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Highlights


Power-Sharing  SAF and SPLA lift restriction on UNMIS for 14 days to verify allegations of new troop reinforcements in Abyei. Meanwhile, all three migration corridors through Sector VI have now been covered by Dinka-Misseriya agreements.

Wealth-Sharing  Volatility in the Three Areas forced suspension of north-south return movements, while the number of refugees repatriated from Uganda exceeded benchmarks.

The Three Areas: Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States  Blue Nile Assessment and Evaluation Commission toured the State to assess efforts by SPLM and NCP towards CPA implementation.

Security Arrangements  Dissemination of CPA  Glossary of Acronyms
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 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 Mayardiit 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 SLM, 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 advisors in the Government of National Unity (GNU). The new SPLM ministers were sworn in on 27 December, thus ending a two-month boycott of the GNU. There was no change in the NCP line-up in the GNU, as the NCP kept to its limited reshuffle in early December, which brought in one presidential advisor and six state ministers. (12/07)

8. On 14 February 2008, President Al-Bashir carried out a Cabinet reshuffle involving NCP Ministers in the GNU and reallocated portfolios of several Ministers of State. A list of current members of the GNU can be found in [Annex 2](#). (02/08)

C) **The National Legislature**

9. 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 Deputy Speaker and Remo Olair (SPLM) Deputy Speaker of the Council of States.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. On 29 November 2005, the National Assembly approved the chairs of its 19 standing specialized committees. The chairs were allocated according to the power-sharing formula, with the NCP chairing ten committees, SPLM five, other Northern political forces three and other Southern political forces one. In December 2006, the Assembly created the Assembly and Members Affairs Committee, bringing the total number of standing committees in the National Assembly to 20. (12/06) A list of the chairs of standing specialised committees can be found in Annex 3. (10/07)

13. 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)

14. 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

15. 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)

16. The JIUs Act (17 January 2006) covers the establishment of the JIUs, their mandate, areas of deployment, uniform and common doctrine, and the formation and mandate of the Joint Defence Board (JDB). The NGO Act (21 February 2006) has proved controversial because the wide powers it accords to the Registrar and Commissioner of HAC in registering organizations and approving programmes. A constitutional challenge to the Act was launched by a group of NGOs in May 2006. On 27 June 2006, the Constitutional Court accepted a case filed in this regard (case no. 35/2006), the first constitutional challenge under the new INC Bill of Rights. (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. In June 2006, the NCP and SPLM formed the Legislation Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Ghazi Salah Al-Din (NCP), to help accelerate the submission of legislation to parliament.

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); 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 National Civil Service Commission Act served in July 2007 as the basis for establishment of the National Civil Service Commission (NCSC). The NCSC is responsible for ensuring the recruitment of qualified South Sudanese who are to fill 20% of middle and senior civil service positions within three years of the peace agreement. (The text of the Act can be found in Annex 5.)

21. The Civil Service Act determines terms and conditions of service, duties and rights of employees of the National Civil Service. The NDA, SPLM and Communist parties opposed the adoption of the Bill by the National Assembly on the ground that it was not channelled through the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC). Since members failed to reach consensus, the Deputy Speaker put the Bill to a vote. The NCP used its majority to pass the Bill in the first reading and the Bill was adopted with a majority of two-thirds. This was the first time that the NCP actually used its numerical majority to pass a bill in the National Assembly – previously bills had been adopted by unanimity or consensus. (11/06)

22. 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).

23. 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)

24. 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)
25. On 24 March, the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) made it public that it had approved 90 per cent of the draft Electoral Law and had referred the remaining disputed articles to the Presidency due to lack of consensus between the CPA Parties. (03/08)

26. On 31 March, the NCRC approved the draft Land Commission Bill. It would be now forwarded to the Cabinet and thereafter to the National Assembly to be adopted as a law. (03/08)

E) The National Judiciary

27. 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.

28. A list of current members of the Constitutional Court can be found in Annex 6. (04/08)

29. The National Assembly adopted the National Judicial Service Commission Act (NJSC) in October 2005 and the President endorsed it in November 2005. On 7 December 2005, President Al-Bashir formally established the National Judicial Service Commission. The National Judicial Service Commission Act passed through the National Assembly with the required three readings, but it bypassed the NCRC in contravention of the INC. The SPLM criticized the Act, contending that this procedural error and key aspects of legislation itself contravened the INC or the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan.

30. 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. The meeting also adopted the commission’s work plan for 2008. (03/08)

31. 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)

F) Commissions

32. 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**

33. The **Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC)** was established in October 2005 to assess and evaluate the implementation of the CPA with the Parties (establishe 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.

34. 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.

35. On 12 February, the President of the Republic issued a decree appointing Sir Derek Plumbly as new Chairman of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission. (02/08)

- **Technical ad hoc Border Committee**

36. 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)

- **National Civil Service Commission**

37. 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)

38. On 3 September, 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)

**G) Population Census**

39. 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
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Central Bureau for Statistics; follow-up on the preparations leading up to the population census operation; and report to the Presidency. The NPCC held its first meeting on 7 March 2006. In September 2006, FVP Kiir issued a decree establishing the Higher Council for Population Census in Southern Sudan, to be chaired by the GoSS Ministers for Cabinet Affairs and Presidential Affairs (Annex 10).

40. The pilot census, initially planned for November 2006, finally took place from 15-30 April 2007. The pilot covered all 25 states of Sudan, with enumeration areas covering a wide range of settings: urban, rural, rural flooded, full infrastructure, IDP camps, scattered households, farming, small/large towns, rural mountains and nomads. The only exception was Darfur, where enumeration areas were chosen in the urban areas and IDP camps due to security situation. The pilot census was monitored by UNFPA Population Census Support Unit.

41. On 22 July, the National and Southern Sudan MDTFs held their first Joint Oversight Committee and approved the budget for the Phase II of the National Census to the tune of $22m ($12m from the National MDTF and $10m from the Southern Sudan MDTF). (7/07) On 20 August, the National Population Census Council announced that the census would take place from 2-16 February 2008. According to the CPA, the census should have taken place before 9 July 2007, but the date slipped to November 2007 and then early 2008 due to capacity constraints and funding shortfalls. (8/07)

42. GNU has included $18.0 million for census in the 2008 budget. GOSS has approved $3.9 million and disbursed $2.9 million to the SSCCSE as additional funds for census operations. DANIDA, EU, DFID, USAID, French Cooperation, UNFPA also provided funds for the technical support to the census. (01/08)

43. On 12 April, the GoSS announced the postponement of the 5th national population census in the south. In support of its decision, it cited failure to resolve the Darfur crisis; no completion of return movements of IDPs from the north to the south, necessary for a better indication of the population size and how power and wealth are to be shared; non-inclusion of questions on ethnicity and religion in the questionnaire contrary to wishes of the southern government; and delays in the demarcation of the north-south border.

44. On 13 April, the Presidency met and deliberated over GoSS decision. The meeting of the Presidency was preceded by an emergency session of the GNU Council of Ministers which urged the Presidency to meet and consider GoSS decision. The Presidency issued a statement reiterating its commitment to conduct census and instructed all government levels to facilitate the process. It also instructed relevant government bodies and organs to facilitate return of the IDPs, and the census authorities to use the results to conduct surveys addressing religious and ethnic diversity. Further, in the light of GoSS decision, the Presidency asserted that census was under its jurisdiction, but decided to change the commencement date from 15 to 22 April.

45. On 15 April, the GoSS Council of Ministers in an extraordinary meeting was briefed by the GoSS President on the discussions of Presidency of 13 April. The Council eventually agreed to proceed
1. Power-Sharing Agreement

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with the new census date of 22 April as decided by the Presidency. In a press release issued on 16 April, the GoSS nevertheless reserved the right to have an opinion on the census general outcome and the application of the results.

46. The census enumeration commenced at 00:00 am on 22 April which was the census reference hour. Homeless, night travelers at Khartoum air port and those at entrances of different states, prisons, markets, military compounds, boarding schools/universities, guest houses, hospitals/clinics and hotels residents are said to have been counted. Representatives from UNFPA Population Census Support Unit (PCSU) accompanied the Government Authorities and Central Bureau of Statistics technical staff in enumeration of special population in Khartoum town. A number of national and international monitors selected by the MOC and appointed by UNFPA using EU funds monitored the process in the 25 states of Sudan (15 northern states and 10 southern states). UNFPA PCSU staffs monitored the training of enumerators in selected states, and the entire operation throughout the country. The process has largely been peaceful in spite of security, material and human resource challenges which emerged in the first week of enumeration. (04/08)

H) Returns, Repatriation and Reintegration

47. Volatility in the Three Areas forced the suspension of north-south return movements late in April. Onset of the rains in the central region of the country was accompanied by the seasonal migration of the nomadic Misseriya, during which clashes with elements of the SPLA in the area around Kharasana in Southern Kordofan resulted in an undetermined number of casualties. The resulting insecurity closed the road southward, stranding over 600 IDPs in Kadugli who were returning to Unity State from Khartoum, as well as nearly 900 others waiting in the departure centre in the capital for organized return to Warrap.

48. With the commencement of the population census on 22 April, major parallel return movements organized by the GoSS, state governments and the SPLM produced a wave of unplanned arrivals across southern Sudan and the Three Areas, to which agencies and their partners could not properly provide assistance. Despite repeated appeals for co-ordination with the Joint Organized Return Programme, comprising the UN, HAC and SSRRC, those operations continued without the requisite involvement of existing structures. Not only did they cause hardships for returnees, but they created the conditions for possible humanitarian crises in areas of return.

49. Despite the disruptions occasioned by such parallel movements and sporadic security incidents, the Joint Plan pushed forward with its efforts and succeeded in returning 10,697 individuals during April, bringing the total number to 22,992 so far in 2008 and 68,347 cumulatively. In addition to the 4,245 transported from Khartoum to various destinations in southern Sudan and the Three Areas this month, 3,708 were assisted in returning from the precarious situation in South Darfur to their homes in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. (This operation marked the end of returns from South Darfur this season, which reached a total of 7,552 or fully 94% of the target figure.) Movements between southern states contributed the remaining 2,744 persons, with the beginning of returns from Wau to Warrab this year and the continuation of returns from the Equatorias to Jonglei.
Repatriation from Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia of Sudanese refugees meanwhile also continued apace, with cumulative voluntary organized and assisted return climbing to 123,707 individuals by the end of the seventeenth week of 2008, while the grand total including spontaneous repatriation since 2005 reached 274,959. During April alone, UNHCR reported that 18,220 returnees took advantage of organized repatriation movements, with an additional 79 persons arriving under the assisted self-repatriation scheme. A benchmark was reached this month when the number of refugees repatriated from Uganda passed 50,000, of whom nearly half had arrived since the beginning of 2008. (04/08)

I) National Capital

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51. 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.

52. 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).

53. 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)

54. 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)

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55. 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.” Because the mandated locality of the Commission is specifically defined as the “National Capital”, the Commission reports to the Presidency and not the Khartoum (State) Legislature.

56. 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)

57. The Commission for Protection of Non-Muslims in the National Capital met on 30 January 2008 and discussed its last report to the Presidency. It also discussed a proposed schedule for visiting localities in the capital. (01/08)

58. On 8 April, the Minister of Interior, Ibrahim Mahmoud Hamid, and Police Director Mohamed Najeeb Eltayb met with the chairperson and members of the Commission on the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital. The meeting discussed preparations for a workshop on the application of laws on non-Muslims in the National Capital. (04/08)

### 1.2 THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

**A) Legislation and Constitutions**

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

**B) The Southern Sudan Executive**

60. Salva Kiir Mayardiit became the **President of GoSS** on 11 August 2005, following the death of John Garang. As stipulated in the CPA, the SPLM Chairman shall be the First Vice President and shall at the same time hold the posts of the President of the GoSS and Commander-in-Chief of the SPLA.
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.

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.

On 17 March 2006, GoSS President Kiir fired Minister of Finance Arthur Akwin and removed his immunity to allow an investigation over alleged embezzlement of US$60m transferred to the SPLM by the NCP in July 2005. GoSS President Kiir made major reshuffles of ministers, advisors, senior judges and commissioners in August 2006 and July 2007. A list of the current members of GoSS can be found in Annex 13.

On 7 March 2008, the President of GoSS appointed Ms. Jemma Kumbo as the Governor of Western Equatoria State. She succeeds 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.

C) Legislature of Southern Sudan

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.

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.

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. The third session of the SSLA opened on 14 May 2007.

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)

69. 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 has 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)

70. On 25 April, 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)

D) The Judiciary of Southern Sudan

71. 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)

72. 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)

73. 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

74. 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)

75. 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)

76. 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

77. 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)

78. 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 GoS 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

79. 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.

80. An up-to-date list of the Governors of the Northern States can be found in **Annex 15.** (04/08)

81. On 22 October 2005, the President of GoS appointed **Governors for the ten Southern States**.

82. The President of GoS 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.

83. An up-to-date list of the Governors of the Southern States can be found in **Annex 16.** (04/08)

### 1.4 HUMAN RIGHTS

84. 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
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)
2.2 Oil revenues (including the National Petroleum Commission (NPC))

90. 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)

91. 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))

92. 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)

93. The National Petroleum Commission was established on 30 October 2005 by presidential decree, and its membership announced in another decree on 1 November 2005.

94. 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)

95. 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)

96. 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

97. 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.
98. 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. Transfers for 2006 fell significantly short of projections, owing to slower than expected growth in production and the relatively poor quality of oil from the newer oilfields. In addition, institutional delays related to the establishment of the NPC continued to impede timely transfers of funds to delegated levels of government. Delay in demarcation of the 1-1-56 border, and lack of transparency in calculating oil revenues continued in 2007 to fuel mistrust over the division of oil revenues. (3/07)

99. According to figures released by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Sudan’s oil revenue for the month of February 2008 reached $397.78 million, of which $298.26 million was proceeds from export and $108.52 million from revenues of the crude oil used by local refineries. Of the total revenue, share of the federal government was $239.30 million, while Southern Sudan government share was $158 million. The share of the oil producing states was as follows: Unity State $3.57 million; Upper Nile State and South Kordofan State $2.45 million each. (03/08). Note: As of 8 May, figures for March 2008 were not available. Updates would be reflected in the next issue.

C) Existing Oil Contracts and Compensation

100. 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.

101. 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

102. The CPA provides for the sharing of non-oil revenue from federal sources in the South, including customs and immigration, airport taxes, etc. In practice, non-oil revenue sharing has not yet begun. While the GNU has accused GoSS of not letting federal government tax collectors perform their duties in Southern Sudan, the GoSS contends that the GNU has not put in place proper mechanisms and structures for such tax collection. Negotiations on this issue continue in the framework of the Parties’ high-level political consultations. (4/07)

2.4 BUDGET AND FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION

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

104. The GNU 2007 budget was approved by the National Assembly on 21 December 2006, together with the new Income Tax Act, Value Added Tax Act and Capital Profits Tax Act. Related legislation on Resources and Revenue Allocation was passed on 16 December 2006. (12/06) The controversial budget package was passed by a majority of parliamentarians. However, parliamentary caucuses objected to several elements: (i) excessive allocations to the central government (61.9%) at the expense of states; (ii) excessive allocations for defence and security matters. Salary allocations for “sovereignty” posts, including defence and security, accounted for 78% of the total salary budget, while the total budget for the security sector increased to 750 billion Sudanese Dinars (approximately $375m), compared to 14 billion SD ($7m) for education and 9.5 billion ($4.75m) for health; (iii) Insufficient allocations (67 billion Sudanese Dinars) for rehabilitation and reconstruction funds provided for in the Darfur and Eastern Sudan Peace Agreements (DPA and ESPA); (iv) Government investment in industrial projects not benefiting the public interest (Sundus Agricultural Project and Khartoum Refinery); (v) Increases in direct income tax, VAT and customs tariffs. (12/06)

105. The GoSS 2007 budget was approved on 29 January 2007. Of the $1.48bn budget, $1.3bn was expected to come from oil revenue with an estimated further $58m from non-oil tax revenue. On the expenditure side, 40% of government spending was to go to the military, the same amount as in 2006. However, the budget also provided substantial allocations for infrastructure projects in the areas of education, transport, roads and bridges, health, electricity and water, as MDTF projects came on stream. The budget remained highly centralized, with over 90% of expenditure allocated at the GoSS level. Total transfers to the States level were to be just $114.2m, evenly divided among the ten States. (1/07)

106. During discussion in the SSLA in January 2007, $85.4m of additional expenditure was appended to the original GoSS budget for 2007, including an additional $50m for the SPLA, $1.4m for Regional Co-operation, and $19.5m for a new County Development Fund. This additional expenditure was to be met from non-oil revenue sources – by implication more than doubling the originally proposed estimates for non-oil tax revenues and non-tax non-oil revenues in 2007. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning agreed to provide a quarterly review of revenues and expenditure to the SSLA. (1/07)

2.5 FISCAL AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND MONITORING COMMISSION (FFAMC)

107. 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, leading to concerns over delays in transfers of national revenues to states, in particular to the Three Areas.
2.6 NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN SUDAN AUDIT CHAMBERS

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

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.

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)

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

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)

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

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0 - 2.9 Reconstruction and Development Funds (including MDTFs)

A) Banking

114. 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)

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

B) Currency

116. 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)

117. 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.

118. 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)

119. 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)

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

3.1 ABYEI

A. Determination of Geographic Boundaries

120. 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.

121. 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)

122. 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)

123. On 31 December 2007, GoSS President Salva Kiir issued a decree appointing key SPLM Abyei leaders, 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. Prior to establishment of Abyei Area administration, the decree said that Lino was mandated to organize the people of Abyei area politically and administratively within the general SPLM policies and the provisions of the CPA. Lino, will also mobilize the necessary resources from the donors, UN agencies, NGOs, GNU, GoSS, Warrap State and Southern Kordofan State. 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)

124. At the end of March, Edward Lino, who was appointed Chairman of the SPLM in Abyei area by GoSS President in December 2007, 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)

125. The security situation in Abyei throughout April, though volatile, remained relatively calm. On 7 April both SAF and SPLA agreed to lift restrictions on UNMOS for a period of 14 days to allow UNMOs to verify allegations of new troop reinforcements in the villages north of Abyei town.

126. Following the appointment of a new Governor of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the Dinka and Misseriya were able to reach agreement on the migration routes south through Meriam. As a result, all three migration corridors through Sector VI are now covered by agreements. This agreement also helped improve the relationship between the two tribes.
Abyei

According to the Field Coordinator of the South Sudan Census Commission for Abyei area, a team of 92 enumerators began carrying out census activities on 22 April in Abyei area as directed by the Commission in Juba and the GoSS. They began by counting Abyei town and plan to move to villages south of Abyei from 23 April onward. (04/08)

B) Administrative Structures

The new civilian administration mandated for Abyei in the CPA has not been established. Since the signing of the peace agreement, the lack of administration in Abyei has hampered CPA activities and left gaps in policing, public sanitation and health services, resulting in escalating frustrations at the local level. Communal leaders, while remaining very fractured in itself, are taking some initiatives in lieu of a formal administration, to facilitate an ad hoc form of social services system for the residents and returnees to Abyei.

C) Security Arrangements

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.

D) Reconciliation Process

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)

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)

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)

### 3.2 SOUTHERN KORDOFAN

**A) Geographic Boundaries**

133. 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.

**B) Administrative Structures**

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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)

138. 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: Suleiman’s predecessor Jallab had been appointed in November 2005 and the CPA stipulates that control of the governorships of Southern
Kordofan should have switched between the SPLM and the NCP after the initial appointee had served 18 months. (7/07)

139. On 31 December, the Governor of the Southern Kordofan State, Omar Suleiman has announced the appointment of the new ministers for the state government. The list comprised of five ministers from SPLM including the Deputy Governor and five ministers from NCP. It is expected that the Governor will also appoint government advisors and commissioners of the nine existing localities in the coming few days. A list of the current members of the Southern Kordofan State executive can be found in (Annex 17). (12/07)

140. 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. (7/07)

141. On 12 February 2008, President Al Bashir appointed El Dirdeiri Mohamed Ahmed and Neron Philips as co-chairs of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission for Southern Kordofan State.(02/08)

C) Security Arrangements

142. The security situation is relatively calm. Disputes over land and water resources 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. The delay in the formation of the JJUs is partly responsible for the security threats in the state.

143. Pre-registration of PDF and SAF personnel earmarked for Disarmament and Demobilization was successfully completed in April 2007. (4/07)

144. During July 2007, SPLA units in Southern Kordofan (Sector IV) began to withdraw to assembly areas to await redeployment south of the 1-1-56 line. Some SPLA units had already moved south of the line. The process was slow, in part due to logistical problems associated with heavy rain. (7/07)

145. On 22 December, 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. At least four people from the Misseriya are said to have been killed and four injured. 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 number of casualties among the two sides has not been confirmed, but media sources indicate that losses could be heavy. 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 to be kept until 9th January 2008. (12/07)

D) Returns
146. Estimates of **number of returnees** to the state since the beginning of 2006 vary greatly and range from 50,000 to 130,000, mainly due to differences in the way the data is collected.

147. 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)

148. 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**

149. The Blue Nile State Government was formed on 5 December 2005, comprising eight ministers including five locality commissioners. The state legislative body was also instituted. Seats were allocated according to the formula stipulated in the CPA (NCP 55%/SPLM 45%). The state cabinet was sworn in on 7 December 2005. Certain groups, mainly from the Ingesna and Arab tribes in the western part of Blue Nile State, protested the Government’s lack of inclusiveness.

150. 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)

151. 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)

152. On 26 July, an **Assessment and Evaluation Commission** for Blue Nile States was created by presidential decree. (7/07)

153. On 12 February 2008, President Al Bashir appointed Abdel Rahim Mohamed Ali and Eisa Zayed as co-chairs of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission for Blue Nile State. (02/08)

154. On 21 April, 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)
4. Security Arrangements

4.1 Security Update

155. The situation in Southern Sudan remained largely calm following the 9 July deadline for SAF redeployment north of the 1-1-1956 Line. (7/07)

4.2 Ceasefire Political Commission

156. 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.

157. 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.

A. Recent CPC Meetings

158. The 17th meeting of the CPC scheduled for 31st March to consider the 21st CJMC report was cancelled due to the absence of the SPLM members, including the CPC co-chair. UNMIS FC, however, issued advice that SAF had given approval for UNMIS to enter the disputed area around Higlig to assist the convoy of returning IDP from Kadugli to the south. (03/08) The meeting subsequently re-scheduled for 28 April was also postponed. (04/08)

4.3 Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC)

159. 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.

160. 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

161. The 73rd CJMC was held in Juba on 5 April. This was a special CJMC where the main point of business was the departure of the FC Lt. Gen. Jasbir Lidder. All members of the CJMC thanked the outgoing FC for his diligence, persistence, guidance and good governance of the CJMC meetings and wished him well in his future endeavors. No other business was tabled for discussion at this meeting.

162. The 74th CJMC was held in Juba on 24 April. The CJMC accepted that there had been no change to the SAF redeployment figures. The CJMC accepted that the SPLA redeployment percentage was verified at 10.7% due to a change in the JIU figures in Sectors IV and V.

163. Letters were received from SPLA on the redeployment of SPLA forces from Blue Nile State and Nuba Mountains. The CJMC determined that these letters would be forwarded to AJMC of Sector V and IV respectively. JMT from Sector V was able to verify 2672 of the 3719 stated troops at SAMRI. It was accepted by the SPLA that SAMRI is within Blue Nile State and that the redeployment of SPLA forces from SAMRI would continue once logistics issues were addressed.

164. The CJMC observed that the JMT, which had visited QUFFA on 18 March verified a total of 3426 troops, reportedly belonging to the 42nd (I) Brigade of the SPLA 5th Front. On 03 April there was a denial of verification due to the absence of the SPLA Field Commander. The senior SPLA member assured the CJMC that the SPLA was committed to simultaneous verification in SAMRI and QUFFA and would facilitate such verification in the presence of a senior SPLA CJMC member.

165. JIU troops are now verified as 85% strength and the new JIU SOP is being implemented in all sectors and a consequent increase in percentages was expected.

166. SPLA stated that verification of its forces at KAIKANG and TOR was not possible due to a reorganization of the SPLA forces. The senior SPLA member assured the house that at some time in the future it should be possible for SPLA to facilitate the verification of these forces by a Sector III JMT. It was acknowledged that there was no change to SPLA redeployment figures for ABU MATARIK forces.

167. The Chairman expressed his concern over continued presence of SPLA troops and denial of verification at KHARASANA. This lack of resolution is to be referred to the CPC.

168. The issue of freedom of movement in Abyei was again raised and the CJMC observed that complaints had been received from both SAF and SPLA reflecting an increase in troop numbers from both sides. As JMT are under such tight restriction within this sector it is difficult for the UN to verify the strength of either claim. The CJMC proffered that both parties obtain higher HQ approval to allow JMT greater freedom of movement within Sector VI to conduct unimpeded
4.4 - Area Joint Military Committee

monitoring and verification. Further on the troop build up situation in ABYEI. The SPLA senior CJMC member states that the SPLA has no forces in ABYEI and that the soldiers protecting Edward Lino are SSPS. He further stated that the SAF has inducted fresh troops into ABYEI. This was contested by the SAF senior stating that these troops are returning from South Darfur and are part of 31 Bde. In return he accused the SPLA of inducting more troops into ABYEI and that these troops require urgent verification.

There has been no alteration to the state of affairs in Western Bahr El Ghazal regarding SAF troops. This concern was raised at the last CJMC however has not yet been actioned at a CPC and therefore like the issue of the SPLA troops in Kharasana remains an irritation to the other side, in this case SPLA. The SPLA Senior stated that the extra troops in RAJA were there to provide protection during the census and would be redeployed at the completion of this event.

The SPLA senior reiterated SPLA commitment to notify the UN of further troop movement. This statement was contested by SAF senior and stated that the SPLA moved without notification and as per the CPA is required to restrict its deployment to designated assembly areas. Again it was decided that there would be no further action on this issue by the CJMC as it was already a point of consideration by the CPC. (04/08)

B. Freedom of Movement of UNMOs

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 reimposed on 28 February 2007.

4.4 AREA JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE

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.

4.5 JOINT MILITARY TEAMS (JMTS)

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.

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.
4.6 Redeployment of Forces

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

175. 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.

176. As at 30th April, 6336 SPLA troops were verified and accepted by the CJMC to have redeployed to the south of line 1/1/56 from Southern Kordofan (Sector IV) and Southern Blue Nile (Sector V). This represents 10.7% of the 59056 initially stated as being present north of line 1/1/56. The majority of these forces are located in Safaha in Southern Darfur, Kharasana, White Lake and Nuba Mountains in Southern Kordofan.

177. Total redeployment of SAF troops verified and accepted by CJMC at the end of April 2008 was 36033 north of line 1/1/56. This represents 77.7% of the 46403 initially stated as being present south of line 1/1/56. With the inclusion of the 8919 voluntarily demobilized SAF soldiers this figure rises to 97.8%. (04/08)

178. 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)

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

180. As of 31 August, 2200 SPLA troops were monitored by UNMIS to have redeployed south of the 1-1-1956 line from south Kordofan (Sector 4) and Southern Blue Nile (Sector 5). However, only 59 of those troops moved with weapons. Verification continued. (8/07)

181. Total redeployment of SAF troops verified at the end of January 2008 was 34,978 north of the CBL. This represents 75.4% of the 46,403 initially stated as being present south of the CBL. The status of 7521 ‘voluntarily demobilised’ SAF soldiers (which would bring the figure to 91.6%) remains contested by SPLA. (01/08)

4.7 THE JOINT DEFENCE BOARD (JDB)
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.

The JDB was formed by presidential decree on 30 December 2005 and held its first meeting on 2-3 January 2006. It is jointly chaired by First Lieutenant-General Abbas Arabi Abdallah (SAF) and First Lieutenant General Oyai Deng Ajak (SPLA). The JDB has continued to meet regularly, approximately every other month.

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)**

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).

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**

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.

Details of the JIU figures as stated by the parties, verified by JMT, and accepted by CJMC are as follows: 33829 JIU troops verified against a stated strength of 33679 (84.9%) and the authorised strength of 39639 (85.2%). Below are the details:
### 4.9 OTHER ARMED GROUPS (OAGs)

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. 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)

192. 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).

193. 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 - Security Arrangements
4.10 - UNMIS Deployment

4.10 UNMIS DEPLOYMENT

194. As at 30 April, 92% of mandated UNMIS military personnel (8581 out of a total of 9315) have been deployed, 486 UNMO, 174 SO and 7921 TCC troops. (04/08)

4.11 UNMIS POLICE DEPLOYMENT

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

196. In April, a special programme was organized by the UNPOL Women’s Network at Wau to focus attention on Women’s issues within the SSPS. Over 100 SSPS policewomen attended along with the County Commissioner and other senior ministers and they discussed issues regarding empowerment of SSPS policewomen. Early in the month UNPOL, with SSPS officers, conducted a public awareness campaign in Nassir Town in preparation for the census. UNPOL Registration Data Unit also commenced validation on SSPS registration and verification records handed over by the latter, the harmonization of which with current UNPOL lists will ensure determination of exact personnel on SSPS nominal rolls. On 14 April, UNPOL commenced a twenty-day Basic Computer Course for 19 local police at Khartoum Police Academy of whom four were female officers. Also in Khartoum, on 17 April, the closing ceremony of 6 community policing courses took place. 198 GoS officers participated of whom 36 were female.

197. On 21 April, the Inspector General of Police signed the Policy on Asset Management for the SSPS proposed by RHQ South. UNPOL will now support the implementation process through training and further advice on the structure of the Directorate and will also monitor the stocktaking procedure within the SSPS HQ.

198. There are a total of 642 Police Advisors currently deployed at 21 Team Sites. This represents 91.94 per cent of authorized strength. (04/08)

4.12 DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

199. 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)
4.13 - De-mining

200. 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)

201. 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.

202. 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)

203. 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)

204. On 9 April, a DDR Roundtable meeting took place in Khartoum. Representatives of GNU and GoSS, National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC), Northern and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions, UNMIS and the Integrated UNDDR Unit, UN Agencies and donors at the ambassadorial level attended the event. The Roundtable identified a number of issues that should be addressed by DDR Commissions, the relevant government authorities and the UN in preparation for DDR operations.

205. On 17 April, in a meeting facilitated by UNICEF, the two DDR Commissions agreed upon operational arrangements for the family tracing and reunification (FTR) of children associated with the SPLA in Blue Nile. FTR has begun in Kurmuk, with support from the IUNDDRU, and as of 24 April, 28 out of 88 children associated with the SPLA in Kurmuk have had their families traced. FTR is planned for the rest of the Blue Nile through a consortium that will include a local NGO.

206. The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) of IUNDDRU assisted national counterparts in their preparations for their planned voluntary civilian disarmament programme in Pibor County, Jonglei. IUNDDRU-CSAC and partners in UNDP and the GoSS CSAC Bureau will monitor and provide technical assistance to the process from Juba and through occasional visits to the area. (04/08)

4.13 DE-MINING

207. 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.

208. On 20 January 2008, the Council of Ministers of the GNU, chaired by Vice President Taha, approved the first consolidated Mine Action Activities Report for Sudan for 2007. The report highlighted the achievements of all mine action actors in Sudan. The Council of Ministers reiterated the critical role of mine action in removing the impacts of war and urged various Government agencies to support the National Mine Action Authority and its plan for 2008. (01/08)

209. 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. Speaking on behalf of the GNU and the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), the State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs renewed the commitment of Sudan to meet its obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty and address the landmine/Explosive Remnant of War contamination problem. (03/08)

210. UNMAO commenced the first phase of its 2008 national capacity development training programme, specifically designed to build the capacity of national mine action staff in both general and specialist management areas within mine action programmes. These first courses in the areas of service support and project management for Sudanese participants from the National Mine Action Centre and South Sudan Demining Commission as well as UNMAO and selected mine action-orientated NGO staff began on 16 April at the International Mine Action Training Centre in Nairobi and will conclude on 2 May. (04/08)

A. National Mine Action Authority

211. 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 by President Al-Bashir, FVP Kiir and other senior GNU officials. The acting Director and Deputy Director of the National Mine Action Centre were appointed in April 2006. (4/06)

212. In July 2006, GoSS appointed the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and members for a new South Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC). (8/06)
4 - Security Arrangements
4.14 - Release of POWs/Detainees

213. 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)

214. 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)

215. On 10 November, in Hameshkoreib town, an official handover ceremony of four high priority roads in Kassala State, following verification and clearance of mine/explosive remnant of war (EWR) conducted by the Joint Integrated Demining Units. The total length of the roads verified/cleared is 234.7 kilometers, with Kassala- Hameshkoreib 170 km, Kassala - Awad 23.7 km, Kassal-Al-Luffa 24 km and Kassala - Gulsa 17 km. The event was attended by the Acting Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and key stakeholders.

216. 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

217. 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

218. PIO also conducted several workshops across the country on the CPA and the role of UNMIS in Sudan, targeting university students, women in civil service, civil society, local authorities and NGOs. It continued to distribute copies of the CPA in Arabic and English as well as a summary booklet of the document in both languages to UN personnel. (04/08)

5.1 MEDIA AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

219. 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).

220. 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 10 relay stations in Juba, Malakal,
Wau, Rumbek, Maridi, Torit, Yambio, Bor, Yei, and Bentiu. It plans to be operational in Aweil and Nasser before the census begins in April 2008.

221. In February 2008, UNMIS Public Information Office distributed video coverage of CPA-related activities in both North and Southern Sudan to international and national broadcasters as well as UN agencies. The videos cover such areas as RRR, DDR, military activities, food distribution and Sudan’s new national currency. PIO has documented similar CPA events through its website, press releases, regional publications and press briefings. (02/08)

222. In April, UNMIS Public Information distributed census PSAs to Sudanese broadcasters and UNFPA. UN Radio Miraya continued to produce various programmes publicizing the census, including an hour-long daily update once it began on 22 April. PIO also issued its first issue of the monthly magazine, In Sudan, covering CPA and development-related activities in the country. (04/08)
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<tr>
<td>IMAT International Military Advisory Team</td>
<td>International Military Advisory Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INC Interim National Constitution</td>
<td>Interim National Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOC Interim Oversight Committee</td>
<td>Interim Oversight Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPP Initial Project Proposal(s)</td>
<td>Initial Project Proposal(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAM Joint Assessment Mission</td>
<td>Joint Assessment Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDB Joint Defence Board</td>
<td>Joint Defence Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIU Joint Integrated Unit(s)</td>
<td>Joint Integrated Unit(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMC Joint Media Committee</td>
<td>Joint Media Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNTT Joint National Transitional Team(s)</td>
<td>Joint National Transitional Team(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPC Joint Political Committee (NCP/SPLM)</td>
<td>Joint Political Committee (NCP/SPLM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)MDTFs (National) Multi Donor Trust Funds</td>
<td>(National) Multi Donor Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC Military Technical Committee</td>
<td>Military Technical Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCP National Congress Party</td>
<td>National Congress Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCRC National Constitutional Review Commission</td>
<td>National Constitutional Review Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCSC National Civil Service Commission</td>
<td>National Civil Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDA National Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>National Democratic Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDDRC National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council</td>
<td>National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDDRC Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</td>
<td>Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)HRC (National) Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>(National) Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJSC National Judicial Service Commission</td>
<td>National Judicial Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLC National Land Commission</td>
<td>National Land Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMAA National Mine Action Authority</td>
<td>National Mine Action Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)MDTFs (National) Multi Donor Trust Funds</td>
<td>(National) Multi Donor Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMPACT Nuba Mountains Programme for Advancing Conflict Transformation</td>
<td>Nuba Mountains Programme for Advancing Conflict Transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPC National Petroleum Commission</td>
<td>National Petroleum Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC National Security Council</td>
<td>National Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDDRC Northern Sudan Disarmament, demobilization, and Reintegration Commission</td>
<td>Northern Sudan Disarmament, demobilization, and Reintegration Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSS National Security Service</td>
<td>National Security Service</td>
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</table>
# Glossary of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OAG(s)</th>
<th>Other Armed Group(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OAG CC</td>
<td>Other Armed Groups’ Collaborative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>Population Census Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>UNMIS Public Information Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIPs</td>
<td>Quick Impact Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRR</td>
<td>Return, Reintegration and Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAF</td>
<td>Sudanese Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANU</td>
<td>Sudanese African National Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOFA</td>
<td>Status of Forces Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLA</td>
<td>Sudan People’s Liberation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLM</td>
<td>Sudan People’s Liberation Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRSG</td>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCCSE</td>
<td>Southern Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCDC</td>
<td>Southern Sudan Constitution Drafting Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDF</td>
<td>Southern Sudan Defence Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDDRC</td>
<td>Southern Sudan DDR Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDF</td>
<td>Southern Sudan Democratic Forum (less common)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSSLA</td>
<td>Transitional Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>United Democratic Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDSF</td>
<td>United Democratic Salvation Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIS</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAP</td>
<td>Union of Sudan African Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAP2</td>
<td>Splinter of USAP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>