

FACAMP MODEL UNITED NATIONS

GLOBALIZATION AND REGIONALISM

PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN UNION

The Situation in Darfur



STUDY GUIDE B

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PRESENTATION LETTER

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the second edition of FACAMP Model United Nations (FAMUN) and welcome to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (PSC-AU).

We would like to thank everyone who signed up and will join our Model United Nations and the PSC-AU itself, as well as the academic advisors involved - Patricia Rinaldi, Lucas Rezende and Roberta Machado.

As students of the International Relations course at FACAMP, we are honored to be given the opportunity of participating of FAMUN's second edition, and hopefully, with your help, make it a success once again!

The main purpose of this guide is to give you the first steps in the study and research of such a delicate process - the situation in Darfur. We wish you all great discussions and we hope the debates will attain a level which everyone can expose the positioning of his/her respective countries and use his/her diplomatic negotiation skills in order to achieve fruitful and possible solutions to the problem.

Finally, we wish all participants a great FAMUN and that you enjoy every moment, not only to acquire life experience and to exchange information, but also to have fun!

Sincerely,

Davi Antonino Guimarães - College director
Ana Luíza Galvão - College assistant director
Maria Clara Montanhez - General director

POSITIONING OF COUNTRIES

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia sent, in 2010, 125 peace troops to Darfur as an attempt to reinforce UN's peacekeeping forces and the African Union Force. This force gathers recruited soldiers from different African countries; when situations that require its use come up, these troops are formed and sent to the regions in conflict ("UN...", 2014).

The 125 members unit, composed of military engineers, had as its main focus the digging of water wells in the Sudanese region destroyed by the war in Darfur. The mission also accomplished demining and other military operations. Ethiopia has an important role in peace operations and in regional and continental peacekeeping ("ETHIOPIAN...", 2010). The relationship Ethiopia had with the United States in the past made the creation of domestic economic development possible, which increased its role as a peace mediator. The dams are really important to the Ethiopian economy, due to the fact that it is from them that the main energy supply comes from. It is also under this aspect that we can observe a rivalry between Ethiopia and Sudan, because the latter, although having a least developed economy and being dependent on energy importation, seeks to lessen its subjection to Ethiopia by building its own dams in its territory (DOOP, 2013).

In 2013, Ethiopia and Sudan signed several bilateral agreements promoting trade between the two; the areas of tourism, energy and mining are some examples. However, since 2005 an agreement between the two countries abolished import and export tariffs, making trade more fluid, and promoting an increase in the volume of trade, which in 2011 reached US\$ 322 million. One of the impediments to greater trade integration are the difficulties of transporting the goods, and lack of good roads; but the expansion of the railway between the two countries is being considered, which will facilitate further exchanges ("ETHIOPIA ...", 2013).

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Nigeria strongly believes in the indivisibility of peace and security in Africa. The country states that "a threat to peace anywhere in Africa is a threat to peace everywhere on the continent" (EBEGBULEM, 2012). In addition, any African country at war and in danger is also a threat to world peace and security.

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Participating in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and African Development Bank Group, along with Sudan, Nigeria believes that Africa cannot face the challenges of poverty reduction and elimination of diseases unless it is in peace and security. So, Nigeria is committed to resolving the conflict in Darfur and ensuring human and material resources for this purpose. The country has organized several meetings with the support of the African Union and the UN, which resulted in consensus on the Declaration of Principles, in which the conflicting parties, the Central Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement agreed with the principles and conditions for self-determination of South Sudan (AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP, 2014; ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION, 2014).

The determination of South Sudan today as a sovereign independent state is the result of Nigeria's many peace initiatives, whose intention is to facilitate the resolution of the Darfur crisis (EBEGBULEM, 2012). Furthermore, Nigeria has brought a peaceful and stable solution to the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan, according to Kamarudden Ogundele, Ambassador of South Sudan in Nigeria. Nowadays there are major investors in Nigeria that are investing in South Sudan, particularly in education. However, the bilateral relations of the countries occurs only diplomatically, but the ambassadors of both countries have been working for such a relationship not only at diplomatic but also at the ministerial level ("WE OWE ...", 2013).

Republic of Djibouti

Djibouti participates in UNAMID by sending police forces to Darfur. Despite being a signatory of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), in 2009, the Djibouti government stated that it has no intention of arresting al-Bashir and his declaration was ratified in 2011, when the Sudanese president visited the country to attend the inauguration of the President of Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh. By hosting al-Bashir in their territory, Djibouti violated its obligation to cooperate fully with the ICC (COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 2011; SUDAN TRIBUNE, 2009).

Republic of Ghana

Ghana currently leads UNAMID by contributing politically and militarily in the region, and having Chambas acting as the Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Joint Chief Mediator . Chambas described a steady increase in inter and intra ethnics violence throughout Darfur. He described this situation as a peace process that remains incomplete

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as he believes it is necessary that all the rebel movements sign the Doha Document. He considered the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace slow: despite being the only viable option for a political solution, this document would be a mechanism to implement the development of Darfur. According to him, "honour the commitments made at the Donors Conference in Doha timely help change the dynamics to improve the living conditions of the populations affected by the conflict and create a more conducive environment for peace" ("CHAMBAS...", 2013; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b).

Since the beginning of 2013, the struggle between the government of Sudan and the rebel movements (non-signatories of the Doha Document), on the one hand, and on the other, the inter and intra ethnic clashes led not only to the loss of lives, but also to a situation of protracted socioeconomic dislocation and loss of goods for the civilian populations. The inter-ethnic violence brought more deaths, injuries and displacements when compared to the fighting between the government and rebels in 2013, due to increased militarization and proliferation of armaments among the civilian population in Darfur, accompanied by deteriorating humanitarian conditions for host communities and internally displaced people ("CHAMBAS...", 2013).

Republic of the Gambia

Gambia is one of the States that contributes with police and military forces in Darfur through UNAMID. In the first half of 2012, 196 blue helmets were sent from Gama to the peace mission in Darfur and official soldiers of the national army. The Republic of Gambia affirms that the airstrikes, as the civil attacks and retaliations to the peace mission in Darfur constitute war crimes and crimes against the humanity. Accordingly, Gambia positioned itself against the actual conflict on Sudanese territory.

The government of Gambia condemns the violence on course in South Sudan and on the Central Africa Republic. According to a statement to Panapress: "at a time that African Union celebrates its 50^o anniversary, we have to reinforce achievements putting an end to conflicts rather than creating new", adds the Gambian government ("FATOU...", 2014; "GAMBIA...", 2012; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014; "GÂMBIA...", 2013).

Republic of Kenya

The Kenyan foreign policy is primarily directed at/towards the African continent, which implies emphasizing bilateral relations and participation in regional organizations on the continent. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Kenya understands what it takes to allocate human resources for the country's participation in peacekeeping operations in Africa (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 2014). Among peacekeeping operations in which Kenya participates, lies the peace operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The goal of Kenya is, through its foreign policy, to build a harmonious and prosperous Africa.

Moreover, Kenyan Foreign Minister, Moses Wetangula, stated that Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir ordered the prohibition of flight entrance in Sudan through Kenyan airspace after a court decision arresting the Sudanese leader if he enters Kenyan territory. These findings indicate a crisis in the relations between the two countries (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 2014; "SUDAN ...", 2011).

South Sudan remains a country with special ties with Kenya premise of many factors ranging from economic, cultural, social, political and strategic. A significant portion of the population of South Sudan has cultural links with several other Kenyan communities. They share language, culture and have a long historical connection. This was reinforced by the support that refugees from South Sudan received during their time in Kenya. This made it easy for the two countries to establish other relationships. Following the independence of South Sudan, there have been several initiatives aimed at strengthening and formalizing the relations between these countries. A significant role played by Kenya was to support the country in creating a new system of government in South Sudan (OBALA, 2012).

Republic of Malawi

Joyce Banda, Malawi's current president, refuses to join the conferences and meetings in which the president of Sudan participates and declares Omar al-Bashir as *persona non grata*, accusing him of genocide and war crimes in Darfur. The Republic of Malawi is also a contributing country with police forces to the UNAMID (LEE, 2012; NGOZO, 2012; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b).

Furthermore, an increasing number of countries declined to integrate summits with Omar al-Bashir, following Malawi's example even though Malawi showed support to the victims of Darfur conflict, and proves to be neutral towards South Sudan (HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, 2012).

Republic of Namibia

The government of Namibia, with regards to its foreign policy, defends the consolidation of the democracy in the African countries, helping them “in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy” (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 2014, p. V).

Furthermore, Namibia encouraged the development of regional organisms, as the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, to prevent conflicts, promote the political stability and to ensure a reliable flow of resources to the peacekeeping operations in the continent (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 2014, p. V).

Republic of Rwanda

Rwanda condemns all types of continuous fighting in Sudan and remains deeply concerned with the violation of human rights in the region, especially the attacks on civilians, sexual and gender-based violence. Rwanda recognizes the efforts made by the government of Sudan to improve security in Darfur. However, while acknowledging the efforts, Rwanda believes there is still much to be done and encourages the government of Sudan to take additional efforts to prosecute and take to trial the perpetrators of the most serious crimes in Darfur. Rwanda is a leading provider of troops for UNAMID and being geographically close to nations, it helps with military and police forces in the region. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, appointed Joseph Mutaboba of Rwanda as Deputy Joint Special Representative and Deputy Chief of the hybrid operation in Darfur (PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, 2013; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b; UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, 2009).

On May 24th, 2014, the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) announces the death of a peacekeeper working at UNAMID. The deceased was killed when the peacekeeping force intervened to quell the fight that broke out between arab and non-arab tribes about 200 m of the Kabkabiya Base Camp, North Darfur. The spokesperson of the Rwandan Military Defence Brig Gen Joseph Nzabamwita said:

We condemn in the strongest terms this cowardly act of attacking Peacekeepers, acting in good faith to bring peace to Darfur. Our Peacekeepers will not be intimidated by these criminal acts and should continue to aggressively protect innocent civilians and defend our troops

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in line with our mandate (PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, 2013).

Republic of Sierra Leone

The Republic of Sierra Leone participates at UNAMID contributing with military and police forces. In 2011, there was an attack in which peacekeepers of Sierra Leone were killed in Darfur. The Bashua Ambassador (UNAMID chief director) told Andrew Bangali Gbebay, ambassador sent from Sierra Leone to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Permanent Representative of the African Union, that Sierra Leone is a model for the United Nations (KOROMA, 2011).

Sierra Leone is an admired country because it came from a deadly armed rebellion, and within a short time, was able to send peacekeepers to Darfur. Bangali said that since Sierra Leone emerged from a bloody fratricidal war where many countries came to its rescue, it must return the good gesture by providing peacekeepers to countries in conflict (KOROMA, 2011; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b).

Republic of South Africa

The Republic of South Africa has maintained close relations with Sudan over the Darfur crisis and continually seeks a peaceful solution. The South African government and South Sudan are historically linked through the South African Political Party, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), who helped develop the new government of South Sudan. It was through this movement that South Africa helped Sudan in the peace process in order to build the leadership of South Sudan and supporting the referendum, which separated the two countries. To help South Sudan, South Africa has trained over 1500 employees and diplomats. The Republic of South Africa has discouraged foreign intervention in Sudan, seeking African solutions to African problems, a policy employed by the former president Thabo Mbeki. Seeing Sudan as an economic opportunity for African companies and to guarantee the stability of the region, South Africa continues to help the maintenance of peace mediation and negotiations between North and South Sudan, including the demilitarization of a disputed region (EVANS, [s.d.]).

Hester Paneras was appointed Commissioner of Police for the peacekeeping mission in Darfur (UNAMID), on June 28th, 2013, and she brings to the peace operation over 30 years of extensive experience in management and leadership. In addition to contributing

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with police forces, South Africa also contributes with the deployment of military personal to Darfur (AFRICAN AFFAIRS, 2010; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b).

Republic of South Sudan

As the youngest nation in the world, the economic and social development for the consolidation of independence are South Sudan's top priorities, as reflected in its foreign policy that seeks a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, especially between the United States and China (OBONGO, 2013).

In relation to Africa, South Sudan establishes a policy of seeking friendship and cooperation with its neighbors, especially Sudan, who still has border disputes with South Sudan, but always aims for a peaceful solution for the sake of cooperation, especially in the economic area (OBONGO, 2013).

In its foreign policy, South Sudan establishes sympathy as its main objective and believes that military confrontations are unnecessary, except in cases requiring self-defense after aggression. The country faces challenges along the border with the Republic of Sudan, but the close cooperation with the AU and other regional organizations fosters economic and political development. South Sudan wants to convince its neighbors, including the Republic of Sudan, that peaceful growth based on mutual benefit and respect is its main goal. South Sudan states that it needs economic cooperation from other countries to promote national development (OBONGO, 2013).

Republic of the Sudan

The Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and his government are accused of neglecting the fraction of non-Arab population of the country. The United Nations Human Rights Council estimates that some 400,000 people have been killed and 2.5 million were displaced during the conflict in Darfur. The ruling government, however, reduces the number of victims to 10,000 ("DARFUR ...", 2003-2014).

The officers of the United Nations and the African Union in the region claim that the impending violence severely affects the civilians of Darfur, and the help of the international community has been suffering constraints. Since the beginning of 2014, according to UNAMID, more than 215,000 individuals have been displaced from their homes due to the

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conflict that persists and the irreducibility of the parties in dispute. (UNITED NATIONS, 2014 a).

The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued, in 2008, an order for the arrest of six people including president al-Bashir on charges of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, 2014; "SUDAN ...", 2014). However, countries such as Kenya and Djibouti, signatories of the ICC, refused to arrest al-Bashir when he visited them (COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 2011; "JORDAN...", 2009; "SUDAN...", 2014). In 2013, the AU adopted a resolution aimed at preventing the ICC of investigating African leaders who are holding office (AFRICAN UNION, 2013), which allowed al-Bashir free movement among the member countries of the AU.

United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania participates of the peace operation in Darfur (UNAMID) contributing with military and police forces. In July 2013, seven Tanzanian men were killed and another seventeen were injured in Darfur when their patrol was ambushed by a "big armed group" ("TANZANIA...", 2013). This led the Tanzanian government to request the reinforcement of the peace forces in Darfur. The spokesperson of the Tanzanian army, Kapambala Mgawe, claims that his troops in Darfur should be capable of using force to impose peace and defend themselves against future rebel ambushes. The army is communicating with the United Nations to examine the possibilities of strengthening the peace forces mandate in Darfur. Tenant General Paul Ignace Mella assumed the position of Force Commandant in UNAMID in June 2013, when the country contributed with a contingent of 875 soldiers to the mission force (UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b; "TANZANIA...", 2013).

The United Republic of Tanzania maintains a commercial and diplomatic relationship with Sudan. They have established several bilateral negotiations from primary products, such as oil, to educational agreements, such as the support Sudan gives to the Tanzanian government for the creation of new medical schools (KISEMBO, 2012). Concerning its relationship to South Sudan, Tanzania has a great interest in the new market opportunities emerging in that country. Even though there are trammels that make the relationship difficult, such as the fact that South Sudan is a member in another commercial block, the COMESA (Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa), the partnership continues to be interesting (ELINAZA, 2011).

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Republic of Zambia

Zambia is a member in the International Criminal Court (ICC) and it contributes with both military and police forces in the peace operation in Darfur. Its participation began in 2009 when the government sent more than 170 police officers to El Fasher, North Darfur. The Republic of Zambia believes that the African governments must live according to the commitment signed in the past to promote the values of African integration, democratic governance and respect to human rights. So, in 2009, the Zambian government claimed that it would arrest Omar al-Bashir if he were in Lusaka. There are no questions surrounding the Zambian position; the minister of Foreign Affairs, Chishimba Kambwili, told the press that al-Bashir was "going to regret the day he was born" if he tried to flee to Zambia (PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, 2013).

In 2013, UN's Secretary General condemned the murder of a UNAMID's military observer from Zambia after an attack by non-identified armed assailants ("MORE THAN...", 2009; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 a; UNITED NATIONS/AFRICAN UNION HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR, 2014 b; "ZAMBIA...", 2012).

Zambia, however, has shown interest in cooperating with Sudan in some areas, especially the military. In 2013, the Zambian minister of justice, Wynter Kabimba, paid a visit to al-Bashir to discuss the training of its *cadres* in Sudan. This approach was not welcomed by the opposition to Kabimba, which considers it a means of transforming the *cadres* in a militia. However, it seems undeniable that, although formally condemning the actions of the Sudanese President, there is a relationship between the two countries, which benefits both (UDOH, 2013).

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE DARFUR CONFLICT

2000

- A meeting between al-Bashir and the opposition, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), took place. The central opposition parties sabotage the presidential elections. Al-Bashir is reelected for another five years;

2001

- Al-Turabi's Popular National Congress (PNC) party signs a bilateral agreement with one armed wing of SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Al-Turabi is arrested the following day, as well as his party colleagues. In the same year, the USA applies sanctions to Sudan, accusing it of terrorism and rights violations;

2002

- The government, along with the SPLA, signs a cease-fire agreement at the Nuba Mountains, a rebel stronghold;

2003

- In February, western rebels of Darfur rise up against the central government, which is accused of neglecting the region;
- In October, al-Turabi is released and his party banishment, the PNC, is suspended;

2004

- In January, the army represses the western Darfur region and hundreds of thousands of people flee to Chad;
- In March, UN affirms that the pro-government Arab militias, known as the *Janjaweed*, are responsible for the slaughter of non-Arab people from Darfur. Army officials and opposition politicians, as al-Turabi, are also arrested on charges of attempting another *coup d'État*;
- In September, UN points out Sudan's inability to disarm pro-government militias and says that the country needs to accept external help in order to protect civilians. Still under UN's point of view, the events in Darfur could be characterized as genocide;

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2005

- In January, an agreement between the government and the southern rebels is ratified. This agreement promotes a definitive cease-fire and the sharing of wealth and power. Later that month, UN wrote a report stating that the Sudanese government and the militias that supported it were accused of abusive practices in Darfur. However, the term "genocide" was not employed;
- In March, the UN Security Council (UNSC) allows sanctions to those who violate the cease-fire in Darfur. The UNSC approves the reference to those accused of war crimes in Darfur in the International Criminal Court (ICC);
- In June, the government and the opposition, NDA (National Democratic Alliance), sign a reconciliation agreement that allowed NDA to play a role at the public administration. In addition, al-Bashir gives orders in order to release al-Turabi;
- On July 9th, a new constitution, which gave more autonomy to the south, was approved. A former rebel, John Garang, takes office as vice-president;
- On the first day of August, John Garang dies in an airplane crash, which implies conflicts between South Sudanese and North Arabs. Salva Kiir is chosen as the new vice-president;
- In September, the power-sharing government is set in Khartoum;
- In October, an autonomous administration is constituted by former rebels in the South;

2006

- In May, a peace agreement is signed by the Sudanese government and SLM. As two smaller factions did not approve the agreement, the conflicts persisted;
- In August, Sudan refused the peacekeeping operation proposed by UN, saying that it would be a threat to its national sovereignty;
- In October, a major official of UN in Sudan, Jan Pronk, is extradited;
- In November, the AU peacekeeping operation in Darfur was extended for six more months;

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2007

- In April, Sudan accepts UN troops, in order to reinforce the AU forces that were already there;
- In May, the ICC emits an arrest warrant for a minister and for a *Janjaweed* leader, both under charge of war crimes in Darfur. Still in May, George W. Bush announces new sanctions for Sudan;
- UNAMID, a hybrid operation between AU and UN, is created. Sudan affirms that it would cooperate with the operation;
- In October, SPLM accuses Khartoum of not fulfilling the peace agreement signed in 2005 and interrupts its participation in the public administration. However, in December, SPLM returns to its activities;

2008

- In January, the UN takes over the peacekeeping forces in Darfur. Government airplanes bomb rebels' refuges in the western region of Darfur;
- In March, the presidents of Sudan and Chad ratify a deal in order to put an end to the hostilities between them;
- In April, John Holmes, UN humanitarian chief, announces that 300,000 people were killed during the five years of Darfur conflict;
- In May, the tension between Sudan and Chad is intensified after a rebel group plots an attack to Omdurman, a city placed on the opposite side of the Nile, in front of Khartoum. The Sudanese government accused Chad of involvement in this operation and, diplomatic relations between both countries were interrupted. At the same time, severe conflicts between the south and north forces around Abyei, a city rich in oil, emerged;
- In June, south and north leaders agree to appeal to international arbitration to find a way out of the dispute over Abyei;
- In July, the ICC approves the arrest of al-Bashir under the charges of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur. However, Sudan refuses the accusations;

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- In November, al-Bashir requires an immediate cease-fire in Darfur. Despite that, two main rebel groups of the region deny the cease-fire and affirm that they will only give in if the government agrees to give more assistance to the region;

2009

- In January, al-Turabi is arrested one more time, since he alleged that al-Bashir should hand himself in to the ICC and answer for the war crimes he had committed in Darfur;
- In March, the ICC emits an arrest warrant to the president al-Bashir, who was under charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity;
- In June, Khartoum denies the accusation of providing war material to the ethnic groups of the south in order to destabilize the region;
- In July, the north and south regions of Sudan accept the decision of the arbitration court in The Hague, which diminished the dispute of the Abyei region, and placing the major Heglig oil field in the north.
- In August, the UN military commander says the Darfur conflict was over;
- In December, south and north leaders agree with a referendum on the planning of the south independence to be held in 2011;

2010

- From February to March, the main rebel initiative of Darfur, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) signs a peace agreement with the Sudanese government, implying the announcement of al-Bashir about the end of the conflict in Darfur. However, this agreement was not honored by smaller rebel groups, which have continued hostilities and, thereby, threaten the peace agreement;
- In April, al-Bashir wins new presidential elections;
- In July, the ICC issues another arrest warrant for al-Bashir on charges of genocide;
- In August, al-Bashir defies the ICC by visiting Kenya, a signatory of the Rome Statute. The Kenyan government refuses to comply with the mandate;

2011

- In January, the southern population vote in favor of the independence from the north;

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- In May, troops invaded the northern border region between north and south of the town of Abyei. This measure was seen as an act of war from the south;
- In July, South Sudan conquers its independence;
- In October, Sudan and South Sudan decide to form committees whose function would be to resolve important issues between the two states;
- In November, Sudan is accused of bombing a refugee camp in South Sudan, and in the same month, Kenya issues an arrest warrant for al-Bashir and threatens the Sudanese President if he is to re-enter the country;
- In December, an arrest warrant is issued by the ICC for the Sudanese defense minister, Abdelrahim Mohamed Hussein, accused of war crimes in Darfur;

2012

- In January, South Sudan stops oil production because the negotiations on export taxes with Sudan were unsuccessful;
- In May, Sudan commits itself to take away its troops from the border region of Abyei;
- In June, students protest in Khartoum against government's austere measures and the movement spreads;
- In August, around 655,000 people are displaced or affected by the dispute between the army and the rebels alongside the border between Sudan and South Sudan. Sudan and South Sudan sign an agreement regarding the South Sudanese oil exportation;
- In September, the presidents of Sudan and South Sudan agree to a neutral and demilitarized zone and with restoring the oil sales. However, they do not come to an agreement about the border zones;
- In October, an arms factory in Khartoum is bombed. Sudan charges Israel with the attack. The Israeli government does not comment the issue.

2013

- In March, Sudan and South Sudan agree with the restoring of the oil pumping that was interrupted one year earlier, during the talks around fees applied to the

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exportation of this product. Both governments agree to demilitarize their respective borders;

- In September, many manifestations against arbitrary government decisions emerge. A lot of people died when fighting the police;
- In October, NCP's (National Congress Party) dissident members announce the plans to create a new party, which would include secularists and leftists;
- From November 6th to 8th, the *Misseriya* and the *Salamat* started a conflict again, causing many deaths and displaced people. About 10,000 *Salamat* were forced to flee their homes because of this conflict;
- On November 3rd, the rebels of the Sudan Liberation Army commanded by Minni Minnawi (SLA-MM) ambush the soldiers from the Sudan Armed Forces. Both sides suffer a large number of fatalities. On November 14th, the UN announced that over 460,000 people were displaced in Darfur, more than the number of evacuees in the years 2011 and 2012 combined;
- In December, al-Bashir announces Ali Osman Taha, the vice-president, has resigned.

2014

- On January 23th, the responsible for the UN peacekeeping operations said to the UNSC that South Sudan conflicts have negative effects on the resolution of Darfur's crisis, since the great influx of South Sudanese to the east of Darfur.
- On March 10th, Ban Ki-moon shows his concern over the violence increase in Darfur and of the effects it will have on the civilian population. He asks from both parts that they put an end to the hostilities and that they make peaceful negotiations and cooperate with UNAMID.
- On April 3rd, the UNSC approves the UN's secretary-general, Ban Ki-moon, new approach of revising priorities of the UNAMID. Among these priorities are: new strategies for civilian protection; facilitation of the humanitarian help access to the conflict zone; more security to those who promote the humanitarian help.
- On June 17th, the ICC prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, stressed that without concrete measures to punish those who were accused of war crimes, the efforts of making justice in Darfur would be one more unjustifiable failure. She also mentioned the conflict's victims, which expect answers from the ICC. With regards to the

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accusations that the UNAMID reports had been manipulated in order to hide Sudanese government crimes, Fatou Bensouda said it denigrates the reputation of the hybrid operation.

- In July, Ban Ki-moon asks for reviews of the investigations about UNAMID in Darfur in order to discover if new providences were needed and what would they be. According to Ban Ki-moon's spokesperson, even though the UN shows an interest in giving the hybrid operation all the assistance it might need, investigations must be revised.

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REBEL GROUPS ACTING IN SUDAN

When the Darfur conflict broke out in 2003, there were two major rebel groups fighting against the troops in Khartoum and the *Janjaweed* (Arab militia pro-Sudan): the Sudan's Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). Formed by various tribal groups in Darfur - as the *Masalit*, *Zaghawa* and the *Fur* - these rebel militias took up arms against Khartoum in 2003, unhappy with the marginalization of Darfur in the interests of the government of al-Bashir.

These militias were supported by neighbouring Chad and Sudan states like Eritrea - either because of ethnic approximation or opposition to Khartoum - in addition to the People's Liberation Army of Sudan (SPLA), another Sudanese rebel group, which, however, after independence of South Sudan (2011), became the South Sudan Armed Forces.

However, these militias have different destinations as the Sudanese government promoted peace agreements with the rebels. The SLA was divided into two factions, one under the control of Minni Minnawi (SLA-MM), who signed the Abuja Agreement (2006) with Khartoum, and the faction of Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW), who refused to sign the agreement and continues in conflict with Khartoum. In 2010, in Qatar, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur between the Sudanese government and the JEM was signed, which would be part of the Sudanese government as a political party. However, there is still the presence of armed factions contrary to the peace agreements.

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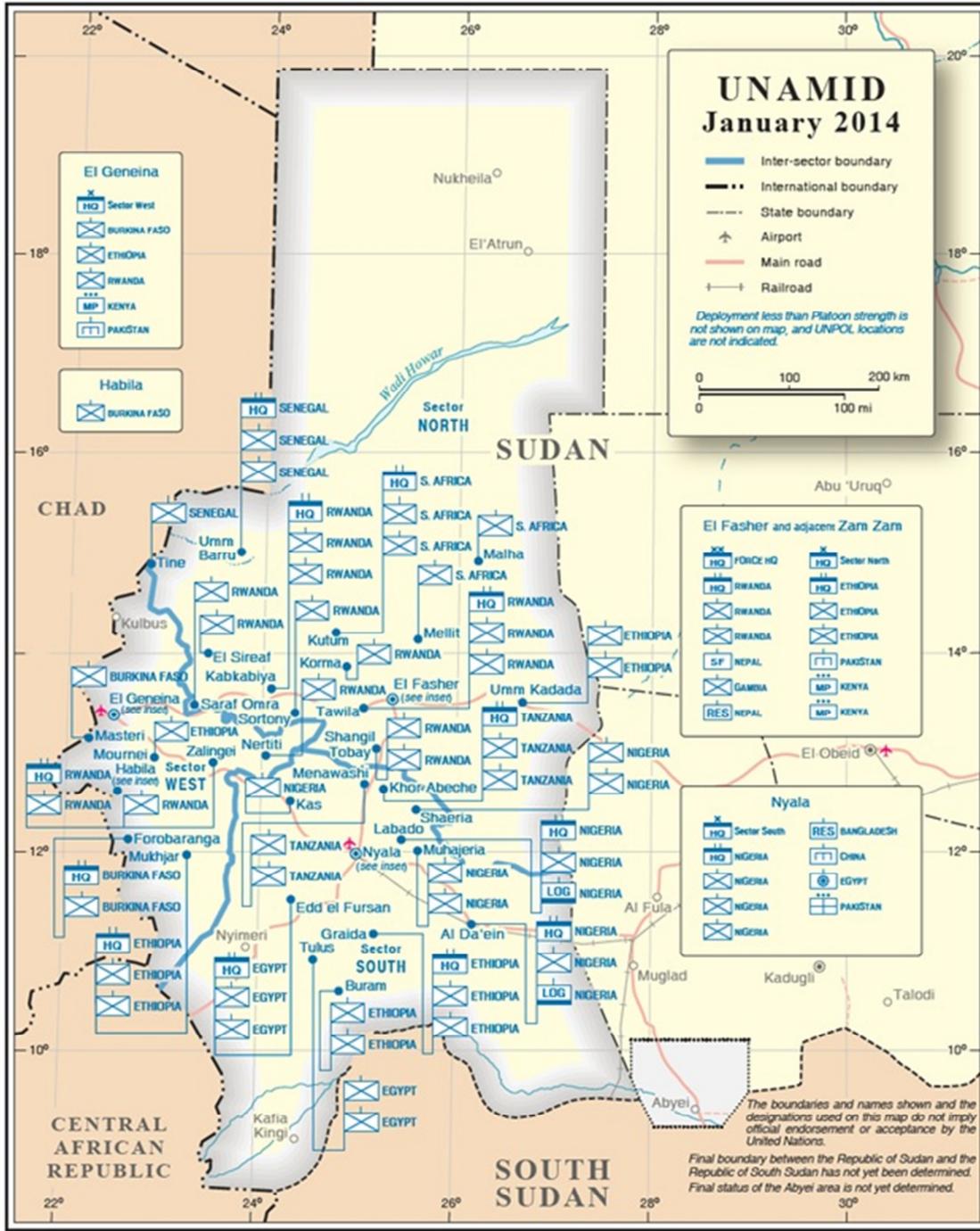
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ANNEXES

Annex 1 - UNAMID Current Deployment Map



Source: UNITED NATIONS, 2014 b.

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Annex 2 - Useful Links

For the best performance of the delegates, we selected some useful links so the delegates can better understand the conflict in Darfur, its current situation, and the positioning of the countries they will represent in the PSC-AU.

1. Por Darfur - semear a esperança: <<http://www.pordarfur.org/pt/go/sobre-o-conflito-darfur>>.
2. Revista Militar - "Os conflitos no Sudão": <http://www.revistamilitar.pt/artigo.php?art_id=87>.
3. Website da União Africana: <<http://www.au.int/en/>>.
4. ONUBR - Nações Unidas no Brasil: <<http://www.onu.org.br/especial/darfur/>>.
5. IRIN - Humanitarian news and analysis <<http://www.irinnews.org/report/98580/briefing-the-humanitarian-situation-in-darfur>>.
6. UNAMID - African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur <<http://unamid.unmissions.org>>.
7. Cenário estratégico - "Ensaio: O conflito em Darfur - análise sobre as origens e como está a situação do país até os dias atuais: <<http://cenarioestrategico.com/?p=1654>>.