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**(By Public Information Office)**

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**IN THE NEWS TODAY:**

- **UN**
  - UN: Weapons flow into Darfur despite embargo
  
- **Government of National Unity**
  - Head of Technical Committee of Joint Defence Council gives statements on SPLM delay leaving Hamishkoreib on a timely basis
  
- **Darfur**
  - U.N. panel recommends sanctions against individuals from Sudanese government and rebel groups blocking peace in Darfur
  - Sudan insists own courts must try Darfur crimes
  
- **Sudan, Chad relations**
  - USA intervenes openly and calls on Chad to settle its problem with Sudan peacefully
  - Chad wants Sudan to disarm rebels for peace talks
  - Khartoum says no Chad rebels in Sudan
  
- **LRA**
  - Sudan protecting Uganda's LRA rebels - ICG

- **East**
  - Sudanese army face off with SPLA in eastern Sudan
  - Sudan threatens to oust ex-rebels from flashpoint town
  
- **Other Developments**
  - SPLM MPs call for debate on death of refugees in Egypt
  - Juba Declaration on Unity and Integration

## **HIGHLIGHTS:**

### **UN**

#### **UN: Weapons flows in Darfur despite embargo**

(Akhbar Al\_youm, 12 Jan, Khartoum) A UN report indicated that weapons are still flowing into Darfur despite the embargo being imposed by the United Nations. Main sources providing opposing armed groups with weapons are: Chad, Eritrea, and Libya.

In addition, the report, which has been prepared by UN experts, accused the Government of Sudan of being behind the failure of the embargo imposed upon non-governmental armed forces during the year 2004, because the GoS would provide Janjaweed with weapons.

### **Government of National Unity**

#### **Head of Technical Committee of Joint Defence Board gives statements on SPLM delay in leaving Hamishkoreib on a timely basis**

(Akhbar Al\_youm, 12 Jan, Khartoum) Col. Elyak Waya, Head of the Technical Committee of the Joint Defence Board, said that the SPLA commander in Hamshkoreib had informed SPLA Command yesterday that a SAF brigade supported by 4 tanks had moved into Hamshkorieb on 11 January 2006. He also stated that SAF did so despite the fact that SAF Headquarters had already been earlier advised that SPLA would not be able to move out from Hamshkorieb by reason of administrative and logistical deficit.

Col. Waya considered above SAF move-in as being a violation of CPA, and that the UN has been advised of the incident.

### **Darfur:**

#### **U.N. panel recommends sanctions against individuals from Sudanese government and rebel groups blocking peace in Darfur**

(BBC Monitoring, 11 Jan) A U.N.-appointed panel accused the Sudanese government and rebels of blocking peace in conflict-wracked Darfur, and recommended that the Security Council impose sanctions on key figures from all groups.

The panel's final report, obtained Tuesday by The Associated Press, also accused all parties to the conflict of committing widespread human rights violations including torture. It said the government, the rebel Sudan Liberation Army, and militia groups "have shown least regard for the welfare of civilians."

A Security Council resolution adopted in March authorized an asset freeze and travel ban on individuals who defy peace efforts, violate international human rights law, or are responsible for military over flights in Darfur -- and the panel was asked to come up with recommendations.

The resolution also authorized the panel to help monitor an arms embargo in Darfur that was expanded to include the government as well as the rebels in an attempt to end the three-year conflict.

The four-member panel said it was sending a confidential list of names to the Security Council committee monitoring sanctions against Sudan to consider imposing a travel ban and asset freeze. It said this was being done to prevent advance warning to those named and to avoid compromising ongoing investigations.

The sanctions committee discussed the report Monday but Qatar, the only Arab member of the Security Council, and China, whose main supplier of foreign oil is Sudan, blocked its immediate transmission to the council, according to a council diplomat speaking on condition of anonymity because the meeting was closed.

Greece's U.N. Ambassador Adamantios Vassilakis, who chairs the sanctions committee, said without elaborating: "The committee will continue its consideration. Some countries wanted to have more detailed discussion on the report before it is sent to the council."

Decades of low-level tribal clashes over land and water in the western Darfur region erupted into large-scale violence in early 2003 when ethnic African tribes took up arms, accusing the Arab-dominated central government of neglect. The government is accused of responding by unleashing Arab tribal militias known as Janjaweed to murder and rape civilians and lay waste to villages. It denies the charge.

An estimated 180,000 people have died in the upheaval -- many from hunger and disease -- and about 2 million others have been displaced.

The panel accused all parties, especially the Sudanese government and the Sudan Liberation Army, of "consistent, willful and systematic violation" of an April 2004 ceasefire.

The government has also "abjectly failed to fulfill its commitments to identify, neutralize and disarm militia groups outside the formal state security forces under its influence, as demanded by the U.N. Security Council," it said.

The panel said it was sending the names of individuals responsible for ceasefire violations and failing to disarm militias -- as well as seven other categories of acts that could threaten peace and stability in Darfur -- to the sanctions committee for possible action.

It also identified a number of individuals who probably committed or are responsible for violating international humanitarian and human rights law and recommended that the committee consider imposing sanctions on them.

The sanctions committee should also consider imposing a travel ban and asset freeze on senior leaders of the Military Intelligence and National Security agencies if their personnel continue to arbitrarily detain, abuse and torture citizens while violating their right to a fair trial, the report said.

The panel's report came during a week that Sudan will be high on the Security Council's agenda.

U.S. Ambassador John Bolton said it will be discussed at Secretary-General Kofi Annan's monthly lunch with council members on Thursday -- and again Friday when U.N. envoy Jan Pronk will give an open briefing.

One issue will be the slow progress at African Union-mediated peace talks in Abuja, Nigeria, between the government and rebels from the Sudan Liberation Army and its Justice and Equality Movement ally.

The panel noted that one of the hold-ups in the talks is the competing ambitions of Sudan Liberation Army chairman Abdel Wahid Mohamed al-Nur and its former secretary-general Minni Arko Minawi. The sanctions committee should monitor their activities and consider imposing travel and financial restrictions if their future actions "unduly impede the peace process," it said.

The AU has 7,000 peacekeepers in Darfur, and Bolton said consultations are taking place on whether to transform the force into a U.N. peacekeeping mission.

"Everybody understands the security situation continues to deteriorate, but how and exactly when the force would change is still being debated," he said. "A lot of people in the AU are reluctant to see the mission shift because it would be seen as an AU failure. We don't see it that way. ... What we're looking for is the mechanism to provide security in Darfur."

As for the arms embargo, the panel said the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement continue to receive arms and ammunition from Chad, Eritrea, Libya and other organizations -- and it said the Eritrean government was definitely providing material support and training.

The panel also accused the government of violating the embargo by moving arms into Darfur from elsewhere in the country and deploying additional attack helicopters.

### **Sudan insists own courts must try Darfur crimes**

(AFP, 10 Jan, Nyala-Sudan) Sudan's justice minister said Tuesday the country's own judiciary was competent to try crimes committed in the western Darfur region and that no foreign tribunal would be allowed to do so.

Mohamed Ali al-Mardhi told AFP "we are satisfied with the competence of our judiciary and therefore we shall not allow any foreign tribunal to do this job".

Asked if the international prosecutor had sent teams into Sudan to investigate, Mardhi said: "He has not asked for that and if he has done so, we will not permit such a team to do investigation in the Sudan."

Between 180,000 and 300,000 people have been killed in Darfur since an uprising by rebels beginning in early 2003 prompted a scorched-earth campaign by Janjaweed militias, widely believed to be backed by the government in Khartoum.

The government has established its own controversial special court to try Darfur criminals, but it has come under fire by rebels and rights groups who see it as a deliberate bid to avoid international justice.

President Omar al-Beshir has vowed never to hand over any Sudanese to international jurisdiction.

Mardhi made the comments after presiding over a ceremony in which rival tribes signed a reconciliation accord. That closed a case in which 126 people of the non-Arab Burgud tribe were killed a year ago in an attack by Arab Rizaigat and Turjum tribes on Hamadah village, in Shiairiyah district, about 30 kilometres (18 miles) north of Nyala.

Mardhi said that after the Eid Al-Fitr feast his ministry and the judiciary would set a date for the trial of those involved in the Hamadah attack.

## **Sudan, Chad relations**

### **USA intervenes openly and calls on Chad to settle its problem with Sudan peacefully**

(Akhbar Al\_youm, 12 Jan, Khartoum) The United States of America intervened openly in the Sudan-Chad dispute pointing out that any war which took place between the two countries will inflict serious damage on people living in both sides of the border.

The US Foreign-Ministry urged Chad to settle the dispute with Sudan. In addition, during his meeting with the Chadian Foreign-Minister, the US Minister described the situation as being very serious.

### **Chad wants Sudan to disarm rebels for peace talks**

Jan 9, 2006 (N'DJAMENA) — Chad has demanded that neighbouring Sudan disarm Chadian rebels in its violent Darfur region as a condition for peace talks to end a growing dispute with Khartoum over rebel and militia raids in the border area.

Chad accuses Sudan of sheltering and backing Chadian rebels who attacked the border town of Adre last month. It has declared a "state of belligerence" with Khartoum.

The dispute is adding to insecurity in the Darfur region, where local militias backed by Khartoum have been raiding villages, occasionally straying over the border into Chad.

In recent months, scores of soldiers have deserted the army in Chad, Africa's newest oil producer, to join rebel groups near the large, arid country's eastern border with Sudan.

Khartoum denies backing Chadian rebels but the dispute has cast a shadow over its preparations to host an African Union summit on January 23-24 which Chad says should be held elsewhere.

Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has offered to mediate and Chad said its President Idriss Deby met Gaddafi in Tripoli at the weekend and laid down four conditions to end the dispute.

Deby demanded Sudan disarm Chadian army deserters and other armed groups in its territory, turn them over to the United Nations refugee agency UNHCR, halt Sudanese militia raids into Chad and pay compensation for more than 600 Chadians killed in raids, Chad government spokesman Hourmadji Moussa Doumgor said.

"If these four conditions are met, Chad sees no obstacle to resuming direct contact with Sudan to renew the ancient ties (based on) non-interference in each others' internal affairs," Doumgor said.

### **Khartoum says no Chad rebels in Sudan**

Sudan's Foreign Minister Lam Akol said that Khartoum's policy was already to disarm armed groups, telling Radio France International: "We don't have Chadian rebels in Sudan to disarm.

"Nobody can close the border. The border is too long for any group, whoever they are, to close. But if the Chadians wish to put in place joint patrols with Sudan, we are ready to consider those things. We could have joint patrols to make sure nobody crosses into Chad and nobody crosses into Sudan," he said.

The UNHCR and other aid agencies are providing assistance to camps on both sides of the border where many of the estimated 2 million Darfuris forced from their villages by nearly three years of violence have taken refuge.

Chad blames Sudanese "janjaweed" militias for attacks on villages near the border, and Doumgor said Sudan should pay compensation for 614 Chadians he said had been killed in such raids, as well as for thousands of head of livestock stolen.

Deby's government said an attack last Thursday left nine Chadian villagers dead and warned Khartoum that it would not let such attacks go unanswered much longer.

Chad has dispatched envoys around Africa to press its case against Khartoum, causing diplomatic ripples ahead of the African Union summit.

Host nations have traditionally assumed the continental body's rotating chair, but Chad has said it would oppose any move to name Sudan to the next chairmanship.

Sudan accuses Deby of using the dispute to deflect attention from his troubles at home after the army desertions and subsequent attacks on army bases in his capital N'Djamena.

Deby, who seized power in 1990 in a Sudanese-backed uprising, is fighting another diplomatic offensive after the World Bank froze aid and participation in an oil project due to Chad ending a scheme to save oil dollars for future generations.

## **LRA**

### **Sudan protecting Uganda's LRA rebels - ICG**

(BBC Monitoring, 11 Jan, Nairobi) Despite an international arrest warrant and new military push against Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) leaders, Sudan continues to shelter members of Uganda's notoriously brutal rebel group, a think-tank said on Wednesday.

As one of the world's worst and most neglected wars enters its 20th year, the conflict which has shattered northern Uganda shows "no end in sight," the influential International Crisis Group (ICG) added in a report released to Reuters in Nairobi.

Led by self-proclaimed prophet Joseph Kony, the LRA uprising has uprooted more than 1.6 million people, killed tens of thousands and diverted scarce funds needed to fight poverty in the east African nation of 27 million people.

Arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in October for Kony and four other LRA leaders heightened diplomatic pressure to end the conflict. The group is known for cruel tactics of cutting off lips, ears and limbs of victims.

But the ICC has no power of its own to execute warrants and despite renewed Ugandan army efforts, the LRA has upped attacks, including on foreign aid workers, and stayed elusive.

The ICG report castigated Uganda's northern neighbour Sudan for supporting Kony and others assumed to be hiding there.

"There are credible reports that elements of Sudanese military intelligence still aid them," the report said.

"Kony's location roughly 100 km north of Juba indicates he is still being given sanctuary by elements in the government."

Khartoum was accused of backing the LRA during its long war against southern Sudanese rebels that ended in 2005. Since the ICC warrants, Khartoum has allowed Ugandan troops deeper into Sudan in pursuit of the rebels. It denies aiding the LRA.

"Khartoum now admits that the LRA was given sanctuary and logistical support as part of a destabilisation strategy and scorched earth campaign against southern Sudanese civilians but says that any continuing assistance no longer reflects official policy," the ICG said.

**"KHARTOUM PROTECTS KONY"**

But the LRA remains "a tempting tool" for Khartoum to use in the south, the think-tank said. Ugandan army commanders suspect Kony and his fighters are receiving direct support including tipoffs prior to military operations against them.

"Khartoum will still protect him (Kony), and the LRA couldn't survive without Sudan's protection," ICG quoted a Ugandan security official as saying.

To tackle the crisis, the ICG's recommendations included:

Adding "military punch" to pursuit of LRA by building up special units in Ugandan military and former rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

Considering use of roughly 100-strong, helicopter-backed elite tactical unit from third country to capture indicted LRA leaders or "shock" rebels into giving up.

Ensure Ugandan army prioritises protection of civilians and government tries those accused of rights abuses.

"Repackage" stalling government peace initiative to offer different deals for indicted and non-indicted LRA commanders as well as more incentives for rank-and-file rebels to give up.

Forceful U.N. Security Council action including appointment of "UN envoy of stature".

Establishment of truth and reconciliation commission.

While international attention on Uganda of late has focused more on its upcoming February 23 election — where President Yoweri is seeking to extend his two-decade rule — the LRA has been increasingly active in Uganda and Sudan.

Moving in small units of three to 15 to avoid detection, according to the ICG, the LRA has carried out a string of ambushes and killings of aid workers, civilians and soldiers.

"By shifting its focus from kidnapping — child abductions and mutilations are decreasing — to road ambushes, which receive more media attention, it is demonstrating that it remains a lethal enemy," the ICG added.

## **East:**

### **Sudanese army face off with SPLA in eastern Sudan**

(BBC Monitoring, 11 Jan, Khartoum) Sudanese forces entered rebel territory on Wednesday and threatened to evict former southern opposition forces, a rebel army official said, in a face off which could jeopardise a 2005 peace deal to end Africa's longest civil war.

About 3,000 army soldiers and four tanks entered the eastern town of Hamesh Koreb, in eastern Sudan, on Wednesday morning and took up a position 200 metres (yards) from the former southern rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) position there, he said.

"This is a violation," SPLM acting military spokesman Elias Waya Nyipuocs told Reuters. "But we have instructed our soldiers not to open fire."

Earlier, eastern rebels said they had been attacked in the rebel-held Hamesh Koreb area by Sudanese armed forces. Nyipuocs could not immediately confirm that.

Despite the year-old peace deal between Khartoum and the SPLM that ended two decades of civil war in Sudan's south, conflict simmers in the east and in the western region of Darfur.

Under the peace accord signed in January last year, a coalition government was formed with two separate armies for the north and south. Joint army units are also being deployed in most major towns and the capital Khartoum.



SPLM troops were supposed to have left Hamesh Koreb town by Jan. 9 this year, but Nyipuocs said they had already informed the United Nations and the Sudanese army that they faced logistical problems and would not meet the deadline.

He said the SPLM had issued an ultimatum to the Sudanese armed forces to pull back their forces from Hamesh Koreb by the end of the day or they would withdraw all SPLM forces from the joint units and order them to return to their bases.

"It is tense ... the Sudanese armed forces may provoke our forces ... but we have strictly ordered them not to open fire," he added.

Sudanese army officials were not immediately available to comment on the stand off.

It was not immediately clear in which part of the Hamesh Koreb region the eastern rebels were. The SPLM said their forces were in the centre of Hamesh Koreb town. Sudan's eastern conflict is not covered by the north-south Jan. 9 peace deal.

### **Sudan threatens to oust ex-rebels from flashpoint town**

(AFP, 11 Jan, Khartoum)- Sudanese troops entered a town in eastern Sudan on Wednesday and threatened to evict ex-southern rebels in a move that could threaten a landmark year-old peace deal, rebel sources said.

About 3,000 Sudanese soldiers backed by four tanks deployed to the town of Hamesh Koreb and ordered former rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) to leave, they said.

"This is an act of aggression," SPLM/A spokesman Major General Elias Waya Nyipuocs said. "It is a violation of the peace agreement and it is very dangerous.

"They are heavily armed and reinforced with four tanks," he told AFP by phone from Khartoum. "Their commander informed our commander that they were ordered to evict the SPLA troops.

"They have started digging trenches inside Hamesh Koreb at their defensive position about 200 meters (220 yards) from our base," Nyipuocs said, adding however that "their commander has said that they don't want to fight and we have ordered our troops not to shoot a single bullet."

The eastern Sudanese rebel Beja Congress also accused the army of launching an attack on its camps in the Hamesh Koreb region, sparking clashes that left casualties.

"Troops backed by warplanes attacked our camps in Hamesh Koreb," near the border with Eritrea, the secretary general of the Beja Congress, Abdullah Mussa, told AFP.

"Many victims" were left among rebel fighters who confronted the troops, said Mussa, without giving details.

The Beja Congress and another rebel group, the Free Lions, formed an alliance called the Eastern Front in 2005. They accuse the Khartoum government of marginalising their region.

"We will not give up Hamesh Koreb," said Mussa, charging Khartoum was aiming to sabotage peace talks scheduled to take place in Libya in late January.

Nyipuocs said SPLM/A chief of staff Lieutenant General Oyai Deng Ajack had given Khartoum's troops 24 hours to withdraw or he would order all ex-rebel troops back to southern Sudan, a step that would deal a major blow to the peace deal.

Hamesh Koreb, about 500 kilometers (310 miles) northeast of Khartoum in Sudan's Kassala province, was the largest town controlled by the SPLM/A in eastern Sudan during the 21-year north-south civil war that ended last January.

Under the terms of that agreement, the SPLM/A was to have withdrawn its troops from Hamesh Koreb by January 9, the first anniversary of the peace deal, unless it faced significant logistical problems and reported them.

Nyipuocs, also the chairman of the technical committee of the Sudan's Joint Defence Board, said the ex-rebels had informed Khartoum and the United Nations the re-deployment would be delayed for "logistical and technical" reasons.

"We shall pull back to the south when we are ready," he said, adding that the SPLM/A was displeased that Khartoum's troops had not met the same deadline to withdraw from towns in the south by Monday.

"The problem is that they are saying that we have delayed pulling out inline with the peace agreement, yet the government has not withdrawn from major towns in the south like Juba, Malakal and Wau," Nyipuocs said.

An influential policy group warned last week that simmering tensions in east Sudan were a "powderkeg" that could explode into a major war, damaging peace efforts in the western Darfur region and last year's north-south peace deal.

The International Crisis Group called on the SPLM which is now part of a power-sharing government in Khartoum to urge Sudan's leadership to negotiate in good faith with the Eastern Front.

It said war in the east was a near certainty unless the SPLM, which is allied with the Eastern Front, delayed its scheduled withdrawal this month from Sudan's eastern Red Sea state.

## **Other Developments**

### **Sudan SPLM MPs call for debate on death of refugees in Egypt**

(BBC Monitoring, 11 Jan, Khartoum) — SPLM legislators in Khartoum want the National Assembly to discuss the recent killing of Sudanese refugees by Egyptian police.

Several Sudanese refugees died late last month when police in Cairo violently evicted them from a protest camp, ending a three month-long sit-in strike.

According to Sudan Radio Service (SRS), over 30 SPLM members of parliament have already signed the petition, led by Yohannes Akol.

Some of the SPLM members are lobbying now and gathering signatures of MPs to raise the issue in the National Assembly.

Thirty-one members of parliament from the SPLM signed this memo and they are claiming for an official investigation concerning the accident.

Also the members of the SPLM in Southern Kordofan are trying to organise a demonstration against the presence of Egyptian forces there which are part of the AU military presence in Darfur.

The SRS reported that many people in Khartoum are angry with the Egyptian government because of the incident. When using public means of transport it is common to hear what he described as angry and protesting voices condemning

## **Juba Declaration on Unity and Integration**

### **PREAMBLE**

The SPLA and SSDF having met in Juba between the 6th and 8th January, 2006 and fully aware of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) regarding the status of the Other Armed Groups (OAG's).

- ▶ Committed to upholding and defending the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and its full implementation;
- ▶ Motivated by their desire for peace, reconciliation and unity among the people of Southern Sudan;
- ▶ Determined to end all forms of conflict and hostilities among themselves, so as to usher a new era of hope, stability and sustainable development in Southern Sudan;
- ▶ Further determined to build trust and confidence among themselves and to avoid past mistakes that have led to divisions and internecine conflict between themselves and among the people of Southern Sudan in general;
- ▶ Cognizant of the fact that the SPLM led Government has already included members of the SSDF in the institutions of Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and the Governments of the States to ensure SSDF participation;
- ▶ Acknowledging that the people of Southern Sudan have one indivisible destiny;
- ▶ Inspired by the struggle and the immense sacrifices and suffering of our people in defence of their land, freedom, dignity, culture identity and common history; and
- ▶ Remembering our fallen heroes, heroines and martyrs who paid the ultimate price for the freedom of our people and to ensure that these sacrifices are not in vain;

Do hereby make the following Declaration to be known as **the Juba Declaration on Unity and Integration**:

- ▶ Complete and unconditional unity between the SPLA and SSDF.
- ▶ Agree to immediately integrate their two forces to form one unified, non partisan Army under the name of SPLA as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
- ▶ Immediate and total cessation of all forms of hostilities and to ensure that all their forces and persons under their control observe and comply with this declaration.
- ▶ Guarantee freedom of movement of people, goods and services in all areas in Southern Sudan.
- ▶ Declaration of general amnesty covering any criminal acts committed during the past period of hostilities between the two forces.

- ▶ Appeal to any armed persons or groups outside the two forces to join the process of unity and reconciliation in order to promote peace, stability and development throughout Southern Sudan.
- ▶ The unified Movement shall mobilize the people of Southern Sudan behind this agreement and to support its implementation.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

In implementation of this declaration the two parties agree to form the following committees:

### **1. High Political Committee**

There shall be a High Political Committee to oversee the overall implementation of this unity agreement. It shall be established by the Chairman of the SPLM and C- in - C of SPLA in consultation with Major- General Paulino Matip Nhial, Chief of Staff of the SSDF.

### **2. Military Technical Committee**

There shall be established a Military Technical Committee consisting of equal numbers to implement the terms of this declaration. It shall be established by the Chairman of the SPLM and C- in - C of SPLA in consultation with Major General Paulino Matip Nhial, Chief of Staff of the SSDF. The Joint Military Technical Committee shall report to the High Political Committee and handle inter alia the following issues:

- ▶ Integration of SSDF into the SPLA and its command structures and all its component units including the Joint Integration Units.
- ▶ Harmonisation of ranks and deployment of forces and to report to the principals.
- ▶ Handle issues of demobilisation and downsizing of forces in accordance with the provisions of the CPA.
- ▶ Report to the High Political Committee on all matters relating to this Unity Declaration.

### **3. Administrative and Civil Service Committee**

This committee shall deal with the integration of non military personnel of SSDF into the Civil Service of the Government of Southern Sudan and the Governments of the States.

### **Call on the National Congress Party and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF)**

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) calls upon its partner the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) to support this agreement which has been guided by the provision of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement regarding the status of the Other Armed Groups (OAG's). The decision by the SSDF to be integrated into the SPLA is a legitimate decision which will consolidate peace and security in Southern Sudan and the Sudan at large. The two parties signatory to the agreement call on all other Sudanese political forces to support this declaration.

### **Appeal to the International Community**

The two parties also appeal to the international community to support this agreement as it will consolidate peace in the Sudan and bring about lasting peace among the people of Southern Sudan.

▶ H.E Lt. General Salva Kiir Mayardit, 1st Vice President of the Republic of Sudan, Chief of Staff of Southern Sudan, Chairman of the SPLM and Commander- in-Chief of SPLA.

▶ Major General Paulino Matip Nhial President of the Government of South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF)

**Witnessed by**

▶ Mr. Aaron R. Tuikong S.S. Chief Executive, Moi Africa Institute (MAIN)