" UNAMID and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). (At press time, the analysis had yet to be undertaken.)

The Council's ad-hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa might also provide a useful forum for discussing strategies to foster negotiations between Sudan and the rebel groups in Darfur.

Council Dynamics

There is widespread support for reconfiguring and reducing the size of UNAMID. Several Council members believe that, especially in an era of financial austerity, UNAMID should be able to fulfil its mandate with a smaller force level through enhanced operational efficiency. However, although several members believe that the security situation in Darfur has improved in recent years, there are concerns among some members about the recent fighting between the government and rebel groups, especially at a time when the Council is likely to reduce the force level of UNAMID.

While Council members support the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, there is ongoing concern that key rebel movements have not acceded to the peace process. Some members are also particularly worried that the government of Sudan has yet to fund the DRA, a point raised by the UK and Morocco during Moreno Ocampo's briefing on 5 June.

There are sharp differences of perspective on the Council regarding the ICC's role in Sudan. These were clearly reflected during the 5 June briefing. Several members—Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Portugal, Togo, the UK and the US—criticised Sudan, often in strong terms, for its lack of cooperation with the ICC. A number of these countries also spoke in complementary terms of the ICC's efforts in Sudan.

Other members are more wary of the ICC's work in the country. Pakistan and South Africa emphasised at the briefing that the pursuit of justice should not interfere with the search for peace, while India indicated that the Court should be guided by "objectivity, not politicisation."

The UK is the lead country on Darfur.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions
• S/RES/2033 (12 January 2012) focused on UN-AU cooperation. • S/RES/2003 (29 July 2011) extended UNAMID's mandate until 31 July 2012. • S/RES/1982 (17 May 2011) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 19 February 2012. • S/RES/1593 (31 March 2005) referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC.
Secretary-General's Reports
• S/2012/231 (17 April 2012) was the most recent quarterly report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID. • S/2012/166 (19 March 2012) contained the Framework for AU and UN facilitation of the Darfur peace process. • S/2011/252 (15 April 2011) was on implementation of the Darfur Political Process.
Meeting Records
• S/PV.6778 (5 June 2012) was the latest briefing by the ICC Prosecutor. • S/PV.6762 (26 April 2012) was the Council's discussion of the Secretary-General's last report on UNAMID.

Other Relevant Facts

UNAMID: Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur
Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)
UNAMID: Force Commander
Lt. Gen. Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda)
UNAMID: Size, Composition, and Cost
<i>Maximum authorised strength:</i> up to 19,555 military personnel, 3,772 police and 19 formed police units (total police 6,432)
<i>Main troop contributors:</i> Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt, Ethiopia and Senegal
<i>Military strength as of 31 May 2012:</i> 17,364 troops and 591 military observers
<i>Police Strength as of 31 May 2012:</i> 5,511 police personnel
<i>Annual Budget:</i> \$1.689 billion

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