



The CPA Monitor

Monthly Report on the Implementation of the CPA

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HIGHLIGHTS

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- Census Technical Working Group approved Census Priority Results and recommended approval and release by the Presidency in April.
- Redeployment of SAF and SPLA from Abyei Roadmap area completed. Abyei Area Administration remain concerned with budgetary and migration issues.
- National Assembly to resume session on 13 April and expected to consider Press and Publication, National Security, Human Rights Commission and Land Commission bills. Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed GoSS Anti-Corruption Commission bill.
- Demobilization exercise in Blue Nile State in progress. Nearly 1600 ex-combatants demobilized since February.
- UNHCR reported over 2.2 million Sudanese returned home since signing of the CPA in 2005.
- UNPOL continue to train police officers in Sudan. Close to 1000 police officers benefited from training courses.

New developments are in blue text, boxed and dated (03/09).

The CPA Monitor can be downloaded at: <http://www.unmis.org/english/cpaMonitor.htm>.

Annexes are available online at: <http://www.unmis.org/english/cpaMonitor-annexes.htm>.

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

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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 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 advisers 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)

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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 25 November, the Chairman and members of the Political Parties Council were sworn- in. Earlier on 17 November, the National Assembly approved the nominations. (11/08)

C) The National Legislature

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, currently appointed by the Presidency after consultation with state institutions. Apart from a handful of national figures, the current members of the Council of States are drawn from either the NCP or the SPLM.
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-Suna, 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. In 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)
15. On 24 October, 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)

D) 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

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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. 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)
23. The **Armed Forces Bill** was approved by the National Assembly on 4 December. 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 passed the 2008 National Elections Act, 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

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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 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 200, 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, 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)
28. 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.
29. 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)

30. The Speaker of the National Assembly announced that the upcoming session of the Assembly, scheduled to resume on 13 April 2009, will consider a number of important bills. These include the Press & Publication Bill, the National Security Bill, the Human Rights Commission Bill, and the Land Commission Bill. (03/09)

E) The National Judiciary

31. 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).
32. 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)
33. The National Assembly adopted the National Judicial Service Commission Act (NJSC) in October 2005 and

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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)

34. 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)
35. 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)
36. 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)

F) Commissions

37. 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*

38. 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.
39. On 17 November 2008, the National Assembly endorsed the members of the National Elections Commission (NEC). 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.

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| 40. On 2 March 2009, the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) held its 41 st plenary session in Khartoum. (03/09) |
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- *Technical ad hoc Border Committee*

41. 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)
42. 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)

- *National Civil Service Commission*

43. 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)
44. 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)
45. On 23 February, 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*

46. 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.
47. 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)

G) Population Census

48. 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 establishing the **Higher Council for Population Census in Southern Sudan**. ([Annex 10](#)).
49. 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

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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.

50. The census enumeration commenced at 00:00 hrs on 22 April 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.
51. 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)

52. A special meeting of the Census Technical Working Group on 26 March approved the Sudan Census Priority Results and recommended submission of the results to the Population Census Council (PCC) for approval and release by the Presidency in April 2009. (03/09)

H) Returns, Repatriation and Reintegration

53. With the conclusion of north-south convoys under the Joint Organized Return Programme operated over the past two dry seasons by the UN in conjunction with the GNU and the GoSS, only a few targeted south-south movements, spontaneous IDP returns and sporadic returns organized by state governments have occurred so far this year. Figures for organized IDP returns therefore rose slightly to 3,867 individuals by the close of March 2009 in the limited movements in the south, for a total of 85,299 individuals cumulatively. Declining demand and diminished donor support for such movements spurred significant progress during March in developing new modalities for an accelerated approach to future return and reintegration efforts by the UN and its two governmental partners.
54. With regard to refugee return flows, UNHCR reported that a total of 6,255 refugees had returned during the month, bringing the annual figure for organized and assisted repatriation so far in 2009 to 16,995 persons. By the close of the twelfth week of the year, the cumulative total for organized and assisted refugee repatriation had climbed to 156,360 individuals. This brought the grand total for refugee returns since the signing of the CPA in 2005, including spontaneous repatriation, to 313,190. Combined with estimates for all IDP movements, including unabated spontaneous returns at the approach of the rainy season, the calculated total at the end of March indicated that well over 2.2 million Sudanese had reached home.
55. Parallel to Sudanese refugees returning from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, continuing LRA attacks in the border areas with the DRC have driven waves of Congolese to flee violence at home and seek asylum in the southern states of Central and Western Equatoria. As the numbers of Congolese refugees approached 20,000, nearly 30,000 Sudanese had also been displaced by this violence. Compounding the suffering, SPLA veterans with benefit claims mounted blockades in mid-March that paralyzed several towns in Central and Eastern Equatoria.
56. A deteriorating security situation in several regions of southern Sudan threatened to disrupt return movements and access for humanitarian workers. UNHCR was forced to suspend five repatriation convoys from Uganda to the two states, while movements from Kenya were delayed. Persistent ethnic conflict in Jonglei not only created an unfavourable climate for return, but had also produced significant new displacement that was being assessed during the month. (03/09)

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1.2 - The GOVERNMENT OF Southern Sudan

1) National Capital

57. 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.
58. 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).
59. 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)
60. 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)

i) Representation of Sudanese People in Khartoum Law Enforcement

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

62. 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.
63. 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

64. GoSS President Salva Kiir Mayardit signed the **Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan** into law on 5 December 2005 ([Annex 12](#)), following its approval by the Transitional Southern Sudan Legislative

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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

65. Salva Kiir Mayardit 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.
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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 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)
69. 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.
70. 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)
71. On 21 December 2008, the President of the Government of Southern Sudan 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. A list of the current members of GoSS can be found in Annex 13. (12/08)

C) Legislature of Southern Sudan

72. 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)
73. 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.
74. 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.

1 - Power-Sharing Agreement

1.2 - The GOVERNMENT OF Southern Sudan

75. 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)
76. 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)
77. 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)
78. 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)
79. 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)
80. 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)
81. On 10 October, 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)
82. 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)
83. The Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly resumed sittings in mid-January 2009. On 14 and 26 January, it passed the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Bill and the Land Bill, respectively. In addition, the Assembly on 27 January passed the 2009 FY budget of GoSS, amounting to SDG 3,606,312,239 (US\$1.8 billion). (01/09)
84. 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
85. 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)

1 - Power-Sharing Agreement

1.3 - The State Level

86. 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.
87. A draft Land Policy for Southern Sudan is being completed by the Southern Sudan Land Commission. Workshops are being organized to facilitate civil society inputs to the draft. (03/09)

D) The Judiciary of Southern Sudan

88. 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)
89. 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)
90. 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

91. 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 Center 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)
92. 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)
93. The Southern Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission held its first strategic planning session from 9-12 July, 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

94. 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)
95. 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 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

1 - Power-Sharing Agreement

1.4 - Human Rights

96. 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).
97. 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)
98. 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

99. 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.
100. 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.
101. On 29 December 2008, the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly met to finalize the draft law of the National Human Right 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).
102. Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission 2008 Bill is currently with the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. UNMIS Human Rights facilitated human rights workshops for members of the SSHRC on human rights promotion and protection as enshrined in the Interim Constitution of South Sudan. (12/08)

A) National Human Rights Commission

103. 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)
104. 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)

B) Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC)

105. In October 2006, GoSS President Salva Kiir issued a decree appointing the five members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC). On 16 November 2006, SSHRC submitted draft enabling legislation to the GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development. UNMIS provided technical assistance with the drafting. Although the Bill has not yet been tabled in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, its third version is now largely in line with the Paris Principles. (10/07)

2 - Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 2.1 Land ownership and natural resources

106. On 3 February 2009, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed the enabling legislation for the Southern Sudan Human Rights 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

107. 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)

108. There have been a number of efforts to draft enabling legislation for the **National Land Commission** (NLC). A draft **National Land Commission Bill** was finally produced in February 2007. The NCRC appointed a 20-person subcommittee to consider the draft (3/07).

B. Southern Sudan Land Commission (SSLC)

109. 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))

110. 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)

111. The **National Petroleum Commission** was established on 30 October 2005 by presidential decree, and its membership announced in another decree on 1 November 2005.
112. The NPC did not meet in 2006, owing to protracted wrangling over its internal regulations, including the rules of procedure and the mandate and composition of the Secretariat. On 14 November 2006, FVP Salva Kiir announced that final agreement had been reached on outstanding issues relating to the National Petroleum Commission. Among other issues, the parties agreed to establish an independent technical secretariat, staffed jointly by the two parties (50% NCP, 50% SPLM). (11/06)
113. The NPC held its first full meeting on 5 April 2007, chaired by President Al-Bashir and FVP Salva 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)
114. Following delays in the formulation of a national oil policy, other levels of government moved ahead with their own policies for developing petroleum resources. Jonglei State formulated its own oil policy, while GoSS set terms for new companies planning to invest in the new oil fields in Southern Sudan. (4/07)

B) Sharing of Oil Revenues

2 - Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 2.3 Non-OIL Revenue

115. 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.
116. 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.
117. 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)
118. According to the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Sudan's total oil revenue for the month of December 2008 amounted to \$274.39 million, of which the GNU received \$143.87 million and the GoSS \$118.847 million. Shares of oil-producing States were as follows: Unity \$1.76 million; Upper Nile \$3.52 million; and Southern Kordofan \$1.63 million. The share of Abyei was \$4.79 million.
119. 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)

120. [Figures for GNU and GoSS oil revenue shares have not been released since January 2009. \(03/09\)](#)

C) Existing Oil Contracts and Compensation

121. 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.
122. 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

123. The CPA provides for the sharing of non-oil revenue from federal sources in the South, including customs and immigration, airport taxes, etc.

124. [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

125. In the CPA, the Parties agreed on general principles related to the fiscal process including transparency,

2 - Wealth-Sharing Agreement

0 - 2.5 Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission (FFAMC)

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)

126. 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.
127. The **FFAMC Chairman**, Ibrahim Monim Mansour, submitted his resignation on 26 February 2006 citing lack of guidance, infrastructural and secretarial support and the difficulty of convening meetings. The Presidency did not accept the resignation and the Ministry of Finance announced on 5 March 2006 that the World Bank had made a \$300k grant to support FFAMC. The FFAMC held its inaugural meeting on 27-29 May 2006 and established a Technical Secretariat and a Panel of Experts. However, Chairman Ibrahim Monim Mansour continued to complain of inadequate financing and GNU attempts to circumvent the FFAMC, including through parallel organisations such as the National States' Support Fund - a federal-level body scheduled to be abolished after the CPA. On 26 July 2007, the Presidency issued a decree replacing FFAMC Chair Ibrahim Monim Mansour with Mohamed Osman Ibrahim. (7/07)

2.6 NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN SUDAN AUDIT CHAMBERS

128. 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.
129. 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)
130. The National Assembly passed the **National Audit Chamber Act** and related audit legislation in June. (6/07)
131. 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)

132. 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 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

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

0 - 2.9 Reconstruction and Development Funds (including MDTFs)

A) Banking

133. 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)
134. The **Central Bank of Sudan Act** was adopted by the National Assembly in October 2005 and signed into law in November 2005.

B) Currency

135. 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)

136. 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.
137. 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)
138. 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)
139. 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

140. 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.

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

3.1 - Abyei

141. 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)
142. 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)

B) Administrative Structures

143. 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)
144. 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)
145. 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)
146. *Terms of the Abyei Roadmap:* The parties agreed that a newly-formed Joint Integrated Unit (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)
147. *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)
148. 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)
149. 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

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

3.1 - 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)

150. While the post-conflict situation in the Abyei area has seen provision of basic humanitarian requirements, more support will be required as return increases. Additionally, in a few return areas equitable access to services, notably water, still needs to be carefully assured during this delicate period of annual migration by pastoralists. Up to 10,000 persons have already returned, with approximately half destined for the town and the other half for rural-villages. UNMIS estimates that as many as 5,000 more IDPs may return before the end of the year, with up to 20,000 more following during the first half of 2009, if Roadmap implementation proceeds well. (10/08)

151. 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)

152. JIU have deployed to Balom and Bajadiid in order to provide security along the Misseriya migration route. The Joint Integrated Police Unit (JIPU) comprising 257 (153 from the South and 104 from the North) has been deployed and is policing Abyei town. The second batch composed of 87 has since arrived in Abyei and presently undergoing Basic Training and Conflict Management Workshops. On 20 October, a 30-day Formed Police Unit training for 60 JIPUs commenced at JIPU Camp training venue. JIPU-Police Station is under renovation by UNMIS, with support from UNDP. JIU and JIPU operational functions continue to be impeded due to lack of promised logistical support. JIPU out of Abyei is restricted to foot patrolling and law enforcement in Abyei Town, as they have only one vehicle. (10/08)

153. 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)

154. 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 those which cross the migration routes (03/09)

C) Security Arrangements

155. **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.
156. Since the implementation of the Abyei Roadmap, UNMOs and TCCs have enjoyed freedom of movement within the Abyei Administrative Area.(08/08)
157. 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

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

3.2 - Southern Kordofan

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)

158. On 21 December 2009, JIPU has deployed in AGOK consequent to the redeployment of SSPS from the area. (01/09)
159. 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)

160. [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. \(03/09\)](#)

D) Reconciliation Process

161. 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)
162. 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)
163. 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)
164. 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)
165. 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)

3.2 SOUTHERN KORDOFAN

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

3.2 - Southern Kordofan

A) Geographic Boundaries

166. 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.
167. 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 established in Manyang, Balom/Diffra, Todach and Agok. UXOs left behind by SAF and SPLA are currently being disposed of.
168. 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.
169. 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)

B) Administrative Structures

170. 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.
171. 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.
172. 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.
173. 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)
174. 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.
175. 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**).
176. 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.

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

3.1 - Blue Nile State

C) Security Arrangements

177. The security situation is relatively calm. Disputes over land and water resources between 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)
178. Pre-registration of PDF, SAF and SAF personnel earmarked for Disarmament and Demobilization was successfully completed in April 2007. (4/07)
179. 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.
180. 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)

181. 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)

D) Returns

182. 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)
183. From the start of organized returns in February 2007 to June 2007, around 4,700 people were returned to Southern Kordofan. The process was due to restart after the rainy season. (6/07)
184. The large return planned (not UN) from Dongolla has been postponed until January 2008. Spontaneous returns are still quite low, partly due to the festive season but also because of concerns about the security situation. Some of the earlier returnees have started to move out from Abyei Town to the surrounding villages. (12/07)

3.1 BLUE NILE STATE

A. State Executive, Legislature and Administration

185. 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

4 - Security Arrangements

4.1 - Security Update

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.

186. 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 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)
187. 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)
188. 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).
189. 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

4. Security Arrangements

4.1 SECURITY UPDATE

4.2 CEASEFIRE POLITICAL COMMISSION

190. 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)
191. 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 Commission (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.
192. The CPC was established on 27 August 2005 by presidential decree and its membership 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.

4 - Security Arrangements

4.3 - Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC)

A. Recent CPC Meetings

193. The CPC held its 23rd regular meeting on 31 March 2009. (03/09)

4.3 CEASEFIRE JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE (CJMC)

194. 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.
195. The first CJMC meeting was held in Juba on 8 May 2005. The Commission 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

196. The 91st CJMC took place in Juba on 10 and 11 March 2009. The meeting decided again to conduct M&V of SPLA units in Samri/Quffra and White Lake/Jaw and also of former Kharasana Forces, Debab Forces and Abu Matarik Forces, all five issues long pending at CJMC level. The CJMC tasked JMCO to prepare a redeployment review on history and status of these M&V hotspots for its next meeting to get clarification on how to proceed with M&V process or to raise the entire issue to CPC level. The meeting also discussed the transfer of SPLA weapons to Sector III, the disposition of SPLA tanks in Kurmuk area in Sector V and the SAF relocation in Sector IV.
197. The 92nd CJMC was held on 24 March 2009 in Khartoum. The meeting decided to verify once more SPLA units in Samri/Quffa simultaneously and to concentrate on heavy weapons, artillery guns, serial numbers of tanks and on soldiers who returned from leave. For M&V of SPLA troops in White Lake/Jaw, SPLA has to provide a new date to the Sector IV AJMC. A long pending issue at CJMC level, the M&V of Kharasana Forces (now 1st Battalion 21st Brigade 4th SPLA Division), could be closed after the last company was verified on 12 March 2009. For Debab Forces, a headcount M&V is still to be conducted. Regarding Abu Matarik Forces, meanwhile, three out of four battalions could be verified in Mapel (Sector II). Of the fourth battalion, only 433 out of 888 soldiers were verified until now. Sector II is tasked to gather the final results of M&V of Abu Matarik. The CJMC also decided to talk about the Malakal Clash Report at a Pre-CPC meeting on 29 March 2009. The redeployment review undertaken by JMCO on behalf of decision of the last CJMC was discussed; the parties came to the conclusion that further intensive M&V efforts are just as much required than political guidance on issues that can not be addressed with M&V instruments such as the verification of already voluntarily demobilized soldiers. (03/09)

B. Freedom of Movement of UNMOs

198. According to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), UNMIS Joint Monitoring 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.
199. 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)

4.4 AREA JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE

200. 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.

4 - Security Arrangements

4.5 - Joint Military Teams (JMTs)

4.5 JOINT MILITARY TEAMS (JMTS)

201. **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.
202. According to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), UNMIS Joint Monitoring 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

203. 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.
204. As of 22 July, there was no change to SPLA redeployment figures. In Sector 4, SPLA troops redeployed to the South numbered 2,256—of which 1,284 were verified with their weapons. In Sector 5, the number remains at 949—of which 617 were verified with their weapons. The 79th CJMC agreed that there was no change to the SAF redeployment figures.(07/08)

205. [As at 25 March 2009, there was no change in the SPLA redeployment percentage, which has been verified at 10.6%. \(03/09\)](#)

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

208. [As at 25 March 2009, the SAF redeployment percentage changed slightly. It rose from 95.3% to 95.5%. \(03/09\)](#)

4.7 THE JOINT DEFENCE BOARD (JDB)

209. 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.
210. 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

4 - Security Arrangements

4.8 - Joint Integrated Units (JIUs)

every other month.

211. 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)

212. 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](#)).
213. 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

214. 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.
215. Details of the JIU figures as stated by the parties, verified by JMT and accepted by CJMC are as follows: 33583 JIU troops verified against a stated strength of 36827 (91.2%) and the authorised strength of 39639 (84.7%). The 85th CJMC decided to freeze the JIU figures until 20 January 2009 and to task Sector AJMCs to continue with the JIU re-verification process in order to provide consolidated JIU figures no later than 20 January 2009. (12/08)

216. **New Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) on JIU re-verification was promulgated on 8 Jul 2008. 81st CJMC on 18 August 2008 decided to freeze JIU re-verification till 18 September 2008 to allow understanding of the new SOP. 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.**

217. **The properly-conducted re-verification of JIUs could not be completed under end of March 2009. As stated at the 92nd CJMC, the verified deployment figure stands at 33,045 (83.4%). Consolidated JIU figures are now expected during April 2009. (03/09)**

4 - Security Arrangements

4.9 - Other Armed Groups (OAGs)

| JIU Deployment 91 st CJMC 25 March 09 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Sector | Party | CPA Auth Strength | Stated at AJMC | | Verified | | | Total % CPA Auth | Total % Stated | Last CJMC 23Feb (CPA Auth) |
| | | | Proper | Former OAG | Proper | Former OAG | Total | | | |
| I | SPLA | 4,500 | 4,433 | | 3,403 | | 3,403 | 75.6% | 76.76% | 78.37% |
| | SAF | 4,500 | 4,068 | | 2,956 | | 2,956 | 65.7% | 72.66% | 68.62% |
| II | SPLA | 3,500 | 3,317 | | 2,991 | | 2,991 | 85.5% | 90.17% | 85.46% |
| | SAF | 3,500 | 3,302 | | 2,705 | | 2,705 | 76.7% | 81.28% | 76.69% |
| III | SPLA | 4,000 | 3,596 | | 3,549 | | 3,549 | 88.7% | 98.69% | 88.73% |
| | SAF | 4,000 | 3,975 | 983 | 4,021 | | 4,021 | 100.5% | 101.15% | 100.53% |
| IV | SPLA | 3,000 | 3,198 | | 2,582 | | 2,582 | 86.1% | 80.74% | 86.26% |
| | SAF | 3,000 | 3,163 | | 2,771 | | 2,771 | 92.4% | 87.60% | 91.63% |
| V | SPLA | 3,000 | 2,544 | | 1,841 | | 1,841 | 61.4% | 72.36% | 58.9% |
| | SAF | 3,000 | 3,052 | | 2,633 | | 2,633 | 87.8% | 86.27% | 87.76% |
| VI | SPLA | 320 | 320 | | 316 | | 316 | 98.8% | 98.75% | 98.44% |
| | SAF | 319 | 319 | | 303 | | 303 | 95.0% | 94.98% | 93.73% |
| 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 | 18,908 | | 16,181 | | 16,181 | 81.6% | 85.58% | 81.92% |
| | SAF | 19,819 | 19,379 | 983 | 16,864 | | 16,864 | 85.1% | 87.02% | 85.65% |
| SUMMARY | JIUs | 39,639 | 38,287 | 983 | 33,045 | | 33,045 | 83.4% | 86.31% | 83.78% |

4.9 OTHER ARMED GROUPS (OAGS)

218. 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.
219. 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.
220. 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)
221. 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).
222. 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

223. As at 30 March 2009, 99% of mandated UNMIS military personnel (9266 out of a total of 9375) have been deployed, 540 UNMOs, 190 SOs and 8536 TCC troops. (03/09)

4.11 UNMIS POLICE DEPLOYMENT

224. 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

4 - Security Arrangements

4.12 - Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

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.

225. During March 2009, UNPOL offered a total of 48 courses to 949 (91 females) police officers across Sudan, except Darfur, and 2 workshops for 50 UN Police participants, including 4 females. These courses included airport security, anti-riot and crowd control, bomb awareness, building security, community policing computer course, crime investigation, crisis response (riot), cyber crime investigation, medical first responder, forensic investigation, gender and child protection, and record maintenance
226. In the area of capacity building, UNPOL offered lectures on a number of topics in Kadugli, Ed Damazin and Torit. The subjects included arrest and search procedures, victim support and police response to sexual and gender based violence, community Policing training, on the job training in management skills and crowd control and demonstrations, and dealing with female and juvenile offenders in accordance with the International Human Rights Standard. UNPOL DDR team delivered a lecture to local police officers on record keeping and handling of weapons. (03/09)

4.12 DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

227. 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)
228. 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)
229. 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.
230. In Southern Sudan, a Technical Committee on disarmament and demobilization was established in January 2007, including SSDDRC, SPLA, UN DDR and UNMIS military. (1/07)
231. 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)
232. In southern Sudan, the UNDDR Unit, in collaboration with JLOC, successfully completed reconnaissance trips for DDR state offices in nine states. The purpose of the assessment was to have a clearer understanding of existing state infrastructure and the required logistical and engineering work necessary to meet the target launch date of 1 September 2008.
233. On child DDR, UNICEF DDR staff, with NSDDRC in Blue Nile State, commenced an interim programme to monitor demobilised children's participation in reintegration opportunity programmes.(07/08)
234. In line with the Presidential Decree on administrative arrangements for DDR in Three Areas (July 2008),

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4.13 - De-mining

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)

235. On 5 December 2008, the South Sudan DDR Commission demobilized a total of 26 children from the SPLA training Academy in Korpout, Uper 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 Jongley States as well as in South Kordofan.
236. 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.
237. On preparations for DDR in the rest of Sudan, some progress has also been made in the construction of State Offices. During December, construction of office in Torrit began. The South Sudan DDR Commission has allocated land for the office in Malakal, while land approvals are still pending for the State Offices in Juba and Wau. Building materials, office furniture and equipment are already assembled in El Obeid for the construction of State Offices in Malakal, Bentiu, Rumbek, Aweil and Warrap. There are plans to rehabilitate existing buildings in Bor and Yambio. (12/08)
238. The Government of Japan made a grant of US\$17 million towards the implementation of the DDR programme in Sudan. Documents were signed in Khartoum on 8 January by the Ambassador of Japan and UNMIS Deputy SRSG (HC/RC) in this regard. 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)
239. 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)

240. The demobilization exercise in Blue Nile State showed considerable progress and gained momentum, with up to 60 participants processed in a single day, up from an average of 20 per day in the first week of the operation. By 31 March 2009, 1592 combatants, mostly from SAF and PDF, have been demobilized since the formal launch of the program on 10 February 2009. This constitutes 29.5 % of the 5,000 caseload envisaged for demobilization in Blue Nile State this year. The combatants demobilized this far, have come mainly from Ed Damazin and its environs, but preparations are well advanced to process a caseload of largely SPLA ex-combatants from Kurmuk.

241. The Reintegration component of the DDR operation began on 24 March in Ed Damazin. 14 participants, including four women, were received by the Individual Counseling and Referral Service (ICRS) at the office of the Joint (North/South) DDR Commission on that day. All were provided with the standard kit on income generation support. (03/09)

4.13 DE-MINING

4 - Security Arrangements

4.13 - De-mining

242. 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.
243. On 20 January 2008, the Council of Ministers of the GNU approved the first consolidated Mine Action Activities Report for Sudan for 2007. (01/08)
244. On 31 March 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, one day ahead of the deadline of 1 April 2008. 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)
245. At the request of UNMAO and with the support of UNMAS, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) sent a four-person Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team to conduct a series of ERW spot tasks in Abyei until the end of 2008. The team will start by clearing ERW that have been reported at the UNICEF and UNDP compounds. They will also work in various NGOs and government compounds, as well as Abyei's secondary schools and the Return, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (RRR) centres for IDPs. The Mine Action Committee, coordinated through the UNMIS head of office in Abyei, will compile all requests for work and define the priorities. (10/08)
246. During December 2008, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) completed their Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks in Abyei, disposing of 24 unexploded ordnances in the school and police compounds.
247. Tension following a violent confrontation between the military JIU and the police JIPU in Abyei on 12 December caused the cancellation of DanChurch Aid's multi-task team's activities, while the Survey Action Centre was advised to withdraw the Landmine Impact Survey team already dispatched to Abyei until the situation normalizes. Meanwhile, the Cambodian Military De-mining Company has been disposing of a 50 tonne stockpile found in the Joint Integrated Units compound in Malakal. (12/08)
248. Following the shooting incident in Abyei town in December near the old JIU Camp, explosive remnants of war (ERW) were spotted in and around the new and old UNMIS camps. The UN Mine Action Office tasked its partner DanChurch Aid to conduct clearance operations in both areas following a request from UNMIS. A Mine Risk Education team is also working in both areas to raise awareness of ERWs amongst the local population, who have been responding positively by reporting numerous ERW on a daily basis. (01/09)
249. 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)
250. In Abyei, a multi-tasking team from DanChurch Aid destroyed a total of 1,582 explosive remnants of war, including small arms ammunitions, rockets and mortars that had been previously collected. 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.
251. In Blue Nile State, verification and clearance operations were completed on the route between

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4.14 - Release of POWs/Detainees

Bilatuma and Sabunabi. This will facilitate the safe movement of UNMIS patrols and the delivery of humanitarian aid in the surrounding area.

252. 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)

National Mine Action Authority

253. 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)
254. In July 2006, GoSS appointed the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and members for a new **South Sudan Demining Commission** (SSDC). (8/06)
255. 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)
256. 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)
257. 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-AI-Luffa 24 km and Kassala - Gulsu 17 km. The event was attended by the Acting Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and key stakeholders.
258. 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

259. 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. ANNOUNCEMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF CPA

260. In March 2009, UNMIS Public Information Office assisted in the advocacy and media work by producing media releases, audiovisual material and hosting a Radio Miraya interview. It also produced the monthly "In Sudan" magazine in Arabic and English covering CPA-related issues for countrywide distribution to UNMIS sectors, UN agencies, partners and government authorities. UNMIS website

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0 - 5.1 Media and Public Information

(www.unmis.org) was also updated with news and feature stories from the field on UNMIS CPA-related activities. The website helps publicize mission activities and provides supplementary background information on the mission, including relevant documents and key data produced by the mission. In addition, PIO produced the monthly UN Bulletin for Southern Sudan.

- 261. PIO issued and produced photo and video material and media releases on the DDR programme in Ed-Damazine and the recent developments on Upper Nile and Jonglei States. Photo material on the celebration of International Women Day in Juba Wau in Southern Sudan were produced and disseminated.
- 262. PIO conducted regular training on the CPA for UN Police and Military Observers. CPA workshops targeting students from the southern states living in Khartoum and authorities in various Counties in Southern Sudan States were conducted. (03/09)

5.1 MEDIA AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

- 263. 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).
- 264. **UNMIS radio station Miraya (Mirror) FM** began broadcasting on 30 June 2006 in Juba. The station supports the CPA through daily broadcasts, audience response shows, a weekly debate with call-ins and programmes on the census. Miraya has not been granted a license to operate in the North, but has expanded its coverage in Southern Sudan and now has 13 relay stations in Juba, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek, Maridi, Torit, Yambio, Bor, Yei, and other locations.

- 265. UNMIS radio station Miraya continued to support the CPA through daily broadcasts, audience response shows, debates and programmes. Miraya has not been granted a license to operate in the North, but has expanded its coverage in Southern Sudan and now has 13 relay stations in Juba, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek, Maridi, Torit, Yambio, Bor, Yei, and other locations. Since October 2007, Miraya FM has been broadcasting on short wave throughout 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 programs. (03/09)

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 Organisation |
| 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 |