

1. FACTBOX: Sudan presidential election results

Tuesday 27 April 2010

SUDAN NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

10,114,310 valid votes cast

1. Omer Hassan Al-Bashir (National Congress Party) 68.24% - 6,901,694 votes
2. Yasir Arman (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) 21.69% - 2,193,826 votes
3. Abdullah Deng Nhial (Popular Congress Party) 3.92% - 396,139 votes
4. Hatim Al-Sir (Democratic Unionist Party) 1.93% - 195,668 votes
5. Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Umma Party) 0.96% - 96,868 votes
6. Kamil Idriss (Independent) 0.76% - 77,132 votes
7. Mahmood Ahmed Jaha (Independent) 0.71% - 71,708 votes
8. Mubarak al-Fadil (Umma Reform and Renewal Party) 0.49% - 49,402 votes
9. Munir Sheikh El-din Jallab (New National Democratic Party) 0.40% - 40,277 votes
10. Abdel-Aziz Khalid (Sudanese National Alliance) 0.34%- 34,592 votes
11. Fatima Abdel-Mahmood (Sudanese Socialist Democratic Union) 0.30% - 30,562 votes
12. Mohamed Ibrahim Nugud (COMMUNIST PARTY) 0.26% - 26,442 votes

SOUTH SUDAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

2,813,830 valid votes cast

1. Salva Kiir (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) 92.99% - 2,616,613 votes
2. Lam Akol (Sudan People's Liberation Movement for Democratic Change) 7.01% - 197,217 votes

(ST)

END1

2. Election results (NB - these were sent to me by colleagues and do not constitute an official statement)

I. Presidential elections

The detailed result of Mr Omer Bashir in the presidential elections

Total votes he got in the South 354695

Total No of voters for all presidential candidates 2572165

Percentage of votes for Bashir in the South 13.79%

Total votes Bashir got in the North 6483499

Total No of voters for all presidential candidates 7474002

Percentage of votes for Bashir in the North 86.74%

(The same percentage he got in 2000 election when he was running against himself)

The percentage in the North:

Least in Blue Nile State 56.62%

Most in Red Sea State 95.41%

Khartoum (91.52%), Aljazeera (94.52%), Sinnar (89.51%), White Nile (92%), Gadarif (88.2%), Kasala (93.98%), North Kordofan (89.31%), South Kordofan (69.3%), North Darfur (71.71%), South Darfur (67.5%), West Darfur (73.64%), Northern State (92.26%), Nile State (91.9%).

Percentage of votes Bashir got in Diaspora 93.19%

Concrete Figures:

Results for Beshir:

In Khartoum State he got 1,241,260 votes, Al-Gezira 1,072,151, Sinnar 322,607, White Nile 373,012, Blue Nile 142,260, Al-Gedarif 287,562, Kassala 611,913, Red Sea 415,618, Northern Kordofan 486,444, Southern Kordofan 256,677, Northern Darfur 228,665, Southern Darfur 344,617, Western Darfur 174,847, Northern State 204,291, Nahr El-Neil 321,575, Upper Nile 117,397, Jonglei 616,015, Central Equatoria 186,039, Eastern Equatoria 186,071, Warrap 7946, Western Bahr El-Ghazal 218,078, Northern Bahr El-Ghazal 6532 while he got 63,500 votes outside Sudan.

All national presidential candidates (with most of them boycotting elections in the end, but names still on the lists):

SPLM candidate Yassir Arman who got 2,193,826 votes with 21.69% followed by

PCP candidate Abdullah Deng who got 396,139 with 3.92% while the DUP candidate came as the 4th one and got 195,668 votes with 1.93%, Umma Party candidate, Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi obtained 96,868 votes with 0.96% followed by the sixth one, the independent candidate Kamil Al-Tayeb Idris who got 77,132 votes with 0.76% followed by the independent candidate Mahmoud Ahmed Jiha who obtained 71,708 with 0.71% while Umma Reform and Renewal Party Candidate got 49,402 votes with 0.49% followed by the New Democratic National Party candidate who obtained 40,277 votes with 0.40% while the candidate of the Sudanese National Alliance, Abdul Aziz Khalid got 34,592 votes with 0.34%, followed by

the Sudanese Socialist Union candidate, Dr. Fatima Abdul Mahmoud who won 30,562 votes with 0,30% while the candidate of the Communist Party, Mohamed Ibrahim Nugud came the last one by gaining 26,442 votes with 0,26%

SPLM candidate Salva Kiir Mayardit got 2,616,613 votes from the total of 2,813,830 correct votes with 92.99% of the votes while his rival the Head of SPLM-DC, Dr. Lam Akol got 197,217 votes with 7, 01%

## II. Governors in Southern Sudan:

The NEC announced Monday the winners of the 10 gubernatorial race with the SPLM winning nine (9) out of ten (10) states of Southern Sudan.

SPLM gubernatorial candidate in Western Equatoria lost the race to Joseph Bakosoro, an independent candidate.

In Central Equatoria, incumbent care-taker governor and SPLM candidate for the post, Cde. Clement Wani was declared winner.

The other SPLM candidates who won the gubernatorial race are listed below.

\*Eastern Equatoria State (Torit), Cde. Liouis Lobong  
Northern Bahr El Ghazal (Awiel), Cde. Paul Malong  
Western Bahr El Ghazal (Wau) Cde. Rizig Zakaria  
Warrap State (Kuajok), Cde. Nyandeng Malek  
Upper Nile State (Malakal), Cde. Simon Kon  
Jonglie State (Bor), Cde. Kuol Manyang  
Lakes (Rumbek), Cde. Chol Tong  
Unity State (Bentiu) Cde. Taban Deng

SPLM also won the Governor seat in Blue Nile (North Sudan) with Malik Agar, deputy chair SPLM

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## 3. Dream election result for Sudan's President Bashir

By James Copnall

BBC News, Khartoum

Page last updated at 08:50 GMT, Tuesday, 27 April 2010 09:50 UK

President Omar al-Bashir got exactly what he wanted from these elections.

The president's supporters are presenting this electoral victory as the Sudanese people's response to the International Criminal Court, which has issued an arrest warrant for Mr Bashir, accusing him of war crimes in Darfur.

"This is a message to the whole world: the president is legal and the representative of the whole people," said NCP official Rabie Abdelati.

"Any accusation now is an accusation against all the people."

## PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

National

Omar al-Bashir, NCP: 68%

Yassir Arman, SPLM (withdrawn): 22%

Abdallah Deng Nhial, PCP: 4%

Hatim al-Sir, DUP: 2%  
Sadiq al-Mahdi, Umma (withdrawn): 1%  
Southern  
Salva Kiir, SPLM: 93%  
Lam Akol, SPLM-DC: 7%  
Source: National Elections Commission

But the ICC has already said the election result will not change its decision to indict President Bashir.

His 68% share of the vote was convincing, and his party swept the north.

Those results have been challenged by the Sudanese opposition, and doubted by others, following many accusations of fraud.

But with next year's referendum on possible southern independence approaching fast, these elections will be recognised internationally.

When several parties opposed to President Bashir, including the SPLM former rebels who run the south, pulled out of the presidential race, they overestimated their hand.

Their strong stance was undermined when some parties decided to contest after all.

'Intimidation'

All the same, those who did boycott believed their withdrawal had removed all legitimacy from the elections.

Western observers, from the EU and the Carter Centre, criticised the polls as "not meeting international standards".

But to the opposition's dismay, former US President Jimmy Carter made it clear the "international community" would recognise the winners.

Northern opposition politicians allege the whole process was flawed, including the drawing up of constituencies, the census, the electoral registration and the vote itself.

Regional observers, including the Arab League and the African Union, insist the elections were free and fair.

Some Sudanese observers disagreed strongly.

Sudan Democracy First, an umbrella organisation in the north, put forward what it called strong evidence of rigging by President Bashir's National Congress Party.

The Sudanese Network for Democracy and Elections (Sunde) spoke of harassment and intimidation in the south, by the security forces of the SPLM.

In both parts of this divided country ordinary citizens and disgruntled candidates took great risks to highlight what they perceived as abuses.

## Worrying questions

In eastern Sudan, a secret film apparently showing election officials rigging the vote for the NCP was put on YouTube.

In the south, the SPLM-controlled security forces were accused of torturing people who did not vote for the SPLM.

Candidates opposed to the SPLM said they were often detained, or stopped from campaigning.

If only a fraction of these accusations are true, it raises worrying questions about the referendum, and indeed about how the south would be governed if it became independent.

So where does this controversial process leave the country?

Northern Sudan is more than ever in the control of President Bashir and his party, which won just about every seat it contested, other than in disputed areas on the north-south border.

President Bashir has shored up his power base before next January's referendum on possible southern independence.

## Disillusion

Officials from his party have promised to continue to allow the same - limited - freedoms the press and opposition parties enjoyed during the campaign.

But many are sceptical.

The northern opposition have criticised the vote, saying they would not accept the results, and calling for peaceful protests to demand new elections.

Nevertheless President Bashir has a mandate, democratic or otherwise, to do whatever he pleases.

The only counterweight is provided by the SPLM in the south.

It, too, swept the board in the territory it controls. For example, it won nine of the 10 state governorships.

The 10th went to an independent candidate - who is a colonel in the SPLA, the southern army.

The reaction of disillusioned southern politicians, including independent candidates who lost, is worth watching.

## Unilateral secession?

Suitably strengthened, both north and south now turn their eyes to the referendum.

President Bashir once again stressed, in a speech broadcast

immediately after the results were announced, his commitment to holding the referendum on time.

But many in the south are worried.

"I am most afraid that the National Congress in these coming months will try to delay the referendum," said the SPLM's Yassir Arman, who received more than two million votes for president, despite having decided to boycott the polls.

The SPLM has already made it clear if the referendum is delayed it will unilaterally declare independence.

So now the voting is over it is time for a lot of hard negotiations.

First, President Bashir will form a national unity government, which should include the SPLM, but probably not most of the opposition.

Then the NCP and the SPLM must agree on several key issues relating to the referendum, including perhaps most crucially the demarcation of the north-south border.

Ultimately, Sudan's elections will probably be viewed as simply a flawed step on the way to the referendum.

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#### 4. Bashir Wins Election as Sudan Edges Toward Split

By JEFFREY GETTLEMAN

New York Times, Published: April 26, 2010

NAIROBI, Kenya — Sudan's incumbent president, Omar Hassan al-Bashir, handily won the country's first multiparty election in more than 20 years, according to results released Monday, offering a glimpse into the kind of lopsided contests that may continue if the nation splits in two next year as expected.

Mr. Bashir received 68 percent of the vote, though many international observers said the election was marred by intimidation, gerrymandering and fraud. Right before the voting started in mid-April, several of the top opposition parties abruptly dropped out of the race, clearing a path for Mr. Bashir.

In southern Sudan, which is preparing to vote on whether to split off from the north and become its own country, the incumbent there, Salva Kiir, prevailed as well, winning 93 percent of the vote to remain president of that semiautonomous region.

The results were neither surprising nor evidence of a sudden blossoming of democracy. But that does not necessarily mean the election was insignificant. It was essentially Step 1 of what could be a very messy divorce.

Southern Sudan is expected to secede next year from Sudan, which could bring turbulence to the largest country in Africa, at nearly one million square miles. The southern Sudanese, who are mostly Christian

and animist, have been chafing for independence from northern Arab domination since Sudan became independent in 1956, and have fought two long civil wars with the north since then. Some names for Africa's next country are already being floated. "New Sudan" is one of them. "South Sudan" is another.

The elections that just finished were an important milestone on the road to the referendum, as laid out in an American-backed peace treaty in 2005 between Mr. Bashir's ruling party and the southern rebels.

Whether the independence referendum will actually happen, or whether it may set off another war, remain serious concerns. Sudan has been racked by several bloody rebellions at the same time (the worst one was in the south, which claimed more than two million lives). And the track record of Mr. Bashir – who has been indicted by the International Criminal Court on charges of crimes against humanity, accused of playing "an essential role" in the bloodshed in Sudan's western Darfur region – raises troubling questions.

Many human rights advocates have argued that it was precisely because of these concerns that the Obama administration and other Western powers offered only restrained criticism of a disappointing election.

Opposition officials said that Mr. Bashir, who seized power in 1989 in a coup, used just about every trick in the autocratic handbook – intimidation, violence, bribery and monopolization of the state media – to ensure he did not lose. And this was probably unnecessary. Because of Sudan's rapid economic growth, Mr. Bashir is quite popular among many voters, and not just urban dwellers.

But the prevailing wisdom among the Western powers seems to have been that avoiding a head-on confrontation with Mr. Bashir was the best way to guarantee that he did not fiddle with the referendum.

Analysts are already sketching the outlines of the two post-referendum Sudans, where democracy will probably be the loser and uncompetitive, predictable election results the norm. The net result, they argue, could essentially be two one-party states with even less democratic space than under the flawed coalition government that rules today.

"Autocracy is the expected outcome on both sides of the border," said John Prendergast, of the anti-genocide Enough project.

While Mr. Bashir's territory will shrink considerably if the southern third of the country splits off, he will face even less opposition within it.

Likewise, in the south, Mr. Kiir's party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which has led the fight for succession for decades and is now the junior partner in the national government, is expected to continue to dominate. Already, it has shown itself seemingly allergic to dissent, despite billions of dollars in aid money and democracy-building projects that the United States has pumped into southern Sudan. During the last several weeks, the S.P.L.M. was accused by election observers of harassing and beating up opposition candidates.

Mr. Prendergast said that a few years ago, many people hoped Sudan was going to "remake itself as a tolerant, fair and united state."

But Mr. Bashir's party "slammed the door on this vision," Mr. Prendergast said. "It has become a party of those newly enriched by the oil bonanza."

The fiercest custody battle in the coming split will most likely be over that oil, about 500,000 barrels a day; a drop compared with Saudi Arabia's output but enough to roughly double Sudan's per capita income in the last 10 years, though the benefits have hardly been shared equally.

The most productive oil fields in the country lie in southern Sudan or along the unresolved north-south border, which could become the new focus of attention now that the election is over. Few believe that Mr. Bashir, who used oil money to transform Khartoum into a clean, orderly and increasingly modern capital on the banks of the Nile, is ready to let go of this revenue stream.

But Zach Vertin, an analyst for the International Crisis Group who lives in southern Sudan, argues that oil could also be the glue that keeps the two sides civil to each other.

"As both regimes rely so heavily on oil revenues, finding a suitable arrangement is a mutual interest and a matter of political survival," he said. "Alternative export routes may be an option for South Sudan at some stage, but such alternatives will not be available overnight, and thus the parties will need each other in the interim."

Right now, north and south Sudan are tied together by a 1,000-mile pipeline that runs from southern Sudan to Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, a physical sign of how reliant the two sides are on each other.

There is also the question about what independence portends for the continent. Some analysts worry that if Sudan splits in two, it could embolden separatist movements in other parts of Africa, something the African Union has been very sensitive about since its inception in the 1960s.

But the southern Sudanese say that is not their problem.

"The people of south Sudan have never wanted to be outside of Sudan; it has been the political system that has marginalized them," said John Duku, an S.P.L.M. representative in Nairobi. "Nobody, I repeat nobody, can prevent us from having this referendum. The international community should realize this and save everybody a war."

END4

5. Bashir secures a new term, attention turns to South Sudan referendum in 2011

Tuesday 27 April 2010

April 26, 2010 (KHARTOUM) — The leader of the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and incumbent president Omer Hassan Al-Bashir was



officially proclaimed a winner in Sudan elections, a result which surprised no one inside the country or abroad.

Bashir's First Vice president and current president of South Sudan Salva Kiir also won the presidential race in the semi-autonomous region.

The National Elections Commission (NEC) chairman Abel Alier announced that Bashir received 68% of the votes (6,901,694) while Kiir garnered a whopping 93% (2,616,613) as the candidate for the Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) in the South.

Sudan's first multiparty presidential, parliamentary and local elections in 24 years were a key requirement of a 2005 peace deal that ended a 21-year civil war between the predominantly Arab and Muslim north and rebels in the Christian-animist south.

The polls fell short of international standards, observers have said, but fell short of saying the vote is invalid.

The poll for president was marred by the withdrawal of SPLM candidate Yasir Arman and another key Bashir challenger, the Umma Party's leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The elections were also overshadowed by logistical problems and delays including polling stations opening late or not at all, names misspelled or missing from registration lists and ballot boxes delivered to the wrong place.

The opposition parties alleged widespread fraud and vote rigging primarily to keep Bashir, who is wanted by the International Criminal Court (ICC), in power. Bashir is accused by the Hague-based court of orchestrating war crimes in Sudan Western' region of Darfur.

Human Rights Watch stressed in a statement today that the win gave Bashir no extra legal immunity against the ICC charges.

The European Union (EU) echoed the same position saying there can be no impunity for those like Bashir, facing serious charges under international law.

A statement by EU foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg welcomed "the largely peaceful conduct of the recent election" but expressed concerns about "the counting and aggregation of results" as identified by EU observers.

The EU "expresses concern about the deficiencies in relation to international standards," the ministers

The EU statement insisted that "impunity for the most serious crimes under international law can never be accepted." The 27 EU nations reiterated support for the ICC and called on the Sudan authorities "to cooperate fully with the ICC in accordance with its obligations under international law

Opposition parties dismissed the vote result as farce.

"They cooked the figures - (Bashir) didn't get 51 percent of the vote," UMMA Reform and Renewal Party (URRP) leader Mubarak al-Fadil

told Reuters. "His campaign was conducted under one party system with all the foundations of a police state ... it was a farce."

Arman said on Monday he believed Bashir had "lost," judging by the number of abstentions and accusations of fraud.

"I believe Bashir lost the elections," Arman told reporters in the capital

"The National Election Commission told us there were 16 million Sudanese who registered and Bashir got six million and this six million (figure) is contested... that means 10 million Sudanese do not want Bashir," he said.

"These elections were fraudulent and non-democratic. The coalition of opposition rejects the results. We consider them null and void," Yusuf Sideeg, a senior communist party official, told AFP.

Mariam Al-Sadiq, a senior member of the Umma party which had pulled out of the race, said the election results are "morally more corrupt" than the coup that brought al-Bashir to power and called the voting "a costly and ineffective experience."

The elected president appeared on national television shortly after the results to declare "the success of these elections is in essence a success for the Sudanese people." He promised to reach out to all forces in Sudan to form a national "partnership" and vowed to make sure that the referendum takes place.

The pro-government Al-Rayaam newspaper said that Bashir and his aides met on Sunday to discuss the future formation of the government.

"You gave us your trust," he said. "I reaffirm I will go ahead with the southern referendum on time and complete the peace process in Darfur". He hailed the Sudanese people saying that they "have achieved this moral victory before the eyes of the world in a civilized, high class and shared manner."

The Sudanese president celebrated with his jubilant supporters at the NCP headquarters in the capital. He is flying to Egypt on Tuesday for talks with president Hosni Mubarak in the Red Sea resort of Sharm Al-Sheik.

Cairo is concerned over the overwhelming sentiment of Southerners to secede in the 2011 referendum primarily over Nile water agreements. Egypt is at odds with other Nile basin countries over re-allocation of water share.

Bashir has stressed in his speech today that Sudan would hold the southern referendum "as scheduled". Most observers fear a return to war between North and South if the referendum is not held on time. The South holds most of the country's reserves of oil which is currently shared with the North.

Darfur rebels also rejected the outcome of the elections saying it will complicate matters.

"We believe that the international community goal of implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and conduct a referendum on self-determination must not be an excuse for the recognition of Bashir and his blessing, this is unacceptable from the Sudanese people in general and the people of Darfur in particular. These election were rigged and do not reflect the opinion of the Sudanese citizens and the international community taken into account" Abdel-Wahid Al-Nur leader of Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) said.

"Things in our country are not going according to what the people of Sudan wanted. This is going to lead to tension and chaos," Ahmed Hussein, the spokesman for Darfur rebel Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) said. "People are not going to accept al-Bashir for another five years."

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END5

#### 6. JUBA: general reaction to the results of Sudan's 2010 elections

Tuesday 27 April 2010

April 26, 2010 (JUBA) - Residents in Juba, the capital of the semi-autonomous Southern Sudan, have expressed mixed reactions to the outcome of the recently conducted presidential, gubernatorial and parliamentary elections in Sudan.

Following the official Monday's announcement of winners in the presidential and gubernatorial elections, Sudan Tribune sought comments from across the spectrum. These included random general reactions from officials as well as ordinary citizens in the streets from different political parties.

In the results of the national presidential race, incumbent President Omer Hassan el-Bashir got 68.2% votes of the more than six million Sudanese who cast their vote during the five days of polling. He defeated other eleven presidential candidates, some of whom boycotted the elections before polling day.

In the South, the incumbent President of the region, Salva Kiir Mayardit, got 93% of the more than two million votes counted, defeating his only rival, Dr. Lam Akol Ajawin, who got only 7%.

In the gubernatorial elections in the ten states of Southern Sudan, nine were won by the SPLM candidates and only one was won by an independent candidate, Joseph Bakosoro of Western Equatoria state.

Commenting after the announcement was made, Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior, wife of late Dr. John Garang de Mabior, and currently the Presidential Advisor on Gender and Human Rights in the Government of Southern Sudan, said she was expecting more than 93% from the presidential result. She however was quick to add that the winning percentage was also satisfactory.

Generally, people's reactions to Salva Kiir's overwhelming winning percentage were harmonious despite their different political parties'

backgrounds. About 95% of the people who gave their comments to Sudan Tribune said they voted for the SPLM candidate, Salva Kiir despite the fact that about 40% of them were from different Southern Sudan political parties.

When asked why they voted overwhelmingly for Kiir and not for his challenger, Dr. Lam Akol, the respondents gave a variety of reasons. These ranged from seeing SPLM as CPA partner and therefore the torch holder towards the referendum in 2011.

They also pointed to the SPLM's perceived direct connection with the SPLA forces for the defense of the referendum in case of any eventuality, hence citing the importance of SPLM candidate winning the presidency and continuing to command the SPLA forces for smooth relations between the two and harmonious response to any situation of that kind.

The respondents also cited unity of the people of Southern Sudan as paramount, saying voting for Kiir and his running mate and Vice President designate, Dr. Riek Machar Teny, also means voting for the unity of the people of Southern Sudan and its collective leadership under the SPLM as the flag bearer party.

One respondent who said was member of a non-SPLM party but voted for Salva Kiir summed it up by saying "voting for SPLM Presidential candidate meant voting for CPA; it meant voting for self-determination; and it also meant voting for a capable defense of the referendum."

A good percentage of them however indicated that if the elections were to be conducted after the referendum, some of their immediate priorities that guided their choices during the recent presidential elections would change.

They further explained that they may focus on particular personalities that are development-oriented in addition to some other necessary merits instead of the current generalized support behind a party.

#### STATES HIGH ELECTIONS COMMITTEE VS PEOPLE'S VOTES

When it came to the gubernatorial elections in the states, most of the respondents had a complete different view from how they perceived presidential elections at the level of the Government of Southern Sudan.

The general view was that unlike the presidential elections, personality of candidates and their developmental programs mattered to them irrespective of political parties such candidates had come from.

They touched with condemnation on the reported irregularities and vote rigging in the states. To them the ruling party, the SPLM, should have left the states elections free and fair so that gubernatorial and parliamentary elections would have reflected the true choices of the people even before the referendum.

Some of them cited the defeat of the former SPLM officials, turned independents, as a case in point. To them many independent

gubernatorial candidates are popular and would have won governorship positions in many states if votes meant for them were not rigged.

Officials of States High Elections Committees, who were supposed to be neutral in the electoral process, were as well criticized for allegedly succumbing to intimidations by the ruling SPLM officials through their security operatives, or bowing down to material gains.

They alleged that the situation resulted to rigging or inflating of votes, in favor of incumbent SPLM candidates during entry of results into computer data system, before submitting the results to the National Elections Commission (NEC) headquarters in Khartoum.