



大会

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/3/G/1
23 November 2006

CHINESE
Original: ARABIC

人权理事会
第三届会议
临时议程项目 2

大会 2006 年 3 月 15 日题为“人权理事会”的
第 60/251 号决议的执行情况

2006 年 9 月 26 日苏丹常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团致
人权理事会秘书处的普通照会

苏丹常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团向人权理事会秘书处致意，并谨随照附上苏丹共和国政府关于执行 2006 年 5 月 5 日签署的《达尔富尔和平协议》(《阿布贾协议》)的计划，以及《协议》缔结以来所取得的成就概要*。

苏丹代表团谨请秘书处将此件分发给所有会员国和派驻日内瓦代表团。

* 附件以原文和英文印发。

Annex

Date: 9 August 2006

Agreement implementation plan

With regard to the implementation plan, we hereby present information on the following:

- I. Achievements;
- II. Urgent plan for the first sixth-month phase;
- III. Ongoing implementation of the Agreement.

Strategic objective

The strategic objective is the effective and full implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, which provides for sharing of power and wealth, a comprehensive ceasefire, final security arrangements and Darfur-Darfur dialogue, aimed at creating stability and security, fully normalizing life in Darfur by the second half of this year, and continuing efforts to strengthen and maintain peace.

Implementation mechanisms

1. The Higher Committee on Darfur, chaired by the President of the Republic;
2. The Executive Committee on Darfur, chaired by the Minister for Presidential Affairs;
3. The Operations Room for the Implementation of the Agreement, headed up by the adviser to the President of the Republic;
4. The Darfur Agreement Implementation Committee:
 - (a) Committees chaired by a state governor or head of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority (TDRA) presiding over it in rotation;
 - (b) Subcommittees in each state.
5. Government of National Unity committees, working in cooperation and consultation with formal mechanisms established pursuant to the Darfur Peace Agreement.

I. ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE WITH RESPECT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DARFUR PEACE AGREEMENT

A. General amnesty

1. The President of the Republic issued a decree granting a general amnesty to the signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement and to persons being held in prison for reasons related to Darfur.
2. All persons being detained in connection with Darfur were released.

B. Ratification of the Agreement

1. The Darfur Peace Agreement was ratified by the national legislature (the National Assembly and the Assembly of States).
2. The constitutions of three states were amended to bring them into line with the Agreement.
3. Provinces have been and are being created and restructured to meet the reintegration requirements stipulated in the Agreement.

C. Humanitarian (social, health and nutritional) issues

1. The shortage of food supplies resulting from the decline in levels of food assistance from international organizations was addressed through the provision of 20,000 (twenty thousand) tonnes of food.
2. Monthly food supplies were delivered to the states in order to cater for the spontaneous return of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.
3. As for non-food requirements, such as shelter, health, environmental health, water and medicines, the Government covered 55 to 60 per cent of these items, while the rest was catered for by organizations.
4. An emergency plan was submitted to the Ministry of Finance to approve the provision of foodstuffs. Swift action was required with respect to non-food items, including:
 - (a) Environmental health (the Federal Health Ministry drew up a plan which is included in the reports);
 - (b) Shelter, tents, candles, blankets, mosquito nets and mattresses;
 - (c) Children's food.

Although under no obligation to do so, the Government supplied all the nutritional requirements of the movements which signed the Agreement and declared their commitment to it (three movements). This had an extremely positive effect on efforts to strengthen security and bring an end to hostilities on the roads, and we recommend that it be continued. As a result of the security measures put in place

after all the parties had signed the Peace Agreement and pledged their commitment to it, there was a sharp fall in the number of incidents, i.e. fewer crimes associated with the Darfur conflict were reported.

The State made a major effort to repair the social fabric, holding several meetings to bring about reconciliation between Darfuri tribes and communities. This had a significant impact on confidence-building between the tribes and communities concerned (as detailed in the states' reports).

The State provides full protection to the camps with a view to strengthening the Darfur plan of action; no hostilities were reported in any of the 11 camps, except for one incident at the Kalimah Camp for which the African Union was to blame, since maintenance of internal camp security is entirely its responsibility.

Achievements relating to health

Emergency committees were set up at the federal and state levels to prepare for, respond to, and minimize the impact of, health emergencies.

The following actions were taken in IDP camps:

- (a) All 48 camps were equipped with primary health care units, giving 1.2 million IDPs access to primary health-care services affording proper standards of care;
- (b) A system was established whereby the Federal Health Ministry appoints a director (a doctor or health official) to supervise health services directly in IDP camps;
- (c) The system for diagnosing illness and responding to epidemics was improved by the creation of a mortality surveillance network in camp clinics, beginning in 10 IDP camps;
- (d) There has been a marked improvement in environmental health in the camps, thanks to ongoing hygiene campaigns, family hygiene campaigns and water-spraying campaigns;

Agriculture

- (e) Small farmers were provided with quantities of good quality seeds for major crops such as corn, millet and vegetables, and some seeds were also distributed to farmers in the camps;
- (f) Small farmers were supplied with agricultural hand tools;
- (g) A whole range of measures were taken to deal with and prevent any emergencies such as plagues, particularly of desert locusts.

Nomadic migration routes

Following the issuance of the presidential decree establishing the Nomadic Migration Routes Committee, the following actions were taken:

Around 1,374 kilometres of migration routes were created.

Compensation for the damage done was paid as each new route was opened. Efforts to complete the compensation process are ongoing.

D. Voluntary return programme - the example of the Zalingei area

- The Abata area was provided with 115 agricultural pumps and a further 100 agricultural pumps were supplied to other areas;
- A total of 650 agricultural pumps were despatched to the three states of Darfur, care of the Niyala Agricultural Bank;
- Voluntary returns began to the areas of Mukjar, Bundas and Al-Janinah and each area was given 100 agricultural pumps;
- The three states received 800 mills, which were distributed via accredited agents;
- As a result, after the pumps had been delivered, the level of income rose from 6 to 40 million Sudanese pounds (LSd) during the 2005/2006 season;
- Mills were provided to the areas of Abu Ajura, Bara and Umm Kassara and were installed in the locations from which they had been removed during the conflict. The delivery of some mills to influential individuals contributed positively to the return of IDPs.

E. Information

In the context of the presentation and dissemination of the Agreement, the following actions were taken:

- A tour of the three states of Darfur was undertaken with the participation of individuals from Darfur who sit in the national legislature and government or occupy leadership positions;
- The Agreement was printed and distributed, and additional quantities for wider distribution are being awaited;
- A summary of the Agreement was printed;
- A number of interviews were held on national and state radio, particularly in Darfur, to help raise awareness of, and disseminate information about, the Agreement;
- Meetings were held with community leaders, Darfuri leaders and members of tribal councils;
- Numerous briefings were held in the state of Khartoum, together with awareness-raising events and informational seminars and briefings on the Agreement;

- Briefings were held for émigrés, particularly in States with large numbers of Sudanese, such as Saudi Arabia, Libya, etc. Awareness-raising activities are ongoing.

F. Disarmament and security arrangements

- Groups of fugitives in areas where the forces of the African Union, the United Nations, the United States and the United Kingdom are present (southern Darfur, in the area of Kas) were disarmed;
- A plan for the disarmament of armed militias was submitted to the African Union 37 days before the deadline for implementation of the Agreement (1 June, the date on which the African Union considers the Agreement as having entered into force);
- Implementation guidelines on security and other matters were drawn up and sent to the African Union in a letter on the implementation of the Agreement;
- As soon as the Agreement was signed on 5 May 2006, the armed forces announced the reinforcement of the current ceasefire and their full commitment to it. All units in Darfur were duly informed and no violations by them were recorded by the African Union;
- The movements which had signed the Agreement declared their willingness to abide by the ceasefire. The declaration, which came from the main movement, the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (the Dr. Abd al-Rahman Musa wing) and the Justice and Equality Movement (the Abu Al-Ris faction), was made the day after the signing, i.e. before the end of the three-day period stipulated in the Agreement;
- With regard to improving relations with Chad, the Sudan welcomed the Foreign Minister of Chad in the framework of efforts to implement the Tripoli Agreement, strengthen security between the Sudan and Chad, and implement the resolutions adopted at the Eighth Sahel and Sahara Summit.

G. Power-sharing

The Government of the Sudan sent a letter dated 24 June 2006 to the African Union concerning prompt communication with the signatories to solicit their nominations for the power-sharing arrangement.

H. Post of senior assistant to the President of the Republic, and other positions

The nomination of the Sudan Liberation Army (the largest movement) for the post of senior assistant to the President was received on 11 July 2006.

I. Contacts with non-signatories

Since the signing of the Agreement on 5 May, there has been sustained contact with non-signatories, including members of the Abd al-Wahid wing of the Sudan Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement. As a result of these contacts, a large number of groups have signed and declared their commitment to the Peace Agreement.

These groups include political and military activists. Indeed, just very recently, a group of leaders from the Justice and Equality Movement announced their intention to join the Agreement. The leaders in question include the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, the Commander of Operations, the Commander of the Supply Corps, and the Commander of the Movement's fifth brigade, which has a contingent of 165 soldiers. Other groups are also expected to join. The returning faction has six Land Cruiser vehicles, one large truck and a large quantity of weapons of different kinds. The door remains open to communication with other leaders, although contact with some leaders and groups is limited because of their involvement in terrorist activities and sabotage operations (The Salvation Front).

J. Meetings on the implementation of all elements of the Agreement

1. The Government and the African Union: several meetings have been held with the African Union Mission (AMIS) in Khartoum and Darfur. These meetings are ongoing.
2. The Government and individual movements: several meetings have been held with the movements which signed the Agreement in order to liaise on all the different areas which the Agreement covers. The table here below lists the special joint committees set up to implement the Agreement.

Committee name	Oversight
The Power-Sharing Committee	Chief of the Operations Room/Chairman of the Political Committee
The Security Arrangements Committee	The Minister of Defence and the Chairman of the Security Committee
The Wealth-Sharing Committee	The competent ministers
The Darfur-Darfur Dialogue Committee	Abd al-Basit Sabdarat
The Information Committee	The Information Minister
The Legal Committee	The Minister of Justice
The Organizational and Administrative Committee	The Operations Room

3. General meeting attended by the African Union.

An agreement was reached with the Chief of AMIS to hold a general meeting in preparation for the launch of the implementation phase according to the timetable agreed upon by all the above-mentioned parties and for implementation of the Agreement on the ground in the three states of Darfur. The special joint committees will work according to a timetable that began on 1 June and is divided into two three-month phases. In our previous report, we presented cost estimates for the work to be done by the different committees (monitoring of achievements as of 1 June).

K. Commissions, committees and funds

A letter was sent to the President of the Republic concerning the issuance of a presidential decree providing for the establishment of the following:

1. The Transitional Darfur Regional Authority (TDRA);
2. The Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund (DRDF);
3. The Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission (DRRC);
4. The Compensation Committee.

We await the issuance of the presidential decrees establishing these institutions before members can be nominated and the institutions can commence their activities.

L. The Wealth-Sharing Committee

Pursuant to the work of the Reconstruction and Development Committee and efforts to assess Darfur's needs as promptly as possible, the following activities were undertaken:

- A joint meeting between the Government and the Sudan Liberation Army was held on 6 May 2006 under an initiative by the Netherlands Government and donor Governments. The meeting was attended by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the African Development Bank, the African Union, the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States, and the League of Arab States. Agreement was reached on the prompt establishment of a mission to assess these needs and form the Core Coordination Group (CCG);
- The first meeting between the Government and the movements was held in Nairobi to prepare the work of the Darfur needs assessment mission;
- Government representatives were designated as members of CCG.

The first CCG meeting, which was attended by all the members, was held in the Netherlands on 20-22 June 2006, with the participation of members from the Government side (6), the Sudan Liberation Movement (6), the World Bank, the United Nations, the African Development Bank, the African Union, the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States, and the European Union, and under the auspices of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The meetings were chaired by the Netherlands Ministry for International Cooperation. The Netherlands Minister for International Cooperation hosted the meeting, giving the opening address, as well as a statement at the closing session. Agreement was reached on the following matters:

- (a) Approval of the terms of reference of the CCG;
- (b) Convening of a second CCG meeting in the second week of July in Khartoum (it actually took place on 12 July 2006);

(c) Organization of a workshop for technical experts from both sides, to be held in Nairobi at the end of June 2006. (The workshop was held from 30 June to 3 July 2006 and was attended by 50 participants, evenly divided between government representatives and members of the movements. The Netherlands Government agreed to contribute to the workshop);

(d) Several meetings were held between government representatives and representatives of the Sudan Liberation Movement to coordinate work and agree on the process for assessing Darfur's needs.

**Workshop to identify Darfur's needs (Darfur Joint Assessment Mission-D-JAM):
30 June 2006**

1. The workshop was held under the auspices of the World Bank.
2. Twenty-five representatives of the government side and 25 representatives of the Sudan Liberation Movement took part.
3. The workshop focused on the following:
 - (a) Identifying members of needs assessment teams;
 - (b) Training participants in information collection and analysis methodologies;
 - (c) Learning lessons from previous experiences, particularly the experience of the South; and
 - (d) The meeting concluded that the development projects should be broken down according to a number of subject areas, namely:
 - Agriculture and rural development
 - Water services
 - Infrastructure
 - Social services
 - Good governance
 - Industry and the private sector.

A meeting of government representatives from the CCG was held to discuss aspects of the wealth-sharing arrangement envisaged in the Agreement, together with a plan of action for the Wealth-Sharing Committee. The meeting was followed by a press conference, which was held at the Ministry of Finance and attended by many news agencies and members of the Sudanese press. The next table contains details of the Wealth-Sharing Committee's plan of action, which is based on guidelines produced by the Operations Room for Implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.

Government proposal on expansion of the Core Coordination Group

The idea is to expand participation in the Group in order to ensure its representation of the different factions that signed and declared their commitment to the Agreement. It was decided that those who had joined the peace, namely, the Justice and Equality Group and the Sudan Liberation Movement (Abd al-Rahman Musa), should have two representatives each. In that way, the movements would have 10 representatives and the Government could consequently increase the number of its representatives to 10, bringing the numbers up to 10 + 10, instead of 6 + 6.

Implementation timetable on wealth-sharing (six-month relief plan)

Subject area	Plan/activity	Executing agency	Time frame
Wealth-sharing (a) Identify Darfur's needs in terms of humanitarian supplies and infrastructure	1. Define humanitarian needs in Darfur	Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (D-JAM), led by the Humanitarian Aid Commission	July-September

Subject area	Plan/activity	Executing agency	Time frame
	2. Define Darfur's reconstruction and development needs (infrastructure)	D-JAM led by the Ministry of Finance and the National Economy	July-September
	3. Prepare training workshops on humanitarian coordination efforts, and set up technical teams from the Humanitarian Aid Commission and relevant ministries	D-JAM led by the Netherlands Government	15-17 July
	4. Survey humanitarian needs	D-JAM	July-August
	5. Prepare report on humanitarian needs and merge it with report on infrastructure	D-JAM	23-30 September
	6. Design infrastructure programme	D-JAM	

Subject area	Plan/activity	Executing agency	Time frame
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gather information - Analyse previous status of development projects in terms of design, financing, implementation and problems - Identify needs - Determine project cost - Begin report-writing 		
	7. Complete writing of reports and merge them into a single report	D-JAM	15 August-21 September
	8. Consolidate reports on humanitarian needs and infrastructure in a single report	D-JAM	23-30 September
(b) Establish Resettlement and Rehabilitation Commission	- Issue presidential decree establishing the Commission	Presidency of the Republic	Urgent
(c) Establish Darfur Land Commission	- Establish Commission through coordination between the Prosecutor-General and the Ministry of Agriculture, for issuance of a legal decree by the President of the Republic	Prosecutor-General, Ministry of Agriculture, Presidency of the Republic	Urgent
(d) Establish special claims committee		States, provinces, Darfur operations room	Urgent
(e) Compensation Commission	Establish the Compensation Commission through coordination between the Finance Ministry and the Prosecutor-General's Office and the issuance of a presidential decree	Prosecutor-General and Presidency of the Republic	Urgent

Subject area	Plan/activity	Executing agency	Time frame
(e) Compensation Fund	Establish a public fund with contributions from the State, wealthy Sudanese nationals, national organizations, social groups, Islamic organizations, etc.		Urgent

Voluntary return organizations' plan for July-December 2006

Organizations

National organizations were active in providing services to the citizens of Darfur following the events of March 2004. They scored many successes with regard to provision of services and promotion of voluntary return in the camps. They convinced the people of Darfur of the positive interest which national organizations take in this issue and the concrete services from which local citizens can benefit. It is for this reason that we believe that organizations, whether they be Darfuri organizations or organizations operating in Darfur, have a major influence on voluntary returns and service delivery in places of return.

Voluntary return

National organizations contribute to national voluntary return programmes by providing citizens with services in an impartial manner, in accordance with the Voluntary Work Act. There have been successful experiments, such as the voluntary return process overseen by the Zubayr Foundation at the Abu Shawk and Zamzam camps in northern Kordofan.

The activities normally carried out by the Islamic agency in western Darfur to make voluntary return an attractive option inevitably entail the provision of proper and concrete services in camps and places of return.

In order to build confidence between national organizations and local citizens and in areas of return, with a view to ensuring continuity of services, we envisage providing support for the efforts of national organizations in the operating area of voluntary return as follows:

Activity	No.	Budget (millions of dinars)
School maintenance and rehabilitation	200	80
Water plant maintenance and rehabilitation	200 pumps	170
Maintenance and rehabilitation of health units	100	120

Activity	No.	Budget (millions of dinars)
Cultural clubs	200	50
Mosque maintenance and construction	200	75
Programmes to repair the social fabric and raise social awareness	200	50
Mills and solar panels	50	50
Total		695

Camp services

Activity	No.	Budget (in millions of dollars)
Environmental health	All camps	50
Educational programmes	All camps	80
Psychological rehabilitation programmes	Main camps	40
Health and medical equipment programmes		250
Total		420

Complementary programmes

Programme	No.	Budget (in millions of dinars)
Human rights organizations	5	65
Health and information programmes	5	30
Community leaders and joint voluntary bodies	5	40
Total	15	135

Main camps

State	No.	Camps
Northern Darfur	12	Abu Shawk, Zamzam, Tawilah, Kutum, Kabkabiya, Malit, Sarif, Umm Baru, Al-Tinah, Karnawi, Kurma, Al-Malihah
Western Darfur	9	Al-Janinah, Murna, Krayndaq, Zalangei, Mukjar, Wadi Salih, Kulbus, Sali`ah, Habila
Southern Darfur	10	Kilmah, Kas, Shatayah, Kaylayk, Abu Ajurah, Saniyah, Dulaybah, Murshinj, Milim, Sha`iriyah

State	No.	Camps
Northern Darfur	13	Zubayr Charitable Foundation, the Red Crescent, Jabal Marra, Peace with Dignity Organization, Charitable Way, Humanitarian Aid for Development, Lubnah al-Islahwa al-Muwasah, the Youth Federation, the Sudanese Agency for Environmental and Development Services
Southern Darfur	14	World Health Organization, the Umm al-Mu`minin Charity, Seeds for Development, the African Society, Direct Aid, the Red Crescent, Al-Saqiyah, Yafi`in, Sind, Rafidah, Ahlam/Mushkah, Kuwaiti Health Assistance Fund
Western Darfur	13	The Red Crescent, Peace with Dignity Organization, The Path, The Islamic Aid Agency, the Environmental Protection Society, the Islamic Da`wa

State	No.	Camps
		Organization

Total budget of 1,250 million dinars

In our view, organizations are the main mechanisms for achieving voluntary return and creating an environment which strikes a balance between foreign aid and national aid. This is particularly important in light of the emergence of prominent foreign organizations that have great influence on the citizens of Darfur because of the services that they provide, and some, if not all of which, have negative views on the Abuja Agreement.

Environmental remediation in the camps

Subject area	Plan/activity	Executing agency	Time frame
Health (a) Environmental remediation meeting in three states of Darfur	1. General hygiene, including removal of hard waste, burial and spraying of latrines, and incineration of dead animals	Federal Ministry of Health	July-December
	2. Elimination of flies and cockroaches	Federal Ministry of Health	July-December
	3. Efforts to deal with mosquitoes	Federal Ministry of Health	July-December
	4. Provision of unpolluted sources of water	Federal Ministry of Health	July-December
	5. Health awareness	Federal Ministry of Health	July-December

Action plan on final security arrangements

Prior to signing of Agreement

Item	Para.	Event/activity	Proposed time frame for completion	Executing agency	Comments	Action required
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1.	1 (b)	Parties present African Union mediators with list of locations of their forces and a list of all affiliated armed militias and groups and known Janjaweed positions	Before D-Day*	Government	Parties indicate positions on maps	1. Maps handed over to mediators 2. They were told that no such lists exist
	2 (e)	Parties submit information on locations of minefields to African Union mediators	Before D-Day	Parties		Statement given to African Union that Government did not lay any mines in Darfur
3.	4 (e)	Implementation of Darfur Peace Agreement	Day of signing	Parties		

* D-Day is the day on which implementation of the Agreement begins, namely, 1 June 2006.

After signing of Agreement

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
4.	5 (b)	Release of detainees and child soldiers	D-Day	Parties	Handover of detainees to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Security forces asked to draw up lists in preparation for release of detainees
5.	6 (e)	Cessation of hostilities and implementation of Darfur Peace Agreement	D-Day + 3	Parties		Western military zone and other security institutions told to cease hostilities with SLA, Minna faction

Preparatory phase

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1.	1 (b)	Parties present African Union mediators with list of locations of forces and list of all affiliated armed militias and groups and known Janjaweed positions	Before D-Day*	Government	Parties indicate positions on maps	1. Maps handed over to mediators 2. They were told that no such lists exist
2.	2 (e)	Parties submit information to African mediators on locations of minefields	Before D-Day	Parties		Statement given to African Union that Government did not lay any mines in Darfur

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
3.		Implementation of Darfur Peace Agreement	Day of signing	Parties		
11.	15 (b)	Establish Transitional Darfur Regional Authority (TDRA)	Not later than D-Day + 21 days	Government		Presidency of the Republic
12.	16 (b)	Establish Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Committee (DSAIC)	D-Day + 20 days	Government	Information to be provided, inter alia, on para-governmental forces, including phased strength reduction plan	1. Established Committee in coordination with Presidency of the Republic and TDRA 2. Appointed representative of Chief of Staff to the Committee 3. Appointed representative of DDRC to the Committee

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
13.	17 (b)	Government reports on status/strength of its forces as on 1 August 2004	D-Day + 20 days	Government	Information to include para-governmental forces and phased strength reduction plan	Office of Land Forces Operations and Command of western zone, in collaboration with Popular Defence Force and the police
14.	18 (b)	Parties submit a plan to Ceasefire Committee on phased redeployment of their forces	D-Day + 30 days	Parties		Office of Land Forces Operations and Command of western zone, in collaboration with security forces
15.	19 (b)	Submit comprehensive plan for disarmament of Janjaweed/armed militias	D-Day + 24 days	Government	Government of the Sudan must identify positions of Janjaweed/armed militias, including encampment and final disarmament areas	Office of Land Forces Operations for development of existing plan, and Command of western military zone
16.	20 (b)	Establish Security Advisory Team (SAT)	No later than D-Day + 45 days	Government, in collaboration with the parties	Include requisite supplies and financial resources	Presented study for selection of team members from friendly States, together with proposed budget
17.	21 (b)	Production of final maps showing areas of control and buffer, demilitarized, and redeployment, zones	D-Day + 37 days	AMIS	Details to be marked on the master map	Reviewed and verified by western zone Command and relevant committees
18.	34 (b)	Parties withdraw forces from demilitarized and buffer zones and send them to areas of control	D-Day + 37-82 days	AMIS		Office of Land Forces Operations and Command of western military zone; follow-up and coordination with AMIS

Phase 1: Disengagement

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
19.	25 (b)	Neutralize Janjaweed/other militias	D-Day + 25-65 days	Government	Restrict Janjaweed activities to designated areas	Command of western zone, in collaboration with state security committees, local government leaders and DDRC
20.	26 (b)	Establish Darfur Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Committee (DDRC)	D-Day + 45 days		In Fashir	Regional offices of DDRC, in collaboration with zone Command
21.	31 (b)	DSAIC establishes committees to reform security institutions	D-Day + 60 days	DSAIC	Establish committees to recommend reforms of state police (popular police and nomadic police), Popular Defence Force and the border guard	Committees consisting of General Command, Ministry of the Interior and Popular Defence Force design action plan for restructuring of these units in coordination with the committee to be established by DSAIC

Phase 2: Redeployment

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
22.	83 (b)	Redeployment of government forces up to battalion level to areas under their control	D-Day + 83-100 days	Government	Excluding forces guarding strategic/key installations	Office of Land Forces Operations, western military zone

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
23.	36 (b)	Continue disarmament of Janjaweed/armed militias	D-Day + 86-100 days	Government	Restrict small and heavy weapons	Command of western zone and state security committees, in accordance with plan for disarmament of Janjaweed/armed militias and in collaboration with regional DDRC office
24.	37 (b)	DDRC (D) draws up disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plans and submits them to DSAIC	D-Day + 90 days	DDRC (D)	Plans to include training needs and timelines	DDRC regional offices, western military zone
25.	38 (b)	DDRC (D) designs and submits reintegration plan to DSAIC	D-Day + 90 days	DDRC (D)	Plans include implementation guidelines and modalities	DDRC regional offices in Darfur and western zone military Command
26.	39 (b)	Present and submit plan for reintegration of former combatants (Technical	D-Day + 90 days	DSAIC	Plan includes implementation guidelines and	Established committees from the General Command, the Popular

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Integration Committee (TIC))			modalities	Defence Force and security bodies to produce study on absorption of 5,000 former combatants into the armed forces, the police and the Popular Defence Force, in collaboration with the Disarmament Commission, and on training and reintegration of 3,000 others into civil society through socioeconomic reintegration programmes
27.	41 (b)	Redeployment of heavy weapons	D-Day + 101-128 days	AMIS	Government redeploys heavy weapons to brigade/divisional headquarters, while movements redeploy their heavy weapons to their own headquarters	Office of Land Forces Operations, in collaboration with western zone Command
28.	42 (b)	DSAIC submits recommendations to TDRA on reform of security institutions in Darfur	D-Day + 120 days	DSAIC/ Government	Plan includes implementation guidelines and modalities	Follow-up and implementation committee mentioned in para. 20

Phase 3: Limited arms control

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
29.	43 (b)	Control and monitoring of weapons at designated secured locations	D-Day + 129-159 days	Parties	AMIS monitors arms control through periodic visits to assembly sites	Western zone military Command
30.	44 (b)	Select and designate assembly areas for movements' forces	D-Day + 130-159 days	AMIS/the parties	Select assembly areas and mark on maps	Western zone Command and AMIS monitor compliance with assembly area criteria
31.	45 (b)	Ongoing disarmament of Janjaweed/armed militias	D-Day + 159 days	Government	Subject to CFC verification	Western zone Command and state security committees, with competent institutions

Phase 4: Assembly

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
32.	46 (b)	Assembly of movements' forces and heavy weapons	D-Day + 160-219 days	Parties/CFC		Zone Command and CFC verify assembly

		in selected assembly sites	160-219 days			and disarmament of movements' forces
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Phase 5: Integration and restructuring of institutions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
33.	47 (b)	Integrate former combatants into armed forces and government security institutions	D-Day + 220-700 days	SAT/DSAIC/the parties		Ministerial committee mentioned in para. 25
34.	48 (b)	Reform of some security institutions in Darfur, downsizing and reintegration of former combatants' forces	D-Day + 220 days and beyond	DSAIC/ Government		Committee on management of units, mentioned in para. 20
35.	49 (b)	Rehabilitation and training of police forces subject to reform in order to improve effectiveness and professionalism	D-Day + 220 days and beyond	Government		Ministry of the Interior
36.	50 (b)	Disarmament, demobilization, and socioeconomic reintegration of former combatants	D-Day + 220 days and beyond	DSAIC		DDRC, western zone Command

Phase 6: Completion of DDR process and reform of selected security institutions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
37.	51 (b)	Completion of socioeconomic integration of former combatants	D-Day + 1,065 days	DSAIC/parties		DDRC
38.	52 (b)	Completion of reform of selected security institutions	D-Day + 1,065 days	DSAIC/ Government		Committee on managements of units (para. 20)

Committee for Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation

This Committee is overseen by Mr. Abd al-Basit Sabdarat and its main objectives and tasks are as follows:

1. Define the composition of the preparatory committee (25 members);
2. Devise methods and criteria for selecting delegates to the conference (800-100);
3. Designate observer delegations;

4. Designate members of the committee of experts;
5. Identify a location and date for the conference;
6. Consider the question of logistical support for the preparatory committee and the conference;
7. Guarantee security for the conference;
8. Raise funds for the conference.

The Committee has achieved the following results:

1. Define the composition of the preparatory committee

The members of this committee were nominated with infinite care and following wide consultations. The members have to be persons who work in the social arena and have considerable skill in dealing with different types of people and ethnic groups. The purpose of this is to ensure that the Conference succeeds, thanks to the effectiveness of the work done by the Committee, which must draw up an agenda, choose a committee of experts and secretariat, make sure that women and children are represented among the overall membership, and so on. Each party must nominate candidates according to the following scheme:

Item	Party	No.	Item	Party	No.
1.	Government of National Unity	8	2.	Movements	8
3.	Civil society organizations	2	4.	African Union	1
5.	Local government leaders	3	6.	European Union	1
7.	League of Arab States	1	8.	United Nations	1

2. Devise methods and criteria for selecting delegates to the conference

Darfur is famed for its traditional mechanisms for resolving conflicts according to custom and tradition and for creating a cohesive social fabric that achieves lasting social peace. In the present circumstances, there is a need for broader participation to include all kinds of citizens, regardless of their tribal and political affiliations, so that everyone has a place or a representative in this dialogue and a feeling that this endeavour is aimed at achieving consensus on all vital issues in Darfur. Delegates are chosen on the basis of their position or place of origin or because they have been selected by a specific group. The total number of delegates and observers will be 1,000. The groups in question are listed below.

A. Community groups

These groups will make up 60 per cent of the delegates and will consist of tribal leaders who have different traditional titles: “Salatin”; “Muluk”; “Nazar”; “Dimnaqawi”; “Shirati”; “Amra”; “Farsh”; “Mashayikh”; “Aqada”; the heads of tribal councils; “Al-Hadayyin”; “Al-Hikamat”; and refugee leaders.

B. Political parties and civil society organizations

These will consist of political parties, voluntary and humanitarian organizations, financiers and business people, trade unions and professionals, federations of herdsmen, farmers' unions, emigrés, women, young persons, and students.

C. Designation of observers

Observers must be skilled in, and have wide experience of, dealing with disparate parties. This will strengthen the credibility and importance of the conference, and the conference delegates will also take comfort in the presence of these observers. Each side must nominate observers in accordance with the criteria listed below. They must be:

1. From the other states of the Sudan;
2. From the African Union;
3. From the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
4. Facilitators;
5. From the League of Arab States;
6. From the Sahel and Sahara Block;
7. From the international community;
8. From the United Nations.

D. Designate members of the committee of experts

This committee is a technical body on whose assistance the preparatory committee can draw in regard to all areas of the conference's work. This shows how important it is. The parties and international partners must therefore select members with wide knowledge and experience of tribal problems and ways of resolving them wisely and intelligently. We expect the committee to be made up of university professors specializing in sociology and management of human communities, including:

- Professors from research centres specialized in the study of human communities;
- Senior administrators and executives serving in different localities and accustomed to dealing with different tribal patterns.

E. Conference headquarters

The city of Al-Farish has been chosen for several reasons, namely:

1. The setting is suitable for conferences, given the availability of accommodation and meeting rooms;
2. The population has long experience of officials holding conferences there;
3. The presidency of the African Union is based there.

F. Logistical support for the preparatory committee and conference

Logistical support for the dialogue is to be provided by the following organizations:

1. The Government of National Unity;
2. The African Union;
3. International partners;
4. The United Nations;
5. The League of Arab States.

G. Conference security

The sovereign State and its armed forces are able to guarantee the safety of nationals and guests. The committee will see to it that the strongest and most diligent elements of the armed forces - the police and security forces - are selected. The African Union may also participate, as it has a heavy presence in the city of Al-Farish.

H. Conference funding

The cost of the Darfur-Darfur dialogue is high and more contributions are needed from everyone to cover expenses. A contribution in itself has another dimension, since it serves as a vehicle for expressing fraternity and solidarity and creates a spirit of participation and mutual support. This is why contributions must come from the people of Darfur and benefactors from the rest of the Sudan.

In the committee's view, the following parties should contribute to the costs:

- The Government of National Unity;
- The African Union;
- Darfuris who are able to make a contribution;
- Sudanese nationals who are wealthy;
- Corporations and organizations;
- International partners;

- Friendly States;
- The League of Arab States;
- Humanitarian voluntary organizations;
- The United Nations.

I. Date of conference

In the committee's view, the conference should be held 45-60 days from 15 July 2006.

J. Agenda items

1. Dissemination and popularization of the Agreement
2. Reconciliation between different entities
3. Safe return of displaced persons and refugees
4. Land, water, natural resources and regulation of nomadic migration routes
5. Human security and socio-economic issues
6. Control of weapons in Darfur
7. Local administration and the role that it should play
8. Building and strengthening the social fabric
9. Women's issues.

K. The mobilization committee

1. Missions were sent to the three states of Darfur. A tour was made of Al-Janinah, Zalangei and Wadi Salih in western Darfur. In southern Darfur, visits were paid to Niyala, Kas and Al-Da' ayn, while in northern Darfur visits were made to Al-Fashir, Kutum, Kabkabiya, Malit and Umm Kadadah.
2. A budget of approximately 15 million dinars was earmarked for the state missions (two visits per state by December 2006).
3. A budget was allocated to the states for an internal programme. The budget is 25 million dinars per tranche, with a total of six tranches up to 30 December 2006.

Political mobilization and information

- (a) Seminars to explain the Agreement, taking account of the problem of international forces.
- (b) Briefings with leaders.

- (c) Sessions with tribal leaders.
- (d) Meetings with young persons, students, and women.
- (e) Visits to camps to provide State support to Darfur, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
- (f) Public meetings in state capitals and the main towns of Darfur.
- (g) Focus on security aspects of the Agreement at this stage, with the active participation of National Unity parties and Darfuris who are members of those parties or of the National Assembly, the Assembly of States and local government.
- (h) Communicate these endeavours to the national, state, world and local media and organize radio and television broadcasts in the states.

All these delegations are accompanied by members of the negotiations delegation and the leadership of the movements which have signed the Agreement. Funding has been provided for these activities. Copies of the Agreement have been provided to members of state legislatures and senior tribal councils in Khartoum, as well as political officials in Darfur.

(i) Helicopters were used to carry out visits to local authorities in the states.

(j) The campaign will continue until the Agreement has been implemented.

(k) The programme includes missions to disseminate the Agreement in the states of Al-Jazirah, Al-Qadarif Sinar, the White Nile, the Blue Nile, and northern and southern Kordofan. Missions have been undertaken to States such as Libya and Saudi Arabia and some European countries. The plan of action of the Political Mobilization Committee is outlined in the table below.

Political mobilization

State of southern Darfur

Subject area	Implementation plan	No. of participants	Implementing committee	Implementation period	No. of seminars	No. of awareness events	Time frame
Political mobilization	Missions to provinces and administrative units		Government. of National Unity, movements that signed the Peace Agreement, national programme parties	July-August			July-December 2006
	1. Niyala province, Sani Dulayba camps	10			3	5	
	2. Sha`iriyah province, Sha`iriyah camps	10			2	3	
	3. Idd al-Fursan province, Murkandi camps	10			2	3	
	4. Al-Da`in,	10			2	3	

Aslayah camps						
5. Rahid al-Birdi	10			2	3	
6. Baram province, Baram-Fariqah camps	10			2	3	
7. Katilah camps	10			2	3	
8. Kas province, Kas camps	10			2	3	
9. Adilah province, Adilah camps	10			20	29	
	95					

Political mobilization

State of western Darfur

Subject Area	Action plan	No. of participants	Executing agency	Implementation period	No. of seminars	No. of awareness-raising events	Time frame
Political mobilization	Missions to provinces and administrative units		Government of National Unity, movements that signed the Peace Agreement, national programme parties	July-August 2006			July-December 2006
	1. Janinah province, Janinah camps	15			3	4	
	2. Zalnagei province, Zalnagei camps	7			2	2	
	3. Wadi Salih province - Qarista - Umm Dukhn camps	10			2	2	
	4. Jabal Marra province, Nabrat camps	7			2	3	
	5. Kalbis province, Kalbis camps	10			1	2	
	6. Habila province, - Habila - Baydah camps	10			2	2	
		59			12	15	

Political mobilization

State of northern Darfur

Subject area	Action plan	No. of participants	Executing agency	Implementation period	No. of seminars	No. of awareness-raising events	Time frame
Political mobilization	Missions to provinces and administrative units		Government of National Unity, movements that signed the Peace Agreement,	July-30 August 2006			July-December 2006

			national programme parties				
	1. Province of Fashir, Tawilah- Shanqal Tubayah- camps	15			4	5	
	2. Province of Malit-Malit and environs camps	10			2	3	
	3. Province of Umm Kadadah- Umm Kadadah, Tuwayshah and Jabir al- La`aith camps	10			4	3	
	4. Province of Kutum, Kutum camps	10			1	2	
	5. Province of Al-Tinah, Al-Tinah camps	10			1	1	
	6. Province of Kabkabiyah- Kabkabiyah- Al-Sharif- Bani Hasan and Sharf Amrah camps	15			3	4	
	7. Province of Al-Wahah	10			2	3	
		85			16	18	

Administrative support for AMIS

Requirements of AMIS in Darfur until 31 December 2006 in order for it to be able to play its role in implementing the Agreement (there was a noticeable decline in its activities due to administrative and financial difficulties).

1. The Mission's budget consists of two parts:
 - (a) Part 1: 1 April to 30 September 2006: \$170,333,162
 - (b) Part 2: 1 October to 31 December 2006: \$254,884,152
2. Part 1 consists of salaries payable to the 7,150 men present in the area until September 2006, the term fixed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.
3. Part 2 covers the forces currently on the ground at present, together with an additional force of 3,500 men envisaged in the proposed new operations plan. This would bring the total force up 10,500 men.

4. The Office for the Implementation of the Agreement (Ambassador Sam Ibok, Chief of Mission) has a budget of \$763,631. The Ambassador has indicated that the United States will cover \$450,000, and the remaining \$13,000 will have to be found by the Government.

5. The most recent paper suggests that the State should bear the cost of the force from 1 January to 30 June 2007, as explained in paragraph 20. The amount in question does not cover implementation of the Agreement and activities, but only salaries, operations and administration.

Government plan to secure financial aid

- Participate actively in Brussels conference on 17 July 2006 in hope of securing an effective pledge to cover the costs of the African Union forces until 31 December 2006;
- A high-level delegation was in fact sent and the conference adopted resolutions to provide \$220 million to support the African Union forces and turn them into a United Nations force by the end of the year;
- Ensure implementation of the relevant resolutions of the League of Arab States;
- Establish bilateral contacts between the Government of the Sudan and brothers, friends and organizations with a view to obtaining financial aid;
- Secure direct pledges from the Government.

Budget

In order to implement the rest of the plan during the remainder of the current year, financial pledges will be needed for administrative oversight and the requirements of the various committees implementing different parts of the Agreement on the ground. Aid will also be needed to support the movements that are signatories to the Agreement.

Annexes

There are detailed annexes on the general and specific plans of the competent committees.
