

**SAS/Talking Notes**  
**Briefing Tanzania Battalion to Darfur**

**Date:**

- 1. A brief outline of the geography, history and geopolitical position of Darfur, the Western Region of Sudan.**
  
- 2. The various tribes and the non-factor of religion.**
  
- 3. The nature and evolution of conflict since 2003/4.**
  
- 4. The consequences of conflict thus far**
  - Casualties - aprox 200,000 - 300,000 people dead in conflict related causes.**
  
  - 2 - 2.5 million IDPs**
  
  - 200,000 - refugees in Chad**

**5. The Principal Actors**

- **The Government of Sudan (NCP led)**
- **The Rebel Movements**

**6. Sudan's other trouble areas besides Darfur**

- **South Sudan [Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 2005 and its impact]**
- **Eastern Sudan [the Eritrea led Peace Agreement]**
- **Korddfan [Simmering crisis?]**

**7. Efforts at Resolving the Conflict**

- **The N'djamena ceasefire Agreement [Lack of a mechanism for implementation]**
- **The Abuja + Addis Ababa Humanitarian Agreements [2004]**

**N.B: AU involvement from the very beginning and deployment of military and police personnel.**

**8. The Abuja Peace Talks – June 2005 to May 2006**

- **Central and Legitimate area of concern is that of marginalisation**
- **Issues discussed and at times negotiated include:**
  - **Power Sharing**
  - **Wealth Sharing**
  - **Security Arrangements**
  - **Darfur – Darfur Dialogue and Consultation**
- **The main demands of the Movements included establishment the three States**

**of Darfur [North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur] as one Region.**

**9. The Darfur Peace Agreement [May, 2006]**

- **The Signatories – SLM/Minni Minawi and other minor factions.**
- **The Non- Signatories – SLM/Abdul Wahid, JEM of Khalil Ibrahim**
- **The strength and weakness of the DPA**
- **The incorrect assumptions eg.**
  - **The existence of a robust force which would among other things be involved in:**
    - **Identification of the position of the conflicting parties**
    - **Disengagement of forces**
    - **Disarmament and demobilisation**

- **Protection of IDPs including facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance**
- **Integration of Forces**
- **The failure of the International Community to exert requisite pressure on the two parties.**

#### **10. The Role of Regional Actors**

- **Chad**

**[Note Sudan + Chad have been accusing each other of destabilisation. N'djamena supporting JEM while Government of Sudan supporting Chad rebels].**

- **Eritrea**
- **Egypt**
- **Libya**

**11. The International Actors**

**UN**

**League of Arab States**

**The European Union**

**USA**

**UK**

**France**

**Canada**

**Netherlands**

**Norway**

**[Part time: Japan, Germany, Italy]**

**12. Role of Nigeria as the then AU Chairman**

**13. The Post DPA developments**

**The Fragmentation of the Movements from 2**

**- 3 during Abuja to more than 20 including**

**several wings of SLM**

**14. The Addis Ababa AU/UN High Level Talks led by Kofi Annan and Alpha Oumar Konare – 2006**

- **Who attended the Meeting? All Permanent Members of the UN Security Council**
- **What was decided:**
  - **Ceasefire**
  - **Deployment of UNAMID**
  - **AU [Salim] and UN [Jan Eliasson] Special Envoys to Reenergise the Political Process.**

**15. Results of our Collective efforts**

**Aimed at beginning some cohesion between the Movements**

- **The visit and encounters with the various factions as well as civil society**

- **The visits to the areas of “control” by the Movements**
- **The position of JEM/Versus the position of others especially the SLM/AW**
- **JEM’s claim to exclusive representation versus Abdul Wahyd’s pre conditions for any resumption of talks [disarmament of the Janajaweed; payment of compensation; return of IDPs and refugees to their homes etc].**
- **Cooperation with the SPLM and the Government of Southern Sudan**
- **The Role of the International contact group [include all the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council].**

**16. Our recommendation for an appointment of Joint AU/UN special Envoy and why?**



**17. The Security situation in Darfur**

- **The relative strength of the Movements**
- **UNAMID's strength and weaknesses**
- **The Janjaweed Factor**

**18. The implications of ICC's action against President Al Bashir.**

**19. The challenges and prospects ahead.**

**20. The geopolitical importance of Sudan [Sudan borders with 8 African countries namely Chad, Central African Republic, DRC, Uganda, Kenya Egypt, Libya and Ethiopia] and the consequences of possible disintegration.**