ANNEX 3
Resolution 1870 (2009)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6116th meeting, on 30 April 2009

The Security Council,

Recalling all its resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in the Sudan,


Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Sudan dated January 30, 2009 (S/2009/61), the report on Children and Armed Conflict in Sudan dated February 10, 2009 (S/2009/84), including his recommendations, and taking note of the report on Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan (S/2007/520) dated 29 August 2007, and recalling the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan S/AC.51/2008/7,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the Sudan and to the cause of peace throughout the region,

Commending the work of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and commending the continuing commitment by troop and police contributing countries in support of this mission,

Stressing its firm commitment to the cause of peace and stability throughout Sudan and the region, noting the importance of the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 9, 2005 and recognizing that the CPA has reached a critical stage,

Encouraging all parties to continue to take positive action in order to consolidate and build upon the achievements since 2005 and reaffirming UNMIS' invaluable support for these efforts,

Condemning all acts and forms of violence perpetrated by any party that prevent or hinder peace and stability in Sudan and the region, and deploring its effect in particular on women and children,
Stressing the importance of providing humanitarian assistance to the civilian populations throughout Sudan, in particular in the Three Areas after the events of March 4 and 5 2009, and for implementation of the CPA, and taking note of the joint assessment being conducted in the Three Areas and the need for continued cooperation between the Government of Sudan, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations,

Commending the continuing work of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC),

Recalling the commitment of the international community to support the CPA process, including through development assistance, and urging donors to support implementation of the CPA and to honour all pledges of financial and material support,

Recalling the importance of free and fair elections, including the planned national elections, for national reconciliation, consolidation of democracy, and the restoration of peace and stability,

Noting with deep concern the inability to reach agreement on the funding of the Abyei Interim Administration thereby preventing it from reducing political instability and insecurity in the Abyei region,

Welcoming increased cooperation among UNMIS, the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), the UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), and the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), and looking forward to the sharing of information among them to help counter regional threats such as the LRA,

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNMIS until April 30, 2010, with the intention to renew it for further periods as may be required;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIS, progress on implementation of the CPA, and respect for the ceasefire, and to provide an assessment and recommendations on measures UNMIS might take to further support elections and advance the peace process;

3. Welcomes the military capability review conducted into UNMIS' deployment, stresses the importance of appropriate and flexible deployment of UNMIS in order to address the most likely points of conflict, in particular in areas where civilians are under threat of violence, and requests regular reviews of deployment and implementation of recommendations to ensure that the force is best placed to support the implementation of the CPA;

4. Stresses the importance of full, and expeditious implementation of all elements of the CPA, implementation of the Abyei Roadmap, agreements on Darfur, and the October 2006 Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, and calls upon all parties to respect and abide by their commitments to these agreements without delay;

5. Welcomes the parties' sustained commitment to work together in the Government of National Unity (GNU) and urges the continued cooperation of the
National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) in carrying out their responsibilities in further implementing the CPA;

6. Stresses the critical role of the AEC in overseeing and reporting on implementation of the CPA; and urges all parties to cooperate fully with the AEC and implement its recommendations;

7. Calls for all parties to cooperate with full and unrestricted access to UNMIS in monitoring and verification of the Abyei region, without prejudice to the final agreement on the Abyei boundaries, and urges UNMIS, consistent with its current mandate and within its means and capabilities, to consult with the parties, and to deploy, as appropriate, sufficient personnel to the Abyei region to improve conflict prevention efforts and security to the civilian population;

8. Welcomes the parties agreement to submit the Abyei boundary dispute to the Abyei Arbitration Tribunal at the Permanent Court of Arbitration for resolution; calls upon the parties to abide by and implement the Tribunal’s decision on the final settlement of the Abyei boundary dispute; urges the parties to reach agreement on providing the funding of the Interim Administration in accordance with the CPA; and urges all parties to redeploy their military forces away from the disputed 1 January 1956 border;

9. Welcomes the completion of the enumeration phase and technical analysis of the national census; expresses concern about the delay in announcing the results; and urges the parties to reach agreement expeditiously on the 2008 national census results in a way that does not increase tensions;

10. Urges all Sudanese parties to continue to demonstrate their full commitment to the democratic process by preparing expeditiously for the conduct of peaceful, transparent, and credible elections in February 2010 as recommended by the NEC;

11. Requests UNMIS, consistent with its mandate and within its current capabilities, to support the NEC in preparing for credible national elections, including through provision of assistance and advice, as required, with security preparations and coordinating UN election support efforts in close collaboration with UNDP, and ensuring that UNMIS’ efforts are complementary to those of the international community and the parties to the CPA, and urges the international community to provide technical and material assistance, including electoral observation capacity as requested by the GNU, to support credible elections;

12. Recalls the CPA’s provision for referenda, including the parties’ responsibility to pursue efforts to make unity attractive, and reaffirming UNMIS’ support for these efforts, requests that UNMIS be prepared to provide assistance to the parties, if requested, to support preparations for a Referendum in 2011;

13. Expresses its concern for the health and welfare of the civilian populations in Sudan; calls upon the parties to the CPA and the communiqué signed between the United Nations and the GNU in Khartoum on 28 March 2007 to support, protect and facilitate all humanitarian operations and personnel in the Sudan; and urges the Government of Sudan to continue working with the United Nations to support the three track approach delineated by the Secretary-General to ensure continuity of humanitarian assistance;
14. Requests UNMIS to make full use of its current mandate and capabilities to provide security to the civilian population, humanitarian and development actors and UN personnel under imminent threat of violence as stated in resolution 1590 (2005), stresses that this mandate includes the protection of refugees, displaced persons and returnees, and emphasizes in particular the need for UNMIS to make full use of its current mandate and capabilities with regard to the activities of militias and armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army in Sudan, as stated in resolution 1663 (2006);

15. Deplores the persistent localized conflict and violence and its effect on civilians, especially within Southern Sudan, and the continuing potential for violence and calls upon UNMIS to strengthen its conflict management capacity by completing as soon as possible its integrated strategy to support local tribal conflict resolution mechanisms in order to maximize protection of civilians; welcomes the development of a comprehensive strategy on the protection of civilians and encourages UNMIS to continue and complete its work on the strategy in a timely manner; and calls again upon UNMIS, consistent with its current mandate and capabilities, to proactively conduct patrols in areas at high risk of localized conflict;

16. Notes that conflict in one area of Sudan affects conflict in other areas of Sudan and in the region, and therefore urges UNMIS, consistent with its current mandate, to cooperate closely with all UN entities operating in the region, including the AU-UN Joint Mediation Support Team and other stakeholders, so that implementation of these bodies' mandates supports the overall objective of peace in Sudan and the region;

17. Requests UNMIS, acting within its current mandate and within its current means and capabilities, to provide technical and logistical support to the Technical ad hoc Border Committee, as requested, to help the parties urgently conclude the process of demarcation of the 1956 North/South border, in accordance with the CPA;

18. Stresses the important role of the JIUUs for the full implementation of the CPA, calls upon the Joint Defense Board to exercise command, control and management of the JIUUs; requests UNMIS to explore ways to support Sudanese efforts to build JIU capabilities, and urges donors to offer support, both materiel and training, coordinated by UNMIS in consultation with the Joint Defense Board, to enable the full establishment and operational effectiveness of JIUUs and JIPUs as soon as possible;

19. Encourages UNMIS, consistent with its mandate, and within authorized levels of civilian police, to continue efforts to assist the parties to the CPA in promoting the rule of law, restructuring the police and corrections services throughout Sudan, assisting in the training of civilian police and corrections officers;

20. Encourages the parties to undertake a prioritized roll-out of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) in all states, and requests UNMIS to work closely with the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementation of DDR under the CPA;
21. *Further* urges donors to respond to calls for assistance to the DDR process, in particular the reintegration phase, and calls on donors to honour their obligations and pledges made at the Oslo Donors’ Conferences of 2005 and 2008;

22. Requests UNMIS, consistent with its mandate and in coordination with the relevant parties and taking into account the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of children recruited to and participating with armed forces and armed groups, to increase its support for the National DDR Coordination Council and the Northern and Southern DDR Commissions with special emphasis on reintegrating such children with their families, and to monitor the reintegration process;

23. *Welcomes* the continuing organized return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the Three Areas and southern Sudan, and encourages the promotion of efforts, including the provision of necessary resources to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and implementing partners, to ensure that such returns are voluntary and sustainable; and requests UNMIS, within its current mandate, capabilities and areas of deployment, to coordinate with partners to facilitate sustainable returns, including by helping to establish and maintain the necessary security conditions;

24. *Calls upon* the GNU to cooperate fully with all the United Nations operations within its territory in the implementation of their mandates;

25. *Reiterates* its concern over the restrictions and impediments placed on UNMIS personnel and materiel, and the adverse impact such restrictions and impediments have on UNMIS’ ability to perform its mandate effectively and on the ability of the humanitarian community to reach affected persons; and calls in this regard for all parties to cooperate fully with UNMIS and to facilitate the performance of its mandate, and to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law;

26. *Stresses* the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of UN peacekeeping operations can be measured; in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to develop benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of UNMIS mandate; further requests the Secretary-General to include in his next quarterly report an assessment of progress made against these benchmarks, as well as any consequent recommendations regarding UNMIS’ configuration;

27. *Underscores* the importance that the military concept of operations and rules of engagement be regularly updated and be fully in line with the provisions of the UNMIS mandate under relevant Security Council resolutions, requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and Troop Contributing Countries, and to provide the Security Council, with the same regularity as referred to in paragraph 2, with a specific update on the security situation;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance by UNMIS with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and urges troop contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including redeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.
Mbeki’s panel conducts public hearings in Darfur

Tuesday 23 June 2009.

June 22, 2009 (ELFASHER) – The high-level African Union Panel on Darfur (AUPD) which arrived last week in Sudan conducts a series of public hearings across Darfur to examine the root causes of the conflict in Sudan’s war-torn Darfur region.

Led by the former South Africa president, Thabo Mbeki, the panel aims to determine how best to quickly end the conflict and expedite the peace process to create conditions conducive to promote justice, healing, and reconciliation.

The panel kicked off the hearings on 20 June in El-Fasher, capital of North Darfur, before moving to the South Darfur capital of Nyala on Sunday, listening to Darfurians and other stakeholders in a bid to determine a route to an effective peace process.

This week another round of hearings into the six-year conflict will take place in the West Darfur towns of El Geneina and Zalingei.

Sudan said will abide by Mbeki’s recommendations adding that it will allow it to avoid international pressure on non-cooperation with the ICC.

After several visits to Sudan since last March, the AUPD aims at listening to the voices of Darfuris and other stakeholders.

Also, the panel which includes other African dignitaries will hold a press conference in Khartoum next Thursday June 25. The panel is expected to propose the establishment of a "Truth and Reconciliation" commission.

(ST)
African ICC Members Mull Withdrawal Over Bashir Indictment

African ICC Members Mull Withdrawal Over Bashir Indictment
By Peter Heinlein
Addis Ababa
08 June 2009

African member states of the International Criminal Court are considering a mass withdrawal to protest the war crimes indictment against Sudan's President Omar al-Bashir. A pullout is unlikely, but many are demanding a one-year suspension of the indictment.

In his opening speech to the gathering of member states, there is little support for the drastic step of a mass pullout. - Lamamra blasted the ICC and its chief prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, saying they are ignoring 'legitimate concerns' raised by Africans about a double standard in pursuing cases against some leaders while ignoring others.

Lamamra said security in Darfur remains 'extremely fragile', with millions of civilians living in 'precarious conditions'. But, he said, statistics compiled by the joint A.U./U.N. peacekeeping force (UNAMID) indicate a 'low-grade conflict' in the Sudanese region, net the mass killings suggested by prosecutors.

"Some member states have raised profound apprehension on the...conduct of the prosecutor and unrestrainedly attributed the indictment of the Sudanese president to a glaring practice of selective justice," he said.

"It is estimated that, on a month-to-month basis, 130 to 150 people die from violence in Darfur. Approximately one-third of the fatalities are civilians," Lamamra said. "The picture of the situation as presented by the authority responsible for UNAMID is obviously much different from what the ICC prosecutor described last Friday before the U.N. Security Council as 'ongoing extermination of civilians.'"
Commissioner Lamamra suggested the African ICC member states take a moderate approach, again urging the U.N. Security Council to defer the indictments, while at the same time calling for Sudan to redouble efforts to end the ongoing human-rights violations in Darfur.

African diplomats say the group is likely to follow Lamamra's advice, rejecting calls by Libya as well as by ICC members Senegal, Djibouti and Comoros for a mass pullout from the court.

The issue is expected to come up again in early July, when Africa's heads of state hold their next summit in the Libyan town of Sirte, under the leadership of current A.U. Chairman Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi.
The AU Panel and the Justice Challenge (1)

posted by Alex de Wandel

Speaking in Addis Ababa a few days ago, President Thabo Mbeki, Chair of the AU Panel on Darfur, did not divulge what the Panel’s position would be on the question of how best to bring justice to Darfur. Throughout the consultations and hearings over the last months, when talking on this point, Pres. Mbeki has been careful to stick to some basic facts and to ask questions. The Panel has heard many different and diverging opinions on these matters—some of which I will recount in the following postings. But, as he noted, “the central issue is that everybody agrees that this matter of justice is important.” Beyond that, there are those who argue for the ICC, and those who insist that Sudanese mechanisms are the only option.

A second observation is also important. The AU Panel is mandated by the AU, which has taken certain positions on the issue of justice in Darfur. The Panel has been tasked with making recommendations to the AU. It is not restricted to making recommendations which accord with existing AU policy. The principal constraint on the Panel’s recommendations, repeatedly emphasized by Pres. Mbeki, is that they are only meaningful insofar as they are actually implemented—whatever the Panel proposes must be workable.

In a series of postings, I will consider the Sudanese opinions heard by the AU Panel on Darfur and the response of the Panelists to the challenges of justice in Sudan. The first posting is on the Panel’s own position. The second and third postings summarize and reflect on opinions put forward by Sudanese participants in the hearings, on the themes of (a) the importance and scope of justice and (b) options for pursuing justice.

The Position of the AU Panel

Repeatedly, in different public meetings, Darfurians challenged the AU Panel on the question of justice. Particularly, people sympathetic to the armed movements, were suspicious of the Panel’s agenda. In Geneva, one native administration representative asked, “Is the Panel completely independent or under the influences of the Sudan Government or armed movements?” (His real concern was whether the Panel was independent of the government—the reference to the hearings was just political cover.)

Pres. Mbeki answered, “We are now in 2009 but the issue is not solved. ... The AU said to us, ‘you must be an independent panel, not taking instructions from the AU.’ We must also be able, possibly, even to criticize the AU itself. The Panel must make suggestions to the AU, in the same way that it makes suggestions about everyone else.”

In Zalingei, the IDPs were not so circumspect. They came straight to the point. Their delegates said:

“We as IDPs determine:

1. The AU does not possess the competence, credibility, neutrality and independence in addressing the issue of Darfur, through the apparent backing of the Sudan government headed by Omar al Bashir.

2. The AU Panel does not possess the competence, credibility, neutrality and correct understanding. [We reject] Thabo Mbeki’s clear support for Omar al Bashir on the ICC issue. ...”

The allegation that Pres. Mbeki was intent on salvaging Pres. Bashir came up several times in the discussion. One woman said, “We fear you are here to defend the criminal Omar al Bashir.” One man stood up and said, “Seven members of my family were killed. How should I feel ifThabo Mbeki says that Omar al Bashir should not go to court?”

Pres. Mbeki challenged him, “from where did you get this information that I said that President Bashir should not go to court?” The man responded, “It is well known.” He then said that the Africans were the ones saying Bashir should not go to the ICC, citing the early June meeting in Addis Ababa to discuss the African position on the ICC. This reply did not satisfy Pres. Mbeki, who continued to press him, “I asked you a question. Please answer it. You made an allegation. From where did you get this information?” The man said it was the BBC.

In response, Pres. Mbeki made several points. First, he suggested that the man should obtain his information directly from the source, in Africa, not outside Africa. Mbeki said that he had not made any statement on whether Bashir should go to court, or not. Second, he pointed out that the outcome of the June meeting in Addis Ababa had not been withdrawal from the ICC. Third, he explained the content of the resolutions of the Peace and Security Council on the issue, and promised to ensure that copies of the resolutions were sent so that the people could study them first hand and not rely on others’ interpretations.

There were several other discussions of this kind. One of the most interesting was in the SLA-held area of Ain Siro. After listening to some strong statements in support of the ICC arrest warrant against President Omar al Bashir, Pres. Mbeki put a question to the people assembled:

“I will meet President Bashir, and I will say to him, there is a school here, which needs books, money for the teachers, etc. I would like to say there is a clinic which needs medicine so people have a health service. Also I would like to say that it’s important that the UN and the government must make sure food supplies are not stopped and will reach Ain Siro. [I will report that] people want peace, they want agreements respected, but their experience is that this is not so.”

He came to the point: “Here is my problem. This leadership is saying that, instead of raising those things, I should arrest him.”
Ali Haroun, the senior SLA commander in the area, gave a reply that illuminated the complexities of the question—and didn’t give a simple answer one way or the other.

"Part of the answer is that Omar al Bashir is not respecting agreements. As for arresting him, with all due respect, there is no capacity for you to arrest him. But if the question is, do the people of Darfur want to prosecute him? There are political and legal aspects. On the political aspect, we made a revolution with demands for rights. We are still on that path. Who could sign an agreement with us?"

In summary, the Panel is still at the stage of asking people—especially Darfurians—for their opinions and proposals. There are certain realities, such as the positions taken by the AU heads of state, and by the ICC, which constrain and influence what the AU Panel can realistically recommend, but there are no overriding determinants on what it may decide.

3 Responses to “The AU Panel and the Justice Challenge (1)"

1. Abdallah Khalil:
   July 12th, 2009 at 3:20 am

   Justice and accountability to achieve it are two supreme values that no one can deny their urgency to stabilize societies, heal the wounds of victims, maintain the spirit of reconciliation and hold the perpetrators accountable for their abuses. However, sticking to justice as a slogan and as a subject of political mobilization will not allow us to achieve those gains instead it will be an issue of manipulation and politicization. Pursuing justice to its essence far from exploitation by beneficiaries will be the only way that will absolutely bring satisfaction and relief to the people of Darfur.

   The intervention of outsiders, like the ICC, in the issue of justice in Darfur has been a complication factor taking into account its judicial measures which are not adapted to the traditional system of judging being pursued in Darfur for centuries through which it shows exceptional capabilities of stabilizing communities and preserving their integrity. The reliance on the ICC as the only organization that will achieve justice for the Darfurians isolates other effective social organs from playing their very role in their own societies. The native administration was the wisdom behind the conservation of the Darfur social fabric in the past through very wise leadership, guidance and intervention. Strengthening the role the native administration in the issue of accountability will be very valuable to achieve a domestic justice that every Darfurian will accept and feel familiar with rather than pursuing a one from overseas.

2. Ahmed Hassan:
   July 16th, 2009 at 5:19 am

   Dear Abdallah Khalil,

   Thank you very much for your contribution.

   Although I find myself in total agreement with you regarding the importance of justice for the Darfur people, I find it extremely difficult, on the other hand, to understand or to accept your emphasis on the local judiciary system in this very context.

   In my understanding, supporting the ICC Initiative does not close the door in front of the local system to play whatever role that they are capable of playing. But also as a principle, I see these systems were devised historically to deal with a certain level of local or domestic issues, and not with issues that amount to bringing heads of states and central government officials to justice. May be I am not quite versed in this area of our history, but I don’t recall the local judiciary system was ever able to perform that sort of judicial roles.

   Yes, I agree that as far as the traditional tribal and nomads-farmers seasonal conflicts are concerned, these traditional systems were always able to handle the situation, and I strongly believe that they should be supported and strengthened in this regards, as this will also contribute to the local peace building and conflict resolution processes.

   However, the magnitude of the issues in Darfur today, stands at relatively different and more complicated grounds and the stakes are interlinked with lots of regional and international players and interests, that are far beyond the reach of our traditional systems, and may be that is one reason why we should all appreciate and value what the ICC is trying to do, even though it might have been criticized for being too righteous about justice to the extent of compromising peace, and albeit the fact that some of us see justice and peace as two faces of the same coin or that it is inevitable for peace in Darfur to come with some price and not as a free handout.

3. Abdallah Khalil:
   July 16th, 2009 at 5:21 am

   Dear Ahmed Hassan,

   Thank you very much for your reply and interest.

   The issue of justice in Darfur is wider than exclusively limiting it to hold the president and some top officials accountable as being pursued by the International Criminal Court (ICC) which, in my opinion, represents a mere reduction of a greater social issue. Pursuing of justice in Darfur through the intervention of international judicial institutes like the ICC may achieve a sort of satisfaction for the political elite and opponents of the regime in Khartoum, but would it be of value in achieving real and touchable improvement on the ground? I doubt, because achievement of justice as an absolute value shouldn’t be politicized or manipulated to attain at liquidation of political disputes.

   If, on the other hand, justice is pursued to achieve social reconciliation, restoration of peaceful co-existence and maintenance of the social fabric then it is the work of the grass root people and their social and traditional organs. We shouldn’t allow the complications of the issue to distract us from considering what justice will essentially bring to us.

Leave a Reply

Please note: All comments will be approved by an administrator before they appear on this page. We also require a full (first and last) name in order.
The U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan General Scott Gration’s remarks after his first meeting with the Government of Sudan in Khartoum on April 2, 2009 at the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Thank you very much. It is a real honor for me to be here in Sudan and to have this privilege to have this first looking and listening tour. The objective of this trip is to look, listen, and learn. I am coming here with no illusions, with no preconceived ideas, and no solutions.

And this morning I had my first meeting where I got insights into the issues, into the challenges, and into the way ahead. And I will continue today to have more of these kinds of meetings and I will have an opportunity to travel to Darfur, to southern Sudan - to Juba. We may have an opportunity to see some other locations down where are points that have to be negotiated and resolved as we fully implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The United States and Sudan want to be partners and so we are looking for opportunities for us to build a stronger bilateral relationship. And I come here with my hands open and it will be up to the Sudanese government to determine how they want to continue with that relationship, hopefully it will be with a hand of friendship, hand of cooperation, and one that we can move ahead, because like all my American colleagues “ana ahib Sudan” [I love Sudan.]

Thank you very much.

The U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan General Scott Gration’s remarks after his first meeting with the Government of Sudan in Khartoum on April 2, 2009 at the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Thank you very much.

جا تعلق المبعوث الأمريكي الجنرال سكوت غريتشن بعد أول لقائه مع الحكومة السودانية والتي تمت في وزارة الخارجية في الثاني من شهر
أبريل الجاريو كالآتي: 
الجنرال غريتشن:
أود أن أقدم لكم جزيل الشكر على إذن كبير لي أن يكون هنا في السودان وأن تقدم لي هذه الفرصة التعرفية الأولية.
أن هذا الرحلة هو الانسحاب وزيادة المعرفة. أنا قدمت إلى هذا دون أي أوهام أو أراء مسبقة أو خيال.
لقد كان لقاء الأول هذا السباح هو بمثابة مدخل ونظرة أولية للقضايا والتحديات والطرق أساسا وسنواصل خلال اليوم تمثل هذه اللقاءات. و
ستستندى للفترة للمراجعة كل من دافور جنوب السودان جوبا و إلى مناطق أخرى يتم مناقشتها. أرجو حلول لها بموجب اتفاقية السلام.

إن كل من السودان والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لديها الرغبة في تكوين شراكة و النظر إلى الفرص التي ستستند إليها علاقة وثيقة.

التي قادت اليوم يصبح رحب أمّد لكم يد الصداقة. ولحكومة جمهورية السودان القرار في كيفية التقدم في هذه العلاقة. أتمنى أن تكون ردا بمد
يدها للصداقة و التعاون للتقدم به إلى الأمام. وكبالي زملائي الأمريكيين أقول "أنا أحب السودان".

و لكم جزيئ الشكر.