



The CPA Monitor

Monthly Report on the Implementation of the CPA

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HIGHLIGHTS

Status of the implementation
of the CPA:

Power-Sharina2

Wealth-Sharina 17

The Three Areas 21

Security Arrangements 27

Dissemination of CPA 35

Glossary of Acronyms 37

- Demarcation of geographical constituencies completed in all 25 States. Objections and challenges to demarcation may be filed until 3 September.
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) Political Bureau rejects population census results, citing lack of minimum acceptable level of credibility.
- Government of Southern Sudan reports Sudan's oil revenue for the first half of 2009 at \$787.01 million, with share of Southern Sudan \$364.86 million.
- 12428 ex-combatants belonging to SAF, PDF and SPLA demobilized since February 2009.

New developments are in blue text, boxed and dated (08/09).

The CPA Monitor can be downloaded along with its related annexes at: <http://unmis.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=2213>.

[Click here for a brief readout of the CPA](#)

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7BThe National Level

STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT (CPA)

1 Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A) National Constitution

1. President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir signed the **Interim National Constitution (INC)** into law on 9 July 2005 (Annex 1). The INC, which is based on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the 1998 Sudan Constitution, is the supreme law of the land during the Interim Period. It was prepared by the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), a creation of the CPA, with 31 members from the NCP, 17 from SPLM, 8 from Northern political parties and 4 from Southern political forces. The National Assembly and the SPLM National Liberation Council adopted the INC on 6 July 2005.

B) The National Executive

2. The three-member **Presidency** was inaugurated on 9 July 2005. Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir was sworn in as President, John Garang de Mabior as First Vice President and Ali Osman Mohamed Taha as Vice President. Lt. General Salva Kiir Mayardit was sworn in as the First Vice President on 11 August 2005 following the death of John Garang in a helicopter crash on 30 July 2005.
3. President Al-Bashir issued four decrees on 20 September 2005 establishing the **Government of National Unity**, largely in accordance with the CPA power-sharing formula. Members of the GNU were sworn in on 22 September 2005. On 27 November 2005, President Al-Bashir issued two decrees filling the ministerial seats left vacant for the opposition umbrella group, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).
4. Additional appointments to the GNU were made in October 2006 to reflect commitments made under the **Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)**. Minni Minnawi of the SLA/MM was appointed Senior Assistant to the President and Mustafa Mohamed Ahmed Tirab as a State Minister without portfolio. (10/06)
5. Further appointments to the GNU were made on 29 May 2007 to reflect commitments made under the **Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA)** signed on 14 October 2006. Eastern Front Chairman Musa Mohamed Ahmed was appointed Assistant to the President, Amna Dirar as Presidential Advisor and 'Free Lions' leader Mabrouk Mubarak Salim as State Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Roads (5/07).
6. In March 2007, the **NCP-SPLM Joint Leadership Committee** held its first annual meeting, chaired by President Al-Bashir and FVP Salva Kiir. The meeting established a new high-level sub-committee, the **NCP-SPLM Joint High Political Committee**, to address contentious issues related to CPA implementation.
7. On 11 October 2007, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) announced the suspension of its participation in the GNU, citing the lack of progress on the issues of Abyei, border demarcation, redeployment, transparency of oil revenues and preparations for the census and elections. It recalled its ministers, state ministers and presidential advisers from the GNU, and indicated that they would resume participation in the central government only after these issues had been resolved. On 17 October, President Al-Bashir, agreeing to one of the demands of the SPLM, issued a decree reshuffling the cabinet. The reshuffle concerned two Presidential Advisors, six Cabinet Ministers and six Ministers of State in the GNU. SPLM, however, rejected the decree on the ground that the reshuffling did not reflect the

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7BThe National Level

recommendations it had submitted to the Presidency. On 26 December 2007, President Al-Bashir issued a series of decrees appointing new SPLM ministers, state ministers and presidential advisors in the Government of National Unity (GNU). The new SPLM ministers were sworn in on 27 December, thus ending a two-month boycott of the GNU. There was no change in the NCP line-up in the GNU, as the NCP kept to its limited reshuffle in early December, which brought in one presidential advisor and six state ministers. (12/07)

8. On 14 February 2008, President Al-Bashir carried out a Cabinet reshuffle involving NCP Ministers in the GNU and reallocated portfolios of several Ministers of State. A list of current members of the GNU can be found in [Annex 2](#). (09/08)
9. On 8 June 2008, President Al-Bashir issued Republican Decree 146 adopting a landmark agreement between the NCP and the SPLM entitled 'Roadmap for Return of IDPs and Implementation of Abyei Protocol'. The four main points outlined were: security arrangements, return of IDPs, an interim administration and final arbitration. A follow up to the decree, specifying the modalities for the establishment of the interim administration was issued on 15 June 2008. The Roadmap establishes the geographical boundaries of the interim administration in an agreed map that was attached to the 8 June document. It also gives the Abyei administrative area a special status under the Presidency and establishes the Abyei Executive Council, Abyei Security Committee, and Abyei Area Council, and outlines how they will be financed. This interim agreement will be in effect pending the result of the final arbitration process. The text of the Roadmap can be found in [Annex 23](#). (06/08)
10. On 7 July 2008 Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Vice-President of the Republic and Riek Machar, Vice President of the Government of Southern Sudan, signed a Convention on the arbitration on the Abyei area. The text is to be deposited with International Court of Arbitration in The Hague. (07/08)
11. On 17 November 2008, the National Assembly approved the nominations of the chairman and members of the Political Parties Council. They were sworn in on 25 November. (11/08)
12. The **National Legislature** (the Council of States and the National Assembly) was formed on 31 August 2005. Ahmed Ibrahim El Tahir (NCP) was elected Speaker for the National Assembly and Atim Garang Deng (SPLM) Deputy Speaker. Ali Yahia (NCP) was elected Speaker and Remo Olair (SPLM) Deputy Speaker of the Council of States. The **Council of States** has two members from each of the 25 States and two representing Abyei, currently appointed by the Presidency after consultation with state institutions
13. The **National Assembly** has 450 members. Membership is allocated according to the CPA's power-sharing formula, with modifications to take account of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) and Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) (see below). The original division was as follows: NCP: 234 seats; SPLM: 126 seats; Northern political forces: 55 seats (20 for the NDA, seven for the Registered Democratic Unionist Party, three for Umma Party Reform and Renewal, three for Federal Umma Party, three for Umma Party Collective Leadership, three for Ansar Al-Sunna, three for the Muslim Brotherhood and five for Parties' Forum); Southern political forces: 27 seats (ten for Union of Sudan African Parties, five for United Democratic Salvation Front, three for United Democratic Front, five for Sudanese African National Union and four for the Southern Sudan Democratic Forum); national personalities: eight seats. Of the 55 seats allocated to the Northern political forces, 8 were allocated to the Umma Party (Mainstream) and the Popular National Congress, but both declined to participate. The National Assembly has 20 standing committees. A list of the chairs of standing specialised committees can be found in [Annex 3](#). (10/07)
14. On 3 April 2007, twelve representatives of the **Darfur Peace Agreement signatory parties** were sworn in as members of the National Assembly. Nine of the seats they assumed were already vacant; the remaining three were made available by the NCP from its own allocation. (4/07)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7B The National Level

15. On 24 October 2007, eight members from the Eastern Front took the oath of office in the National Assembly, in accordance with the **Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA)** which provides for the allocation of eight seats to nominees of the Eastern Front. (11/07)

C) Legislative Agenda

16. The **1st session of the National Assembly** since the signature of the CPA convened on 31 August 2005. It endorsed the **Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) Act** and the **Organization of Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act (NGO Act)**. The **JIUs Act** (17 January 2006) covers the establishment of the JIUs, their mandate, areas of deployment, uniform and common doctrine, and the formation and mandate of the Joint Defence Board (JDB). The **NGO Act** (21 February 2006) has proved controversial because the wide powers it accords to the Registrar and Commissioner of HAC in registering organizations and approving programmes. (11/06)
17. The **2nd session of the National Assembly** met from 3 April – 3 July 2006. It did not pass any significant CPA-implementation related legislation.
18. The **3rd session of the National Assembly** convened on 30 October 2006 and adopted a number of important CPA-implementation related pieces of legislation. These included the **National Civil Service Commission Act** (10 January 2007), text of which can be found in [Annex 5. Political Parties Act](#) (22 January 2007) and **National Civil Service Bill** (23 January 2007).
19. The **Political Parties Act** has been controversial. During the three readings of the Bill in the National Assembly, controversy centred on Article 18.b, which allows for the dissolution of political parties by a court decision. In the final version of the Bill, this article (now Article 19-2) was revised to provide that a party may be dissolved upon the decision of *the Constitutional Court* on the basis of a case raised by a two-thirds majority of the Political Parties Council, *if* it is proven before the Court that the party has violated article 40 (3) of the INC. NDA parliamentarians refused to endorse the final draft, and walked out of the Assembly session in protest. NCP parliamentarians then introduced a further amendment to toughen the requirements for party registration (Article 4). This was incorporated into the final Bill, which was adopted by consensus in the absence of the NDA. Opposition parties have expressed concerns about the implications of the final Act, which requires parties to register within 90 days, on preparations for democratic elections. The **Political Parties Act** was signed into law by the President on 6 February 2007 (The text of the Act can be found in [Annex 4](#)).
20. The **4th Session of the National Assembly** was convened from 2 April 2007 to 27 June 2007, during which seven draft bills the **National Audit Chamber Bill**, the **Electronic Deal Bill**, the **Electronic Crimes Bill**, and the **Auditing and Finance Procedures Bill** were passed. The **Armed Forces** and **Government Purchase Bills** were tabled but were not scheduled to be passed until the next session. (6/07).
21. The **National Police Bill** was approved by the Council of Ministers on 17 June 2007. The Council of Ministers directed the Ministries of the 'sovereignty' sector to add several sections in order to make the police a unified service. Additionally, in the event of a contradiction between the state and national police laws, the national law would prevail. In this form, the Bill would affirm the provisions of the CPA and INC that create three levels of police—national, southern, and state. (6/07)
22. The National Assembly in its sixth session in June 2008 passed the **National Police Bill** in its third reading following a protracted debate. It also passed the **National Council for Developing and Promoting the National Languages Bill** for 2008, as well as, the **National Council of Population Bill** for 2008 after being amended at the third reading stage. It also passed, at second reading stage, the **National Council for Child Welfare** and the **National Tourism Bills** for 2008. (06/08)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7B The National Level

23. The **Armed Forces Bill** was approved by the National Assembly on 4 December 2007. The Assembly on 15 December also approved the National Budget along with its accompanying Bills. (12/07)
24. In its extended session, the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 passed the National Elections Act 2008, with a majority of 350 votes (with 14 opposed and two abstentions) after introducing 67 amendments to the bill. An important provision of the new law is that the new parliament will consist of 450 members, with 60% selected by geographical constituencies and 40% by proportional representation party lists, out of which 25% is allocated to a separate women's party list and 15% for political parties' list. The act stipulated that parties must receive a minimum of 4% of the overall votes to secure seats according to the proportional representation. This is the first time that proportional representation system will be used in Sudan. President Al-Bashir signed the bill into law on 14 July 2008. The Speaker of the National Assembly, Ahmed Ibrahim El-Tahir, declared that the parliament will be on call to meet in special session to approve the formation of the National Electoral Commission (NEC), as stipulated by the Act. The law requires that the NEC be established within one month of the adoption of the law. He also stated that during the recent session, the assembly adopted 14 laws, inter alia, laws on: Elections, Police, Armed Forces, National Council for Languages, Public Health, and the National Council for Child Welfare. It also finalised seven international agreements. He said that National Assembly convened 30 sittings, as well as five additional sessions. He indicated further that the assembly heard five statements from various ministers: the Ministers of Defence, Interior, Finance, the Commissioner of the Bank of Sudan, and the Vice-President of the Republic. Lawmakers also held an urgent query regarding the explosion of a Sudan Airways plane in Khartoum. He added that the assembly's specialised committees held a total of 205 meetings in its last session. (07/08)
25. On 20 November 2008, the Council of Ministers endorsed the Human Rights Act, the Lands Commission Act, and amendments to the Criminal Law Act. It also approved the organization of Foreign Trade and the Anti-Dumping Acts. All approved Acts would be passed to the National Assembly for adoption into law. (11/08)
26. On 17 November 2008, the National Assembly endorsed the members of the National Elections Commission (NEC). The composition of the Commission are as follows: Abel Alier, Chairman; Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah, Deputy Chairman; and Fillister Baya, Mahassin Haj Al-Saffi, James Bol Kajmal, Abdallah Ballah Al-Hardalou, Mohamed Taha Abu Samrah, Mukhtar Al-Asam and Al-Hadi Mohamed Ahmed Hassabou as Members. On 25 November, a presidential decree was issued in this regard, and the Chairman and members of the NEC were sworn-in in the presence of President Al-Bashir and FVP Salva Kiir. (11/08)
27. On 1 December 2008, the National Assembly passed the national budget for 2009 and its accompanied laws. On 28 December 2008, it passed the second reading stage of the National Land Commission Act 2008. It also passed the second reading stage of the Human Rights Commission Act 2008.
28. On 30 December 2008, the National Assembly adjourned its current session and decided to reconvene in February 2009 in order to pass a number of outstanding legislation. (12/08)
29. On 26 January 2009, the Political Parties Council met with 32 political parties registered under previous regulations. The Chairman of the Council urged traditional parties (National Umma Party, NDA, Communist Party, SPLM) to make the necessary changes in the mandate and structure of their respective party ('reconcile') in accordance with the provisions of the Political Parties Act of 2007, and prepare the documents needed for the registration of the party. On 28 January, the Council met with 86 notified (unregistered) parties, during which its Chairman declared that all unregistered parties will be given a period of 90 days, starting 5th February 2009, to reconcile their situations. He also stated that an advisory body from the political parties will be established to support the Council in achieving its objectives. (01/09)

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7BThe National Level

30. On 13 April 2009, the National Assembly reconvened for the 8th session. On 20 April 2009, the National Assembly adopted the Land Commission Bill, a significant objective in the implementation of the CPA. The bill empowers the independent commission to arbitrate between willing contending parties on claims over lands without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the courts. The chairman of the commission will be appointed by the President with the consent of the First Vice President. On 21 April 2009, the National Assembly adopted the National Human Rights Commission Bill following inclusion of some amendments. (04/09)
31. On 8 June 2009, the National Assembly adopted the Press and Printed Materials Bill 2009. The bill shifted the powers of the journalist registry and discipline of journalists from the Press Council to the Journalists Union; replaced the provision of fine of 50,000 SDG with fines to be determined by the court; pre-conditioned the arrest of journalists with notification to the Union; and limited the powers of the Press Council, particularly in regards to the suspension of publication. The National Assembly closed its 8th session On 24 June 2009 (06/09)
32. On 28 July 2009, the NCRC sub-committee on the Referendum Bill agreed to include both procedural and substantive issues in the draft law following representations from the CPA parties. However, several key provisions regarding definition of eligible voters, determination of the areas of voting as well as chairmanship, composition and seat of Referendum Commission remain unresolved. As a result, on 31 July 2009, the CPA partners established another bipartisan sub committee comprised of senior officials to address the outstanding issues on the Referendum Bill draft. (07/09)

D) The National Judiciary

33. On 28 November 2005, President Al-Bashir issued a decree appointing Jalal-Eddin Mohamed Osman (NCP) as Chief Justice and John Aungi Kasiba (SPLM) and Dr. Wahabi Mohamed Mukhtar (NCP) as Deputy Chief Justices. A list of current members of the Constitutional Court can be found in Annex 6. (07/08).
34. The National Assembly approved the **Constitutional Court Act** on 1 October 2005. President Al-Bashir signed the Act in November 2005 and on 24 December 2005 issued a decree appointing the **President and members of the Constitutional Court**. They were sworn in on 31 December 2005. (1/06)
35. The National Assembly adopted the National Judicial Service Commission Act (NJSC) in October 2005 and the President endorsed it in November 2005. On 7 December 2005, President Al-Bashir formally established the National Judicial Service Commission. The National Judicial Service Commission Act passed through the National Assembly with the required three readings, but it bypassed the NCRC in contravention of the INC. The SPLM criticized the Act, contending that this procedural error and key aspects of legislation itself contravened the INC or the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan. The NJSC held a meeting on 31 March chaired by Chief Justice Jalal Al Din Mohammed Osman and discussed the issue of coordination between Southern Sudan Judiciary and National Judiciary Commission. (03/08)
36. On 17 December 2008, the Minister of Justice issued a decree establishing specialized child attorney offices in a number of States (South Darfur, Al-Geddarif, South Kordofan, Sennar, Blue Nile, West Darfur, and Kassala). According to the decree, the attorney offices would have the jurisdiction to supervise investigations and exercise powers provided for in the Criminal Procedures Act 1991, the Child Act of 2004, and any other Acts. (12/08)
37. In December 2008, the National Judicial Service Commission appointed a number of Magistrates as follows: First Grade Courts Magistrates: 11, including 5 women; Second Grade Courts Magistrates: 23, including 2 women; Third Grade Courts Magistrates: 19, including 4 women. It also appointed 80 Judicial Assistants, including 5 women. (12/08)
38. On 12 January 2009, the Chief Justice issued a directive to transfer all the newly-appointed judges to Darfur and Kordofan states (total of 69 including 11 women) (01/09)

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7BThe National Level

E) Commissions

39. The CPA provides for the establishment of a large number of Commissions to oversee implementation of the agreement. There was initially considerable delay in establishing many of these Commissions; however, the process got back underway in late 2005, with the formation and staffing of the **National Petroleum Commission (NPC)**, the **Ceasefire Political Commission (CPC)**, the **Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission (FFAMC)**, and the **National Judicial Service Commission (NJSC)**. The progress of these Commissions is dealt with under the relevant sections of the Monitor. The **Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC)**, the **Technical ad hoc Border Committee** and the **National Civil Service Commission (NCSC)** are dealt with below. With the exception of the NCSC, all the Commissions have been formed by presidential decree rather than legislation. Some National Assembly members have argued that FFAMC and the NPC in particular require a legislative basis.

- *Assessment and Evaluation Commission*

40. The **Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC)** was established in October 2005 to assess and evaluate the implementation of the CPA with the Parties (establishing decree can be found in [Annex 7](#)). It has 13 members and four observers and meets in plenary session once a month. The AEC has four Working Groups chaired by international members: Power-Sharing (Italy); Wealth-Sharing (USA); Security Arrangements (UK); Three Areas (Netherlands). The AEC reports to the Presidency. On 12 February 2008, the President of the Republic issued a decree appointing Sir Derek Plumbly as new Chairman of the Commission. On 3 July, the AEC held its 33rd plenary session in Juba during which it endorsed the Commission's Mid-term Review Report. On 6 January 2009, the AEC held a plenary meeting commemorating the fourth anniversary of the CPA. The meeting commended the CPA parties on their achievements in 2008, and highlighted the challenges ahead for the implementation of the remaining CPA provisions.

41. On 4 August 2009, the Assessment and Evaluation Commission held its 46th plenary session in Khartoum. (08/09)

42. The **Assessment and Evaluation Commission for Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States** were established by presidential decree on 26 July 2007, is dealt with under sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the Monitor.

- *Technical ad hoc Border Committee*

43. The **Technical ad hoc Border Committee** started work in January 2007 on mapping the 1 January 1956 border between North and South Sudan. It has made a number of field trips to discuss its work with local officials and communities and to collect data. In July 2007, the **Technical ad hoc Border Committee** made fact-finding visits to Cairo and London to study documents relating to the 1-1-1956 border in Egyptian and British archives. On 4 August, Professor Abdalla AlSadig Ali was appointed Chairperson of the Committee through a presidential decree. It is expected to submit its final report in the first quarter of 2008. (9/07)
44. On 17 February 2009, the Technical ad hoc Border Committee approached UNMIS for supporting a training programme in GIS for six Committee members. The training programme covers basic concepts of GIS, experiencing field data collection with Trimble GPS, image processing with ERDAS Imagine software using SPOT and Quickbird Satellite Imagery, manipulating Vector and Raster data to create maps using ArcGIS 9.3 version and Vector/Raster map production. (02/09)
45. The Technical ad hoc Border Committee is still working on the report for the Presidency, and to date they have agreed on the delineation of approximately 1/3 of the border, starting East from the border with Ethiopia. UNMIS is providing training to the members of the committee on mapping and GIS. (04/09)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7B The National Level

46. The Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee is still to come to any decision on several contentious areas such as the Kafia Kingi and Hufat en-Nahas in Western Bahr El-Ghazal (WBeG) State. The Committee has been instructed by the Presidency to complete the delineation report by 30 September 2009. (06/09)

47. In an agreement signed on 19 August 2009, the NCP and SPLM agreed to urge the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, as directed by the Presidency, to continue delimiting undisputed areas and to finalize its report no later than 30 September 2009. (08/09)

48. In August 2009, UNMIS delivered a base map to the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, which will help with the delimitation work of the 1-1-56 borderline. (08/09)

• *National Civil Service Commission*

49. On 26 July 2007, the Presidency issued a decree establishing the **National Civil Service Commission** and appointing Professor Moses Machar as its chairman. The creation of the Commission followed the passage of the National Civil Service Commission Act in January 2007. On 4 August, ten members were appointed to the Commission by a presidential decree. A list of the appointed members can be found in [\(Annex 8\)](#). The NCSC met for the first time on 22 August. (8/07)

50. On 3 September 2009, the National Civil Service Commission held a meeting with the Minister of Labor, where it was agreed to establish a joint committee to follow up on the implementation of the allocation of 20%-30% of the civil service posts to the Southerners as per the provisions of the CPA, INC and the 2007 Civil Service Commission Act. (9/07)

51. On 23 February 2009, the National Civil Service Commission held a regular meeting. The Commission is planning to hold a workshop to discuss the reform of the civil service in Sudan. (2/09)

• *National Elections Commission (NEC)*

52. On 17 November 2008, the National Assembly endorsed the members of the National Elections Commission (NEC). For details, please refer to the section on National Legislature above.

53. On 3 February 2009, the Political Parties Council passed the political parties registration regulation. In the same month, the NEC finalized budget proposals to cover a period of four months for submission to Presidency for approval. It also approved the establishment of various subsidiary committees: Voter Registration Committee; Boundaries Delimitation Committee; Technical Committee; Coordination and Communication Committee. The NEC is now focusing on the identification of candidates for selection of members of the Southern Sudan Election High Committee, as well as each of the 25 State Election High Committees. (02/09)

54. On 2 April 2009, the National Elections Commission proposed the following timeframe for elections in Sudan: 15 April-15 May 2009-demarcation of geographical constituencies; 1 June-publication of geographical constituencies; 2 June-commencement of registration; 2 July-2 August-revision and preparation of register; 3-31 August-first publication of register for appeals and outcome; 1 September-commencement date for nominations; 3 September acceptance of nominations at all elections level; 6 November-last day for nomination applications; 7 November-publication of nomination lists for appeals; 10 -27 November-final publication of nomination lists; 31 November-5 February 2010-electoral campaign; 6 February-commencement of polling; 21 February-end of polling; 27 February-announcement of final results. (04/09)

55. Members of the Southern Sudan Election High Committee (SSEHC) and the 25 State Election High Committees (SEHC) were appointed on 3 May 2009. (05/09)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7B The National Level

56. The timeline for existing political parties to register and adjust their status (5 February-5 May) ended on 5 May 2009. According to the Political Parties Affairs Council, unregistered political parties can still register but as new parties. There is no deadline for new political parties to register. As of end of May, 69 parties have been registered. (05/09)
57. The first meeting of the NEC Policy Committee took place on 17 May 2009. The Policy Committee's original proposed membership comprises senior leadership from NEC, UNMIS, UNDP, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of International Cooperation. In addition to discussions on expanding the membership to include donor representatives, the Political Parties Affairs Council, and the GoSS Ministry of Regional Cooperation and the schedule for the group itself, the Policy Committee reviewed the status of election preparations. (05/09)
58. On 25 May 2009, the NEC established the High Committee for Elections for Southern Sudan and the 25 State High Committees; the Returning Officer for Elections in each State was also appointed. (05/09)
59. On 28 May, the Chairman of the NEC, State Minister for Internal Cooperation, and the UNDP Country Director signed a UNDP project document titled "Support to Elections and Democratic Processes." The project document lays the foundation for international support to the elections and contains an initial budget of US\$68.7 million to cover support to NEC, the Political Parties Affairs Council, civic and voter education, domestic observation, media training and monitoring and vital stakeholders such as women and youth. The Support to Elections and Democratic Processes project is an important platform for building up cooperation between Sudanese parties in North and South Sudan as well as in Darfur. It also allows closer collaboration between the NEC, the Ministry of International Cooperation and the international community led by UNMIS, UNDP, and the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur. (05/09)
60. On 30 June 2009, NEC released a revised electoral calendar that delays the 2010 elections by another two months, to 5-12 April. The modified schedule came as a result of delays in the release of census data, required by NEC for delimitation of electoral constituencies. According to NEC, the new timetable provides greater opportunities for training of staff and civic education, and facilitates the voter registration process which will now take place following the rainy season. Some political forces have expressed reservation about the new date. (06/09)

61. On 4 August 2009, the National Elections Commission (NEC) announced the completion of the demarcation of geographical constituencies in all 25 States. Copies of the preliminary demarcation reports were handed to representatives of political parties on the same date. The Electoral Law provides for objections and challenges to demarcation to be made within a period of 30 days from initial publication of the reports; the period for filing such objections expires on 3 September.
62. The timeline for existing political parties to register and adjust their status (5 February-5 May) ended on 5 May 2009. However, according to the Political Parties Affairs Council, unregistered political parties can still register as new parties, as there is no deadline for new political parties to register. As at August, a total of 76 political parties have been registered.
63. On 17 August 2009, the NEC held a meeting with representatives of the political parties member of the Alliance of the National Parties where they discussed the arrangements for the elections.
64. On 29 August 2009, local media reported that the NEC has received more than 30 challenges on the geographical constituencies' demarcation from different political parties. (08/09)

F) Population Census

65. The **National Population Census Council** (NPCC) was established by presidential decree on 7 January 2006 ([Annex 9](#)). It is mandated to plan for the census; set standards and criteria for the Central Bureau for Statistics; follow-up on the preparations leading up to the population census operation; and report to the Presidency. In September 2006, FVP Kiir issued a decree

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7BThe National Level

establishing the **Higher Council for Population Census in Southern Sudan**. ([Annex 10](#)).

66. Following repeated changes of schedule, a presidential decree was issued on 11 February 2008 setting 15-30 April 2008 as date for the 5th national population census. However, on 12 April, the GoSS announced the postponement of census in the south. In support of its decision, it cited failure to resolve the Darfur crisis; non-completion of return movements of IDPs from the north to the south; non-inclusion of questions on ethnicity and religion in the questionnaire; and delays in the demarcation of the north-south border. The GoSS eventually reversed its decision, but reserved the right to have an opinion on the census general outcome and the application of the results. The Presidency, meanwhile, changed the census dates from 15-30 April to 22 April-6 May.
67. The census enumeration commenced at 00:00 hrs on 22 April 2008 which was the census reference hour and ended on 6 May 2008. A number of national and international monitors selected by the Monitoring and Observer Committee (MOC) and appointed by UNFPA using EU funds monitored the process in the 25 states of Sudan (15 northern states and 10 southern states). The process has largely been peaceful in spite of security, material and human resource challenges which emerged in the first week of enumeration.
68. The merging process for the census data sets from North and South Sudan started on 20 January 2009 and was completed on 29 January. The combined data is now being used to provide the "priority results" which will be discussed at the Technical Working Group meeting scheduled for 16th February in Khartoum. The results will thereafter be submitted to the Population Census Council and the Southern Sudan Population Census Council for approval. The PCC will then submit the approved results to the Presidency for official release. (01/09)
69. On 21 May 2009, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) officially released the "Sudan Census Priority Results" at a press conference in Khartoum. The total enumerated population from the 2008 census is 39,154,490 persons of which 20,073,977 were males and 19,080,513 were females. The sex ratio is 105 males per 100 females. In terms of region of enumeration, 30,894, 000 (78.9%) were enumerated in North Sudan and 8,260,490 (21.1%) enumerated in South Sudan. Khartoum State has the largest number of persons (5,274,321) followed by South Darfur (4,093,594), Gezira (3,575,280), North Kordofan (2,920,992), and North Darfur (2,113,626). The state with the smallest number of persons is Western Bahr El Ghazal (333,341), followed by Unity (585,801), Western Equatoria (619,029), and Lakes (695,730). The age distribution continues to show a youthful population typical of developing countries with (14.9%) aged 0-4 years, (42.6%) under 15 years, (54.0%) aged 15- 64 years and (3.38%) aged 65 years and over. (05/09)
70. On 6 June 2009, the South Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE) released the census results officially in Juba, following authorization by the GoSS President. Thereafter, the SSCCSE dispatched two teams headed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman between 19th and 30th June to disseminate the results in the 10 states of South Sudan. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) will be mounting a similar dissemination exercise in the 15 states of North Sudan in July 2009. Meanwhile, work is continuing on the processing of the long questionnaire at the data processing centres in Khartoum and Rumbek.(06/09).
71. On 3 July 2009, GoSS objected to the use of the population census results either as the basis for allotting constituencies for the general elections or adjusting the CPA wealth and power sharing formula on the ground that they under count population of the region and over count the population of Darfur and nomads. The Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly also refused to accept the census results. (07/09)

72. [The SPLM Political Bureau rejected the results of the Fifth Population Census. A communiqué issued on the conclusion of at its meeting held in Juba on 16-20 August 2009 reads: "...the census results are too flawed and lack minimum acceptable level of credibility. The PB \(*Political Bureau*\) therefore](#)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.1 - 7B The National Level

73. rejects the results and affirms the use of the CPA formula for the purpose of mid-term general elections." (08/09)

G) Returns, Repatriation and Reintegration (RRR)

74. With the rainy season at its peak in most areas of return and along principal return routes, attention turned fully to reintegration activities in places still accessible. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)-IOM team in Kosti, which is engaged in tracking spontaneous return movements through that major transit hub, tracked a total of 8,142 returnees in 2009. This operation will resume in the next dry season, from October 2009 and continue through March 2010. Meanwhile, a total of 814 IDPs have returned to their places of origin under the Joint Plan in south-south movements during the month of August with over 9,100 returnees in 2009 and more than 91,000 cumulatively. Preparations are underway for expected large-scale returns to Abyei area.
75. Refugee repatriation likewise continued the off-season trend with a mere 20 persons crossing the borders during the month. Still, UNHCR reported that 31,789 persons had returned in organized and assisted movements so far in 2009. By the close of the thirty-fourth week of the year, the cumulative total for organized and assisted refugee repatriation had climbed to 171,154 persons. With a comparable number in spontaneous movements from the neighbouring countries, the grand total for all refugee returns since the signing of the CPA in 2005 reached 327,984. (08/09)

H) National Capital

76. A **joint ad hoc committee** composed of ten members representing the NCP and the SPLM was formed on 18 October 2005 to discuss issues regarding the **administration of the national capital** during the Interim Period. The committee was unable to agree on the implementation of CPA provisions on national representation in the institutions of the national capital and the establishment of mechanisms to guarantee the rights of non-Muslims.
77. The Presidency decided on 3 January 2006 that the Cabinet for the administration of the National Capital would include eight ministers: four from the NCP, two from the SPLM (one of them Deputy Governor) and two from Northern political forces (one of them Deputy Governor).
78. The **State Legislative Assembly of Khartoum** adopted its **State Constitution** on 30 May 2006. It was signed into law on 5 June 2006. On 17 June 2006, the Governor of Khartoum State issued a decree appointing the Ministers of the State Government. Five ministerial posts were allocated to the NCP, two to the SPLM and two to other northern political groups. One post was reserved for a Darfurian representative (6/06). On 4 September, the Local Governance Bill was signed into law by the Governor of Khartoum State. The Bill was adopted by the Khartoum Legislative Council on 25 August. (9/07)
79. On 11 August 2008, the State Legislative Assembly of Khartoum passed the Disabled Welfare Act 2008. The Act provided for establishment of a welfare fund to help the disabled and their families in education, transportation, work, social welfare, residence and treatment in and out of Sudan. (08/08)
80. On 24 August, Khartoum Legislative Council passed Khartoum State Police Act which was signed on the same day by the Governor of Khartoum State. (08/09)

81. On 26 July 2009, the National Minister of Energy and Mining flagged that the sharing of oil revenues between the GoNU and GoSS will be reviewed in light of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) ruling on Abyei boundaries. The Minister explained that "the position of the NCP is based on the results of the PCA ruling which considers Higlig outside the Abyei Area". (07/09)

i) Representation of Sudanese People in Khartoum Law Enforcement

82. On 6 November 2006, the Khartoum State cabinet approved the **Khartoum Police Forces**

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.2 - 8B The GOVERNMENT OF Southern Sudan

Bill in the first reading stage. Discussion in the Khartoum Legislative Council was delayed by a dispute between Khartoum state authorities and the General Director of the National Police, who argued that Khartoum police should be supervised by the National Police Directorate. The **Khartoum Police Forces Bill** was tabled in the Khartoum Legislative Council in February 2007, but not adopted. High-ranking police officers from the Ministry of Interior argued that the State Law on Police should be adopted only after the National Act in order to avoid any conflict of provisions between the texts. (2/07). The Khartoum Legislative Council has confirmed that the bill will not be discussed until the National Police Bill has been approved. (7/07)

ii) The Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital

83. The Presidency issued a decree in August 2006 providing for establishment of the **Commission on the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital** ([Annex 11](#)). It sets out the Commission's mandate and functions, including to ensure that the rights of non-Muslims are protected in accordance with the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Interim National Constitution as well as the principles stated in the CPA guiding judges and law enforcement agencies 'in dispensing justice and enforcing law' in Khartoum. The Commission should also ensure that 'non-Muslims are not adversely affected by the application of the Sharia law in the National Capital.
84. The members of the Commission (the Chairperson plus ten religious scholars (five Christians and five Muslims), ten community leaders, two traditions and customs experts, and one representative each from Khartoum State, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Police, and National Security) were appointed by presidential decree on 15 February 2007. The Commission met for the first time on 12 April 2007. The Chief Justice, on his part, has agreed to establish special courts for trying non-Muslims in the capital Khartoum. (8/07)

1.2 THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

A) Legislation and Constitutions

85. GoSS President Salva Kiir Mayardiit signed the **Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan** into law on 5 December 2005 ([Annex 12](#)), following its approval by the Transitional Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and the GNU Ministry of Justice. On 5 August 2006, the GoSS Council of Ministers formally decided that Juba would remain the capital of Southern Sudan and seat of the GoSS.

B) The Southern Sudan Executive

86. Salva Kiir Mayardiit became **the President of GoSS** on 11 August 2005, following the death of John Garang. As stipulated in the CPA, the SPLM Chairman shall be the First Vice President and shall at the same time hold the posts of the President of the GoSS and Commander-in-Chief of the SPLA.
87. Riek Machar was appointed **Vice President of GoSS** on 19 August 2005. Abdout Agua Jok was appointed **Secretary-General of the GoSS Council of Ministers** on 18 October 2005.
88. Pending the adoption of the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, **the care-taker Government of Southern Sudan** (GoSS) was established on 22 October 2005 and sworn-in on 24 October. Each of the ten states was represented at the ministerial level. Nevertheless, the composition of the GoSS was criticized as lacking in inclusiveness, as some of the smaller tribes were not represented. Southern Muslims were also excluded, while women held only two of the 22 ministerial portfolios.
89. On 7 March 2008, the President of GoSS appointed Ms. Jemma Kumbo as the Governor of Western Equatoria State. She replaced Samuel Abujohn who had died earlier. Also on 27 March two Governors in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal- Governor of Northern Bahar el Ghazal and

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.2 - 8B The GOVERNMENT OF Southern Sudan

the Governor of Warrap- were replaced. Major General Paul Malong Awan replaced Col. Madut Biar Yel as Governor of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, while Mr. Tor Deng Mawien replaced Lt. Gen. Anthony Bol Madut as Governor of Warrap State. (10/07)

90. On 24 October 2008, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly approved a supplementary budget to the amount of 3.08 billion Sudanese pounds to cover military spending for the calendar year. Media quoted GoSS Minister of Finance as saying that the money was needed to cover expenditure by the army, which spent all its original budget by July.
91. Earlier on 17 October 2008, the GoSS Council of Ministers passed a 3.96 billion Sudanese pound budget for 2009 for Southern Sudan and is awaiting final approval from SSLA. According to GoSS Minister for Information and Broadcasting, the budget was developed after considering the development needs of the region. (10/08)
92. On 21 December 2008, the President of GoSS issued a Decree appointing Nhial Deng Nhial as Minister for SPLA Affairs. He succeeds Dominic Dim Deng, who died in a plane crash in May, 2008.
93. On 31 May 2009, the President of GoSS reshuffled the Southern Sudan cabinet, and appointed three new Ministers. (05/09)
94. Further to the GoSS Cabinet reshuffle of 31 May 2009, the GoSS President reshuffled the State Governments of Lakes, Jonglei and Western Equatoria, on recommendations from the respective State Governors. In Lakes, the former Deputy Governor, David Nok Marial, was reinstated. Four new State Ministers, including Gordon Matot Tut (Finance), Chol Tonl Mayai (Physical Infrastructure), Jok Ayom Majak Jok (Agriculture) and Martin Anhiem Arier (Parliamentary Affairs) were appointed besides three new State Advisors. In Jonglei, Mathien John (Education) and Gai Riam (Parliamentary Affairs) were appointed as State Ministers. The reorganization affected the portfolios of three County Commissioners in Western Equatoria State. A list of the current members of GoSS can be found in [Annex 13](#). (06/09)

C) Legislature of Southern Sudan

95. On 20 September 2005, GoSS President Salva Kiir issued a decree appointing the **Transitional Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA)**. The Assembly is composed of 161 members (110 from SPLM, 25 from NCP, 26 from other Southern political parties (seven from Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP), three from Sudanese African National Union (SANU), four from United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSF), four from Southern Sudan Democratic Forum (SSDF), four from United Democratic Front (UDF), four from USAP2 (splinter of USAP)). A list of the current chairs of the specialised standing committees of the SSLA can be found in [Annex 14](#). (8/07)
96. The **first session of the SSLA** opened on 26 September 2005. It elected James Wani Igga (SPLM) as Speaker and Tor Deng (NCP) as Deputy Speaker. After the adoption of the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, the TSSLA reconstituted itself into the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly.
97. The **second session of the SSLA** took place between September and December 2006. Four bills were passed into law in session: the Code of Evidence; the Interpretation of Law and General Provisions Act; the Public Premises Eviction Act; and the Investigation of Commissions Act. (12/06). The **third session of the SSLA** opened on 14 May 2007.
98. On 20 December the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA) passed the Budget for 2008 Fiscal Year. Three draft Bills tabled in the SSLA were referred to the committee of Legislative and Legal affairs. The bills include Judiciary draft Bill of 2007, Kush Institution draft bill of 2007 and Judicial Service Council Bill of 2007. The SSLA concluded its session without adopting a single law. It will resume its work in March 2008. (12/07)

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.2 - 8B The GOVERNMENT OF Southern Sudan

99. On 31 March 2008, the Acting Speaker of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly announced that the first session of the Assembly scheduled for 7 April had been postponed to first week of May in order to allow the legislators participate in national census mobilization campaign. According to the Acting Speaker, the postponement came as a result of his consultations with the Speaker of the SSLA and President of GoSS. (03/08)
100. On 25 April 2008, GoSS President through Presidential Decrees replaced 8 members of United Democratic Forum Party in the following State Assemblies: South Sudan (4), Western Bahr el Ghazal (2), Western Equatoria(2). (04/08)
101. The Speaker of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly announced that the following bills had been passed into law: the **Code of Civil Procedure Bill**, the **Southern Sudan Research Council Bill**, the **Personal Income Tax Provisional Order Bill**, the **Appropriations Bill**, the **Judiciary Bill**, the **Judicial Service Council Bill** and the **Kush Institution Bill**.(06/08)
102. On 23 July, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed two important bills into law: the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. These bills have been a matter of concern over the past year.(07/08)
103. On 22 October 2008, the Council of States and Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly held their first-ever joint session in Juba. A statement issued at the end of the session affirmed the necessity of realising comprehensive development for the entire country, the importance of the census results ensuring free and fair elections, the significance of popular consultations and of adhering to the final result. (10.08)
104. On 10 October 2008, the GoSS Council of Ministers passed the Anti-Corruption Bill, 2008. It will be now tabled before the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA) for enactment into law. The Council also upgraded the status of the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission's to that of a GoSS Minister. On the same day, the Council of Ministers also passed the Human Rights Bill, 2008, and upgraded the status of the Chairperson of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission to that of a GoSS Minister. (10/08)
105. The Organized Forces Bills (Police, Fire brigade and Wildlife) have been drafted and forwarded to the GoSS council of ministers for consideration. The SSLA intended to consider them during the current session. The Southern Sudan Prisons Act, drafted with assistance from UNMIS among others in accordance with the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan and international standards for the management of prisoners, has also been forwarded to the Minister of Internal Affairs for consideration by the Legislative Assembly. (10/08)
106. The Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly resumed sittings in mid-January 2009. On 14 and 26 January 2009, it passed the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Bill and the Land Bill, respectively. In addition, the Assembly on 27 January 2009 passed the 2009 FY budget of GoSS, amounting to SDG 3,606,312,239 (US\$1.8 billion). (01/09)
107. In February 2009, the Land Act received the assent of the GoSS President. The Anti-Corruption Commission Act is with the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in its second Reading
108. The first printing of Laws for Southern Sudan after the CPA commenced in February 2009. 18 Laws are currently being printed by GOSS including the Evidence Act, Personal Income Tax Act, Public Premises Eviction Act, Judiciary Act, the Penal Code, the Child Act, the SPLA Act, Registration of Business Names Act, the Contract Act, and the Judicial Services Council Act. (02/09)
109. On 23 March 2009, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed the GoSS Anti-Corruption Commission Bill. The enabling legislation gives the Commission created earlier the right to investigate corruption cases and refer them for prosecution.

1 - 3BPower-Sharing Agreement

1.3 - 9BThe State Level

110. On 9 April 2009, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed the Local Government Act 2009. It provides for the establishment of local governments in Southern Sudan, their powers, functions and duties, and composition. (04/09)

111. On 31 July 2009, the GoSS Council of Ministers passed the Right to Information Bill, the Public Service Broadcasting Bill, and the Independent Media Authority Bill. (08/09)

D) The Judiciary of Southern Sudan

112. The judges of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal of Southern Sudan were sworn in on 24 June 2006 and deployed by a decision of the President of the Supreme Court of Southern Sudan on 12 July 2006. (6/06)
113. On 2 July 2007, GoSS President Salva Kiir appointed John Wuol Makec as the new Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Court of Southern Sudan, replacing Ambrose Riiny. (7/07)
114. On 12 July, the Supreme Court issued its first circular: Judicial Circular 1/2007 on the Applicable Law in Southern Sudan. The Circular directs the judiciary to apply the current laws of the New Sudan in all suits within the territory of Southern Sudan arising on or after 10 July 2005. For suits that arose before that date, the judiciary is to apply the laws of the New Sudan if the suit arose in SPLM-controlled territory and the relevant national laws if in territory controlled by the Government of Sudan. (7/07)

E) Commissions

115. On 27 June 2006, GoSS President Salva Kiir signed 14 presidential decrees making appointments to a number of Commissions and bodies: the Southern Sudan (SS) **Relief and Rehabilitation** Commission, SS **De-Mining Authority**, SS **Peace** Commission, SS **Anti-Corruption** Commission, SS **Human Rights** Commission, SS **Public Grievances** Chamber, SS **Reconstruction and Development Fund**, SS **Civil Service** Commission, SS **Land** Commission, SS **Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring** Commission, SS **Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation**, SS **HIV/AIDS** Commission, SS **Audit Chamber** and the SS **Employees Justice Chamber**. The decrees request the nominees to help draft legislation to establish the bodies, and to help determine their terms and conditions of service. (6/06)
116. On 22 August 2006, FVP Kiir issued a decree establishing the **Southern Sudan Security Committee**, with powers to be defined in the forthcoming National Security Act. (9/06)
117. The Southern Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission held its first strategic planning session from 9-12 July 2007, to develop a plan for implementing its mandate which includes (i) oversight of CPA implementation, (ii) facilitation of South-South dialogue and (iii) facilitation of people to people contact within Southern Sudan. (7/07)

1.3 THE STATE LEVEL

A) States' Constitutions

118. On 19 October 2005, Vice-President Taha received a copy of the **model constitution for the Northern states**. Most of the states in the North had to revise their drafts in order to comply with the model constitution. The National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) did not draft the model Northern State Constitution. By 19 December 2006, all fifteen Northern states had adopted a Constitution. (12/06)
119. In December 2005, the SSCDC drafted the **model Constitution for Southern States**. After much wrangling between the Southern States and the GNU Ministry of Justice over the compatibility of the southern states' constitutions with the Interim National Constitution, all ten southern states adopted constitutions and received certificates of compatibility from the

1 - 3B Power-Sharing Agreement

1.4 - 10B Human Rights

Ministry of Legal Affairs of GoSS by June 2007. In July 2007, the GNU Minister of Justice declared that he would issue a certificate to confirm the compatibility of Southern Sudan State constitutions and the INC. (7/07)

B) States' Executives

120. On 27 August 2005, the President appointed **Governors for 14 Northern States**: Khartoum, Sinar, Red Sea, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Jezira, Kassala, Gadarif, Gezira, River Nile, Northern Blue Nile, White Nile, West Darfur and South Darfur. The Governor of Southern Kordofan was appointed at a later date and took up his post on 20 October 2005. An up-to-date list of the Governors of the Northern States can be found in [Annex 15](#). (07/08).
121. On 22 October 2005, the President of GoSS appointed **Governors for the ten Southern States**. An up-to-date list of the Governors of the Southern States can be found in [Annex 16](#). (07/08)
122. The President of GoSS removed the Governor of Upper Nile State, Dak Duop Bichiok, from his post effective 18 February 2008 and appointed Gatluak Deng Garang (NCP) as his replacement.

1.4 HUMAN RIGHTS

123. The signing of the CPA and the political and legal reforms that followed represent a key opportunity for the Sudanese Government to improve Sudan's human rights environment. The CPA cites Sudan's obligations to comply with international human rights treaties to which it is a party. These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the regional human rights instruments for Africa, the African Charter on peoples' and human rights. The CPA also calls on Sudan to endeavour to ratify other human rights treaties it has signed. These include the Convention against Torture and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.
124. The Interim National Constitution (INC) makes international human rights treaties an integral part of its Bill of Rights and provides for an independent Human Rights Commission with advisory powers.
125. On 29 December 2008, the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly met to finalize the draft law of the National Human Rights Commission. The draft law is in line with the rights mentioned in the National Interim Constitution. In the meantime, UNMIS Human Rights conducted workshops with the National Parliamentary Committees on the establishment process, mandate and functioning of the Human Rights Commission, and Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC).
126. On 24 April 2009, Sudan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. Its purpose is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. The Optional Protocol allows for submission of individual communications to the Convention's monitoring Committee once domestic remedies have been exhausted. The Committee may also decide to conduct a confidential inquiry with the State, which could also involve a country visit.

A) National Human Rights Commission

127. In October 2006, the NCRC established a sub-committee to finalize the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Bill**. Following consultations and workshops supported by the international community and internal discussion in the Council of Ministers (1/07), the GNU in July 2007 submitted the **NHRC Bill** to the National Assembly, to be discussed at the Assembly's Human Rights Committee in October. (7/07)

2 - 4B Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 11B2.1 Land ownership and natural resources

128. On 31 January 2008, the Chairman of the SPLM Caucus at the National Assembly informed UNMIS Human Rights that two committees established by NCP and SPLM reviewed the Bill on National Human Rights Commission. The Bill was referred back to the Council of Ministers with comments on some contentious issues, particularly on the power of investigation. (01/08)
129. On 21 April 2009, the National Assembly passed the National Human Rights Commission Bill following inclusion of some amendments. (04/09)

B) Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC)

130. In October 2006, GoSS President Salva Kiir issued a decree appointing the five members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC). On 3 February 2009, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed the enabling legislation for the Commission. The Bill - which provides for the Commission's independence and adequate powers to carry out its current monitoring, investigation, advisory and promotional work - is largely in line with the Paris Principles (the international standards on National Human Rights Institutions). UNMIS Human Rights provided technical advice to key actors to improve the final Bill, which will become law after the GoSS President's signature - expected without any delay, or after a 30 day period. (02/09)

2. Wealth-Sharing Agreement

2.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND NATURAL RESOURCES

131. The CPA does not address issues regarding the ownership of land and natural resources. The Parties agree to establish a process to resolve this issue. However the CPA also provides for the establishment of a **National Land Commission** and a **Southern Sudan Land Commission** which, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of courts, may arbitrate between willing contending parties over land issues and make recommendations to government, for example regarding land reform and recognition of customary rights. The FAO is the lead UN agency for support to the Land Commissions.

A. National Land Commission (NLC)

132. On 20 April 2009, the National Assembly adopted the **National Land Commission Bill**. (4/09).

B. Southern Sudan Land Commission (SSLC)

133. The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan sets out the requirement for a Southern Sudan Land Commission and lays out its basic mandate and functions. In 2006, the **Southern Sudan Land Commission (SSLC)** was established with five members through a Presidential decree. (11/06)

2.2 OIL REVENUES (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMMISSION (NPC))

134. The CPA establishes guiding principles for the management and development of the petroleum sector and sharing of revenues from the oil sector. It provides for the establishment of a National Petroleum Commission to formulate policies and guidelines on development of the oil sector, and monitor their implementation to ensure policies work in the best interests of the people of Sudan.

A) National Petroleum Commission (NPC)

135. The **National Petroleum Commission** was established on 30 October 2005 by presidential decree, and its membership announced in another decree on 1 November 2005.
136. The NPC held its first full meeting on 5 April 2007, chaired by President Al-Bashir and FVP Salva

2 - 4B Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 13B2.3 Non-OIL Revenue

Kiir. The two parties agreed on the mechanism of negotiating new oil contracts and the formation and duties of the secretariat. The Rules of Procedures of the Commission have been signed by the co-chairs. (8/07)

137. On 25 August 2009, the National Petroleum Commission, co-chaired by President Bashir and First Vice President Kiir, met and reviewed a number of policy and procedural issues on endorsement of agreements on oil contracts. (08/09).

B) Sharing of Oil Revenues

138. The CPA and the INC provide for equitable sharing of oil revenue among oil producing states. Under the terms of the agreement, at least 2% of net oil revenue is allocated to the state or region in which oil is produced. Remaining revenues from oil produced in the South are divided equally between GNU and GoSS, while those from oil produced in the North accrue exclusively to the GNU.
139. Transfers of oil revenue to the Southern Sudan and States level have taken place since 2005, although GNU and GoSS disagree over boundaries in the oil producing areas, as well as over the figures of oil production.
140. On 6 August 2008, in a meeting with the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) Wealth-Sharing Group, members of the Joint (GNU/GoSS) Committee for Monitoring, Calculating and Sharing of Oil Revenue provided an update on the current state of transfers to GoSS and oil producing states. The Committee informed that the cumulative total arrears due to GoSS from 2005, 2006 and 2007 now stands at US\$55.86 million. However, there are no arrears due to GoSS for the first half of 2008, and the total amount received by GoSS so far exceeded US\$1 billion. GoSS representative raised the issue of the Oil Revenue Stabilization Account (ORSA), where the differences (surplus) between the budgeted and actual oil revenues are kept and which is currently held in the Central Bank of Sudan. Since the banking system in the North is governed by Sharia law which forbids interest payments, GoSS would like the ORSA funds to be split between the GNU and GoSS so that it may collect interests (08/08)
141. According to a report on Sudan Oil Sector for the year 2008 released by the GoSS Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Sudan's total oil revenue for 2008 was \$6,566.04 million, of which the GNU share was \$3,677.74 million. In a separate report, the Ministry of Finance & National Economy indicated that the total oil revenue for GoSS for 2008 was \$2,888.20 million. According to the same report, by end of December 2008, oil revenue arrears in favour of GoSS stood at \$265.66 million. (02/09)

142. According to a half-yearly report by the Petroleum Unit of the GoSS Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Sudan's total oil revenues for the period January-June 2009 were \$787.01 million. It reports further that the shares of the GNU and GoSS stood at \$422.15 million and \$364.86 million, respectively. Meanwhile, the GNU paid back to GoSS approximately \$52 million that it had deducted unilaterally as GoSS contribution to national elections. (08/09)

C) Existing Oil Contracts and Compensation

143. The SPLM (and the GoSS) and the National Congress Party have been in dispute over the rights to sign oil contracts as well as the status of existing oil contracts. The SPLM claims that prior to the formation of the GNU, the Minister of Energy refused it access to existing oil contracts.
144. No action has been taken on compensation of victims of oil contracts provided for in the wealth-sharing agreement. However, the issue has been raised in the context of the South-South Dialogue and is included in the Dialogue's action points.

2.3 NON-OIL REVENUE

2 - 4B Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 14B2.4 Budget and Fiscal Decentralization

145. The CPA provides for the sharing of non-oil revenue from federal sources in the South, including customs and immigration, airport taxes, etc.
146. According to the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, the Government of Southern Sudan collected a total of 34.2 million Sudanese pounds in 2008 in Southern Sudan in the form of taxes. After an adjustment of 8 per cent administrative charges, the balance has been divided equally between the national and Southern Sudan governments. (03/09)

2.4 BUDGET AND FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION

147. In the CPA, the Parties agreed on general principles related to the fiscal process including transparency, decentralization and a commitment to reduce regional inequities. The CPA also sets out which taxes may be collected by different levels of government, and further specifies that all nationally collected revenues are to go into a National Revenue Fund to be transparently allocated, while states and the Government of Southern Sudan shall retain and dispose of income collected under their own taxing powers. The CPA also provides that each level of government shall be liable for its own borrowing.

2.5 FISCAL AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND MONITORING COMMISSION (FFAMC)

148. The **Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission (FFAMC)** was established by presidential decree on 15 November 2005. A task force led by the Joint National Transition Team worked on developing legislation and the FFAMC's terms of reference. The FFAMC initially got off to a slow start, raising concerns over delays in transfers of national revenues to states, in particular to the Three Areas.
149. The FFAMC held its inaugural meeting on 27-29 May 2006 and established a Technical Secretariat and a Panel of Experts. (05/06)

2.6 NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN SUDAN AUDIT CHAMBERS

150. The **Joint National Transition Team (JNTT)** announced in June 2005 that a new national accounting system had been developed, and that the auditors' chambers were being set up.
151. On 27 June 2006 GoSS President Kiir nominated four appointees to the **Southern Sudan Audit Chamber**, though it remained without legislative basis. Enabling legislation for the **Southern Sudan Audit Chamber** was submitted to the GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development in March 2007. (3/07)
152. The National Assembly passed the **National Audit Chamber Act** and related audit legislation in June. (6/07)
153. The President of GoSS in February 2008 removed Barnabas Majok from the position of the Southern Sudan Auditor General and appointed the Secretary General of GoSS as a caretaker of the Audit Chamber until the appointment of a new Auditor General. The decision follows a vote of no confidence in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly against Majok last December, accusing him of financial impropriety and failure to deliver services in auditing government accounts. (02/08)

2.7 JOINT NATIONAL TRANSITION TEAM (JNTT)

154. The **Joint National Transition Team (JNTT)** was established in Nairobi on 9 March 2005. Originally foreseen as having an important role in resource mobilization and implementation of the findings of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), the NCP and SPLM agreed in June 2005 that the JNTT should cover the CPA's power-sharing as well as wealth-sharing provisions. Following the formation of the GNU and GoSS, and the appointment of several **JNTT** members

2 - 4B Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 18B2.8 Banking and currency

to new positions, there was some doubt as to the composition and role of the body. Though the JNTT chaired initial meetings of the MDTF Interim Oversight Committees, further to the formation of the GNU and GoSS, the role was later taken over by the respective Ministries of Finance. The JNTT played an important role in preparations for and during the Sudan Consortium meeting on 9 and 10 March 2006 in Paris. (9/06)

2.8 BANKING AND CURRENCY

A) Banking

155. In June 2005, the JNTT reported that the **Bank of Sudan** had been restructured to accommodate a **dual (Islamic and conventional) banking system**, as per the provisions of the wealth-sharing agreement. On 18 July 2005, the GoSS and the Central Bank of Sudan signed a Memorandum of Understanding, and the Bank of Sudan opened its Juba branch on 19 July 2005. (7/06)
156. The **Central Bank of Sudan Act** was adopted by the National Assembly in October 2005 and signed into law in November 2005.

B) Currency

157. Sudan's new national currency, **the Sudanese Pound**, was launched in Juba on 9 January 2007, as part of the ceremonies marking Peace Day and in fulfilment of the CPA requirement. The Bank of Southern Sudan started in April 2007 to collect foreign currency belonging to Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya to be returned to those countries. On 1 July 2007, the Sudanese Pound officially replaced the Dinar as legal tender. The transition went smoothly. (7/07)

2.9 RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (INCLUDING MDTFS)

A) Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

158. The **MDTFs** (National and South) became operational in June 2005. The National and Southern Sudan MDTFs held their first Joint Oversight Committee in Khartoum on 22 July. Overall disbursement from the MDTFs has been slower than expected. These are attributed partly to the complexity of the MDTF mechanism and World Bank procedures.
159. The second meeting of the **Sudan Consortium** was held on 19-21 March 2007 in Khartoum and Juba. Donors made it clear that they would not be able to continue to finance recovery and development efforts in the North unless there was progress in Darfur. They recognized that GoSS had made significant progress in 2006, but urged GoSS to focus on building of public institutions for good governance, establishing basic infrastructure links, enabling productive activities and delivering basic services. Donors also called for a review of aid mechanisms, including the establishment of new priorities and costing for the second phase of the original Joint Assessment Mission. (3/07)
160. By the end of August 2007, the MDTFs had received \$384.8m (\$132.5m for the National MDTF and \$252.4m for the Southern Sudan MDTF), of the \$561.3m pledged at and since Oslo. (8/07)
161. The third meeting of the Sudan Consortium was held in Oslo from 5 to 7 May 2008. Jointly chaired by the GNU and GoSS, and organized by the UN and the World Bank, the Consortium reviewed the progress in the implementation of the social and economic aspects of the CPA and Joint Assessment Mission commitments for the period 2005-2007, and agreed on the recovery and development priorities for the second half of the CPA period (2008-2011). At the meeting, donors pledged about US\$4.8 billion in total support to humanitarian, recovery and development efforts in Sudan for the period 2008-2011. Part of the funds for development efforts will be channelled through two complimentary mechanisms-the Multi Donor Trust Funds and the newly created Sudan Recovery Fund. (05/08)

3. The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.1 ABYEI

A. Determination of Geographic Boundaries

162. The **Abyei Boundaries Commission** (ABC) was mandated to define and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka Chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905, referred to as 'the Abyei area'. The ABC submitted its final report to the Presidency on 14 July 2005. However the Presidency failed to agree on adoption of the report.
163. In May 2006, the NCP/SPLM Joint Leadership meeting referred the deadlock over the Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) report to its political sub-committee for consideration. Four options were to be considered: a) reach a political agreement; b) call on the ABC experts to defend their recommendations; c) refer the matter to the Constitutional Court or d) seek arbitration by a third party. The parties did not specify a timeframe. On 2 September 2006, the political sub-committee reported deadlock to the NCP-SPLM Joint High Political Committee, but was tasked to continue its discussions. (10/06)
164. At the invitation of GoSS and following strong criticism by the NCP, the experts of the Abyei Borders Commission made a one-day visit to the South on 15 September and met at the South Sudan Legislative Assembly's headquarters in Juba with MPs, GoSS officials and civil society representatives to defend their findings. They stressed that they based their decision on scientific facts and that they had not overstepped their mandate. (9/07)
165. On 22 July 2009, the Abyei Arbitral Tribunal at the Permanent Court of Arbitration rendered its decision in the Abyei dispute, finding that the Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC) had exceeded its mandate in some locations, but it also upheld ABC recommendations in others. The Tribunal determined that the Abyei Area's northern boundary lies along latitude 10°10' North, its western boundary along longitude 27°50' East, and its eastern boundary along longitude 29°00' East. The SPLM, NCP, and senior Misseriya and Ngok-Dinka tribal leaders all publicly reaffirmed their commitment to accept the PCA decision as final and binding. The NCP and SPLM announced plans to complete demarcation of the boundary on the ground by September 2009. A map of the Abyei Area Tribunal Boundary can be found in [Annex 28](#). (07/09)

B) Administrative Structures

166. On 31 December 2007, GoSS President Salva Kiir issued a decree appointing a key SPLM Abyei leader, Edward Lino, as Chairman of SPLM in Abyei Area. According to the decree, Lino will be answerable to the SPLM Chairman and a member of the Interim Political Bureau. Presidential Advisor Mustafa Osman Ismail said in a press statement on 4 January that the appointment of Lino does not violate the Abyei Protocol and that NCP will wait and judge Lino by his actions. (12/07)
167. At the end of March, Edward Lino arrived into town with a group of five assistants. The NCP, however, issued a statement on 30 March, rejecting the appointment of Lino 'in the strongest possible terms,' and describing it as an act that 'transgresses the authority of the Presidency which owns alone the decision to appoint the administration of Abyei' under the CPA. It also called for removal of the administration. (03/08)
168. On 8 June 2008, President Al-Bashir issued Republican Decree 146 adopting a landmark agreement between the NCP and the SPLM entitled 'Roadmap for Return of IDPs and Implementation of Abyei Protocol'. The four main points outlined were: security arrangements, return of IDPs, an interim administration and final arbitration. (06/08)
169. *Terms of the Abyei Roadmap*: The parties agreed that a newly-formed Joint Integrated Unit

3 - 5B The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.1 - 20A Abyei

(JIU—comprised of elements other than those involved in the Abyei clashes) would deploy within 10 days of the signing of the accord (i.e. 18 June), and that a police force would be deployed within two weeks of the signing. Following the deployment of JIUs and police, SAF and SPLA forces would redeploy out of the administrative area (delineated in a map attached to the Roadmap agreement). Both parties committed to an investigation into the violence to be conducted by the CJMC. The road map stipulates that the Presidency within two weeks would also set up an interim administration led by SPLM, with an NCP deputy; that IDPs could return to Abyei after the security arrangements were complete; and that GoNU would work with international organizations and the area administration to provide for their needs. The parties furthermore agreed that oil revenues from the area under arbitration shall be shared according to the Abyei Protocol and that both parties shall contribute an agreed percentage of those shares to a fund for development of the areas along the North-South Border. Finally, both parties agreed to resort to arbitration to resolve the dispute over the findings of the Abyei Boundaries Commission and to abide by and implement the decision of the arbitration tribunal. (06/08)

170. *Implementation of the Abyei Roadmap:* On 8 August 2008, the Presidency appointed Arop Mayak Mony Tock (SPLM) and Rahama Abdelrahman al-Nour (NCP) as Chief Administrator and Deputy Administrator, respectively, of the interim Abyei Area Administration. They were sworn in on 31 August. (08/08)
171. On 6 October 2008, two Presidential decrees were issued appointing remaining members of the Abyei Executive and Area Councils according to the Abyei Roadmap Agreement. Five heads of administration have been named; however, assignments as heads of specific departments are yet to be confirmed. (10/08).
172. On 28 October 2008, the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague announced the appointment of Professor Pierre-Marie Dupuis as the Presiding Arbitrator of the Abyei Arbitration Panel, as per Abyei Roadmap Agreement. The appointment marks the beginning of the six-week period in which the parties are to present oral arguments before the court and submit documentation. The written materials are expected to be submitted 8-12 December. The court is expected to issue its final decision by June 2009. (10/08)
173. In accordance with the provisions of the Abyei Roadmap, the redeployment of SAF and SPLA from the Roadmap Area was completed on 8 March 2009. The Sector VI AJMC accepted the redeployment completed on 13 March 2009; the CJMC at its 92nd meeting held on 24 March expressed its appreciation to Sector VI for the effort of the implementation of the Roadmap. (03/09)
174. JIU have deployed to Balom and Bajadiid in order to provide security along the Misseriya migration route. The Joint Integrated Police Unit (JIPU) comprising 334 (179 from the South and 155 from the North) has been deployed and is policing Abyei town, Agok and Abathok. (04/09)
175. Further to the Abyei Protocol and Abyei Roadmap Agreement, implementation of the Abyei Area Administration took effect on 11 November 2008 with the swearing in of five Executive Council Members. The Secretaries are to head five departments which are Administration, Governance and Human Resources; Finance and Economic Planning; Agriculture, Animal and Natural Resources; Social Services and Cultural Affairs; and Public Utilities and Infrastructure. They would report directly to the Chief Administrator. Policing will be managed separately by Office of the Chief Administrator under a 'Security Commission.' (11/08)
176. The Abyei Area Administration continues to remain concerned with local issues: security, lack of a budget and the Misseriya migration. In March 2009, the Chief Administrator gave his policy statement address, which outlined measures his administration intend to adopt with the withdrawal SPLA and SAF forces out of the Abyei area. These include hiring, training and deployment of more Joint Integrated Police Units (JIPUs) into the communities, particularly

3 - 5B The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.1 - 20A Abyei

those which cross the migration routes (03/09)

177. In May 2009, the Presidency provided funds of SDG five million for the Abyei Area Administration to facilitate payment of salaries and overhead costs. In addition, some funds were approved for the restructuring of the Abyei Area Administration of over 1200 posts within the administrative structure. (05/09)
178. On 27 May 2009, UNPOL, RRR and UNDP representatives officially handed over the six purposely built Police Posts / Tukuls (at strategic points along the Misseriya migratory corridors) to the JIPU Commander. Despite UNMIS' best efforts, deployment by the JIPU officers to these locations and their subsequent use and upkeep of these facilities is being resisted until such time as transportation and communication equipment is delivered to them. (05/09)
179. A technical team from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy visited the Abyei Area in the third week of June 2009. In separate meetings with UNMIS, Abyei Area Administration officials underscored the need for funds for basic social amenities, such as water, clinics and schools in settled and nomadic communities. They also stressed the need for funds to create conducive environment for self-sustaining economic activities to facilitate the voluntary return of the IDPs to their places of origin. (06/09)

C) Security Arrangements

180. **Movement restrictions:** In March 2006, SAF notified UNMIS that a number of towns in the north of UNMIS Sector VI - including Al Fula, Muglad and Meiram – were to be excluded from monitoring and verification, restricting the area of operation of UNMOs to about 30% of the Sector. In September 2006, SPLA representatives informed the CJMC and the CPC that it would also be imposing restrictions on the movement of UNMIS monitors south of Abyei. In February 2007, further restrictions were imposed on UNMIS reducing the movement of UNMOs to the Abyei area - no more than 15km².
181. Since the implementation of the Abyei Roadmap, UNMOs and TCCs have enjoyed freedom of movement within the Abyei Administrative Area.(08/08)
182. In December 2008, a high-ranking Joint Monitoring Team and the Chief Administrator for Abyei, the Sector Commander, the UNMO Coordinator, AJMC members and UNMOs monitored the withdrawal of SPLA and SSPS from Agok. The MP Platoon from 13 (SPLA) Brigade consisted of 2 officers and 37 soldiers with 37 x AK-47 rifles. The Police Service detachment included 12 police officers and 29 men; the Prison Service detachment consisted of 4 officers and 58 men; the Fire Service detachment included 5 officers and 27 men; while the Wildlife Services detachment consisted of 7 officers and 37 men. The JMT, including representatives from the SAF, SPLA and UNMIS verified the above troop numbers and weapons. Ten SSPS policemen will remain in Agok until the JIPU arrive to take over policing of the town. The withdrawal of forces from Diffra is expected to be announced soon. (12/08)
183. On 21 December 2009, JIPU has deployed in AGOK consequent to the redeployment of SSPS from the area. (01/09)
184. On 18 January 2009, a special patrol consisting of the Sector Commander, JIU Commander, UNMO Coordinator, JIU cell and the AJMC National Monitors from SAF / SPLA monitored the withdrawal of SAF soldiers from the Diffra oil field area. It has reported that 21 soldiers redeployed to HQ 31 BDE and ten soldiers remained behind to guard storage containers that could not be lifted on that day. Heavy lifting equipment will be required to move the large SAF accommodation container. It is anticipated this will occur in near future. (01/09)
185. Nine months after the signing of the Abyei Roadmap, SAF redeployed its last ten soldiers with two storage containers from Diffra on 8 March, and SPLA a Logistic Base from Agok on 2 March 2009. (03/09)

3 - 5B The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.2 - 21B Southern Kordofan

D) Reconciliation Process

186. Several confidence-building initiatives have been organized by UNMIS between the Dinka Ngok and the Misseriya around the issue of migration, including workshops and a peace conference. For example, in July 2007, the UN sponsored an agreement between the Misseriya and Dinka Ngok to coordinate the annual migration movement of Misseriya nomads in Abyei through a joint Leaders' Committee. (7/07)
 187. In follow up to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) a series of Dissemination and Awareness workshops organized by UNMIS and conducted in Sector VI Abyei. Representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participated in the workshops which looked at implementing their plan of action for immediate dissemination of the CPA in a number of selected communities. (8/07)
 188. In November, with the being the onset of the migration season, Sector VI facilitated an initial meeting between Dinka Ngok and Misseriya leaders on this year's migration. Reconciliation on nomad migration routes were agreed upon by both sides and have been adopted into resolutions to be implemented. For instance, the committees to handle tribal disputes between the nomadic and farming community have been put in place to prevent escalation of potential tensions/conflict. A follow-up meeting will bring in representatives from communities south of the River Kiir/Bahr el Arab through whose territories the nomads migrate. GoSS President Kiir also instructed Southern officials to allow Arab tribes to move freely with their cattle during the migration season in the south. (11/07)
 189. On 12 December 2008, a personal dispute between two individuals in the market in Abyei led to an exchange of fire between JIU and JIPU. One JIU soldier died, while 3 civilians, 2 JIPU and 5 JIU soldiers sustained injuries. Due to timely response by UNMIS, Commanders of the JIU and JIPU and the local Administrator, the situation was soon brought under control. Subsequently, the JIU unit was relocated 3 km north of Abyei. (12/08)
 190. There have been almost no spontaneous returns since the December 2008 shooting incident. People still express a lack of confidence in the security situation, exacerbated by the fact that the Abyei Administration still has no budget and that the Chief Administrator and his Deputy have largely been away from Abyei for an extended period of time. Deployment into flashpoint villages along the migration route/s have been hampered by a lack of resources. JIPU deployment into flashpoint villages along the migration route/s have been hampered by a lack of resources. As such, much of JIPU activities have been restricted to patrolling within Abyei town. (01/09)
191. UNMIS Civil Affairs in Bor, Jonglei State and the Regional Office continued to facilitate and support the works of the Murle-Lou Nuer Joint Cease-Fire Committee in preparations for the Murle-Lou Nuer Peace and Reconciliation Conference scheduled for 11 September 2009 in Bor. (08/09)

3.2 SOUTHERN KORDOFAN

A) Geographic Boundaries

192. On 16 August 2005, President Al-Bashir issued a decree declaring the **Boundaries of Southern Kordofan State** to be the previous boundaries of Southern Kordofan Province as defined in the 1974 Act of the division of provinces. Some parts of Western Kordofan were thus merged into Southern Kordofan. Some parts of the boundaries of Southern Kordofan remain unclear pending the resolution of the boundaries of Abyei and the final demarcation of the 1956 North-South Border.
193. Redeployment of SAF and SPLA neared completion at the end of July 2008. A formal handover in the area of security from SPLA to the new JIU took place in Manyang on 28 July. By the end of the month, the JIU had deployed to Abyei town and started its patrols. JIU stations are to be

3 - 5B The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.2 - 21B Southern Kordofan

established in Manyang, Balom/Diffra, Todach and Agok. UXOs left behind by SAF and SPLA are currently being disposed of.

194. Pending definite confirmation of completion of redeployment of SAF and SPLA from the Abyei Administrative Area, little return to Abyei town has taken place, although plans are being put in place to assist those who decide to return.
195. Officers to serve in the Joint Integrated Police Units have been identified by the GoS police service and the Southern Sudan Police Service. They will soon deploy to Abyei town where they are to participate in a common training provided by UNMIS with support from UNDP. (07/08)
196. The **Legislative Council of Southern Kordofan** was formed on 12 December 2005 and convened on 22 December 2005 with 54 members (30 NCP and 24 SPLM), seven of whom were women. Ibrahim Balandia (NCP) was appointed Chairman.
197. The formation of the Southern Kordofan government was plagued by delays in 2006, mainly due to failure to adopt the state constitution. The resulting partial paralysis of the executive prevented the appointment of ministers and the proper functioning of the legislature. A caretaker government was eventually set up on 7 March 2006.
198. The work of the legislature remained blocked over a disagreement on whether its chairmanship should be rotated between the parties on a regular basis. On 11 November, the Presidency took the decision to leave the chairmanship of the Legislative Council with the NCP, the deputy position with the SPLM, and create a new position of 'Leader' of the Council, to be filled by the SPLM. On 21 November 2006, the Legislative Council accepted the final draft of the **state constitution**. On 19 December 2006, the constitution was formally adopted in Kadugli in the presence of Vice President Taha. The Council met in full session for the first time on 13 March 2007 and is now a functioning body.
199. The second session of the Southern Kordofan Legislative Council since the ratification of the state constitution took place in Al Fula, the state's second town, in April 2007. This fulfilled the CPA requirement of alternating legislative sessions between Kadugli and Al Fula. The Legislative Council created ten permanent committees, the members of which were announced at the session. (4/07)
200. On 1 July 2007, the President Al-Bashir swore in Omer Suleiman Adam (NCP) as the new **Governor of Southern Kordofan State**, replacing Ismail Khamis Jallab (SPLM). The new Deputy Governor, Daniel Kodi (SPLM) was appointed on 17 July 2007, replacing Eissa Bashari (NCP). The rotation of Governors should have taken place in April 2007, but was postponed by mutual consent.
201. At the end of December 2007 and beginning of January 2008, the Governor appointed the state cabinet (five ministers from SPLM, including Deputy Governor, and five from NCP as well as government advisors and locality commissioners. ([Annex 17](#)).
202. On 26 July 2007, an Assessment and Evaluation Commission for Southern Kordofan State was created by a presidential decree, just after the end of the second year of the Interim period deadline stipulated by the CPA (07/07). On 12 February 2008, President Al Bashir appointed El Dirdeiri Mohamed Ahmed and Neron Philips as co-chairs of the Commission.

203. [The Legislative Council of Southern Kordofan established seven new localities in the State, namely, Hieban, Alburam, Um Durain, East Rural, Abbasia, AlGoz and Babanosa, which were endorsed by the Governor on 13 August 2009. \(08/09\)](#)

B) Security Arrangements

204. The security situation is relatively calm. Disputes over land and water resources between

3 - 5B The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

3.1 - 22B Blue Nile State (BNS)

nomads and farmers throughout the state continue to be the main source of conflict between nomads and farmers, sometimes resulting in death and injury, destruction of property, and displacement of people. Apart from security issues associated with migration, incidents continue between settled Arab and Nuba tribes, albeit at a lower level than in previous years. While these are mostly resource-based, the fundamental problem can almost invariably be traced to unresolved problems of land ownership which are often politicized. (03/09)

205. Pre-registration of PDF, SAF and SAF personnel earmarked for Disarmament and Demobilization was successfully completed in April 2007. (4/07)
206. During July 2007, SPLA units in the Sector IV AOR of Southern Kordofan (Sector IV) began to withdraw to the White Lake/Jaw assembly areas to await redeployment south of the 1-1-56 line. Some SPLA units have already moved south of the line, but most remain at the assembly area. The process was slow, in part due to logistical problems associated with heavy rain. In April 2009, after long preparations Sector IV conducted a successful Verification at White Lake/Jaw, which has to be continued after agreement at AJMC level.
207. On 22 December 2007, armed clashes were reported between the SPLA and the Misseriya (Awlad Kamil) at Al Girinti (Um Sha'ara), near Al Meiram in the western part of the Southern Kordofan State. The fighting renewed on 23 December in the area of Al Jurf, 90 kilometres south of Al Meiram. Misseriya armed elements attacked an SPLA camp in Al Jurf (river bank), in retaliation for the killing of their kin a day earlier. The Misseriya alleged that the attack occurred when the Misseriya refused to pay heavy levies on cattle imposed by the SPLA as crossing fees to the South. Some SPLA sources informed that the fighting broke out when armed Misseriya nomads attempted to force their way behind River Kiir/Bahr Al Arab, which the SPLA considers the 1.1.1956 borderline between the North and the South. An UNMIS facilitated visit of the Governors of SKS and NBeG on 30th December resulted in a truce. (12/07)
208. The last three traditional Baggara migration have been relatively incident free. In an effort to reduce the risk of violent confrontations, dialogue at several levels between UNMIS, representatives of NCP and SPLM/GoSS, and Dinka, Nuer and Baggara leaders was initiated and is continuing. The most contentious issue is whether the nomads should be allowed to carry arms south of 1-1-56 line (03/09)

C) Returns

209. Estimates of number of returnees to the state since the beginning of 2006 (UN assisted, state sponsored and spontaneous) vary, but according to IOM are in the vicinity of 307,000 with the overwhelming majority (around 300,000) being spontaneous. As organized returns have been discontinued, the UN effort is concentrated on assisting spontaneous returns; this is mostly manifested in food and non-food item distribution to the returnees and providing assistance for their reintegration in the chosen location of settlement. (03/09)

3.1 BLUE NILE STATE (BNS)

A. State Executive, Legislature and Administration

210. The Blue Nile State Government was formed on 5 December 2005, comprising eight ministers including five locality commissioners. The state legislative body was also instituted. Seats were allocated according to the formula stipulated in the CPA (NCP 55%/ SPLM 45%). The state cabinet was sworn in on 7 December 2005. Certain groups, mainly from the Ingesna and Arab tribes in the western part of Blue Nile State, protested the Government's lack of inclusiveness.
211. On 1 July 2007, President Al-Bashir issued a decree appointing Malik Aggar (SPLM) as **Governor of Blue Nile State**, replacing Abdulrahman Mohamed Abumedian (NCP). The rotation should have taken place in February 2007: Aggar's predecessor had been appointed in August 2005 and the CPA stipulates that control of the governorships of Blue Nile State should have switched between the NCP and the SPLM after the initial appointee had served 18

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.1 - 23B Security Update

months. Ahmed Kremano (NCP) was appointed Deputy Governor in place of Zayed Issa Zayed (SPLM). Both Aggar and Kremano were sworn in at a ceremony on 3 July. (7/07)

212. On 13 November, the Governor of Blue Nile State, Malik Aggar, issued a decree appointing the new Government of the State. A list of the current members of the Blue Nile State Executive can be found in [Annex 18](#). (11/07)
213. On 26 July, an **Assessment and Evaluation Commission for Blue Nile States** was created by presidential decree (7/07). On 12 February 2008, President Al Bashir appointed Abdel Rahim Mohamed Ali and Eisa Zayed as co-chairs of the Commission (02/08).
214. On 21 April 2008, the head of the Blue Nile Assessment and Evaluation Commission, Abdel Rahim Osman, informed local media that the Commission has completed a tour round the State to assess NCP-SPLM efforts to implement the CPA in Blue Nile State. He confirmed consensus among the two parties on the importance to implement the agreement and said that emerging political or executive differences did not impact the implementation process. (04/08)

B, Security Arrangements

215. The SPLA has shown continued reluctance to allow the SAF to move into the south of Blue Nile State. (5/06)
216. Joint Integrated Units have been established in Sector V (Damazin). However the SPLA side continues to be slow in filling its quota of troops and in deployment to all eight agreed locations, complaining of logistical problems. (2/07)
217. Joint Integrated Units have been established in BNS. However the SPLA has been slow to fill its quota of troops and to deploy to all eight agreed locations. As of July 2007, it was still to fill its quota in Umdarfa, Menza and Wadal Mahe. Integration of the police security services across BNS continued to be significantly delayed. (07/07)

4. Security Arrangements

4.1 SECURITY UPDATE

4.2 CEASEFIRE POLITICAL COMMISSION (CPC)

218. Fighting broke out between SPLA and SAF JIUs elements in Malakal on 24-26 February, following the return of Major General Gabriel Tang to the town on 23 February whose presence in the area increased tension due to his involvement in the earlier Malakal incident of November 2006. Around 57 people including civilians were reported killed in the clashes. The CJMC held two emergency sessions on 23 and 26 February in Khartoum and Malakal respectively and agreed on a number of decisions to de-escalate the situation. The implementation of these decisions together with those of the GNU-GoSS High level committee led by GoSS Vice President Machar which was sent to Malakal succeeded in stabilization of the security situation. By the end of the month the security situation was stable but tense. (02/09)
219. The **Ceasefire Political Commission (CPC)** is mandated to supervise, monitor and oversee the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and security arrangements implementation modalities. It reports directly to the Presidency. The CPC is expected to settle deadlocks referred to it by the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC) and provide disciplinary measures for violations. It can propose amendments to the ceasefire arrangements and refer any deadlocks over implementation to the Presidency. The chairmanship of the CPC is to be rotated between the parties. In addition to the Parties themselves, membership of the CPC includes the UN SRSG or his deputy, IGAD and the IGAD Partner's Forum.
220. The CPC was established on 27 August 2005 by presidential decree and its membership

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.3 - 25B Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC)

announced on 1 November 2005. It convened its first meeting on 23 February 2006. The CPC meets routinely on the last Thursday of the month, but the rules of procedure allow both the Parties and the UN to call an ad hoc meeting of the CPC. The CPC continues to meet regularly. However, its performance as a body for resolution of disputes over ceasefire issues has been uneven. Issues referred up from the CJMC have frequently become deadlocked at the CPC level.

A. Recent CPC Meetings

221. The 26th CPC meeting was held on 5 August 2009. (08/09)

4.3 CEASEFIRE JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE (CJMC)

222. The CPA instructed SAF and SPLA to establish a **Ceasefire Joint Military Committee** (CJMC) covering the territorial jurisdiction of the Ceasefire Agreement and answerable to the Ceasefire Political Commission (CPC). The CJMC is composed of senior military representatives of SAF and SPLA and is chaired by the UNMIS Force Commander.

223. The first CJMC meeting was held in Juba on 8 May 2005. The Committee agreed to convene fortnightly meetings and also agreed the Terms of Reference of both the CJMC and the Area Joint Military Committees (AJMCs). The CJMC has continued to convene regularly and has supported open and frank discussion between the parties and the resolution of concerns around military violations of the CPA.

A. Recent CJMC Meetings

224. The 102nd CJMC meeting was held in Juba on 11 August 2009. The meeting accepted SPLA redeployment figure at 26.91%. This was after accepting 38 additional figures for the SPLA soldiers into the DDR programme of sector V. The CJMC decided to follow up the issue of balance of initially stated figures/Voluntary Demobilized Soldiers (VDS) in sector IV and V and further tasked Sectors IV and V AJMCs to report the findings. The report should clearly state whether all resources have been exhausted regarding the clarification of the existence of the balance of initially stated SPLA figures. The presence of 36 Southern Sudanese Police Service (SSPS) in area of Aung Thou was also discussed.

225. The 103rd CJMC meeting was held in Khartoum on 24-25 August 2009. JIU commanders attended the meeting to discuss JIU issues and security aspects. CJMC also accepted the redeployment of SPLA from 26.91% (102nd CJMC) to 27.61%. The meeting tasked Sectors IV & V AJMCs to investigate the whereabouts of remaining SPLA soldiers, if any, and report to CJMC before 3 October 2009. CJMC tasked sector VI AJMC to conduct M&V in Akur (Sector VI – Abyei) and establish the presence of SPLA proper (other than JIU) troops, if any. If no presence of SPLA is confirmed then the senior SAF CJMC member will accept redeployment of SPLA troops from Sector VI as complete. (08/09)

B. Freedom of Movement of UNMOS

226. According to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), UNMIS Joint Military Teams enjoy guaranteed freedom of movement throughout the Ceasefire Zone. However both Parties have imposed restrictions on UNMO movement in Abyei (Sector VI). In October and December 2006, movement restrictions in Abyei were lifted temporarily but were re-imposed on 28 February 2007.

227. Since the implementation of the Abyei Roadmap, the UN enjoys freedom of movement within the Abyei Administrative Area. Sector 6 has established two temporary bases in Agok and Diffra. (08/08)

228. The restriction of freedom of movement by SPLA to UNMIS from accessing Akur area South of Abyei took centre stage for during the month of June. SPLA claimed that the area belongs to Sector II, whereas according to the Abyei Roadmap Area, Akur is within the Roadmap Area.

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.4 - 26B Area Joint Military Committee

CJMC is trying to resolve the issue. (06/09)

4.4 AREA JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE

229. The **Area Joint Military Committees** (AJMC), which coordinate all the ceasefire related monitoring and verification activities in the Sectors, were to be formed by 24 June 2005. However, due to the non-availability of the members nominated by the parties and the Sector HQs (in some cases), their formation was delayed. The first AJMC was held in the Nuba Mountains Area on 20 September 2005.

230. In August 2009, AJMC meetings were held in all Sectors: Sector I and II on 18 Aug; Sector III, IV and VI on 20 Aug; and Sector V on 19 Aug. (08/09)

4.5 JOINT MILITARY TEAMS (JMTS)

231. **Joint Military Teams** (JMTs) are the lowest operating units of the Ceasefire Military Mechanism, comprising UNMOs (international monitors) and an equal number of officers (**National Monitors**) from SAF and the SPLA. The formation of the JMTs has been delayed due to lack of clarity on the logistical support for the National Monitors.

232. According to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), UNMIS Joint Military Teams (JMT) enjoy guaranteed freedom of movement throughout the Ceasefire Zone. However both Parties have imposed restrictions on UNMO movement in Sector VI (Abyei). In October and December 2006, movement restrictions in Abyei were lifted temporarily but were re-imposed on 28 February 2007. The restrictions were again temporarily lifted in December 2007 to allow for monitoring and verification of the southern deployment of SPLA-aligned Debab and Abu Matariq forces. This temporary window closed again on 9 January 2008 and has imposed significant restriction on the JMT patrols of Sector VI. This issue has been raised at various CJMC and has been regularly referred to CPC however without resolution. (04/08)

4.6 REDEPLOYMENT OF FORCES

233. The line of **redeployment** of SAF and SPLA is the North/South border as at 1 January 1956 (the 1.1.1956 Line). The CPA requires SAF to redeploy out of Southern Sudan in accordance with an agreed schedule, completing 72% redeployment by January 2007 and 100% by 9 July 2007. It requires the SPLA to complete its redeployment from Eastern Sudan by 9 January 2006 and from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile six months after full formation of Joint Integrated Units. Both parties have frequently reiterated their commitment to respecting these timelines.

234. The **SPLA redeployment from Eastern Sudan** proceeded relatively smoothly in 2006 with logistic support from SAF. UNMIS observers verified the redeployment of 5,672 SPLA troops from total start date strength of 8,736. At the 30th CJMC meeting on 4 July 2006, both Parties agreed that the SPLA redeployment from the East was complete. (6/06)

235. **SPLA redeployment from Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile** has been delayed because of delay in the formation of JIUs.

4.7 THE JOINT DEFENCE BOARD (JDB)

236. According to the CPA, the **Joint Defence Board** is responsible for co-ordination between the SAF and SPLA and for the command of the JIUs. The JDB is tasked with agreeing how to address any external and internal threats, and for organizing confidence-building measures between the Parties' armed forces. The Board is to be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the two Armed Forces, their deputies and four senior officers, and is to operate by consensus. The Commanders of the JIUs are *ex officio* members of the JDB. The JDB is to be supported by a Technical Secretariat of eight senior officers.

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.8 - 30B Joint Integrated Units (JIUs)

237. The JDB was formed by presidential decree on 30 December 2005 and held its first meeting on 2-3 January 2006. It is jointly chaired by First Lieutenant-General Abbas Arabi Abdallah (SAF) and First Lieutenant General Oyai Deng Ajak (SPLA). The JDB has continued to meet regularly, approximately every other month.
238. The Parties agreed in July to task the Joint Defence Board with finding a solution to the dispute between SAF and the SPLA over the continued presence of approximately 3600 SAF troops in oil producing areas south of the 1-1-1956 Line after the 9 July redeployment deadline. SAF had argued that it needed to keep troops in these key areas to maintain security in the absence of fully formed JIUs. (7/07)

4.8 JOINT INTEGRATED UNITS (JIUS)

239. The **Joint Integrated Units** (JIUs) are to be formed during the Pre-interim and the Interim Period from SAF and SPLA troops. The role of the JIUs is to act as a symbol of national unity and, in the event of unity after the 2011 referendum, to form the core of a new National Army. There were initially inordinate delays in formation of JIUs, linked to the delay in forming the Joint Defence Board (JDB). The National Assembly endorsed the **Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) Act** on 17 January 2006 ([Annex 19](#)).
240. The GNU has approved a budget of approximately US\$55m for the Joint Integrated Force in 2007. JIU soldiers' salaries are set at a rate 65% above that of regular SAF, representing the special nature of the units. (3/07)

A) Assembly of JIUs

241. In 2006, the Parties made considerable progress in the nomination of forces to serve in the JIUs. However overall the deployment of JIUs, which was to have been completed by 9 October 2006, is significantly behind schedule. The Parties, especially the SPLA, have blamed logistical challenges. While some JIUs are co-located, in other areas nominated personnel are gathered at assembly areas some way from the final deployment location.
242. New Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) on JIU re-verification was promulgated on 8 July 2008. 81st JMC on 18 August 2008 decided to freeze JIU re-verification till 18 September 2008 to allow understanding of the new SOP.
243. Again the 85th CJMC on 25 November 2008 decided further to freeze the JIU figure till 20 January 2009 to allow sufficient time for completion of JIU re-verification. During the freezing of JIU figure, the verified strength was 33,583 (84.7%) of CPA authorized strength 39,639.
244. The properly-conducted re-verification of JIUs could not be completed until the end of May 2009 due to the postponement in verification of weapons and the lack of nominal rolls of JIU soldiers. As stated at the 96th CJMC (19 May 2009), the verified deployment figure stands at 32,723 (82.55%). Consolidated JIU figures are not expected until June 2009. (05/09)
245. There was no change to the status of JIU deployment in August 2009, which still stands at 82.6%. JIU commanders attended the 103rd CJMC meeting to discuss JIU issues and security aspects. The 103rd CJMC decided that JIU command to conduct an internal review of the forces figures until 15 October 2009. Therefore, monitoring of the JIU is frozen up to 15 October 2009. UNMIS will conduct M&V of all JIUs from 16 Oct – 15 Nov 2009. This will be considered the last and final verification of JIU strength. CJMC and JIU command will have a follow-up meeting in December 2009 in Juba. CJMC and JIU command decided that the Parties should look for funds for deployment of JIUs & National Monitors to Diffra and Agok (Sector VI – Abyei) which has been a pending issue for some time. (08/09)

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.9 - 31B Other Armed Groups (OAGs)

JIU Deployment 20 April 09										
Sector	Party	CPA Auth Strength	Stated at AJMC		Verified			Total % CPA Auth	Total % Stated	Last CJMC 06 Apr (CPA Auth)
			Proper	Former OAG	Proper	Former OAG	Total			
I	SPLA	4,500	4,433		3,403		3,403	75.62%	76.76%	75.62%
	SAF	4,500	4,068		2,956		2,956	65.68%	72.66%	65.68%
II	SPLA	3,500	3,317		2,991		2,991	85.46%	90.17%	85.46%
	SAF	3,500	3,302		2,684		2,684	76.69%	81.28%	76.69%
III	SPLA	4,000	3,596		3,549		3,549	88.73%	98.69%	88.73%
	SAF	4,000	3,975	983	4,021		4,021	100.52%	101.15%	100.53%
IV	SPLA	3,000	3,198		2,582		2,582	86.06%	80.74%	86.06%
	SAF	3,000	3,163		2,771		2,771	92.36%	87.60%	92.36%
V	SPLA	3,000	2,525		1,750		1,750	58.33%	69.31%	61.36%
	SAF	3,000	3,084		2,417		2,417	81.00%	78.37%	87.76%
VI	SPLA	320	320		307		307	95.93%	95.93%	98.75%
	SAF	319	308		292		292	91.53%	94.80%	94.98%
Khartoum	SPLA	1,500	1,500		1,500		1,500	100%	100%	100%
	SAF	1,500	1,500		1,500		1,500	100%	100%	100%
TOTAL	SPLA	19,820	18,889		16,082		16,082	81.33%	85.34%	81.64%
	SAF	19,819	19,400	983	16,641		16,641	83.99%	85.75%	85.09%
SUMMARY	JIUs	39,639	38,289	983	32,723		32,723	82.55%	85.46%	83.36%

4.9 OTHER ARMED GROUPS (OAGS)

246. The CPA requires that no Other Armed Groups aligned to either party should be allowed to operate outside the formal structure of the two forces during the Interim Period. Other Armed Groups are required either to be integrated into the organized forces of one of the Parties (army, police, prisons or wildlife service), or disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into civilian life.
247. The **Other Armed Groups Collaborative Committee** (OAGCC) designed to oversee this process was formally established in March 2005. The SPLA finally nominated its members to the OAGCC on 24 July 2006.
248. On 8 January 2006, the SPLA signed the **Juba Declaration on Unity and Integration of SPLA and SSDF** with Paulino Matip, the leader of the Southern Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) umbrella organization comprising the majority of formerly SAF-aligned OAGs. A diagram illustrating OAG-SSDF alignment after the Juba Declaration can be found in [Annex 20](#). (2/06)
249. In preparation for the 9 July 2007 deadline for redeployment, SAF declared in May 2007 that there were no more SAF-aligned OAGs in South Sudan. (5/07).
250. The OAGCC Subcommittee meetings were held on the 01 August in Juba and 28 August in Khartoum in order to discuss the results of their investigations and to arrange future visits to locations in Southern Sudan. UNMIS was asked to provide support in these investigations. (8/07)

4.10 UNMIS DEPLOYMENT

251. As at 31 August 2009, 90% of the military troops had been deployed (8,985 out of the 9,978 approved strength), including 195 staff officers, 512 military observers and 8,278 troops. (08/09).

4.11 UNMIS POLICE DEPLOYMENT

252. As of 31 August 2009, UNMIS deployed 87% of its mandated police strength (668, police advisors,

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.12 - 34B Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

including 82 women, out of 715) to 22 team Sites throughout the Mission Area. (08/09)

253. UN Police have supported both GNU Police and the Southern Sudan Police Service (SSPS) with capacity building and standards. In Khartoum, UN Police have conducted training courses in a number of areas including traffic management, cyber crime, riot control, airport security and SWAT and VIP Protection. In Southern Sudan, UN Police have provided support for the registration of SSPS personnel, development of the legal framework for the work of the SSPS, monitoring and follow up on reports of human rights violations. UN Police are involved in community policing work in the Three Areas and in IDP camps around Khartoum.

254. UNMIS Police continued to train the Sudanese Police with special focus on Basic Police Training, Training of Trainers, and in various specialized courses. During the reporting period, UNPOL trained 554 local police officers (both GoS and SSPS), including 48 female officers.

255. In the south, UNPOL continues to support the reduction in the impact of financial crisis faced by SSPS through formulations of Asset Management Policy and Training of SSPS personnel in Asset Management. The second phase of Asset Management Training includes the cleaning up of SSPS Pay Roll by joint UNPOL - SSPS team in all States, computerization of SSPS Pay Rolls and initiation of the issuance of ID cards to SSPS rank and file.

256. In the north, activities were focused mainly on community policing activities to strengthen the relationship between the local police, IDPs and the civilians and to improve the public perception of the local police. These initiatives were the launching of Community Educational Program in Al Baraka and Dar Al Salaam, Jebel Aulia and Wadi al-Bashir IDP camps in Khartoum and as well as the Community Night Patrol at Al Baraka Camp where community volunteers have started patrolling the area.

257. UNMIS Police took initiatives in assisting the Sudanese police to assume elections security duties in the forthcoming national elections. Four elections security trainings have started both in the North and South for 130 UNPOL master trainers in Khartoum and Juba. (08/09)

4.12 DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

258. On 18 February 2006, President Al-Bashir issued a presidential decree to form the **National DDR Coordination Council** (NDDRCC), chaired by Minister of Presidency Maj. Gen. Bakri Hassan Salih. (Text of decree can be found in [Annex 21](#).) It comprises Federal and State Ministers, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Chief of Staff of the SPLA, General Commissioner for DDR for the Northern States, General Commissioner for DDR for the Southern States and other members to be appointed by the Presidency. The NDDRCC met for the first time on 20 December 2006. (12/06)

259. On 15 February 2006, President Al-Bashir issued a presidential decree establishing the **Northern Sudan DDR Commission** (NSDDRC) with its budget. (Text of decree can be found in [Annex 22](#)). The Commissioner-General of NSDDRC was formally appointed in December 2006. (1/07)

260. On 3 May 2006, GoSS President Kiir issued a presidential decree appointing the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for the **Southern Sudan DDR Commission** (SSDDRC). The Interim DDR Programme (IDDRP) was endorsed by GoSS in January 2006 and the GNU in May 2006.

261. Throughout May 2007, SAF conducted **unilateral disarmament** of its aligned former OAG members in Upper Nile, Western Bahr El Ghazal and across Eastern Equatoria. UNMOs observed the procedure and reported that a total of 975 former combatants were disarmed and given a one-off payment, according to rank, by SAF officials. The unilateral disarmament process did not involve the Northern and Southern Sudan DDR institutions. (5/07)

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.12 - 34B Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

262. In line with the Presidential Decree on administrative arrangements for DDR in Three Areas (July 2008), North and South DDR Commissions agreed on the structure of offices for all the three areas. As a first step, a Joint DDR Office was established at Ed Damazin for the State of Blue Nile, which was inaugurated on 22 October. This joint office will take lead on the operationalisation of the pilot DDR activities in the State of Blue Nile. (10/08)
263. On 5 December 2008, the South Sudan DDR Commission demobilized a total of 26 children from the SPLA training Academy in Korpout, Upper Nile State. All the 26 were boys aged from 13 to 17 years and they were part of the caseload of 68 children who were registered for demobilization in July/August 2007. Meanwhile, identification and registration programmes are still going on for the remaining children still serving under the SPLA in Unity and Jonglei States as well as in South Kordofan.
264. In September 2008, the National DDR Coordination Council had endorsed the decision by Government to conduct a pilot demobilization programme for 700 to 1,000 beneficiaries in Blue Nile State starting 3 November, 2008. However, due to government's delays in formal allocation of land to the Commissions for setting up demobilization camps, the pilot programme could not be conducted as planned and has now been rescheduled to commence in February, 2009.
265. The Government of Japan made a grant of US\$17 million towards the implementation of the DDR programme in Sudan. The grant, earmarked for reintegration operations in the Three Areas, comes as the first amount to be given for provision of reintegration opportunity programmes during the Multi-Year DDR Programme in Sudan. The total cost of reintegration for the caseload of 182,000 ex-combatants from SAF and SPLA has been estimated at US\$ 430 million. (01/09) In February 2009, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway and Germany pledged US\$88.3 million at a donor roundtable in Juba. . At the forum, GONU and GOSS undertook to contribute \$250 directly for each DDR participant and, with the assistance of the UN, to beef up resources at the disposal of the North and South Sudan DDR Commissions. (02/09)
266. Momentum is steadily building in the demobilisation exercise underway in Blue Nile State. The pace is way up from 15 candidates processed on the opening day, to 50 on 23 February 2009. As at the time of this report (February 24), a total of 263 candidates, including 37 women, had effectively gone through the process, receiving a reinsertion package that includes cash, non-food items and a food ration to last three months. About 5,000 combatants from both the SAF and SPLA are on roll for demobilisation in Blue Nile State alone, over a period of one year. A similar operation is scheduled to start in Julud and Kadugli (South Kordofan State), in March, 2009. (02/09)
267. The pressing challenge that remains for the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) is the lack of funds for the reintegration of the current caseload. Approximately US\$385million will be required to provide reintegration support to the 180,000 DDR participants over the life of the SDDRP (2009-2012). An estimated US\$135 million is required to reintegrate the phase I caseload of 30,000 in the Three Areas and 34,000 in Southern Sudan. To date, UNDP has or will receive approx. US\$53 million for 2009. This only provides for reintegration support to around 25,000 DDR participants. (06/09)

268. On 5 August 2009, a second demobilization centre was launched in Jalud in Southern Kordofan. Meanwhile, Phase One of the demobilization exercise in Blue Nile State was successfully completed on 9 August 2009 by targeting the caseload of 5443 DDR candidates.
269. Overall, some 2727 ex-combatants were demobilized in all four operating demobilization centres during the month of August 2009, including 290 in Ed Damazin, 1095 in Kadugli (Southern Kordofan), 704 in Julud and 638 in Juba. As of 29 August, a total of 12428 combatants drawn from the SAF, PDF and SPLA have been demobilized since the start of operations in February 2009.

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.13 - 35B De-mining

270. DDR participants at all sites continued to receive reintegration briefings. In the Blue Nile State, ex-combatants received information sessions at the demobilization site or by mobile teams. UNDP/JDDRC jointly carried out information session and reintegration briefing for 505 ex-combatants (497 males and 8 females). To date, a total of 4,405 ex-combatants have received information session and reintegration briefing in Southern Kordofan state alone. (08/09)

4.13 DE-MINING

271. Based on the provisions of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, the Parties have declared and reported the types and numbers of stockpiled anti-personnel (AP) mines in the Article 7 Transparency Report of the Convention of 30 April 2005, listing a total of 9,485 AP mines under the control of the SAF and 5,000 AP mines under the control of the SPLA. Details of the technical characteristics and photos of the stockpiled AP mines were also provided. Of the 9,485 AP mines listed for the SAF, 4,488 were destroyed on 30 April 2007.
272. On 31 March 2008 in Juba, the destruction of the second and final batch of 6078 stockpiled anti-personnel (AP) mines took place. This event completes the destruction of the known and declared stockpiles of AP mines in Sudan. The GOSS and SPLA have decided not to retain any AP mines for training purposes and accordingly destroyed all known stockpiles of mines. The UN Mine Action Office assigned the Bangladeshi Military Demining Company to assist the SPLA engineers in the stacking and preparing of the mines for demolition, to prepare the site and provide medical back up and communications. (03/08)
273. In December 2008, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) completed their Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks in Abyei. The Cambodian Military De-mining Company on the other has been disposing of a 50 tonne stockpile found in the Joint Integrated Units compound in Malakal. (12/08)
274. In Equatoria, the Juba-Lobanok road was opened and dangerous areas around Lobanok were cleared in support of returnees settling in the Lobanok area. In Southern Kordofan, the verification and clearance of the Kauda-Talodi road was completed. In Blue Nile States, the verification and clearance of the road from El Roseries-El Gery-Takamol-Mughla-Menze in Geissan locality was completed. These activities facilitate the safe movement of UN convoys and other humanitarian traffic, thus promoting socioeconomic development of villages attached to the routes. (02/09)
275. In Abyei, a multi-tasking team from DanChurch Aid destroyed a total of 1,582 explosive remnants of war. The team also conducted a General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) covering a site of 300,000 square meters that will house the new JIU team site. Based on information collected on the GMAA, no further surveys or clearance activities will be required in the area.
276. Following recent fighting in Malakal town, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) tasked the Cambodian Military Demining Company (CMDC) to conduct the survey and clearance of the Malakal airport, where they found and destroyed a total of 13 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 20 kg of small arms ammunitions. The team also conducted a survey of Malakal town, locating and destroying a total of 28 UXO and 9 Anti-Personnel. Emergency mine risk education was also provided in Malakal in order to prevent any accidents or injuries from explosive remnants of war. The Southern Sudan Demining Commission was instrumental in providing support to the operations conducted by the CMDC and UNMAO. (03/09)

277. Most de-mining operations scaled down in the North as a result of the rainy season. However, clearance activities continued in the eastern town of Ullu, Blue Nile State. This area has been identified as a priority for resettlement, but the presence of mines is hampering reconstruction efforts. A large number of anti-personnel, anti-tank mines, mortar bombs and booby traps were

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

4.14 - 36B Release of POWs/Detainees

found and disposed of. Meanwhile, in Southern Kordofan, a multi-tasking team completed Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks in the villages of Um Durain and Hajar Anab. (08/09)

National Mine Action Authority

278. A presidential decree was issued on 24 December 2005 establishing the **National Mine Action Authority** (NMAA). Although the CPA stipulates the establishment of two mine action authorities (North and South), the decree ordered the establishment of a single national authority, with a General Secretariat and National Mine Action Centre based in Khartoum. Under the National Mine Action Centre, there would be a Regional Mine Action Centre in Southern Sudan, based in Juba. The NMAA was launched in Khartoum on 7 March 2006. (4/06)
279. In July 2006, GoSS appointed the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and members for a new **South Sudan Demining Commission** (SSDC). (8/06)
280. In accordance with decisions made at the Joint Defence Board meeting of 22 January 2007, the first demining teams of the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) were deployed in February 2007 under the joint management of the NMAA and the SSDC. By June 2007, the teams had completed clearance of mines from the 446-kilometre railway line from Babanusa to Wau. (6/07)
281. During September, preparatory operations began for Nuba Mountain Mine Action Sudan (NMMAS), the first national NGO to be funded by the United Nations to carry out demining activities, to be conducted in Blue Nile State. (9/07)
282. On 10 November, in Hameshkoreib town, an official handover ceremony of four high priority roads in Kassala State, following verification and clearance of mine/explosive remnant of war (EWR) conducted by the Joint Integrated Demining Units. The total length of the roads verified/cleared is 234.7 kilometers, with Kassala- Hameshkoreib 170 km, Kassala - Awad 23.7 km, Kassal-Al-Luffa 24 km and Kassala - Galsa 17 km. The event was attended by the Acting Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and key stakeholders.
283. During the month of November, training began for 120 additional deminers, with 60 each from the South and the North, which is being conducted by the International Mine Action Training Centre (IMATC) in Nairobi. The training will be completed by mid-December and is funded by the UK Government and facilitated by UNMAO. (11/07)

4.14 RELEASE OF POWS/DETAINEES

284. Throughout 2005, the SPLM released a number of Prisoners of War (PoWs). The ICRC reported on the basis of partial involvement in the process and interviews with PoWs that PoWs had been well-treated and had returned voluntarily.

5. PROPAGATION AND DISSEMINATION OF CPA

285. In August 2009, UNMIS Public Information Office (PIO) organised a press conference on elections held by UNMIS Chief Electoral Affairs Officer, where the UNMIS support to the process was explained. Furthermore, a photo press release was issued on the first elections workshop for the political parties in Khartoum. On DDR, two photo press releases were issued on the opening of the demobilisation centre in Julud, Southern Kordofan and on the completion of the demobilisation process in Ed Damazin, Blue Nile State. CPA workshops for government officials, civil society groups and traditional leaders were held in southern Sudan and for the first time in Kassala, where a two-day workshop and an information day was organised. UNMIS PIO further launched an educational project in Khartoum state on the dissemination of the culture of peace targeting initially seven high schools. A new UNMIS website was launched (<http://unmis.unmissions.org>) and it is being updated with UNMIS and CPA related documents and reports. (08/09)

4 - 6B Security Arrangements

0 - 38B5.1 Media and Public Information

5.1 MEDIA AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

286. The **Joint Media Committee** (JMC) was formally established in April 2005 with representatives from both Parties to the CPA. (6/06). The JMC has not convened in more than a year. A meeting scheduled to take place in Juba in September 2007 was cancelled. (10/07).

287. UN-sponsored Radio Miraya (Mirror) continued to support CPA implementation through daily broadcasts, audience response shows, debates and programmes. Focused coverage on DDR and elections is regularly produced. Miraya has still not been assigned an FM frequency to operate in the North, where it can be heard only through short-wave transmissions three hours daily. Miraya, however, has 13 relay stations in Juba, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek, Maridi, Torit, Yambio, Bor, Yei, and other locations in Southern Sudan. Miraya website (www.mirayafm.org) also provides live audio streaming of all broadcasts, scripted news bulletins and audio access to a selection of other programmes. UNMIS PIO in collaboration with UN agencies and NGOs launched an online photo exhibition for commemorating the first World Humanitarian Day. (08/09)

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

A	
ABC	Abyei Boundaries Commission
ACHR	Advisory Council for Human Rights
AEC	Assessment and Evaluation Commission
AJMC	Area Joint Military Committee
C	
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CJMC	Ceasefire Joint Military Committee
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPC	Cease-fire Political Commission
CPT	Commission Preparatory Team(s)
D	
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
E	
ESPA	East Sudan Peace Agreement
F	
FFAMC	Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission
G	
GNU	Government of National Unity
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
H	
(N)HRC	(National) Human Rights Commission
I	
ICSS	Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person (People)
IMAT	International Military Advisory Team
INC	Interim National Constitution
IOC	Interim Oversight Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPP	Initial Project Proposal(s)
J	
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JDB	Joint Defence Board
JIU	Joint Integrated Unit(s)
JMC	Joint Media Committee
JMT	Joint Military Team
JNTT	Joint National Transitional Team(s)
JPC	Joint Political Committee (NCP/SPLM)
M	
(N)MDTFs	(National) Multi Donor Trust Funds
MTC	Military Technical Committee

N	
NCP	National Congress Party
NCRC	National Constitutional Review Commission
NCSC	National Civil Service Commission
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
NDDRCC	National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council
NSDDR	Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO Act	Organization of Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act 2006
(N)HRC	(National) Human Rights Commission
NJSC	National Judicial Service Commission
NLC	National Land Commission
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
(N)MDTFs	(National) Multi Donor Trust Funds
NMPACT	Nuba Mountains Programme for Advancing Conflict Transformation
NPC	National Petroleum Commission
NSC	National Security Council
NS DDRC	Northern Sudan Disarmament, demobilization, and Reintegration Commission
NSS	National Security Service
O	
OAG(s)	Other Armed Group(s)
OAG CC	Other Armed Groups' Collaborative Committee
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
P	
PCC	Population Census Council
PIO	UNMIS Public Information Office
Q	
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
R	
RRR	Return, Reintegration and Recovery
S	
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SANU	Sudanese African National Union
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army

Glossary of Acronyms

SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SRSB	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation
SSCDC	Southern Sudan Constitution Drafting Committee
SSDF	Southern Sudan Defence Force
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan DDR Commission
SSDF	Southern Sudan Democratic Forum (less common)
SSLA	Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly

T	
TSSLA	Transitional Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly
U	
UDF	United Democratic Front
UDSF	United Democratic Salvation Front
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
USAP	Union of Sudan African Parties
USAP2	Splinter of USAP